Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C. (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statements of income statement, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements in the State of Qatar, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Independent auditors' report (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	
Impairment of vessels and barges	
See Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Impairment of vessels and barges We focused on this area due to the significance of the carrying value of vessels and barges which comprises 13% (2023: 12%) of the Group's total assets. Management is required to exercise considerable judgment because of the inherent complexity in estimating the fair values less costs to sell or the values in use for assessment of impairment. Furthermore, the impairment of vessels and barges represents management's best estimate of the losses arising from a decline in value. The most significant risk in management's evaluation of the recoverability of the carrying value of vessels and barges lies in identifying Cash Generating Units (CGUs) with potential impairment indicators. This process also involves estimating fair values less costs to sell and values in use, which requires determining key assumptions.	Our audit procedures in this area included the following, amongst others: • Evaluating the methodology used by management to assess the carrying amount of vessels and barges assigned to CGUs, and the process for identifying CGUs that required impairment testing. • Challenging the management's assessment of possible internal and external indicators of impairment in relation to the vessels and barges, such as obsolescence, decline in market value and operating losses, based on our knowledge and experience of the shipping industry. • Involving our valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the appropriateness of the discount rates applied, which included assessing the key inputs used in the calculation with independently sourced market data. • Evaluating key inputs and assumptions in cash flow projections used by the management including the long-term outlook on contractual rates, utilization of the assets, growth rates, terminal value and capital expenditures. • Assessing the reliability of cash flow forecasts through a review of actual past performance, comparison to previous forecasts and checking the mathematical accuracy. • Evaluating the appropriateness and completeness of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Independent auditors' report (continued)

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 5 February 2024.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

Independent auditors' report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Independent auditors' report (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021 ("amended QCCL"), we also report that:

i) We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.

ii) The Company has maintained proper accounting records and its consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith.

iii) The report of the Board of Directors is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

iv) Furthermore, the physical count of the Company's inventories was carried out in accordance with established principles.

v) We are not aware of any violations of the applicable provisions of the amended QCCL or the terms of the Company's Articles of Association having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or performance as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

2 February 2025
Doha
State of Qatar

Gopal Balasubramaniam
KPMG
Qatar Auditors' Registry Number 251
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Auditors' License No. 120153

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	Notes	***2024 QR'000***	*2023 QR'000*
Operating revenues	4	**2,839,797**	2,941,790
Salaries, wages and other benefits		**(694,412)**	(649,684)
Operating supplies and expenses		**(1,015,721)**	(1,283,830)
Rent expenses		**(7,586)**	(10,612)
Depreciation and amortisation	7,8,9&10	**(442,092)**	(391,205)
Reversal of (provision for) impairment of receivables	16	**15,314**	(7,962)
Other operating expenses	5	**(158,906)**	(162,172)
OPERATING PROFIT		**536,394**	436,325
Impairment on property, vessels, equipment and intangible assets	7 & 9	**(117,219)**	(19,666)
Finance cost		**(32,086)**	(49,769)
Finance income		**11,422**	19,269
Net gain on disposal of property, vessels and equipment		**7,610**	10,187
Share of results of joint ventures	11	**143,651**	127,161
Share of results of associates	12	**584,901**	520,369
Net loss on foreign exchange transactions		**(1,238)**	(562)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**1,133,435**	1,043,314
Income tax expense	33	**(13,666)**	(13,789)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**1,119,769**	1,029,525
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		**1,121,966**	1,030,199
Non-controlling interests		**(2,197)**	(674)
		1,119,769	1,029,525
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE *(attributable to equity holders of the Parent expressed in QR per share)*	6	**0.99**	0.91

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Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements is set out in pages 1 to 5

The attached notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*
Profit for the year	**1,119,769**	1,029,525
Other comprehensive income (OCI):		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Change in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	**(114,886)**	43,512
Equity-accounted investee – share of OCI	**(432)**	1,305
	(115,318)	44,817
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Net loss resulting from cash flow hedges	**(8,214)**	(26,003)
Translation reserve movement for equity-accounted investee	**(18,027)**	-
Equity-accounted investees – share of hedging reserves	**266,961**	14,022
	240,720	(11,981)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**125,402**	32,836
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,245,171**	1,062,361
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent	**1,247,674**	1,062,987
Non-controlling interests	**(2,503)**	(626)
	1,245,171	1,062,361

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Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	***2024 QR'000***	*2023 QR'000*
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, vessels and equipment	7	**3,095,280**	2,775,797
Investment property	8	**875,680**	856,183
Intangible assets	9	**4,416**	13,274
Right-of-use assets	10	**118,368**	115,087
Investments in joint ventures	11	**1,083,572**	1,022,138
Investments in associates	12	**8,248,809**	7,819,081
Financial assets at FVOCI	13	**2,854,287**	2,913,590
Investments in deposits		**365,000**	-
Loans granted to LNG companies	14	**77,361**	89,558
Total Non-current assets		**16,722,773**	15,604,708
Current assets			
Inventories	15	**62,177**	92,005
Trade and other receivables	16	**1,073,093**	971,290
Equity instruments at FVTPL	17	**645,751**	500,850
Investments in term deposits	18	**514,855**	633,000
Cash and cash equivalents	19	**187,996**	414,411
Total Current assets		**2,483,872**	2,611,556
Total Assets		**19,206,645**	18,216,264
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Attributable to equity holders of the Parent			
Share capital	20	**1,136,165**	1,136,165
Legal reserve	21	**4,693,986**	4,693,986
General reserve	22	**623,542**	623,542
Fair value reserve	23	**2,350,149**	2,465,084
Hedging reserve	24	**1,240,400**	981,653
Translation reserve	25	**(18,027)**	-
Retained earnings		**7,448,492**	6,780,714
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent		**17,474,707**	16,681,144
Non-controlling interests		**2,944**	41,569
Total Equity		**17,477,651**	16,722,713

The consolidated statement of financial position continues on the next page.

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements is set out in pages 1 to 5

The attached notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	*2024 QR'000*	*2023 QR'000*
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)			
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	28	475,359	63,875
Advance from a customer	29	66,780	74,710
Lease liabilities	30	61,982	46,862
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	31	122,827	117,356
Total Non-current liabilities		726,948	302,803
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	32	763,646	692,481
Loans and borrowings	28	174,556	418,286
Lease liabilities	30	63,844	79,981
Total Current liabilities		1,002,046	1,190,748
Total Liabilities		1,728,994	1,493,551
Total Equity and Liabilities		19,206,645	18,216,264

On 2 February 2025, the Group's Board of Directors authorised these consolidated financial statements for issue, which were signed on its behalf by the following:

....
Jassim bin Hamad bin Jassim bin Jaber Al-Thani
Chairman

....
Fahad bin Saad Al-Qahtani
Group Chief Executive Officer

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Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements is set out in pages 1 to 5

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	Notes	**2024 QR'000**	2023 QR'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**1,133,435**	1,043,314
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, vessels and equipment	7	**300,118**	253,059
Depreciation of investment property	8	**56,629**	51,101
Amortisation of intangible assets	9	**4,138**	4,221
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10	**81,207**	82,824
Net gain on disposal of property, vessels and equipment		**(7,610)**	(10,187)
Share of results of joint ventures	11	**(143,651)**	(127,161)
Share of results of associates	12	**(584,901)**	(520,369)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	31	**23,346**	18,952
Dividend income		**(172,666)**	(125,517)
Net fair value loss on equity instruments at FVTPL	4	**906**	891
Impairment on property, vessels, equipment and intangible assets	7 & 9	**117,219**	19,666
(Reversal of) provision for impairment of receivables	16	**(15,314)**	7,962
Provision for slow-moving inventories	5, 15	**9,246**	2,368
Finance cost		**32,086**	49,769
Finance income		**(11,422)**	(19,269)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**822,766**	731,624
Changes in:			
Inventories		**20,582**	20,572
Trade and other receivables		**(82,313)**	43,810
Trade and other payables		**(24,019)**	(114,883)
Cash flows generated from operating activities		**737,016**	681,123
Employees' end of service benefits paid	31	**(10,544)**	(11,733)
Net cash from operating activities		**726,472**	669,390
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, vessels and equipment	7	**(824,409)**	(219,047)
Purchase of investment property	8	**(76,126)**	(22,865)
Additions to intangible assets	9	**(315)**	(930)
Investment in securities measured at FVOCI		**(172,026)**	(414,673)
Net movement of investment in term deposits		**118,145**	604,442
Investments in deposits		**(365,000)**	-
Additions to equity instruments at FVTPL		**(146,000)**	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, vessels, and equipment and intangible assets		**100,235**	20,995
Proceeds from disposal of financial asset at FVOCI		**117,185**	111,099
Dividends received from joint ventures	11	**64,190**	129,849
Dividends received from associates	12	**421,702**	264,824
Dividends received from investments		**172,666**	125,517
Finance income received		**11,422**	19,269
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		**(578,331)**	618,480

The consolidated statement of cash flows continues on the next page.

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Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	***2024 QR'000***	*2023 QR'000*
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	27	**(426,062)**	(397,658)
Payment of lease liabilities	30	**(84,162)**	(81,898)
Loans and borrowings settled		**(189,246)**	(756,686)
Loans and borrowings utilised		**357,000**	182,500
Finance cost paid		**(32,086)**	(49,769)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(374,556)**	(1,103,511)
NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(226,415)**	184,359
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**414,411**	230,052
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	19	**187,996**	414,411

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Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Attributable to the equity-holders of the Parent									
	Share capital	***Legal reserve***	***General reserve***	***Fair value reserve***	***Hedging reserve***	***Translation reserve***	***Retained earnings***	***Total***	***Non- controlling interests***	***Total***
	(Note 20)	*(Note 21)*	*(Note 22)*	*(Note 23)*	*(Note 24)*	*(Note 25)*				
	QR'000	*QR'000*	*QR'000*	*QR'000*	*QR'000*	*QR'000*	*QR'000*	*QR'000*	*QR'000*	*QR'000*
At 1 January 2023	1,136,165	4,693,986	623,542	2,472,074	993,634	-	6,122,169	16,041,570	42,195	16,083,765
Total comprehensive income:										
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030,199	1,030,199	(674)	1,029,525
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	44,769	(11,981)	-	-	32,788	48	32,836
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	44,769	(11,981)	-	1,030,199	1,062,987	(626)	1,062,361
Transactions with owners of the Company:										
Dividends (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(397,658)	(397,658)	-	(397,658)
Transfer of reserves on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI	-	-	-	(51,759)	-	-	51,759	-	-	-
						-				
Other equity movement:										
Contribution to Social and Sports Fund (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,755)	(25,755)	-	(25,755)
At 31 December 2023	**1,136,165**	**4,693,986**	**623,542**	**2,465,084**	**981,653**	-	**6,780,714**	**16,681,144**	**41,569**	**16,722,713**
Total comprehensive income:										
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,121,966**	**1,121,966**	**(2,197)**	**1,119,769**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	**(115,012)**	**258,747**	**(18,027)**	-	**125,708**	**(306)**	**125,402**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**(115,012)**	**258,747**	**(18,027)**	**1,121,966**	**1,247,674**	**(2,503)**	**1,245,171**
Transactions with owners of the Company:										
Dividends (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(426,062)**	**(426,062)**	-	**(426,062)**
Transfer of reserves on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI	-	-	-	**77**	-	-	**(77)**	-	-	-
Other equity movement:										
Reduction of capital (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(36,122)**	**(36,122)**
Contribution to Social and Sports Fund (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(28,049)**	**(28,049)**	-	**(28,049)**
At 31 December 2024	**1,136,165**	**4,693,986**	**623,542**	**2,350,149**	**1,240,400**	**(18,027)**	**7,448,492**	**17,474,707**	**2,944**	**17,477,651**

(i) During the year, Qatar Quarries and Building Materials Company P.Q.S.C., one of the subsidiaries of the Group have resolved to reduce the equity by way of repayments amounting to QR 36.12 million affecting the Group's non-controlling interests.

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1 REPORTING ENTITY

Qatar Navigation Q.P.S.C. (the "Company" or the "Parent") was incorporated in accordance with the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015 (and all its amendments) as a Qatari Public Shareholding Company, and it is registered at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the State of Qatar with the Commercial Registration number 1 dated 5 July 1957. The registered office of the Company is located at Street No. 523, Zone 56, Umm Al Saneem Area, East Industrial Road, Doha, State of Qatar. The shares of the Company are publicly traded on the Qatar Stock Exchange since 26 May 1997.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Group" and individually as the "Group entities") and the Group's interests in equity-accounted investees.

The principal activities of the Group, which remain unchanged from the previous year, include the provision of marine transport, acting as agent to foreign shipping lines, offshore services, warehousing, sale of heavy vehicles, ship repair, fabrication and installation of offshore structures, land transport, chartering of vessels, real estate, investments in listed and unlisted securities and trading of aggregates & building materials.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 2 February 2025.

(a) The Company had the following active subsidiaries owned directly or indirectly, as at the current and the comparative reporting dates:

			Group effective shareholding	
Name of the subsidiary	***Country of incorporation***	***Principal activities***	***2024***	*2023*
Qatar Shipping Company W.L.L.	Qatar	Chartering of vessels and maritime services	**100%**	100%
Halul Offshore Services Company W.L.L.	Qatar	Chartering of vessels offshore services	**100%**	100%
Qatar Quarries and Building Materials Company Q.P.S.C. (i)	Qatar	Trading in building materials	**50%**	50%
Gulf Shipping Investment Company W.L.L.	Qatar	Cargo handling	**100%**	100%
Milaha Ship Management (India) Private Limited (ii)	India	Operate and manage all types of ships	**100%**	100%
Ocean Marine Services W.L.L.	Qatar	Cargo handling, offshore support services	**100%**	100%
Halul United Business Services L.L.C.	Saudi	Offshore services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Trading Company W.L.L.	Qatar	Trading in industrial materials	**100%**	100%
Navigation Travel & Tourism W.L.L.	Qatar	Travel agency	**100%**	100%
Navigation Trading Agencies W.L.L.	Qatar	Trading in heavy equipment	**100%**	100%

1 REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

(a) The Group had the following active subsidiaries owned directly or indirectly, as at the current and the comparative reporting dates (continued):

			Group effective shareholding	
Name of the subsidiary	***Country of incorporation***	***Principal activities***	***2024***	*2023*
Navigation Marine Service Center W.L.L.	Qatar	Marine services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Capital W.L.L.	Qatar	Investments	**100%**	100%
Milaha Real Estate Services W.L.L.	Qatar	Real estate maintenance	**100%**	100%
Milaha Integrated Maritime and Logistics W.L.L.	Qatar	Maritime and logistic services	**100%**	100%
Milaha International Maritime L.L.C	Qatar	Maritime and logistic services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Ras Laffan Verwaltungs GMBH	Germany	Managing the business activities of KG companies	**100%**	100%
Milaha Qatar Verwaltungs GMBH	Germany	Managing the business activities of KG companies	**100%**	100%
Milaha Real Estate Investment W.L.L.	Qatar	Real estate services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Ras Laffan Gmbh & Co. KG (KG1)	Germany	LNG transportation	**100%**	100%
Milaha Qatar Gmbh & Co. KG (KG2)	Germany	LNG transportation	**100%**	100%
Milaha Offshore Holding Co. PTE LTD	Singapore	Offshore support services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Explorer PTE LTD	Singapore	Offshore support services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Offshore Services Co PTE LTD	Singapore	Offshore support services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Real Estate Company LLC	Qatar	Real Estate Investments	**100%**	100%
Milaha Ship Management W.L.L.	Qatar	Fleet & Technical Services	**100%**	100%
Milaha Maritime and Logistics India Services LLP	India	Maritime and logistic services	**100%**	100%
Halul Offshore Services SPLLC (iii)	Saudi	Offshore services	**100%**	100%

1 REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

(a) The Group had the following active subsidiaries owned directly or indirectly, as at the current and the comparative reporting dates (continued):

Name of the subsidiary	*Country of incorporation*	*Principal activities*	*Group effective shareholding*	
			2024	*2023*
Milaha Real Estate Company LLC	Qatar	Real estate maintenance	**100%**	-
Milaha Capital Management LLC	Qatar	Investments	**100%**	-
Milaha Investment LLC	Qatar	Investments	**100%**	-
Milaha Asset Management GP S.a.r.L	Luxemburg	Investments	**100%**	-
MRL MQ QFC LLC	Qatar	Investments	**100%**	-

(i) The Company controls Qatar Quarries and Building Materials Company Q.P.S.C. through its power to control its Board of Directors.
(ii) Formerly known as Qatar Shipping (India) Private Limited
(iii) Formerly known as Halul Offshore Business Services Company LLC

(b) The Group also had the following inactive subsidiaries, as at the current and the comparative reporting dates:

Name of the subsidiary	*Country of incorporation*	*Group's ownership percentage*	
		2024	*2023*
Milaha Offshore Support Services Company W.L.L.	Qatar	**99.5%**	99.5%
Milaha for Petroleum and Chemical Product W.L.L.	Qatar	**99.5%**	99.5%
Milaha Warehousing W.L.L.	Qatar	**100%**	100%
Milaha Offshore Holdings (UK) Private Limited	United Kingdom	**-**	100%
Milaha Offshore MIDAS1 Limited	United Kingdom	**-**	100%
Milaha Offshore Services (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	**100%**	100%

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation.

The Group also has the following registered branches in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, as at the current and the comparative reporting dates:

Name of the branch	**Principal activity**
Qatar Navigation (Dubai Branch)	Marine, Maritime and Logistics services
Milaha International Maritime Dubai Branch - Jafza	Maritime and logistic services
Milaha Trading and Services Jafza Branch	Trading in industrial materials

The results and the assets and liabilities of the above branch have been included in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group also has equity-accounted investees as at the current and the comparative reporting dates. Details of which are given in Notes 11 and 12.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the financial assets at FVOCI, the equity instruments at FVTPL, and the derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The Company has the Qatari Riyal ("QR") as its functional currency. The following active subsidiaries of the Company, which operate in a foreign jurisdiction, have the following functional currencies:

Name of subsidiary	***Functional currency***
Halul Offshore Services SPLLC	Saudi Riyal
Milaha Ras Laffan Verwaltungs GMBH	United States Dollar
Milaha Qatar Verwaltungs GMBH	United States Dollar
Milaha Ras Laffan Gmbh & Co. KG (KG1)	United States Dollar
Milaha Qatar Gmbh & Co. KG (KG2)	United States Dollar
Milaha Offshore Holding Co. PTE LTD	United States Dollar
Milaha Explorer PTE LTD	United States Dollar
Milaha Offshore Services Co PTE LTD	United States Dollar
Milaha Ship Management (India) Private Limited	Indian Rupee
Milaha Maritime and Logistics India Services LLP	Indian Rupee
Milaha International Maritime Dubai Branch - Jafza	United Arab Emirates Dirham
Milaha Trading and Services Jafza Branch	United Arab Emirates Dirham
Milaha Asset Management GP S.a.r.L	United States Dollar

The functional currency of Company's branch "Qatar Navigation (Dubai Branch)" is the United Arab Emirates Dirham.

The Group's presentation currency is QR, which is the Company's functional currency.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand (QR' 000), unless otherwise stated.

d) Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about significant areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 41.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

e) New currently effective IFRS Accounting Standards requirements

The Group has applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024:

Effective date	New standards or amendments
1 January 2024	- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases - Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements

The application of these amendments resulted into certain additional disclosure but had no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

f) New and revised accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Effective date	New accounting standards or amendments
1 January 2025	- Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
1 January 2026	- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Annual improvement to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
1 January 2027	- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
To be determined	- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the on the consolidated financial statements.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies of the Group applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to both years presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:
- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. These consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Any investment retained is recognized at fair value;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

The Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs. The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or Group of similar identifiable assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS Accounting Standards 9 "Financial Instruments" is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IFRS Accounting Standards 9 "Financial Instruments", it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS Accounting Standards. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers for sales of goods or services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities is recognised in accordance with the five-step model of IFRS 15. The payment terms for each revenue stream typically ranges from 30 to 60 days.

The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

Chartering of vessels
Revenue from chartering of vessels and, equipment and others is recognised over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the operation of the vessel and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for the time period the vessel has been operated, including a share of revenue from incomplete voyages at the reporting date.

Sales of goods and services
Revenue from sales of goods (e.g., trading trucks, heavy equipment, machinery and lubrication brands in Qatar) to a customer is recognized at a point in time when goods are delivered / customer takes the control of it. Revenue from rendering of services (e.g., commission from ticketing services) is recognised at a point in time in the period such services are rendered as the customer can avail the benefit of the services immediately.

Cargo transport and container barge income
The value of all work invoiced during the year as adjusted for uncompleted trips. Attributable profit on uncompleted trips is recognised over time, as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group’s performance as the Group performs, after making due allowance for future estimated losses.

Shipping agency income
Shipping agency income is recognised at a point in time as benefit of these services can be availed upon a certain point-in-time based on how the performance obligation (e.g., on completion of all supply requirements for vessels) is satisfied.

Loading, clearance and land transport income
Loading, clearance and land transport income is recognised at a point in time when goods are cleared from all custom requirements for loading and clearance services and when the goods are delivered to the customer for land transport services.

Ship repairs and fabrication income
Ship repair and fabrication income is recognised at a point in time based on how the performance obligation is satisfied when the maintenance of vessel has been completed and vessel is de-docked.

Freight forwarding revenue
Freight forwarding revenue will continue to be recognised at a point in time, when services have been completed to the customer site, as it is only at this point that the customer would be able to benefit from the services provided.

Other operating revenues

Rental income
Rental income from investment properties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Investment and dividend income
Income from investments is accounted at a point in time when the right to receive the income is established.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method, under which the rate used exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen and can be measured reliably.

An expense is recognized immediately in profit or loss when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits, or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify or cease to qualify for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset, such as in the case of asset impairments.

Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest on borrowings (bank loans and overdrafts). Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, being an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are expensed in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Taxes are calculated based on tax laws and regulations in jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The amount of the tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available to utilise these. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Property, vessels and equipment

Property, vessels and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The cost of property, vessels and equipment includes all directly attributable costs including the borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of the asset.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, vessels and equipment. The estimated residual value at the end of the estimated useful life is also considered in the depreciation of vessels. The rates of depreciation are based on the following estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets:

Buildings	25 - 35 years
New vessels	20 - 40 years
Used vessels	3 - 25 years
Barges and containers	10 - 20 years
Used containers	3 - 5 years
Machinery, equipment and tools	4 - 10 years
Furniture and fittings	3 - 5 years
Motor vehicles	3 - 7 years

The carrying amounts of property, vessels and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amounts exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, vessels and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property, vessels and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated income statement as the expense is incurred. Dry-docking and special survey costs are recognised in the carrying amount of ships when incurred and depreciated over the period until the next dry-docking which is generally over a period of 3 to 5 years.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, vessels and equipment (continued)

Transfers are made to investment property only when there is a change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, vessels and equipment up to the date of change in use.

An item of property, vessels and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the consolidated income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Capital work-in-progress

The costs of capital work-in-progress consist of the contract value and directly attributable costs of developing and bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Capital work-in-progress in terms of vessels consist of cost recognised based on the milestones of the progress of work done as per contracts entered into by the Group with shipbuilders.

The costs of capital work-in-progress will be transferred to property, vessel and equipment when these assets reach their working condition for their intended use. The carrying amounts of capital work-in-progress are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amounts exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

Right-of-use assets

Recognition and measurement

Right-of-use assets are recognized at the lease commencement date at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability (see accounting policy “Lease liabilities”) adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequent measurement

Items of right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of a right-of-use asset using the straight-line method over the earlier of the lease term and its useful life. It is depreciated over its useful life, if the lease agreement either transfers ownership of the right-of-use asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option at the end of the lease term.

Investment property

Land and buildings are considered as investment properties only when they are being held to earn rentals or for long term capital appreciation or both.

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Land is not depreciated. The cost of property includes all directly attributable costs including the borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of the assets and excludes the cost of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investment property (continued)

Depreciation on buildings is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 25 - 35 years.

The carrying amounts of investment properties are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

An item of investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the consolidated income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that an intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated income statement as the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

The useful life of intangible assets acquired on business combination is amortized over the expected duration of the contract which is over a period of 14 & 16 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement to have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

The Group's investments in its associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method except where Group opts to measure venture capital investments under FVTPL.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated income statement outside operating profit and represents profit.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. The Group determines whether there are any indicators that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired.

If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, then recognises the loss under "Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture" in the consolidated income statement.

Upon loss of significant influence over an associate or joint control over a joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of an associate or a joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified at:

- Amortised cost – if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
  - it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
  - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
  - it is held within a business model whose objective achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
  - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

- Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) – All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above.

On initial recognition, the Group may irrecoverably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as measured at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

The Group has classified on initial recognition its trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments in term deposit receipts, investment in deposits and loans granted to LNG companies at amortised cost.

Business model assessment
The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group’s management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group’s continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

- Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in consolidated income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in consolidated income statement.

  The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments in term deposit receipts, investment in deposits and loans granted to related companies.

- Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in consolidated income statement.

  Financial assets at FVTPL of the Group include equity investments from venture capital in a joint venture, foreign investments and equity securities from entities listed in the Qatar Stock Exchange (Note 17).

- Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in consolidated income statement. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to consolidated income statement.

  The Group's debt instruments at FVOCI include investment in bonds and unquoted investments in foreign companies (Note 13).

- Equity investments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in consolidated income statement unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never derecognised to consolidated income statement.

  Equity investments at FVOCI held by the Group include investments in quoted and unquoted securities of foreign companies (Note 13).

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses on financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in consolidated income statement.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the income statement.

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in the income statement.

v. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

vi. Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

The Group designates its derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from interest rates in respect of interest rate risk as cash flow hedges.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

vii. Derivative financial instruments and hedging (continued)

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge.

Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts ('forward points') is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognised in a costs of hedging reserve within equity.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to income statement in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect income statement.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to consolidated income statement.

Loans granted to LNG companies (related parties)

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Refer to the policy on Financial instruments for recognition and measurement of these loans.

Impairment

i. Non-derivative financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments measured at FVOCI. The Group does not hold debt investments measured at FVTPL.

The Group measures loss allowance either at an amount equal to:

- lifetime ECLs, which are those ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instruments; or
- 12-month ECLs, which includes the portion of ECLs that results from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment (continued)

i. Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

For trade receivables, the Group applied the simplified approach to measuring ECLs which recognises the lifetime ECLs of these assets that reflect an increased credit risk. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.
For all other financial assets, the Group applies the 12-month ECL as detailed above.

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.

Loss allowances on bank balances and debt investments measured at FVOCI are always measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. The Group considers cash and cash equivalents and investments in term deposit to have a low risk level when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade".

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). Cash flows are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Presentation of impairment

Provision for impairment of trade receivables is deducted from gross carrying value of trade receivables and impairment losses relating to trade receivables are separately presented in the consolidated income statement.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

Stores, spares and goods for sale	- Purchase cost on a weighted average basis
Work in progress	- Cost of direct materials, labour and direct overheads based on normal operating capacity

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Leases

Leases – Group as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;

- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the Group has the right to operate the asset; or the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

Leases – Group as a lessee (continued)

Where it is established that the Group is a lessee, a right-of-use asset (refer accounting policy “Right-of-use assets”) and a lease liability are recognized at the lease commencement date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate is used.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When a lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group does not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases – Group as a lessor

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Under an operating lease, the asset is included in the statement of financial position as property and equipment. Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. This implies the recognition of deferred income when the contractual day rates are not constant during the initial term of the lease contract. There are no variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provision for employees' end of service benefits

End of service gratuity plans
The Group provides end of service benefits to its eligible employees in accordance with employment contracts and Qatar Law No. 14 of 2004, the Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Management does not perform an actuarial valuation as required by International Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" as it estimates that such valuation does not result to a significantly different level of provision. The provision is reassessed by management at the end of each year, and any change to the provision for employees' end of service benefits is adjusted in the profit or loss.

Pension plan
Under Law No. 1 of 2022, as proclaimed by the issuance of the Social Security Law, the Group is required to make contributions to a Government fund scheme for Qatari employees calculated as a percentage of the Qatari employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are reported at the exchange rate ruling at reporting date. Any gain or loss arising from changes in exchange rates is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that financial position;

(b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

(c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's consolidated financial statements in the year in which the dividends are appropriately authorized for payment.

Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees, if any.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Top Management (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, at fair value at each reporting date.

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 fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement (continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

4 OPERATING REVENUES

The Group derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major revenue streams. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under IFRS Accounting Standards 8 “Operating Segments” (see Note 38).

	2024	*2023*
	QR’000	*QR’000*
Disaggregation of revenue		
Milaha Capital (i)	**391,801**	398,585
Milaha Maritime and Logistics	**654,119**	644,069
Milaha Offshore	**1,470,960**	1,524,262
Milaha Trading	**76,427**	130,834
Milaha Gas and Petrochem	**246,490**	244,040
	2,839,797	2,941,790

(i) Revenues of Milaha Capital comprise the following:

	2024	*2023*
	QR’000	*QR’000*
Rental income	**99,633**	96,578
Dividend income	**167,191**	125,517
Sale of quarries and building material	**20,697**	81,132
Net fair value loss on equity instruments at FVTPL	**(906)**	(891)
Interest on bonds and deposits	**105,186**	96,249
	391,801	398,585

Of the total revenues, the Group has recognized QR 2.35 billion (2023: QR 2.23 billion) over time and QR 0.49 billion (2023: QR 0.71 billion) at a point in time.

5 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2024 *QR'000*	*2023* *QR'000*
Professional fees (i)	**16,160**	22,454
Claims and insurance	**31,303**	32,710
Communication and utilities	**22,526**	27,244
Registration, certifications and formalities	**17,394**	16,173
Provision for slow-moving inventories (Note 15)	**9,246**	2,368
Travel and entertainment	**13,403**	12,808
Security and safety	**12,540**	12,068
Office supplies and expenses	**12,747**	10,947
Marketing, sponsorship and gifts	**5,205**	5,645
Miscellaneous expenses	**18,382**	19,755
	158,906	162,172

Note:

(i) This includes fees to statutory auditors, of which QR 1.01 million (2023: QR 1.25 million) is for the audit of the financial statements and QR 0.21 million (2023: QR 0.34 million) for non-audit services.

6 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2024	*2023*
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent (QR'000)	**1,121,966**	1,030,199
Weighted average number of shares (000's)	**1,136,165**	1,136,165
Basic earnings per share (QR)	**0.99**	0.91

Diluted earnings per share

The diluted earnings per share (hereafter "EPS") is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year after adjustment for the effects of any dilutive potential ordinary shares. As the Company had no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the current year and the comparative year, the Diluted EPS is the same as the Basic EPS for both these years.

7 PROPERTY, VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings QR'000	*Vessels, containers and barges QR'000*	*Machinery, equipment and tools QR'000*	*Furniture and fittings QR'000*	*Motor vehicles QR'000*	*Capital work in progress QR'000*	*Total QR'000*
Cost							
At 1 January 2023	557,441	4,767,872	428,127	38,547	70,584	220,976	6,083,547
Additions	525	32,617	47,643	1,542	5,281	131,439	219,047
Transfers and reclassifications	3,475	121,218	9,994	4,070	-	(139,751)	(994)
Disposals and write-offs	(534)	(259,046)	(12,127)	(108)	(4,435)	(92)	(276,342)
At 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	**560,907**	**4,662,661**	**473,637**	**44,051**	**71,430**	**212,572**	**6,025,258**
Additions	**416**	**112,473**	**23,660**	**879**	**982**	**685,999**	**824,409**
Transfers and reclassifications	**25**	**423,384**	**5,654**	**-**	**-**	**(430,423)**	**(1,360)**
Disposals and write-offs	**(1,204)**	**(28,847)**	**(6,044)**	**(42)**	**(4,975)**	**(174,020)**	**(215,132)**
At 31 December 2024	**560,144**	**5,169,671**	**496,907**	**44,888**	**67,437**	**294,128**	**6,633,175**
Accumulated depreciation & impairment							
At 1 January 2023	313,378	2,490,045	285,799	36,869	50,525	65,708	3,242,324
Charge for the year	16,048	206,047	24,049	2,390	4,525	-	253,059
Impairment *(Note ii)*	-	-	-	-	-	19,666	19,666
Transfers and reclassifications	-	-	5	(5)	-	-	-
Disposals and write-offs	(534)	(249,105)	(11,911)	(89)	(3,949)	-	(265,588)
At 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	**328,892**	**2,446,987**	**297,942**	**39,165**	**51,101**	**85,374**	**3,249,461**
Charge for the year	**15,791**	**248,392**	**29,491**	**1,666**	**4,778**	**-**	**300,118**
Impairment *(Note ii)*	**62,800**	**48,026**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**110,826**
Disposals and write-offs	**(651)**	**(26,918)**	**(5,174)**	**(18)**	**(4,375)**	**(85,374)**	**(122,510)**
At 31 December 2024	**406,832**	**2,716,487**	**322,259**	**40,813**	**51,504**	**-**	**3,537,895**
Carrying amounts							
At 31 December 2023	232,015	2,215,674	175,695	4,886	20,329	127,198	2,775,797
At 31 December 2024	**153,312**	**2,453,184**	**174,648**	**4,075**	**15,933**	**294,128**	**3,095,280**

7 PROPERTY, VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Notes:

(i) The encumbrances and liens on property, vessels and equipment are disclosed in Note 28.

(ii) Impairment losses for the current reporting period relate to a warehouse building and infrastructure and 2 LNG vessels , which were written down by QR 63 million and QR 48 million, respectively. The impairments in the comparative period relate to two offshore equipment which were written down by QR 20 million, following an exercise performed to evaluate the fair value. The values assigned reflect key assumptions which represent management's assessment of future trends in the logistics, warehousing and maritime industry, cash flow projection of revenues and costs and the weighted average cost of capital to discount the future cash flows to present value. The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out in Note 41.

(iii) During the current period, the Group has purchased 3 vessels with a total cost of QR 514 million (31 December 2023: 1 vessel purchased with a cost of QR 46 million).

(iv) During the current period, the Group sold a floating dock with a total net book value of QR 86 million and recognized a cumulative gain of QR 9 million.

8 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Land QR'000	*Buildings QR'000*	*Investment property under construction QR'000*	*Total QR'000*
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	162,816	1,133,927	24,150	1,320,893
Additions during the year	829	14,507	7,529	22,865
Transfers and reclassifications	-	15,882	(15,882)	-
At 31 December 2023 / 1 January 2024	**163,645**	**1,164,316**	**15,797**	**1,343,758**
Additions during the year	**-**	**4,202**	**71,924**	**76,126**
Transfers and reclassifications	**-**	**60,209**	**(60,209)**	**-**
Disposals and write offs	**-**	**(1,919)**	**-**	**(1,919)**
At 31 December 2024	**163,645**	**1,226,808**	**27,512**	**1,417,965**
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	-	436,474	-	436,474
Charge for the year	-	51,101	-	51,101
At 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	**-**	**487,575**	**-**	**487,575**
Charge for the year	**-**	**56,629**	**-**	**56,629**
Disposals and write offs	**-**	**(1,919)**	**-**	**(1,919)**
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**542,285**	**-**	**542,285**
Carrying amounts				
At 31 December 2023	163,645	676,741	15,797	856,183
At 31 December 2024	**163,645**	**684,523**	**27,512**	**875,680**

Notes:

(i) All investment properties are located in the State of Qatar.

As at 31 December 2024, the fair value of freehold land and buildings included under investment property was QR 1.47 billion (2023: QR 1.39 billion). Investment properties have been fair valued by an accredited independent valuer with recognised and relevant professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of investment properties being valued.

(ii) During the year the Group earned rental income amounting to QR 99.63 million (2023: QR 96.58 million) from its investment properties. Direct operating expenses related to investment properties (including depreciation) amounting to QR 75.29 million (2023: QR 74.84 million) have been included within operating expenses.

(iii) As at 31 December 2024 the cost of investment properties built on leasehold land was QR 57 million (2023: QR 52.64 million).

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Customer contracts QR'000	*Computer software QR'000*	*Total QR'000*
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	184,000	54,773	238,773
Additions	-	930	930
Disposals	-	(359)	(359)
Transfers	-	994	994
At 31 December 2023 / At 1 January 2024	**184,000**	**56,338**	**240,338**
Additions	**-**	**315**	**315**
Disposals	**-**	**(71)**	**(71)**
Transfers	**-**	**1,360**	**1,360**
At 31 December 2024	**184,000**	**57,942**	**241,942**
Accumulated amortisation & impairment			
At 1 January 2023	175,562	47,586	223,148
Charge for the year	1,023	3,198	4,221
Disposals	-	(305)	(305)
At 31 December 2023/ At 1 January 2024	**176,585**	**50,479**	**227,064**
Charge for the year	**1,023**	**3,115**	**4,138**
Impairment	**6,392**	**-**	**6,392**
Disposals	**-**	**(68)**	**(68)**
At 31 December 2024	**184,000**	**53,526**	**237,526**
Carrying amounts			
At 31 December 2023	7,415	5,859	13,274
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**4,416**	**4,416**

10 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The right-of-use assets relate to leasehold lands, vessels, warehouses and offices, with lease terms ranging from 2 to 15 years.

	2024 QR'000			*2023 QR'000*		
	Vessels	***Land & Buildings***	***Total***	*Vessels*	*Land & Buildings*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January	**83,480**	**31,607**	**115,087**	176,693	32,897	209,590
Additions	**81,215**	**3,223**	**84,438**	19,890	940	20,830
Adjustments for lease modifications	**16,702**	**500**	**17,202**	(34,615)	2,106	(32,509)
Termination	**(17,152)**	**-**	**(17,152)**	-	-	-
Depreciation	**(76,583)**	**(4,624)**	**(81,207)**	(78,488)	(4,336)	(82,824)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**87,662**	**30,706**	**118,368**	83,480	31,607	115,087

11 INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

Investments in joint ventures

The Group has following investments in Joint Ventures:

Name of the entity	***Country of incorporation***	***Group effective ownership 2024***	***Group effective ownership 2023***
Gulf LPG Transport Company W.L.L. (a)	Qatar	**50%**	50%
Qterminals L.L.C (b)	Qatar	**49%**	49%

a) Gulf LPG Transport Company W.L.L.

Gulf LPG Transport Company W.L.L ("GLPG") is a limited liability company established together with Qatar Gas Transport Company Q.P.S.C. (NAKILAT). Gulf LPG aims to provide various activities of owning, managing and operating liquid gas transporting ships.

b) Qterminals L.L.C.

Qterminals L.L.C. (Qterminals) was legally incorporated on 10 May 2017 with the Commercial Registration number 98511. The shareholding structure of Qterminals is 51% owned by Qatar Ports Management Company ("Mwani Qatar") and 49% owned by Milaha. The purpose of the company is to operate ports, managing the port activities including the new Hamad Port based on an agreement signed between Milaha and Mwani Qatar during December 2016.

Based on the concession agreement dated 1 October 2017, Qterminals L.L.C. accepted the delegation of the concession rights. The concession agreement compliments the terms of the shareholders' agreement signed by the shareholders of Qterminals, which requires the incorporation of a new company (Qterminals L.L.C.). In line with the overall arrangement, the Group transferred the concession rights to Qterminals amounting to QR 416,108,000. Accordingly the delegated concession rights have been accounted for as an investment in the books of Milaha. The concession agreement stipulates in the event of force majeure, the concession rights reverts back to Milaha.

Share of joint ventures' summarised statement of financial position:

	2024 (QR'000)			*2023 (QR'000)*		
	Qterminals	***Gulf LPG Transport Company W.L.L***	***Total***	*Qterminals*	*Gulf LPG Transport Company W.L.L*	*Total*
Current assets	**272,079**	**28,897**	**300,976**	257,515	95,751	353,266
Non-current assets	**1,543,802**	**376,838**	**1,920,640**	927,453	280,166	1,207,619
Current liabilities	**(1,049,669)**	**(90,678)**	**(1,140,347)**	(116,573)	(35,543)	(152,116)
Non-current liabilities	**(299,089)**	**-**	**(299,089)**	(553,473)	(147,346)	(700,819)
Net assets	**467,123**	**315,057**	**782,180**	514,922	193,028	707,950
Concession rights	**301,392**	**-**	**301,392**	314,188	-	314,188
Carrying value of investments	**768,515**	**315,057**	**1,083,572**	829,110	193,028	1,022,138

11 INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

Share of joint ventures' summarized income statement and statement of comprehensive income:

	2024 (QR'000)			*2023 (QR'000)*		
	Qterminals	***Gulf LPG Transport Company W.L.L***	***Total***	*Qterminals*	*Gulf LPG Transport Company W.L.L*	*Total*
Operating revenue	**563,644**	**90,250**	**653,894**	261,428	102,686	364,114
Operating supplies and expenses	**(199,898)**	**(31,816)**	**(231,714)**	(59,901)	(31,745)	(91,646)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(120,172)**	**(20,611)**	**(140,783)**	(33,034)	(17,813)	(50,847)
Other operating expenses	**(142,704)**	**(4,075)**	**(146,779)**	(63,341)	(1,935)	(65,276)
Operating profit	**100,870**	**33,748**	**134,618**	105,152	51,193	156,345
Finance income	**3,152**	**1,735**	**4,887**		726	726
Finance cost	**(71,147)**	**(12,479)**	**(83,626)**	(9,414)	(12,956)	(22,370)
Reversal of impairment loss	**-**	**98,006**	**98,006**	-	-	-
Income tax	**(9,638)**	**(596)**	**(10,234)**	(6,845)	(695)	(7,540)
Profit for the year	**23,237**	**120,414**	**143,651**	88,893	38,268	127,161
Other comprehensive income	**(18,027)**	**-**	**(18,027)**	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**5,210**	**120,414**	**125,624**	88,893	38,268	127,161

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its investment in joint ventures:

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
At 1 January	**1,022,138**	1,024,826
Share of results of joint ventures	**143,651**	127,161
Translation reserve movement	**(18,027)**	-
Dividends received	**(64,190)**	(129,849)
At 31 December	**1,083,572**	1,022,138

12 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The Group has the following investment in associates:

	Country of incorporation	*Ownership %*		*Profit Sharing %*	
		2024	*2023*	***2024***	*2023*
Cargotec Qatar W.L.L. (i), (vii), (viii)	Qatar	**51.0%**	51.0%	**40.0%**	40.0%
Hapag – Lloyd Qatar W.L.L. (Formerly: United Arab Shipping Agency Company W.L.L.) (ii), (vii), (viii)	Qatar	**51.0%**	51.0%	**20.0%**	20.0%
Qatar Gas Transport Company Limited (NAKILAT) Q.P.S.C. (iii)	Qatar	**36.3%**	36.3%	**36.3%**	36.3%
Camartina Shipping INC. (iv),(viii)	Liberia	**29.4%**	29.4%	**29.4%**	29.4%
Peninsula LNG Transport No. 1 Ltd. (v),(viii)	Liberia	**29.4%**	29.4%	**29.4%**	29.4%
Peninsula LNG Transport No. 2 Ltd. (v),(viii)	Liberia	**29.4%**	29.4%	**29.4%**	29.4%
Peninsula LNG Transport No. 3 Ltd. (v),(viii)	Liberia	**29.4%**	29.4%	**29.4%**	29.4%
Man Diesel & Turbo Qatar Navigation W.L.L.(vi),(vii), (viii)	Qatar	**51.0%**	51.0%	**35.0%**	35.0%

Notes:

(i) Cargotec Qatar W.L.L. is engaged in providing maintenance and repair of marine, land based cargo access and control system to off-shore and on-shore oil services and gas facilities.

(ii) Hapag – Lloyd Qatar W.L.L. is engaged in providing cargo and shipping services.

(iii) Qatar Gas Transport Company Limited (NAKILAT) Q.P.S.C. is engaged in the sector of gas transportation either through its own ocean-going vessels or by investing in joint ventures with other parties.

(iv) Camartina Shipping INC. is engaged in operation of a time charter of 135,000 m³ Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) vessel.

(v) Peninsula LNG Transport Ltd No's 1, 2 & 3 were established to acquire, own, and operate a time charter Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) vessel.

(vi) Man Diesel & Turbo Qatar Navigation W.L.L. is engaged in trading and maintenance of marine engines, equipment's and spare parts.

(vii) Even though the share ownership in the companies listed in point (i), (ii), and (vi) is more than 50%, the Group has only a significant influence over financial and operating policies. Therefore, these companies have not been considered as subsidiaries of the Group.

(viii) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the management accounts of these entities as of the reporting date.

12 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interests in associates:

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
At 1 January	**7,819,081**	7,548,209
Share of results	**584,901**	520,369
Share of net movement in other comprehensive income	**266,529**	15,327
Dividends received	**(421,702)**	(264,824)
At 31 December	**8,248,809**	7,819,081

Set out below are the summarised financial information for investments in associates which are accounted for using equity method.

Share of associates' summarised statement of financial position:

	2024 (QR'000)			*2023 (QR'000)*		
	Nakilat	***Other associates***	***Total***	*Nakilat*	*Other associates*	*Total*
Current assets	**1,204,318**	**161,293**	**1,365,611**	1,834,470	161,137	1,995,607
Non-current assets	**11,339,384**	**319,774**	**11,659,158**	9,858,267	358,423	10,216,690
Current liabilities	**(823,403)**	**(63,227)**	**(886,630)**	(971,709)	(60,318)	(1,032,027)
Non-current liabilities	**(6,821,722)**	**(104,477)**	**(6,926,199)**	(6,235,239)	(162,819)	(6,398,058)
Interest in associate	**4,898,577**	**313,363**	**5,211,940**	4,485,789	296,423	4,782,212
Goodwill	**3,036,869**	**-**	**3,036,869**	3,036,869	-	3,036,869
Carrying value of investment	**7,935,446**	**313,363**	**8,248,809**	7,522,658	296,423	7,819,081

Share of associates' summarised income statement and statement of comprehensive income:

	2024 (QR'000)			*2023 (QR'000)*		
	Nakilat	***Other associates***	***Total***	*Nakilat*	*Other associates*	*Total*
Operating revenue	**1,641,191**	**93,789**	**1,734,980**	1,686,108	83,438	1,769,546
Profit*	**573,707**	**11,194**	**584,901**	503,225	17,144	520,369
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**268,674**	**(2,145)**	**266,529**	13,258	2,069	15,327
Total other comprehensive income	**842,381**	**9,049**	**851,430**	516,483	19,213	535,696
Dividends received	**421,702**	**-**	**421,702**	261,054	3,770	264,824

* Share of profit from Nakilat has been computed after the deduction of 2.5% for social and sports fund.

13 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI

The financial assets at FVOCI are analyzed as follows:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Quoted equity investments in local companies (i)(ii)	**1,855,281**	2,003,548
Unquoted investments in foreign companies	**372,936**	186,085
Unquoted equity investments in local companies	**14,053**	17,686
Investments in bonds	**612,017**	706,271
	2,854,287	2,913,590

(i) Equity securities at FVOCI comprise direct investments in shares listed on Qatar Stock Exchange:

	Fair value QR'000		***Dividend received QR'000***	
	2024	*2023*	***2024***	*2023*
Banking & insurance	**1,063,371**	1,055,274	**60,385**	39,563
Industrial sector	**791,910**	948,274	**55,989**	47,918
	1,855,281	2,003,548	**116,374**	87,481

(ii) Quoted shares in local companies with a fair value of QR 34.54 million as of 31 December 2024 (2023: QR 41.36 million) are frozen for trading.

(iii) The pledges on financial assets at FVOCI are disclosed in Note 28.

14 LOANS GRANTED TO LNG COMPANIES

The Group has provided loans to the following LNG companies (related parties). These loans carry interest at market rate of 8%

Name of LNG companies	*Company operating the LNG companies*
• Camartina Shipping INC, Liberia	• Mitsui OSK Lines
• Peninsula LNG Transport No. 1 Ltd, Liberia	• NYK
• Peninsula LNG Transport No. 2 Ltd, Liberia	• K Line
• Peninsula LNG Transport No. 3 Ltd, Liberia	• Mitsui OSK Lines

The loans to the above LNG companies amounted to QR 77.36 million (2023: QR 89.56 million)

15 INVENTORIES

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Heavy vehicles and spare parts	**45,490**	53,863
Gabbro and aggregate	**9**	12,842
Other inventories	**37,002**	36,378
	82,501	103,083
Provision for slow-moving inventories (i)	**(20,324)**	(11,078)
	62,177	92,005

(i) The movements in the provision for slow-moving inventories were as follows:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
At 1 January	**11,078**	8,710
Provision made during the year	**9,246**	2,661
Provision utilized during the year	**-**	(293)
At 31 December	**20,324**	11,078

16 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Trade receivables	**466,403**	503,491
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables (i)	**(120,303)**	(135,617)
Trade receivable (net)	**346,100**	367,874
Notes receivable	**2,017**	2,385
Accrued income	**317,470**	324,560
Staff receivables (ii)	**51,732**	47,834
Prepaid expenses	**38,477**	52,288
Advances made to suppliers	**133,176**	78,756
Receivables from related parties (Note 37)	**2,979**	5,644
Positive fair value of interest rate swaps	**939**	9,631
Loan to an LPG company (Note 37) (v)	**69,350**	-
Other receivables (net) (iii)	**110,853**	82,318
	1,073,093	971,290

(i) The movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables were as follows:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
At 1 January	**135,617**	125,502
(Reversal) provision made during the year (iv)	**(15,314)**	10,115
At 31 December	**120,303**	135,617

16 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Staff receivables consists of loans obtained against end of service benefits.
(iii) Other receivables mainly comprise of deposits with government agencies, tax receivables, pending insurance claims and customs charges paid on behalf of customers yet to be billed.
(iv) Expected credit losses in the consolidated income statement comprise of the following:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
(Reversal of) provision for impairment of trade receivables	**(15,314)**	10,115
Reversal of impairment of other receivables	**-**	(2,153)
At 31 December	**(15,314)**	7,962

(v) During the current reporting period, the Group has granted a loan of USD 19 million to a joint venture. The loan shall be repaid on or before the date falling one year from the date the loan agreement.

17 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Listed equity securities - held for trading:		
Qatar Stock Exchange	**-**	194
Venture capital investment in a joint venture	**498,453**	500,656
Foreign investments	**147,298**	-
	645,751	500,850

18 INVESTMENTS IN TERM DEPOSITS

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Term deposits with banks	**578,622**	679,355
Term deposits maturing within 90 days (Note 19)	**(63,767)**	(46,355)
Term deposits maturing after 90 days	**514,855**	633,000

Short-term deposits earn interests at market rates.

19 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise of following:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Cash at bank	**121,379**	365,002
Cash in hand	**2,850**	3,054
	124,229	368,056
Term deposits maturing within 90 days (Note 18)	**63,767**	46,355
Cash and cash equivalents	**187,996**	414,411

20 SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares ('000')	*QR'000*
Authorised, issued and fully paid shares		
At 31 December 2024 and 2023:		
Shares with nominal value of QR 1 each (i)	**1,136,165**	**1,136,165**

(i) All shares have equal rights.

21 LEGAL RESERVE

In accordance with Qatar Commercial Companies Law No.11 of 2015 and Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year should be transferred to legal reserve. The Company has resolved to discontinue such annual transfers as reserve totals 50% of the issued capital.

The legal reserve includes QR 360,000,000, QR 661,050,000 and QR 3,495,400,000 relating to share premium arising from the rights issue of shares in years 2004, 2008 and 2010 respectively.

The reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated in the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, as amended by Law No. 8 of 2021.

22 GENERAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the general assembly based on a Board of Directors' proposal may decide to transfer a portion of the net profit to a general reserve. This reserve may be used in any manner as decided by the General Assembly.

23 FAIR VALUE RESERVE

The fair value reserve comprises the Group's cumulative share on the fair value reserve of its equity-accounted investees, the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI and the cumulative net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI until the assets are derecognised or reclassified.

24 HEDGING RESERVE

The hedging reserve comprises the Group's cumulative share on the hedging reserve of its equity-accounted investees, the effective portion of the cumulative net change in fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss or directly included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

25 TRANSLATION RESERVE

The translation reserve comprises the Group's share on the cumulative translation adjustments on its equity-accounted investee with a foreign operation.

26 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Cash flow hedges
At 31 December 2024, the Group had cash flow hedges to hedge their exposure to interest rate risk which are as follows:

Halul Offshore Services W.L.L. - Subsidiary

In the comparative period, Halul Offshore Services Company W.L.L. had interest rate swap agreements which are used to hedge the exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its loans. The loan facility and the interest rate swaps have the same critical terms and the cash flow hedge is assessed to be highly effective. The fair value of the interest rate swaps is calculated by reference to the market valuation of the swap agreements. As at 31 December 2024, the interest rate swap agreements have ended.

Halul Offshore Services Company W.L.L. has recognised a fair value loss on its interest rate swaps of QR 9.63 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: loss of QR 9.16 million) in respect of the effective portion of hedge. At 31 December 2024, the carrying value of the interest rate swaps amounts to QR nil (2023: QR 9.63 million).

Milaha Capital W.L.L. - Subsidiary

During the reporting period, Milaha Capital W.L.L had an interest rate swap in place with a notional amount of USD 17,500,000 (translated to QR 63,875,000) whereby it pays a fixed interest rate of 5.35% and will be receiving interest rate which is calculated on USD-SOFR-COMPOUND.

As at 31 December, Milaha Capital has recognized a fair value gain on its interest rate swaps of QR 1.42 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: loss of QR 0.48 million) in respect of the effective portion of hedge. At 31 December 2024, the carrying value of the interest rate swaps amounts to QR 0.94 million (2023: QR 0.48 million).

27 DIVIDENDS

Dividend proposed
The Board of Directors have proposed a 40% cash dividend of QR 0.40 per share totaling QR 454 million for the year 2024 which is subject to the approval of the equity holders at the Annual General Assembly.

Dividend for the year:

	2024	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*
Final Dividend (i)	**454,466**	**426,062**

(i) During the year, following the approval at the Annual General Assembly held on 5 March 2024, the Company paid 37.5% cash dividend of QR 0.375 per share totaling QR 426 million relating to the year 2023. (2023: QR 0.35 per share, totaling QR 398 million relating to year 2022).

28 LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Notes	*Interest rate %*	*Maturity*	***2024 QR'000***	*2023 QR'000*
Loan 1	(i)	*1.5% + SOFR 1M*	*Dec 2029*	**120,450**	160,330
Loan 2	(ii)	*1.4% + SOFR 3M*	*Dec 2029*	**109,500**	139,475
Loan 3	(iii)	*5.35%*	*Dec 2025*	**63,875**	63,875
Loan 4	(iv)	*4.69%*	*Feb 2029*	**292,000**	-
Loan 5	(v)	*QMRL*	*Dec 2025*	**65,000**	-
Loan 6	(vi)	*0.74% + SOFR 1M*	*Jan 2024*	**-**	54,750
Loan 7	(vii)	*0.74% + SOFR 1M*	*Dec 2024*	**-**	63,875
				650,825	482,305
Less: Deferred financing costs				**(910)**	(144)
				649,915	482,161

The loans and borrowings are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2024	2023
Current portion	**174,556**	418,286
Non-current portion	**475,359**	63,875
	649,915	482,161

Notes:

(i) Loan 1 represents a facility of USD 135,000,000 (equivalent to QR 492,750,000). The full draw down of this facility was during March 2017. In the current year, the Group partially refinanced this loan for a period of 5 years spread into 20 equal quarterly repayments of USD 1,650,000. The Group shall ensure that total debt to equity is not more than 5:1 at the end of each half-year and year-end otherwise the loan will be repayable on demand. This financial covenant shall be tested by reference to the financial statement of the subsidiary entity and the subsidiary expects to comply with the covenants within 12 months after the reporting date. The loan is pledged against book value of vessels amounting to QR 56.35 million.

(ii) Loan 2 represents a Murabaha facility of USD 135,000,000 (equivalent to QR 492,750,000) initially taken to finance the construction of vessels which was subsequently reduced to USD 101 million at the request of the Group. In the current year, the Group partially refinanced this loan for a period of 5 years spread into 20 equal quarterly repayments of USD 1,500,000. No covenants attached to this loan.

(iii) In the current financial year, the Group entered into an agreement with a bank to obtain a loan of USD 17,500,000 (equivalent to QR 63,875,000). The loan will mature by December 2025 and is hedged against the interest rate exposure. This facility was obtained to fund new investments. No covenants attached to this loan.

(iv) The Group entered into an agreement with a bank to obtain a loan of USD 80,000,000 (equivalent to QR 292,000,0000). The loan will mature by February 2029 and was obtained to fund new investments. No covenants attached to this loan. Loans (iii) and (iv) are pledged against financial assets amounting to USD 125,000,000.

(v) Loan 5 represents a portion of a Murabaha facility of QR 500,000,000 taken to finance working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes of the Group. The profit rate is based on QMRL subject to a minimum of 5% per annum and change based on QMRL rate at each deal date. As at the reporting date, the Group has utilized QAR 65 million. No covenants attached to this loan.

(vi) Loan 6 pertains to a short-term loan of USD 15,000,000 (equivalent to QR 54,750,000) obtained by the Group for investment purposes. This facility was fully settled in the current reporting period.

(vii) The Group obtained a short-term loan of USD 17,500,000 (equivalent to QR 63,875,000) with a short-term tenor for investment purposes. This financing arrangement was matured in December 2024 and fully settled as of the reporting date.

(viii) The Group has complied with the financial covenants of its borrowing facilities during the 2024 and 2023 reporting periods.

29 ADVANCE FROM A CUSTOMER

During year 2011, the Group received an interest free advance from a customer of QR 187.50 million for the construction of harbour tugs, pilot boats, mooring boats and service boats. These boats are in service by the customer. The advance payment is adjusted through deductions from the certified interim sales invoices to be raised by the Group to customer. An amount equal to 10% of the invoiced amounts will be deducted to settle from each invoice until such time the full amount of the advance payment has been repaid.

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
At 1 January	**74,710**	82,861
Adjustment made during the year	**(7,930)**	(8,151)
At 31 December	**66,780**	74,710

30 LEASE LIABILITIES

The movement of lease liabilities were as follows:

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
At 1 January	**126,843**	220,683
Additions	**84,438**	20,830
Modifications	**16,632**	(32,772)
Termination	**(17,925)**	-
Payments	**(84,162)**	(81,898)
At 31 December	**125,826**	126,843

The lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
Non-current	**61,982**	46,862
Current	**63,844**	79,981
At 31 December	**125,826**	126,843

(a) The total finance cost for 2024 arising from lease liabilities amounted to QR 4.32 million (2023: QR 8.37 million).

31 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

The movements in the provision recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
At 1 January	**118,458**	116,096
Provisions made	**23,346**	18,952
Provisions used	**(10,544)**	(11,733)
Transferred to the pension fund	**(8,012)**	(4,857)
At 31 December	**123,248**	118,458
End of service benefits plans (i)	**122,827**	117,356
Pension plan (ii) (Note 32)	**421**	1,102
At 31 December	**123,248**	118,458

31 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

(i) The Group has no expectation of settling its employees' end of service benefits obligation within 12 months from the reporting date and, therefore, it has classified the obligation within non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position. The provision is not discounted to present value as the effect of the time value of money is not expected to be significant.

(ii) The Pension plan is a defined contribution pension plan and pension obligations that are payable to a Government Pension Fund. Accordingly, these amounts have been disclosed as a current liability.

32 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
Trade accounts and notes payable	**120,528**	148,548
Accrued expenses	**381,228**	337,491
Advances received from customers	**51,338**	17,054
Payables to related parties (Note 37)	**8,126**	1,623
Contribution to social and sports fund (Note 34)	**28,049**	25,755
Pension plan (Note 31)	**421**	1,102
Other payables (i)	**173,956**	160,908
	763,646	692,481

(i) Other payables include retention payable amounting to QR 10 million (2023: QR 4 million) and dividend payable of QR 43 million (2023: QR 48 million)

33 INCOME TAX

Amounts recognized in the consolidated income statement:

	2024 QR'000	*2023 QR'000*
Current tax expense		
Corporate income tax	**13,565**	16,085
Deferred tax expense (income)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(90)**	(642)
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	**191**	(1,654)
	101	(2,296)
Total income tax expense	**13,666**	13,789

33 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Profit before tax	**1,133,435**	1,043,314
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**-**	19,666
Income not taxable for tax purposes	**(190,058)**	(125,517)
Income subject to tonnage tax	**(76,045)**	(77,811)
Share in results of associates and joint ventures	**(647,924)**	(659,873)
Temporary differences arising from allowances, accruals and other adjustments	**12,730**	17,638
Net operating losses carry-over	**(25,135)**	(19,486)
Taxable profit	**207,003**	197,931
Tax expense at effective rate	**12,253**	19,987
Changes in estimates of income taxes provided in previous year	**1,312**	(3,902)
Current tax expense	**13,565**	16,085
Deferred tax expense (income)	**101**	(2,296)
Income tax expense	**13,666**	13,789

The movements in the income tax provision were as follows:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
At 1 January	**17,909**	9,501
Adjustment from the prior year	**1,312**	(3,902)
Provision made	**13,565**	16,085
Provision used	**(4,910)**	(3,775)
At 31 December	**27,876**	17,909

Impact of Pillar Two Legislations

The Group mainly operates in the State of Qatar ('Qatar'), Germany, Singapore, UAE, India, UK and KSA. As at 31 December 2024, Germany and UK have enacted Global Minimum tax regulation. However, the Group does not have any current tax impact in Germany because of international shipping operation which are under tonnage tax regime and in UK which is dormant as of 31 December 2024.

On 23 December 2024, Qatar's Shura Council has approved specific amendments to provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated under Law No. 24 of 2018 introducing a top-up tax with a minimum effective tax rate of 15%. The amendments are likely to be effective from 2025 and are currently under final approval. Related regulations on implementation, compliance and administrative provisions are expected to be issued by the General Tax Authority in the near future. The Group will also be subjected to the Pillar Two top-up tax in 2025 in relation to its operations in Singapore, where the effective tax rate is below 15%. However, since the newly enacted or amended legislations for top-up tax will be effective only from fiscal years commencing on or after 1 January 2025, there is no current tax impact for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The Group is monitoring the progress of the legislative process and as at 31 December 2024, the Group does not have sufficient information to determine the potential quantitative impact on its consolidated financial statements.

The Group has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

34 CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL AND SPORTS FUND

In accordance with Law No. 13 of 2008, as amended by Law No. 8 of 2011 and related clarifications issued in January 2010, the Group is required to contribute 2.5% of its annual net consolidated profit to the Social and Sports Fund (S.S.F). The clarification relating to Law No. 13 requires the payable amount to be recognised as distribution of income. Hence, this is recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

During the year, the Group appropriated an amount of QR 28.0 million (2023: QR 25.8 million) to the S.S.F representing 2.5% of the consolidated profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent.

35 COMMITMENTS

	2024	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*
Capital commitments		
Estimated capital expenditure approved as at the reporting date	**1,678,187**	1,478,064

Rent commitments
The Group has entered into rent agreements which are leases of short-term or low-value, or practical expedients have been availed, under IFRS Accounting Standards 16. The future rental commitments in respect of the above arrangements are as follows:

	2024	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*
Within one year	**7,612**	9,768
After one year but not more than five years	**509**	-
Total rentals committed for at the reporting date	**8,121**	9,768

36 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 December 2024, the Group had the following contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise:

	2024	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*
Letters of guarantee	**1,188,637**	1,038,952
Letters of credit	**2,472**	1,249
	1,191,109	1,040,201

37 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent associated companies, affiliate entities, shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

Related party transactions
Transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

	2024			
	Sales QR'000	***Purchases QR'000***	***Interest income QR'000***	***Receipt of loan instalments QR'000***
Associates	**964**	**7,002**	**7,055**	**15,650**
Joint ventures	**479**	**84,569**	**257**	**-**
	1,443	**91,571**	**7,312**	**15,650**

	2023			
	Sales QR'000	*Purchases QR'000*	*Interest income QR'000*	*Receipt of loan instalments QR'000*
Associates	1,645	1,057	8,477	17,008
Joint ventures	4,499	86,649	-	-
	6,144	87,706	8,477	17,008

Related party balances
Balances with related parties included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2024		*2023*	
	Receivables QR'000	***Payables QR'000***	*Receivables QR'000*	*Payables QR'000*
Joint ventures	**75**	**7,121**	282	1,390
Associates	**2,689**	**940**	5,045	106
Directors	**215**	**65**	317	127
	2,979	**8,126**	5,644	1,623

The amounts receivable and payable to related parties are disclosed in Note 16 and Note 32 respectively.

Sales to, purchases and other transactions from related parties are made at agreed basis. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Loans granted to associate and joint venture

Loans to LNG companies amounting to QR 77.36 million (2023: QR 89.56 million) and loan to an LPG company amounting to QR 69.35 million (2023: nil) are disclosed as part of Note 14 and Note 16.

37 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Compensation of directors and other key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Board of Directors remuneration and benefits	**13,950**	13,950
Short-term benefits	**11,604**	10,615
Employees' end of service benefits	**1,234**	1,334
	26,788	25,899

38 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Group is organised into six pillars as follows, which constitute five reportable segments (strategic divisions):

- Milaha Capital provides corporate finance advisory services to the Parent and its subsidiaries, in addition to managing its proprietary portfolio of financial and real estate investments and holding the investment of Qatar Quarries and Building Material Company W.L.L.

- Milaha Maritime & Logistics delivers a comprehensive range of services to major importers, exporters and shipping companies in the region, including oil & gas majors. The activities include logistics services, warehousing, container feeder shipping, non-vessel operating common carriers (NVOCC) operations, bulk shipping, shipping agencies, port management and operations, shipyard and steel fabrication.

- Milaha Offshore provides comprehensive offshore support services to the oil and gas industry across the region. The Group currently operates a fleet of offshore service vessels, which include safety standby vessels, anchor handling tugs, crew boats, workboats and dynamic positioning (DP) vessels. It provides a complete range of diving services including saturation diving.

- Milaha Trading is engaged in trading trucks, heavy equipment, machinery and lubrication brands in Qatar. The segment markets its products and provides critical after sales service. Milaha Trading also owns and operates an IATA-approved travel agency, one of the oldest in the State of Qatar.

- Milaha Gas and Petrochem owns, manages and operates a fleet of LPG and LNG carriers and provides ocean transportation services to international energy and industrial companies. It further owns and manages a young fleet of product tankers and one crude carrier. The segment also operates a number of product tankers in partnership with international trading and shipping companies.

- Milaha Corporate provides necessary services to all the pillars to run their respective business. These services are costs of management, corporate development and communications, internal audit, legal affairs, shared services, information technology, procurement, human resources and administration and finance. The costs are subsequently allocated. Adjustments with respect to Milaha Corporate represent costs captured and subsequently allocated to various business pillars by way of a laid down methodology.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

38 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Year-ended 31 December 2024

	Milaha Capital QR'000	*Milaha Maritime and Logistics QR'000*	*Milaha Offshore QR'000*	*Milaha Trading QR'000*	*Milaha Gas and Petrochem QR'000*	*Adjustments relating to Milaha Corporate QR'000*	*Total segments QR'000*	*Adjustments and eliminations QR'000*		*Consolidated QR'000*
Operating revenues	**429,134**	**827,798**	**1,470,960**	**196,477**	**246,490**	**-**	**3,170,859**	**(331,062)**	*(i)*	**2,839,797**
Salaries, wages and other benefits	**(12,639)**	**(302,092)**	**(178,030)**	**(26,169)**	**(30,353)**	**(145,129)**	**(694,412)**	**-**		**(694,412)**
Operating supplies and expenses	**(29,637)**	**(663,369)**	**(412,611)**	**(171,209)**	**(15,738)**	**(15,327)**	**(1,307,891)**	**292,170**	*(i)*	**(1,015,721)**
Rent expenses	**(2,633)**	**(29,655)**	**(2,337)**	**(2,877)**	**(198)**	**(6,861)**	**(44,561)**	**36,975**	*(i)*	**(7,586)**
Depreciation and amortisation	**(77,557)**	**(42,325)**	**(238,623)**	**(1,591)**	**(79,755)**	**(2,241)**	**(442,092)**			**(442,092)**
(Provision for) / reversal of impairment of receivables	**(55)**	**7,854**	**8,416**	**(901)**	**-**	**-**	**15,314**	**-**		**15,314**
Other operating expenses	**(6,559)**	**(70,819)**	**(39,702)**	**(12,180)**	**(11,321)**	**(20,242)**	**(160,823)**	**1,917**	*(i)*	**(158,906)**
Allocations relating to fleet and technical services	**-**	**324,881**	**(323,951)**	**-**	**(930)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Allocations relating to Milaha Corporate	**(18,000)**	**(97,874)**	**(52,937)**	**(11,523)**	**(9,442)**	**189,776**	**-**	**-**		**-**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**282,054**	**(45,601)**	**231,185**	**(29,973)**	**98,753**	**(24)**	**536,394**	**-**		**536,394**
Impairment on property, vessels, equipment and intangible assets	**(62,800)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(54,419)**	**-**	**(117,219)**	**-**		**(117,219)**
Finance costs	**(19,898)**	**(15,010)**	**(40,501)**	**-**	**(37,250)**	**-**	**(112,659)**	**80,573**	*(i)*	**(32,086)**
Finance income	**32,935**	**13,014**	**26,338**	**72**	**19,624**	**12**	**91,995**	**(80,573)**	*(i)*	**11,422**
Share of results of joint ventures	**-**	**23,237**	**-**	**-**	**120,414**	**-**	**143,651**	**-**		**143,651**
Share of results of associates	**1,760**	**440**	**-**	**-**	**582,701**	**-**	**584,901**	**-**		**584,901**
Net gain (loss) on disposal of property, vessels and equipment	**-**	**7,896**	**(650)**	**416**	**(64)**	**12**	**7,610**	**-**		**7,610**
Net gain/(loss) on foreign exchange transactions	**19**	**(1,033)**	**(23)**	**(154)**	**(47)**	**-**	**(1,238)**	**-**		**(1,238)**
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**234,070**	**(17,057)**	**216,349**	**(29,639)**	**729,712**	**-**	**1,133,435**	**-**		**1,133,435**
Tax (expense)/benefit	**(41)**	**79**	**(10,419)**	**269**	**(3,554)**	**-**	**(13,666)**	**-**		**(13,666)**
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	**234,029**	**(16,978)**	**205,930**	**(29,370)**	**726,158**	**-**	**1,119,769**	**-**		**1,119,769**
Attributable to:										
Equity holders of the Parent	**236,226**	**(16,978)**	**205,930**	**(29,370)**	**726,158**	**-**	**1,121,966**	**-**		**1,121,966**
Non-controlling interest	**(2,197)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,197)**	**-**		**(2,197)**
	234,029	**(16,978)**	**205,930**	**(29,370)**	**726,158**	**-**	**1,119,769**	**-**		**1,119,769**

38 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Year-ended 31 December 2023

	Milaha Capital QR'000	*Milaha Maritime and Logistics QR'000*	*Milaha Offshore QR'000*	*Milaha Trading QR'000*	*Milaha Gas and Petrochem QR'000*	*Adjustments relating to Milaha Corporate QR'000*	*Total segments QR'000*	*Adjustments and eliminations QR'000*		*Consolidated QR'000*
Operating revenues	437,158	778,889	1,524,262	270,033	244,040	-	3,254,382	(312,592)	*(i)*	2,941,790
Salaries, wages and other benefits	(12,901)	(299,991)	(151,058)	(19,534)	(29,090)	(137,110)	(649,684)	-		(649,684)
Operating supplies and expenses	(93,222)	(656,404)	(547,341)	(230,087)	(16,060)	(11,266)	(1,554,380)	270,550	*(i)*	(1,283,830)
Rent expenses	(2,976)	(29,481)	(5,894)	(2,652)	(117)	(7,621)	(48,741)	38,129	*(i)*	(10,612)
Depreciation and amortisation	(72,476)	(29,832)	(235,001)	(1,831)	(49,750)	(2,315)	(391,205)	-		(391,205)
(Provision for) / reversal of impairment of receivables	(205)	(6,396)	(2,600)	(939)	2,178	-	(7,962)	-		(7,962)
Other operating expenses	(8,881)	(85,075)	(32,373)	(4,558)	(9,540)	(25,658)	(166,085)	3,913	*(i)*	(162,172)
Allocations relating to fleet and technical services	-	296,970	(296,854)	-	(116)	-	-	-		-
Allocations relating to Milaha Corporate	(19,242)	(113,650)	(26,227)	(13,070)	(11,698)	183,887	-	-		-
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE IMPAIRMENTS	227,255	(144,970)	226,914	(2,638)	129,847	(83)	436,325	-		436,325
Impairment on property, vessels and equipment	-	-	(19,666)	-	-	-	(19,666)	-		(19,666)
Finance costs	(1,633)	(7,780)	(29,103)	-	(29,304)		(67,820)	18,051	*(i)*	(49,769)
Finance income	11,243	1,415	6,891	149	17,581	41	37,320	(18,051)	*(i)*	19,269
Share of results of joint ventures	-	88,732	161	-	38,268	-	127,161	-		127,161
Share of results of associates	2,027	948	-	-	517,394	-	520,369	-		520,369
Net gain on disposal of property, vessels and equipment	-	262	9,698	185	-	42	10,187	-		10,187
Net (loss)/gain on foreign exchange transactions	(99)	(337)	68	(193)	(1)	-	(562)	-		(562)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	238,793	(61,730)	194,963	(2,497)	673,785	-	1,043,314	-		1,043,314
Tax expense	-	(414)	(13,375)	-	-	-	(13,789)	-		(13,789)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	238,793	(62,144)	181,588	(2,497)	673,785	-	1,029,525	-		1,029,525
Attributable to:										
Equity holders of the Parent	239,467	(62,144)	181,588	(2,497)	673,785	-	1,030,199	-		1,030,199
Non-controlling interest	(674)	-	-	-	-	-	(674)	-		(674)
	238,793	(62,144)	181,588	(2,497)	673,785	-	1,029,525	-		1,029,525

Note: (i) Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

38 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Geographic segments

The significant geographical segments of the Group are in the State of Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Germany. Operating revenues and profits of the Group after the elimination of intercompany segments are as follows:

	2024					
	Qatar QR'000	***Singapore QR'000***	***UAE QR'000***	***Germany QR'000***	***India QR'000***	***Total QR'000***
Operating revenues	**2,410,398**	**12,023**	**218,919**	**196,313**	**2,144**	**2,839,797**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**1,146,217**	**4,157**	**(25,440)**	**(5,183)**	**18**	**1,119,769**

	2023					
	Qatar QR'000	*Singapore QR'000*	*UAE QR'000*	*Germany QR'000*	*India QR'000*	*Total QR'000*
Operating revenues	2,563,073	11,990	172,426	194,301	-	2,941,790
Profit/(loss) for the year	985,536	3,152	(36,974)	77,811	-	1,029,525

39 FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a) Financial risk management

Objective and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and notes payable, payables to related parties and contribution to social and sports funds. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial assets such as trade receivables and notes receivable, receivables from related parties, loans granted to associate companies and a joint venture, positive fair value of interest rate swaps, investment in deposits financial assets at FVOCI, equity investments at FVTPL, staff and other receivables and cash and bank balances, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity price will affect the Group's income, equity or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's loans and borrowings and short-term deposits with floating interest rates.

To manage the risk of changes in floating interest rate on its interest-bearing loans, the Group has entered into interest rate swaps as explained in Note 26. Under the swap agreements, the Group will pay an agreed fixed interest rate and receive a floating interest rate.

39 FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments are as follows:

	2024	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*
Floating interest rate instruments		
Loans and borrowings	**(294,950)**	(482,305)
Loan to an LPG company	**69,350**	-
	(225,600)	(482,305)
Fixed interest rate instruments		
Investments in term deposits	**578,622**	679,355
Investment in bonds	**612,017**	706,271
Loans granted to LNG companies	**77,361**	89,558
Loans and borrowings	**(355,875)**	-
	912,125	1,475,184

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated income statement to reasonably possible changes in interest rates by 25 basis points, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the consolidated income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December. The effect of decreases in interest rates is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

	Changes in basis points	*Effect on profit for the year QR'000*
2024		
Floating interest rate instruments	**+25**	**(564)**
2023		
Floating interest rate instruments	+25	(1,206)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Most of the Group's balances are denominated in Qatari Riyals (presentation currency), US Dollars and UAE Dirhams. As the Qatari Riyal and UAE Dirhams are pegged to the US Dollars, the balances in US Dollars and UAE Dirhams are not considered to represent any significant currency risk to the Group.

Equity price risk

The Group's listed investments are susceptible to equity price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the management for their review on a regular basis.

At the reporting date, the Group's exposure to listed equity securities at fair value includes both equity securities at FVOCI and FVTPL. An increase or decrease of 5% on the Qatar Exchange (QE) index would have an impact of approximately QR nil (2023: QR 10 thousand) on the consolidated income statement in respect of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. In respect of equity securities at FVOCI, an increase or decrease of 5% on the QE index would have an impact of approximately QR 93 million (2023: QR 100 million) on the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Group also has unquoted investments for which fair value is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques. Impact of changes in equity prices will be reflected in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

39 FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group's exposure to credit risk is as indicated by the carrying amount of its assets which consist principally of trade and notes receivable, staff and other receivables, receivables from related parties, loans granted to LNG companies and an LPG company, investment in term deposits and bank balances.

Trade and other receivables
The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables. As it deals with credit worthy clients and the dues are collected based on the specified terms in the contracts, the Group's exposure to credit risk is minimal.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments are as follows:

	2024	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*
Loans granted to LNG Companies (Note 14)	**77,361**	89,558
Trade receivable (net) (Note 16)	**346,100**	367,874
Notes receivable (Note 16)	**2,017**	2,385
Accrued income (Note 16)	**317,470**	324,560
Staff receivables (Note 16)	**51,732**	47,834
Receivables from related parties (Note 37)	**2,979**	5,644
Loan to LPG company (Note 16)	**69,350**	-
Other receivables (net) (Note 16)	**110,853**	82,318
Term deposits with banks (Note 18)	**578,622**	679,355
Bank balance (Note 19)	**121,379**	365,002
	1,677,863	1,964,530

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and have settlement terms within 30 to 90 days, beyond which they are considered in default. As at 31 December 2024, trade receivable with nominal value of QR 120 million (2023: QR 136 million) were impaired.

As at 31 December, the ageing of trade receivables, (net of allowances for impairment) is as follows:

	Total QR'000	***0 - 30 days QR'000***	***31 - 120 days QR'000***	***121 - 210 days QR'000***	***211 - 365 days QR'000***	***> 365 days QR'000***
2024	***346,100***	***295,523***	***36,062***	***12,551***	***1,964***	***-***
2023	*367,874*	*279,038*	*72,838*	*13,977*	*1,034*	*987*

Unimpaired trade receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable. It is not the practice of the Group to obtain collateral over receivables and the vast majority are, therefore, unsecured.

39 FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Financial risk management (continued)

Trade and other receivables (Continued)

The average credit period on sales of goods is 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. The Group always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer base.

2024	***Trade receivables – Days past due***					
QR'000	***0 - 30 days QR'000***	***31 - 120 days QR'000***	***121 - 210 days QR'000***	***211 - 365 days QR'000***	***> 365 days QR'000***	***Total QR'000***
Expected credit loss rate	***3%***	***11%***	***35%***	***66%***	***100%***	***26%***
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default Lifetime ECL	***8,797***	***4,643***	***6,673***	***3,799***	***96,391***	***120,303***

2023	*Trade receivables – Days past due*					
QR'000	*0 - 30 days QR'000*	*31 - 120 days QR'000*	*121 - 210 days QR'000*	*211 - 365 days QR'000*	*> 365 days QR'000*	*Total QR'000*
Expected credit loss rate	*3%*	*9%*	*26%*	*94%*	*100%*	*27%*
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default Lifetime ECL	*7,194*	*6,954*	*4,978*	*15,302*	*101,189*	*135,617*

Cash at bank, term deposits and other financial assets

Management considers that the Group's cash and bank have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the banks where the Group's cash and term deposits are held. All the banks are rated at Investment grade and above. The carrying amounts of the cash and bank balances of the Group did not require any adjustment because the result of applying the ECL model was immaterial. All other financial assets are also considered to have low credit risk.

For all other financial assets, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the financial asset is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument and uses its contractual payment terms in assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Loan to LNG companies and an LPG company are considered to have low credit risk, and thus the impairment provision calculated based on 12 months of expected losses is considered immaterial. The credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition and is considered low.

39 FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Group limits its liquidity risk by ensuring adequate bank facilities are available. The Group's terms of revenue require amounts to be settled within its specified terms in the contracts. Trade payables are normally settled within the terms of purchase from the supplier.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Note	*Less than 1 year QR'000*	*1 to 5 years QR'000*	*Over 5 years QR'000*	*Total QR'000*
2024					
Trade accounts and notes payable	32	**120,528**	**-**	**-**	**120,528**
Contribution to Social and Sport Fund	34	**28,049**	**-**	**-**	**28,049**
Accrued expenses	32	**381,228**	**-**	**-**	**381,228**
Lease liabilities		**61,488**	**46,499**	**23,478**	**131,465**
Loans and borrowings	28	**174,768**	**476,057**	**-**	**650,825**
Payables to related parties	32	**8,126**	**-**	**-**	**8,126**
Other payables	32	**173,956**	**-**	**-**	**173,956**
Total		**948,143**	**522,556**	**23,478**	**1,494,177**

	Note	*Less than 1 year QR'000*	*1 to 5 years QR'000*	*Over 5 years QR'000*	*Total QR'000*
2023					
Trade accounts and notes payable	32	148,548	-	-	148,548
Contribution to Social and Sport Fund	34	25,755	-	-	25,755
Accrued expenses	32	337,491	-	-	337,491
Lease liabilities		79,495	28,924	26,201	134,620
Loans and borrowings	28	418,430	63,875	-	482,305
Payables to related parties	32	1,623	-	-	1,623
Other payables	32	160,908	-	-	160,908
Total		1,172,250	92,799	26,201	1,291,250

39 FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Capital management

Management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Management seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Group target is to achieve a return on equity greater than the weighted average interest expense on interest bearing loans and borrowings.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic and business conditions and equity holders' expectation. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to equity holders or increase capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during both comparative years.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent. The gearing ratio as at 31 December is calculated as follows:

	2024 ***QR'000***	*2023* *QR'000*
Debt (i)	**649,915**	482,161
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 19)	**(187,996)**	(414,411)
Less: Investments in term deposits (Note 18)	**(514,855)**	(633,000)
Net debt	**(52,936)**	(565,250)
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	**17,474,707**	16,681,144
Gearing ratio	**(0.30%)**	(3%)

(i) Debt comprises of loans and borrowings as detailed in Note 28.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities are detailed below

	At 1 January 2024 ***QR'000***	**Financing cash flows** ***QR'000***	**Non-cash changes** ***QR'000***	**At 31 December 2024** ***QR'000***
Loans and borrowings (Note 28)	**482,161**	**167,754**	**-**	**649,915**
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	**126,843**	**(84,162)**	**83,145**	**125,826**
Dividends paid	**-**	**(426,062)**	**426,062**	**-**

	At 1 January 2023 *QR'000*	Financing cash flows *QR'000*	Non-cash changes *QR'000*	At 31 December 2023 *QR'000*
Loans and borrowings (Note 28)	1,056,347	(574,186)	-	482,161
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	220,683	(81,898)	(11,942)	126,843
Dividends paid	-	(397,658)	397,658	-

40 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets, financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

Financial assets consist cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVOCI , investment in term deposits, investment in deposits, equity instruments at FVOCI, financial assets at FVTPL, loans granted to LNG companies, other financial assets and receivables. Financial liabilities consist of loans and borrowings and payables. Derivative financial instruments consist of interest rate swaps.

A comparison by class of the carrying value and fair value of the Group's financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position are set out below:

	Carrying amount		***Fair value***	
	2024	*2023*	***2024***	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*	***QR'000***	*QR'000*
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instruments at FVTPL	**645,751**	500,850	**645,751**	500,850

	Carrying amount		***Fair value***	
	2024	*2023*	***2024***	*2023*
	QR'000	*QR'000*	***QR'000***	*QR'000*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Financial assets at FVOCI	**2,854,287**	2,913,590	**2,854,287**	2,913,590
Interest rate swaps (cash flow hedge)	**939**	9,631	**939**	9,631
	2,855,226	2,923,221	**2,855,226**	2,923,221

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities other than those disclosed above approximates their carrying amounts at reporting date.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Cash and cash equivalents, investments in term deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

- Loans and borrowings and investments in deposits are carried at amortized cost and their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

- Fair value of quoted equity securities at FVOCI and equity instruments at FVTPL is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

- Fair value of unquoted securities at FVOCI and equity instruments at FVTPL is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques.

- Loans granted to LNG companies are non-derivative financial assets with determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

- The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued based on market valuation provided by the respective financial institution.

40 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy

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; and

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

At 31 December, the Group held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

	2024 QR'000	***Level 1 QR'000***	***Level 2 QR'000***	***Level 3 QR'000***
Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity instruments as FVTPL	**645,751**	**-**	**147,298**	**498,453**
Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted shares	**1,855,281**	**1,855,281**	**-**	**-**
Unquoted shares	**14,053**	**-**	**-**	**14,053**
Unquoted investments in foreign companies	**372,936**	**-**	**372,936**	**-**
Investments in corporate bonds	**612,017**	**82,765**	**529,252**	**-**
Interest rate swaps	**939**	**-**	**939**	**-**

	2023 QR'000	*Level 1 QR'000*	*Level 2 QR'000*	*Level 3 QR'000*
Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity instruments as FVTPL	500,850	194	-	500,656
Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted shares	2,003,548	2,003,548	-	-
Unquoted shares	17,686	-	-	17,686
Unquoted investments in foreign companies	186,085	-	186,085	-
Investments in corporate bonds	706,271	85,307	620,964	-
Interest rate swaps	9,631	-	9,631	-

41 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Interests in other entities
Judgement is required in assessing the level of control obtained in a transaction to acquire an interest in another entity; depending upon the facts and circumstances in each case, the Group may obtain control, joint control or significant influence over the entity or arrangement. This assessment involves consideration of a variety of factors, including shareholders' voting rights, Board representation and decision-making rights, the existence of any contractual arrangements, and indicators of de facto control. Such classifications have a significant impact on the financial statements due to the significantly different accounting treatments of subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements and other investments in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Operating lease - Group as lessor
The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Business model assessment
Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (refer to the accounting policy "Financial instruments" in Note 3). The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how the Groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the year.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flows ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the useful life of the assets along with the available approved cash flows. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different Cash Generating Unites ("CGUs") include discount rates, operating cash flow, price inflation, expected utilisation and residual values of the assets. The impairment exercise is usually performed at the lowest CGU level, in case of vessels it is performed at the vessel's CGU level.

41 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation of property, vessels and equipment and investment property
Items of property, vessels and equipment and investment property are depreciated over their estimated individual useful lives. Management exercises significant judgement for the determination of useful lives and residual values of these assets, including their expected usage, physical wear and tear, and technological or commercial obsolescence. Such estimates could have a significant impact on the annual depreciation charge recognized in consolidated income statement. Management reviews annually the residual values and useful lives of these assets. Future depreciation charge could be significantly adjusted where management believes the useful lives and / or the residual values differ from previous estimates.

Change in estimate
During the year, the Group has conducted the reassessment of the useful lives of LNG vessels, which has resulted in reduction in their useful life of these LNG vessels. The effect of this change is an increase on depreciation expense by QR 26.7 million annually till 2034 and QR 12.8 million annually for 2035 and 2036.

Impairment of receivables
The impairment model under IFRS Accounting Standards 9 requires forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. It also requires management to assign probability of default to various categories of receivables. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring an ECL and entails considerable judgement; it is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Lease liabilities
Management assesses whether contracts entered by the Group for renting various assets contain a lease. The lease identification, including whether or not the Group has contracted to substantially all the economic benefits of the underlying asset, may require significant judgement. Establishing the lease term may also present challenges where a contract has an indefinite term or is subject to auto renewal or there are renewal options that are unclear if they will be exercised at the option date. The extent of the lease term significantly influences the value of the lease liability and the related right-of-use asset and arriving at a conclusion sometimes requires significant judgement calls. Furthermore, once the lease term is established, management needs to estimate the future cash flows payable over the lease term and discount them using the incremental borrowing rate that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. That also requires significant judgment and affects both the finance lease liability and the fair value of the underlying asset.

Fair valuation of investment property
The fair value of investment property is determined by valuations from an external professional real estate valuer using recognised valuation techniques and the principles of IFRS Accounting Standards 13 “Fair Value Measurement”. These valuations entail significant estimates and assumptions about the future, which could result in significant differences in the valuations.

Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories
Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on anticipated selling prices.

Other provisions and liabilities
Other provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period only to the extent management considers it probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the actual cash outflows can take place in subsequent years, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances. A change in estimate of a recognized provision or liability would result in a charge or credit to consolidated income statement in the period in which the change occurs.

41 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Legal proceedings

From time to time, the Group is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. Management applies significant assumptions in measuring the risks of exposure to contingent liabilities related to existing legal proceedings and other unsettled claims. Management's judgment is required in estimating the probability of a successful claim against the Group or crystallising of a material obligation, and in determining the probable amount of the final settlement or obligation. As at the date of reporting, based on an assessment made by the internal / external legal advisors, management does not believe that the outcome of these matters will have a material effect on the Group's financial position.

Going concern

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

42 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The comparative figures for the previous year have been reclassified, where necessary, in order to conform to the current year's presentation. Such reclassifications do not affect the previously reported profit, gross assets or equity.

43 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events after the reporting date which have a bearing on the understanding of these consolidated financial statements.