الخليج الدولية للخدمات
Gulf International Services

Notice to the Shareholders of Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C.

We are pleased to invite you to attend the Company's Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assembly Meetings to be held on Sunday, 13th March 2022 at 3:30 pm Doha Time, electronically using Zoom application platform. In the case a quorum is not met, a second meeting will be held on Sunday, 20th March 2022 at 3:30 pm Doha Time, electronically using Zoom application platform.

Agenda of the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

1.Listen to the Chairman's message for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
2.Listen and approve the Board of Directors' Report on GIS' operations and financial performance for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 and future plan of the Company.
3.Listen and approve the Auditor's Report on GIS' consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
4.Discuss and approve GIS' consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
5.Present and approve 2021 Corporate Governance Report.
6.Approve the Board's recommendation for no dividend payment for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
7.Absolve the Board of Directors from liability for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
8.Appoint the external auditor for the financial year ending 31 December 2022 and approve their fees.

Agenda of the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting

1.Approve the proposed amendments to the Company's Articles of Association published on GIS' website (www.gis.com.qa).

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

Notes

1. Each shareholder shall have the right to attend the meeting of the General Assembly and shall have a number of votes that equals the number of shares owned thereby. Resolutions shall be passed by an absolute majority of shares duly represented therein, without prejudice to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association.
2. Minors and the interdicted persons shall be represented by their legal guardians.
3. Any shareholder that is a company may authorize any one person to act as its representative at any meeting of the General Assembly.
4. Attendance by proxy at the General Assembly meeting is permitted, provided that the proxy is a shareholder and that the proxy is specific and in writing. A shareholder may not appoint a Board Director to act as his proxy at the meeting of the General Assembly. Proxy form can be downloaded from the Company's website: www.gis.com.qa.
5. A shareholder may act as proxy for one or more shareholders of the Company as contemplated under the Company's Articles of Association. In all cases, the number of shares held by the proxy in this capacity shall not exceed (5%) of the Company's share capital.

Clarification on Participation and voting procedures for the meetings

Shareholders intending to attend the meetings virtually are requested to provide the following information and documents through an email to the email address: gis@qp.com.qa

1 . Copy of Identification document (Qatar ID or passport)
2. Mobile number
3. NIN number
4. A copy of proxy and supporting documents for representatives of individuals and corporate entities

At first, a Zoom application link will be sent electronically via email to those shareholders, who expressed their interest in attending the meetings and whose contact details are received. Based on the link, the shareholders will be required to register for the meetings. Based on the completion of the registration process, the shareholder will be sent another link which will direct him/her to the virtual meeting room based on Zoom application platform.

Registration process will start at 2:30 pm Doha Time on the date of the meetings. Shareholders intending to attend meetings can share their details earlier, so that they can join the registration process on time.

Attendees will be able to discuss the agenda items, address their questions, if any, to the Board of Directors or the External Auditor, virtually by sending their questions or comments in the chat box, available within the Zoom application, during the course of the meetings.

As for the voting on the meetings' agenda items, a shareholder who has an objection on an item must press the "Raise Hand" button on Zoom application, at the time of voting on the agenda item to express his/her objection. In the event that the shareholder does not press "Raise Hand" button, this will be considered as an endorsement for the agenda item.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT WWW.GIS.COM.QA OR EMAIL US AT: GIS@QP.COM.QA OR CALL US AT: +974 4013 2088 or +974 4013 2534

Board of Directors report

The Board of Directors is pleased to present its annual review of the financial and operational performance of Gulf International Services for the financial year 2021.

Macroeconomic overview

The growth of oil and gas services industry is purely linked to oil price levels, and structural expansion of the industry. During the year, sentiments within the oil and gas industry were buoyant with higher oil price environment and better macroeconomic drivers. This led to recovery in the related oil & gas services industries, including improved exploration and drilling activities, with better flying activity on account of lesser societal restrictions.

Business and market expansion updates

Drilling business

Within the drilling segment, the recovery in the oil and gas industry coupled with ease of restrictions amid COVID-19 outbreak started to realize mainly from the second-half of the year, as day-rates for the off-shore segment improved from last year's depressed rates. Furthermore, most of the previously suspended on-shore rigs were redeployed, during the year.

The drilling segment also achieved a key milestone this year, and validated the Group market expansion strategy, as segment's JV (GulfDrill LLC) became fully operational with the remaining three rigs commenced operations during the year, despite COVID-linked challenges which led to several delays. The deployment of these rigs enabled the segment to improve its access to the domestic markets and to grow its fleet under management. 100% deployment of the new JV's fleet is exemplary of GDI's continuous efforts to grow and protect its leading market position.

Aviation business

In aviation business, the recovery in the oil and gas industry led to an increased demand for the off-shore aviation services worldwide, which in turn contributed to higher flying hours within both, the domestic and international operations, and led to an improved financial performance for the year. Moreover, successful renewal of contracts in the international business reassured segment's position in the international markets, while MRO business also recorded a positive growth.

Also, Turkish subsidiary and Moroccan venture added one new aircraft each during the year, in order to meet increased demand from the market. This was in addition to a helicopter (AW139) being added during the year to the domestic fleet, as a back-up to existing operations.

Insurance business

Insurance segment managed to build up its strong performance, achieved throughout the period by further expanding both the medical and general lines of businesses, where successful renewal of major contracts and additional coverage for major contracts within the energy line of business were main highlights. Additionally, the segment continued to expand its footprints within domestic SME market, specifically within the medical line of business and added new clients during the year.

Catering business

Catering segment remained under pressure with restrictions mandated since the start of pandemic in relation to food delivery, transportation and manpower accommodation. This has affected segment's performance in terms of lowered revenues, coupled with additional layer of costs incurred in order to comply with the requirements leading to negative margins for the segment since pandemic. However, despite stiff market challenges faced during the period, the segment was able to win new contracts within manpower line of business.

Our strategy going forward

Looking ahead, Group's strategy will mainly focus on expanding its market share in Qatar and tapping into new international markets, as applicable to each segment. Moreover, one of the core objectives of GIS will be to strategically reposition our core and gas services business via achieving continued cost efficiencies and maximizing asset utilization, which would allow segments to better leverage their domestic and international strengths in order to enhance shareholder value. In addition, the Group intends to strategically build new revenue streams while benefiting from projects linked to Qatar's North Field expansion plan, and exploring diverse avenues for future growth from the upcoming FIFA World Cup.

Achieving cost efficiencies and asset utilization

Optimizing costs and resources are one of the key priorities for GIS group companies. GIS is on a continuous journey to transform itself into a leaner and a more efficient organization, with a strict cost discipline.

During last year, the head office took a lead role in planning, coordinating, and implementing these measures, and worked closely with the senior management at Group companies to identify opportunities that are best suited in achieving additional cost savings. These ongoing initiatives will definitely aid the Group to overcome recent external challenges, and eventually lead to improved value creation for the shareholders.

In terms of asset utilization, GIS's main focus was to ensure optimal utilization of its assets without compromising quality and safety standards. Within the drilling segment, rig utilization stood at 84%. As for the aviation segment, total fleet's flying hours improved by 28%, with better flying activity noted within both domestic, as well as, international operations on account of ease of societal restrictions.

Health, Safety and Environment (HSE)

The Group continue to focus on HSE and ensured that it remained a core value across its workforce. This year a series of progressive milestones were achieved, while demonstrating that the Group is on track towards achieving its HSE related goal of ensuring all its workplaces are safe for everyone. These milestones included increasing HSE awareness, conducting safety trainings and increasing safety awareness by promoting safer work systems. Going forward, Group's strategy will continue to enhance and align HSE standards with global standards to support the core objective of operational excellence.

Competitive strengths

GIS was established with an aim of bringing together some of Qatar's key oil and gas support services companies within one group. The Group is uniquely placed within the region due to its distinctive competitive strengths.

The drilling business is a leading oil and gas on-shore drilling services provider in Qatar, with a dominant market share in the off-shore drilling services within Qatar. This is added with extensive experience of rig-management services within Qatari waters, in collaboration with other major oil and gas exploration companies.

Gulf Helicopters has strong profile and well recognized by major oil & gas companies. Considering GHC's fleet size, technical capabilities, safety and quality standards, the company is well known in the international helicopter services industry. Gulf Helicopters' fleet of offshore helicopters is made up of modern generation helicopter types; including AW139 and AW189; which are popular and widely used for off-shore transportation in Qatar and internationally, as well. The company owns a fleet of helicopters, which gives it an added advantage in terms of flexibility and more reliable control of helicopters supply. GHC also continues to build up its in-house MRO capabilities and has managed to add third party clients.

Within insurance segment, medical insurance business is one of the leading providers of medical insurance in the country, serving not just oil and gas sector companies, but leading corporate accounts. Al-Koot had consistently bestowed a strong financial performance and stability through the years, with solvency ratios always being above the QCB requirements. It has a very strong market presence, both locally and internationally, especially as it has a core "know-how" in energy related risk classes and it also has a strong positioning with key market clients in the energy sector.

The catering business is a leading provider of services to Qatar's offshore operations and has in-depth experience in catering for large volume industrial workforce with tight budgetary constraints and have a proven track record of successfully delivering high quality services safely, especially for the oil and gas sector, where Amwaj has a major market share.

These competitive advantages have been pivotal in enabling the Group to build its operational excellence, asset utilization, cost positioning, access to markets and operating asset base.

Financial results

The Group posted a net profit of QR 54 million, up by 117% from a net loss of QR 319 million in last year. The Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2021 slightly improved by 3% compared to 2020 and amounted to QR 3.1 billion for the year ended 31 December 2021, as compared to QR 3.0 billion for last year. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group reported an EBITDA of QR 550 million.

The profitability mainly improved on account of better results from drilling segment, as well as, continued profitability from insurance and aviation segments. Moreover, an impairment provision booked during last year, significantly impacted last year's profitability compared to current year. Moreover, lowered finance cost due to decline in interest rates contributed positively to the Group's bottom line profitability. On the other hand, direct costs increased by 3% negatively affecting Group's profitability and was mainly due to increase in activity within drilling and aviation segments coupled with increased claims within insurance segment, partially offset by direct cost reduction noted in catering segment.

The Group's total assets declined by 0.4% during the year, to reach QR 9.9 billion as at 31 December 2021. On the liquidity front, the closing cash, including short-term investments, stood at QR 698 million. The Group reported a total debt of QR 4.3 billion as at 31 December 2021.

Funding strategy

Funding strategy of the Group revolves around achieving an optimum level of debt, which best fits Group's overall corporate strategy of growth and its earnings base.

The current levels of debt continue to weigh on the Group's net earnings, as finance cost is one of the key cost ingredients, and specifically limits drilling segment's ability to perform and becoming profitable.

Given the overall corporate strategy and future growth prospects, the debt restructuring is inevitable and would not only build an optimum interest cover, but also provide greater flexibility to manage liquidity and ease pressure on the Group's financial position. With the similar intentions, Group's management has remained active throughout the year while engaging all the stakeholders, in order to achieve an optimal debt structure.

Currently various scenarios and options are being considered and evaluated that would allow management, as well as all the other stakeholders, to apprehend better certainty with a stable view of the market in relation to Group's debt profile and repayment ability.

Dividends

Given the potential opportunities available to the Group to expand its market share, and the need to remain financially flexible with the current debt structure, the Board of Directors believes that a dividend payment this year will be a burden on the Group's liquidity position and will place pressure on future strategy. Hence, the Board of Directors recommends no dividend payment for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 and GIS will deploy the retained funds to capture the present and future opportunities.

Conclusion

The Board of Directors expresses its gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Amir of the State of Qatar, for his wise guidance and strategic vision. Our gratitude is also extended to the clients of GIS for their continued trust and faith, and to the senior management of the Group companies for their hard work, commitment and dedication. We would also like to thank our esteemed shareholders for the great trust placed in us.

الخليج الدولية للخدمات
Gulf International Services

Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C. (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 8 to 70.

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 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Group'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.

Impairment of property and equipment

See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

We focused on this area because:

•The carrying value of the Group's drilling rig related assets and aircraft that are subject to impairment testing and included within "Property and equipment" as at 31 December 2021 is QR 5,281 million. This represents 53% of the Group's total assets, hence a material portion of the consolidated statement of financial position.

•There is increased complexity and the assessment involves significant judgments in forecasting future cash flows in the drilling and aircraft industries due to the nature of their operations and prevailing market conditions, hence we considered this to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in this area included the following, among others:

•Understanding the Group's process of identifying indicators of impairment in drilling rig related assets and aircraft;

•Assessing the competence and capabilities of the staff in the Group who performed the technical assessment of recoverable amounts;

•Involving our own valuation specialists to support us in challenging the recoverable amounts derived by the Group, in particular:

-Assessing the appropriateness of the methodology used by the Group to assess impairment; and

-Assessing the appropriateness of the key assumptions used in the impairment model including utilization of rig related assets and aircraft, growth rates, operating profit margins, discount rate, etc.

•Evaluating the adequacy of the consolidated financial statement disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions and judgements.

Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

See Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

We focused on this area because:

•The Group's insurance contract liabilities represent 18% of its total liabilities relating to claims reported unsettled, claims incurred but not reported and unearned premiums.

•The valuation of these insurance contract liabilities involves significant judgements regarding uncertainty in the estimation of future benefits payments and assessment of frequency and severity of claims. Estimating the reserves for claims incurred but not reported ('IBNR') and unearned premium reserves ('UPR) involves undertaking significant judgements and assumptions along with the use of actuarial projections and techniques hence, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in this area included the following, among others:

•Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls around reserving process, reported claims, unreported claims and unearned premiums;

•Testing a sample of outstanding claims and related reinsurance recoveries, focusing on those with most significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, to assess whether claims and related recoveries are appropriately estimated;

•Assessing the competence and capabilities of the management's expert appointed by the Group;

•Engaging our own actuarial specialist to evaluate appropriateness of the methodology and the actuarial estimates of the management's expert, in particular:

-Assessing and challenging the key reserving assumptions including loss ratios, frequency and severity of claims, and reasonableness of estimates made by the Group; and

-Evaluating whether reserving was consistent in approach, with sufficient justification for changes in assumptions.

•Evaluating the historical accuracy of the development of outstanding claims and IBNR by performing a review of retrospective historical performance of the estimates and judgements made by the Group; and

•Evaluating the adequacy of the consolidated financial statement disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions and judgements.

Impairment of goodwill

See Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

We focused on this area because:

•The Group has recognized goodwill in the amount of QR 303 million and represents 3% of the Group's total assets.

•The goodwill arose as a result of acquisition of a subsidiary which is a separate cash-generating unit (CGU) of the Group.

•The annual impairment testing of goodwill is considered to be a key audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting requirements and the significant judgement required in determining the assumptions to be used to estimate the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the CGU, which is based on the higher of the value-in-use or fair value less costs to sell, has been derived from discounted forecast cash flow model. This model uses several key assumptions, including estimates of projected cash flows, terminal value growth rates, margins, growth rates and the weighted-average cost of capital (discount rate).

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in this area included the following, among others:

•Assessing the competence and capabilities of the staff within the Group who performed the impairment testing;

•Involving our own valuation specialists to support us in challenging the recoverable amount derived by the Group, in particular:

-Assessing the appropriateness of the methodology used by the Group to assess impairment; and

-Assessing the appropriateness of the key assumptions used in impairment model including projected cash flows, terminal value growth rate, margins, growth rates and the weighted-average cost of capital (discount rate) etc. which included comparing these inputs with externally derived data as well as our knowledge of the client and the industry;

•Evaluating the adequacy of the consolidated financial statement disclosures including the disclosures of key assumptions and judgements.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Prior to the date of this auditors' report, we obtained the report of the Board of Directors which forms part of the Annual Report, and the remaining sections of the Annual Report are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

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

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, 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

– 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.

– Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with 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

Report on Other Legal 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) We have read the report of the Board of Directors to be included in the Annual Report, and the financial information contained therein is in agreement with the books and records of the Company.

iv) Furthermore, the physical count of the Group'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 2021. 2020.

17 February 2022
Doha
State of Qatar

Gopal Balasubramaniam
KPMG
Qatar Auditors' Registry Number 251
Licensed by QFMA: External Auditors' License No. 120153

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

In thousands of Qatari Riyals

	Note	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	5,591,281	5,828,631
Goodwill	7	303,559	303,559
Right-of-use assets	8	36,292	45,352
Contract assets	25 (b)	9,464	14,959
Equity-accounted investees	9	12,078	14,593
Financial investments	10	418,658	369,496
Total non-current assets		6,371,332	6,576,590
Current assets			
Inventories	11	284,088	238,301
Contract assets	25 (b)	6,514	410
Due from related parties	24 (b)	686,354	658,091
Financial investments	10	420,689	365,457
Trade and other receivables	12	694,994	620,926
Reinsurance contract assets	13	757,382	806,130
Short term investments	14	348,632	229,034
Cash and bank balances	15	349,407	461,538
Total current assets		3,548,060	3,379,887
TOTAL ASSETS		**9,919,392**	9,956,477
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	1,858,409	1,858,409
Legal reserve	17	377,308	371,389
General reserve	18	74,516	74,516
Foreign currency translation reserve		(55,836)	(25,712)
Fair value reserve		3,786	22,475
Retained earnings		998,204	951,292
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		3,256,387	3,252,369
Non-controlling interests		(198)	(52)
Total equity		3,256,189	3,252,317
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	8	15,947	25,682
Loans and borrowings	19	3,692,705	3,702,262
Contract liabilities	25 (b)	1,820	306
Provision for decommissioning costs	20	45,669	41,598
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	21	101,259	91,388
Total non-current liabilities		3,857,400	3,861,236
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	15	-	14
Lease liabilities	8	28,868	28,238
Dividends payable	23	50,429	75,238
Loans and borrowings	19	632,704	743,127
Trade and other payables	22	831,273	713,432
Due to related parties	24 (c)	44,507	45,264
Insurance contract liabilities	13	1,214,575	1,228,652
Contract liabilities	25 (b)	3,447	8,959
Total current liabilities		2,805,803	2,842,924
Total liabilities		6,663,203	6,704,160
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**9,919,392**	9,956,477

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and signed on its behalf by the following on 17 February 2022:

Khalid Bin Khalifa Al-Thani
Chairman

Saad Rashid Al-Muhannadi
Vice Chairman

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

In thousands of Qatari Riyals

	Note	2021	2020
Revenue	25	3,091,050	2,998,325
Direct costs	26	(2,744,556)	(2,666,097)
Gross profit		346,494	332,228
Other income	27	60,258	43,783
Other expenses	28	(24,781)	(342,561)
General and administrative expenses	29	(198,829)	(212,853)
Provision for impairment of financial assets, net	12(b)	(24,556)	(5,901)
Operating profit / (loss)		158,586	(185,304)
Finance income		32,717	30,198
Finance costs		(129,067)	(162,388)
Net finance costs		(96,350)	(132,190)
Group's share of (loss) / profit in equity-accounted investees, net of tax	9	(2,515)	9,356
Profit / (loss) before tax		**59,721**	(308,138)
Income tax expense	30	(5,686)	(10,623)
Profit / (loss) for the year		**54,035**	(318,761)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Debt investments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – net change in fair value		(18,689)	13,745
Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences		(30,123)	(14,137)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(48,812)**	(392)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**5,223**	(319,153)
Profit / (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		54,182	(318,525)
Non-controlling interests		(147)	(236)
		54,035	(318,761)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		5,369	(318,914)
Non-controlling interests		(146)	(239)
		5,223	(319,153)
Earnings / (loss) per share			
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share (Qatari Riyal)	31	**0.029**	(0.171)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

In thousands of Qatari Riyals

	Attributable to owners of the Company								
	Share capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2020	1,858,409	366,295	74,516	(11,578)	(1,095)	1,294,376	3,580,923	-	3,580,923
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(9,640)	(9,640)	-	(9,640)
Acquisition of a subsidiary with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	187
Total comprehensive income:									
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(318,525)	(318,525)	(236)	(318,761)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	(14,134)	13,745	-	(389)	(3)	(392)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(14,134)	13,745	(318,525)	(318,914)	(239)	(319,153)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	5,094	-	-	-	(5,094)	-	-	-
Fair value reserve transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	9,825	(9,825)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	1,858,409	371,389	74,516	(25,712)	22,475	951,292	3,252,369	(52)	3,252,317
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,858,409	371,389	74,516	(25,712)	22,475	951,292	3,252,369	(52)	3,252,317
Total comprehensive income:									
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	54,182	54,182	(147)	54,035
Other comprehensive (loss) / income	-	-	-	(30,124)	(18,689)	-	(48,813)	1	(48,812)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(30,124)	(18,689)	54,182	5,369	(146)	5,223
Social fund contribution (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,351)	(1,351)	-	(1,351)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	5,919	-	-	-	(5,919)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	**1,858,409**	**377,308**	**74,516**	**(55,836)**	**3,786**	**998,204**	**3,256,387**	**(198)**	**3,256,189**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

In thousands of Qatari Riyals

	Note	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) for the year		54,035	(318,761)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	349,615	412,237
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	21,676	23,307
Impairment loss on property and equipment	6	-	308,262
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	21	24,011	20,017
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(4,380)	(75)
Write-off of property and equipment		2,773	-
Net change in fair value of financial investments at FVTPL		(17,890)	4,315
Net gain from sale of financial investments	27	(15,085)	(12,327)
Provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventories, net of reversals	11	705	4,408
Provision for impairment of financial assets	12 (b)	24,556	5,901
Profit distribution from managed investment funds	27	(3,888)	(3,822)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	9	2,515	(9,356)
Impairment of goodwill	28	-	7,328
Finance income		(32,717)	(30,198)
Finance costs		129,067	162,388
Dividend income	27	(3,326)	(4,361)
Gain on remeasurement of an equity-accounted investee	27	-	(1,157)
Operating profit before working capital changes		531,667	568,106
Changes in:			
- Inventories		(46,492)	(27,218)
- Contract assets		(609)	1,541
- Trade and insurance receivables, prepayments and due from related parties		(68,690)	112,930
- Contract liabilities		(3,998)	(12,743)
- Trade and insurance payables, accruals and due to related Parties		100,679	(205,050)
Cash generated from operations		**512,557**	437,566
Employees' end of service benefits paid	21	(14,140)	(19,966)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**498,417**	417,600
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	6	(177,764)	(149,226)
Acquisition of financial investments		(334,586)	(528,454)
Net movement in short-term investments		(119,598)	253,604
Finance income received		32,717	30,198
Proceeds from sale and maturity of financial investments		245,959	434,153
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		20,478	75
Net movement in cash at banks – restricted for dividends		24,809	3,250
Profit distribution from managed investment funds		3,888	3,822
Cash received from acquisition of a subsidiary		-	1,395
Dividends received		3,326	4,361
Investment in equity-accounted investee		-	(2)
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		**(300,771)**	53,176
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of lease liabilities	8	(20,223)	(22,750)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	19	286,309	496,860
Repayment of loans and borrowings	19	(411,140)	(744,815)
Dividends paid	23	(24,809)	(3,250)
Finance costs paid		(126,604)	(158,652)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(296,467)**	(432,607)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(98,821)**	38,169
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		11,521	1,301
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		386,287	346,817
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	15	**298,987**	386,287

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 In thousands of Qatari Riyals

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") is a Company incorporated on 13 February 2008 in the State of Qatar under the commercial registration number 38200 as a Qatari Shareholding Company. The principal activity of the Company is to operate as a holding company. As per the Extra Ordinary General Assembly Resolution and in accordance with the new Qatar Commercial Companies Law No 11 of 2015, the legal form of the Company has been changed to Qatari Public Shareholding Company (Q.P.S.C.) in 2018. The registered office of the Company is situated in Doha, State of Qatar.

These consolidated financial statements comprise of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Group'). The Group is primarily involved in provision of drilling, aviation, insurance and reinsurance and catering services (refer Note 33).

The Company was initially incorporated by QatarEnergy (formerly "Qatar Petroleum") as a sole shareholder with an initial capital of QR 5 million on 13 February 2008 which is the date of incorporation of the Company.

On 26 May 2008, QatarEnergy (formerly "Qatar Petroleum") listed 70% of the Company's issued share capital on Qatar Exchange. An extraordinary general assembly held on 4 November 2012 approved the amendments to the Articles of Association in which it increased the ownership limit of General Retirement and Social Insurance Authority ("GRSIA"). Subsequently, as per the instructions of the Supreme Council of Economic Affairs, QatarEnergy (formerly "Qatar Petroleum") divested 20% of its stake in the Company to GRSIA. However, QatarEnergy (formerly "Qatar Petroleum") is the ultimate parent of the Company as it holds special share and thus controls the Company.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and below stated unlisted wholly owned direct subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting date:

			Percentage of holding	
Name of the company	**Relationship**	**Country of incorporation**	**2021**	2020
Al Koot Insurance & Reinsurance Company P.J.S.C.	Subsidiary	Qatar	**100%**	100%
Amwaj Catering Services Limited. (Qatari Private Shareholding Company)	Subsidiary	Qatar	**100%**	100%
Gulf Helicopters Company (Qatari Private Shareholding Company)	Subsidiary	Qatar	**100%**	100%
Gulf Drilling International Limited (Qatari Private Shareholding Company)	Subsidiary	Qatar	**100%**	100%

These consolidated financial statements fully consolidate indirect subsidiaries held through above subsidiaries on a line by line basis and also include the share of profit / loss and other comprehensive income from joint ventures accounted for using equity method:

			Beneficial ownership interest	
Entity	**Relationship**	**Country of Incorporation**	**2021**	2020
Gulf Drill L.L.C.	Joint venture	Qatar	**50%**	50%
Air Ocean Maroc	Joint venture	Morocco	**49%**	49%
Gulf Med Aviation Services Limited	Joint venture	Malta	**49%**	49%
United Helicharters Private Limited (UHPL)	Indirect subsidiary	India	**90%**	90%
Al Maha Aviation Company	Indirect subsidiary	Libya	**100%**	100%
Redstar Havacilik Hizmetleri A.S.	Indirect subsidiary	Turkey	**100%**	100%
Gulf Helicopters Investment & Leasing Company	Indirect subsidiary	Morocco	**100%**	100%

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses were eliminated on consolidation.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

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

b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial investments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

c) Functional and presentational currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyal, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

d) Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Group's 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 of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Judgments have been applied to determine the performance obligations and timing of transfer of control (point in time or over time) over goods or services to a customer.

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 extension 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.

Going concern
The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Depreciation of property and equipment
Items of property and equipment are depreciated over their estimated individual useful lives. The determination of useful lives is based on the expected usage of the asset, physical wear and tear, technological or commercial obsolescence and impacts the annual depreciation charge recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Management reviews annually the residual values and useful lives of these assets. Future depreciation charge could be materially adjusted where management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Impairment assessment of non-financial assets (other than inventories)
The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. The determination of what can be considered impaired requires judgement. As at the reporting date, management identified evidence from external factors and internal reporting indicating impairment of an asset or class of assets. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined as higher of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. These calculations require the use of significant estimates and assumptions about the future, which could impact the recoverable amount and resultant impairment losses recognized.

Goodwill impairment assessment
The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 4(c). The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined as higher of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. These calculations require the use of significant estimates and assumptions about the future, which could impact the recoverable amounts of CGUs and the conclusion that no goodwill impairment is required.

Provision for expected credit losses of financial assets
The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for its financial assets (including accrued income). The provision rates are based on days past due for the Group's various customer segments that have similar loss pattern.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Provision for decommissioning costs
As part of the identification and measurement of assets and liabilities, the Group has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with a leased land and buildings. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected cost to dismantle and remove the assets from the site.

Unearned premiums
The provision for unearned premiums represents that portion of premiums received or receivable that relates to risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The provision is recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged and is brought to account as premium income over the term of the contract in accordance with the pattern of insurance service provided under the contract. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro rata basis.

Considerable judgement by management is required in the estimation of amounts due to policyholders and third parties arising from claims made under insurance contracts. Such estimates are necessarily based on significant assumptions about several factors involving varying, and possible significant, degrees of judgement and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities. In particular, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the end of the reporting period and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) at the end of the reporting period. The primary technique adopted by management in estimating the cost of notified and IBNR claims, is that of using past claim settlement trends and loss ratios to predict future claims settlement trends with the support of external activities for certain line of business. Claims requiring court or arbitration decisions are estimated individually. Independent loss adjusters normally estimate property claims. Management reviews its provisions for claims incurred, and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) on a half-yearly basis.

The Group does not cover pandemics and is not liable to COVID-19 claims. However, for health insurance, actuary has factored in the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and allowed for a 5% (2020: 15%) margin on IBNR for the possible delay in reporting and deferment of medical services related to non-COVID claims as a result of the pandemic.

The outbreak of COVID-19 continues to progress and evolve. The outbreak has had an impact on the demand and supply of healthcare services across the globe. New data on the spread of COVID-19 is still emerging. In addition, actions taken by governmental authorities and the healthcare system related to the COVID-19 pandemic are rapidly changing. Due to the limited information available on the pandemic, any analysis is subject to a substantially greater than usual level of uncertainty. These developments could impact estimated provisions and the assumptions may be revised significantly in 2021.

The management has given specific consideration to the relevant impact of COVID-19 on the qualitative and quantitative factors when determining the provision for outstanding claims this has resulted in recognition of provision as at 31 December 2021.

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 4(e). The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how 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.

Provision for employees' end of service benefits
Management has measured the Group's obligation for the post-employment benefits of its employees based on the provisions of applicable labour laws. 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 calculation of the provision is performed by management at the end of each year, and any change to the projected benefit obligation at the year-end is adjusted in the provision for employees' end of service benefits in profit or loss.

Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its realisable value are made for estimated obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, product pricing, physical deterioration and quality issues. Based on the above factors, the Group has arrived at certain percentages for allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories. Revisions to these adjustments would be required if these factors differ from the estimates.

Other provisions and liabilities
Other provisions and liabilities are recognised 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 recognised provision or liability would result in a charge or credit to statement of profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

3. NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2021

The Group adopted below amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that are effective for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2021:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7)
- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)

The adoption of these amendments had no significant impact on these consolidated financial statements.

3.2 New, amended standards and interpretations not yet effective

The below new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "standards") that are not yet effective but available for early adoption for the year beginning after 1 January 2021, have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Effective for year beginning 1 April 2021	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)
Effective for year beginning 1 January 2022	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
Effective for year beginning 1 January 2023	IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) Deferred Tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
Effective date deferred indefinitely / available for optional adoption	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

Management does not expect that the adoption of the above new and amended standards, except IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts', will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. Management is yet to assess the impact due to adoption of IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' on its consolidated financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

a) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

Non-controlling interests ('NCI')
NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

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

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

b) Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent expenditure

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight-line basis commencing when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Land is not depreciated.

	Useful life
Buildings	4 - 20 years
Aircraft	10 - 20 years
Plant and machinery	2 - 7 years
Rigs	15 - 30 years
Other property and equipment:	
Ground and radio equipment and tools	4 - 6 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 7 years
Computers	3 years

The asset's residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Capitalised maintenance expenditures represent major overhaul and inspections costs to aircraft, engines and gearboxes. The expenditures are depreciated over the estimated flying hours based on the nature of the overhaul and type of aircraft.

Derecognition

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

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. When the asset is ready for its intended use, it is transferred from capital work-in-progress to appropriate category and is carried out in accordance with the Group's policies.

c) Goodwill

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

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value after taking an allowance for any slow moving or obsolete items. Cost comprises the purchase price, import duties, transportation handling and other direct costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the following methods:

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

e) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

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.

A financial asset is measured 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 on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at 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 is 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 solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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:

- 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.

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.

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 solely payments of principal and interest, 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;
- 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 solely payments of principal and interest 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 paramount, 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 and gains and losses:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
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 profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at 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 profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss 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 reclassified to profit or loss.

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 profit or loss. 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 profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. 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 either:
  - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - the Company 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 profit or loss.

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.

f) Impairment

i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets, if any.

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.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than the credit days past due as per agreement.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than contractual days past due.

The Group considers a debt security, if any, to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result 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).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

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).

ECLs 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 securities at FVOCI if any 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 past due more than the credit period;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to the consolidated statement profit or loss and is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial assets 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.

ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (property and equipment and right-of-use assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units ("CGUs").

The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or the CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

g) Claims and expense recognition

Claims incurred consist of amounts payable to policyholders and third parties and related loss adjustment expenses, net of salvage and other recoveries and are charged to the profit or loss as incurred.

Gross outstanding claims comprise the gross estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period, whether reported or not. Provisions for reported claims, but not settled as at the end of the reporting period, are made on the individual case estimates. In addition, a provision based on a range of historical trends, empirical data and current assumptions is maintained for the cost of settling claims incurred but not reported at the end of the reporting period.

Reinsurers' share of claims

Reinsurers' share of claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract.

h) Liability adequacy test

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether its recognized insurance liabilities are adequate using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities is inadequate in the light of estimated future claims flows, the entire deficiency is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

i) Reinsurance

The Group enters into agreements with other parties for reinsurance purposes, in order to minimize insurance risk exposure from large claims and to ensure the risk management policy of the Group, in the normal course of business for all of its business classes. Reinsurance contract assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contract.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its obligations to policyholders.

Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognised as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsurance business.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Group may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measureable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurance companies. The impairment loss is recorded in profit or loss.

Reinsurance contract liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

j) Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

DAC are amortised over the period in which the related revenues are earned. The reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs is amortised in the same manner as the underlying asset amortisation is recorded in profit or loss, the deferred portion of the acquisition costs is included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

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

k) Insurance contract liabilities

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

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

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

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

l) Cash and bank balances

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

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances as defined above, net of any outstanding bank overdrafts, unclaimed dividend balances and restricted deposits.

m) Share capital

Ordinary shares issued by the Company are classified as equity.

n) Provisions

A provision is recognised when:

- The Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting to present value the future expenditures expected to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed annually to reflect current best estimates of the expenditure required to settle the obligations.

Provision for decommissioning costs is recognized for the future renovation costs, costs of dismantling installations and restoring leased labour camps.

o) Employees' end of service benefits and pension entitlements

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees in accordance with employment contracts and the applicable labour laws. 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, and are payable to the employees on termination of their employment with the Group. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. The Group 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 calculation of the provision is performed by management at the end of each year, and any change to the projected benefit obligation at the year-end is adjusted in the provision for employees' end of service benefits in profit or loss.

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 consolidated statement of financial position.

Under Law No. 24 of 2002 on Retirement and Pension, 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.

p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

Below is the information about the Group's accounting policies relating to contracts with customers and revenue from insurance contracts.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

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

Type of services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policy
Catering, manpower accommodation and housekeeping, and other revenue	The Group provides catering, manpower, accommodation and cleaning services to customers. Length of the contract depends on the customers' requirement. Revenue is recognised over the period of contract based on the output.	Revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided. Transfer of control of the service is assessed based on the service performed.
Function or events sales	Revenue is recognized based on the goods delivered.	Revenue is recognised point in time when the foods were delivered to the customers based on the rates agreed with the customer.
Helicopter transportation services	As these services are provided "over time", revenue is recognized accordingly. Invoices are normally issued on a monthly basis and are usually payable within 30-60 days.	Revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided. Transfer of control of the service is assessed based on the service performed.
Air Ambulance Services, Supply of spares, maintenance, repair operation services and Training services.	Revenue is recognized based on the actual services rendered and goods delivered. Invoices are normally issued as and when the service is performed and are usually payable within 30-60 days.	Revenue was recognised at point in time when the services were delivered to the customers based on the rates agreed with the customer.
Drilling and related services	Customers generally contract for a comprehensive agreement to provide integrated services to operate a rig and drill a well. The Group is seen by the operators as the overseer of all services and are compensating the Group to provide that entire suite of services. In identifying performance obligations, IFRS 15 series guidance states that a contract may contain a single performance obligation composed of a series of distinct goods or services if: a) each distinct good or service is substantially the same and would meet the criteria to be a performance obligation satisfied over time; and b) each distinct good or service is measured using the same method as it relates to the satisfaction of the overall performance obligation.	The Group determined that the delivery of day rate drilling services is within the scope of the series guidance as both criteria are met: - each distinct increment of service (i.e. hour available to drill) that the Group promises to transfer represents a performance obligation that would meet the criteria for recognizing revenue over time; and - the Group would use the same method for measuring progress toward satisfaction of the performance obligation for each distinct increment of service in the series. Consideration for activities that are not distinct within the scope of contracts, such as mobilization, demobilization and upgrade/modification, and do not align with a distinct time increment within the contract term are allocated across the single performance obligation and are recognized over the expected recognition period in proportion to the passage of each hour available to drill. Consideration for activities which align with a distinct time increment within the contract term is recognized in the period when the services are performed. Drilling services are consumed as the services are performed and generally enhance a well site which the customer controls. Work performed on a well site does not create an asset with an alternative use to the contractor since the well/asset being worked on is owned by the customer. Therefore, the Group's measure of progress for a drilling contract is hours available to drill over the contracted duration.

Revenue from insurance contracts

Premiums and reinsurance premiums are taken into income over the terms of the policies to which they relate. Gross insurance and reinsurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences.

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

q) Expenses 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 it 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 consolidated statement of financial position as an asset, such as in the case of asset impairments.

r) Segment reporting

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

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

s) Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the respective group entity at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the year are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss. The Group does not have non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period.

ii) Foreign operations
The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill, if any and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into Qatari Riyals at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Qatari Riyals at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

t) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic and diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

u) Social fund contribution

The Group makes contributions equivalents to 2.5% of the adjusted consolidated net profit for the year into a state social fund for the support of sports, cultural, social and charitable activities. This is presented in the statement of changes of equity as an appropriation of profit in accordance with Law No. 13 of 2008. In pursuant to this Law and further clarifications, the Group has made an appropriation amounting to QR 1,351 thousand during the year. (31 December 2020: Nil).

v) Dividend distributions

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

w) Equity-accounted investees

An equity-accounted investee can be an associate, an entity where the Group has significant influence, or a joint venture whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. 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 Group has investments in joint ventures.

The results and assets and liabilities of the equity-accounted investees are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an equity-accounted investee is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an equity-accounted investee exceeds the Group's interest in that investee, the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

An investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the joint venture. If a gain or loss previously recognised in OCI by that joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, then Group also reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

x) Income tax

Current tax

The Company is exempt from tax. Current tax in these financial statements comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years related to the subsidiaries of the Company as per the tax laws and relevant subsequent executive regulations applicable in Qatar as at the reporting date. Refer to Note 30 for further details related to settlement mechanism of the above tax liabilities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is 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.

y) Leases

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.

Group as a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability 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.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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 Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It 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, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the 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.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets (less than USD 10,000) and short-term leases (one year or less). The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

At the inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

5. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a) Financial risk management

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

i) Insurance risk;
ii) Credit risk;
iii) Liquidity risk; and
iv) Market risk.

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

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

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

i) Insurance risk

The principal risk the Group faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

Frequency and amounts of claims

The frequency and amounts of claims can be affected by several factors. The Group underwrites mainly energy, fire and general accident, marine and medical risks. These are regarded as short-term insurance contracts as claims are normally advised and settled within one year of the insured event taking place. This helps to mitigate insurance risk.

Fire and general accident - Property

Property insurance is designed to compensate contract holders for damage suffered to properties or for the value of property lost. Contract holders could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties. For property insurance contracts the main risks are fire and business interruption.

These contracts are underwritten by reference to the replacement value of the properties and contents insured. The cost of rebuilding properties and obtaining replacement contents and the time taken to restart operations which leads to business interruptions are the main factors that influence the level of claims.

Marine

Marine insurance is designed to compensate contract holders for damage and liability arising through loss or damage to marine craft and accidents at sea resulting in total or partial loss of cargoes. For marine insurance the main risks are loss or damage to marine craft and accidents resulting in the total or partial loss of cargoes.

The underwriting strategy for the marine class of business is to ensure that policies are well diversified in terms of vessels and shipping routes covered.

Health

Health insurances is insurance against the risk of incurring medical expenses among individuals or the employees of corporate bodies. The strategy for the health class of business is to ensure that policies are written within the group and by proper cession.

Reinsurance risk

In common with other insurance companies, in order to minimize financial exposure arising from large claims, the Group, in the normal course of business, enters into agreements with other parties for reinsurance purposes. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of business, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth. A significant portion of the reinsurance is affected under treaty, facultative and excess-of-loss reinsurance contracts.

To minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurance insolvencies, the Group evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurance companies and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities or economic characteristics of the reinsurance companies.

Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the Group from its obligations to policyholders and as a result the Group remains liable for the portion of outstanding claims reinsured to the extent that the reinsurer fails to meet the obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

Concentration of risks

The Group's insurance risk relates to policies written in the State of Qatar only.

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on general insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) which are settled over a short to medium term period.

There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts, these mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual policyholders and the risk management procedures adopted. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for the loss suffered by the policy holders or third parties (for third party liability covers).

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation values and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claim's exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises of provision for IBNR, provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks as at the reporting date. In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the Group's estimation techniques are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates (where the loss ratio is defined as the ratio between the ultimate cost of insurance claims and insurance premiums earned in a particular financial year in relation to such claims) and an estimate based upon actual claims experience using predetermined formula where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes.

Claims development

The Group maintains strong reserves in respect of its insurance business in order to protect against adverse future claims experience and developments. The uncertainties about the amount and timing of claim payments are normally resolved within one year.

Further information about the Group's exposure to insurance risk is provided in Note 34 (a).

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and financial investments in debt securities.

Further information about the Group's exposure to credit risk is provided in Note 34 (b).

iii) Liquidity risk

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

Further, information about the Group's exposure to liquidity risk is provided in Note 34 (c).

iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

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

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Interest rate risk

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

Equity price risk

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

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

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

Further information about the Group's exposure to market risk is provided in Note 34 (d).

b) Capital management

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

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

	2021	2020
Total borrowings (i)	4,325,409	4,445,389
Less: Cash and cash equivalents*	(647,619)	(615,321)
Net debt	3,677,790	3,830,068
Total equity (ii)	3,256,189	3,252,317
Net debt to equity ratio	**113%**	118%

* Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments in fixed deposits.

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

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

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings	Rigs and machinery	Other property and equipment	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Cost:						
Balance at 1 January 2020	90,826	165,544	9,529,128	586,543	70,359	10,442,400
Additions	-	4,751	82,919	37,713	23,843	149,226
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	2,538	-	1,146	-	3,684
Transfers	-	-	-	3,161	(3,161)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(409)	-	(409)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(5,409)	-	(5,409)
Transfer to other assets	-	-	-	-	(6,455)	(6,455)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	(16,898)	(1,157)	(104)	(18,159)
Balance at 31 December 2020 / 1 January 2021	90,826	172,833	9,595,149	621,588	84,482	10,564,878
Additions	-	-	146,327	28,710	2,727	177,764
Transfers	-	-	15,956	9,451	(25,407)	-
Disposals	-	-	(358,416)	(23,386)	-	(381,802)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(2,773)	(2,773)
Transfer to other assets	-	-	-	-	(9,449)	(9,449)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(81)	(48,875)	(4,182)	(849)	(53,987)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**90,826**	**172,752**	**9,350,141**	**632,181**	**48,731**	**10,294,631**
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at 1 January 2020	-	86,834	3,458,322	476,120	-	4,021,276
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 6.2)	-	7,215	354,103	50,919	-	412,237
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	1,807	-	731	-	2,538
Impairment loss (Note 6.3)	-	-	306,680	1,582	-	308,262
Disposals	-	-	-	(409)	-	(409)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(5,409)	-	(5,409)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	79	(1,717)	(610)	-	(2,248)
Balance at 31 December 2020 / 1 January 2021	-	95,935	4,117,388	522,924	-	4,736,247
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 6.2)	-	5,207	308,146	36,262	-	349,615
Disposals	-	-	(349,316)	(23,379)	-	(372,695)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(62)	(7,281)	(2,474)	-	(9,817)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**	**101,080**	**4,068,937**	**533,333**	**-**	**4,703,350**
Net carrying value:						
At 31 December 2021	**90,826**	**71,672**	**5,281,204**	**98,848**	**48,731**	**5,591,281**
At 31 December 2020	90,826	76,898	5,477,761	98,664	84,482	5,828,631

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

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

	2021	2020
Direct costs (Note 26)	336,179	405,049
General and administrative expenses (Note 29)	13,436	7,188
	349,615	412,237

6.3 During the years 2020 and 2021, the management has carried out an assessment of impairment of its aircraft and rigs in light of the external indicators, current economic conditions surrounding the oil prices and market rates of such assets. The Group considers each of its aircraft and drilling rig together with lift boat and accommodation barges as individual CGUs.

Based on the assessment made in the year 2021, recoverable amount of each CGU was found to be more than its carrying value. Accordingly, no impairment loss has been recognized as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021. Further, based on the assessment made in the year 2020, the management impaired certain aircraft (Bell series) and drilling rigs and accordingly, impairment loss of QR 308.2 million was recognised in the year ended 31 December 2020. This impairment loss was included in 'Other expenses' in Note 28.

The Group has used contractual cash flows in determining the value-in use of each CGU (aircraft and rigs) discounted using the weight average cost of capital (WACC) of 10% (2020: 10%) and 6.38% (2020: 9.1%) respectively.

6.4 Certain buildings are constructed on a plot of land leased out from Civil Aviation Authority which had a carrying amount of QR 1,976,037 at reporting date (2020: QR 2,148,837).

7. GOODWILL

	2021	2020
Goodwill	**303,559**	303,559

On 31 May 2012, the Group acquired 100% shares of Amwaj Catering Services Limited (Qatari Private Shareholding Company) ("Amwaj"), a company incorporated in the State of Qatar, resulting in a goodwill of QR 303,559.

Goodwill related to the acquisition has been allocated to Amwaj operations as one CGU. Management of the Group performs an impairment assessment of this goodwill on each reporting date.

According to this exercise, recoverable value of CGU was estimated to be higher than its carrying amount and no impairment was required at the reporting date. The followings are the key assumptions used and significant judgments applied in determination of value-in-use:

	2021	2020
Projection period	5 years	5 years
Terminal growth rate	2%	3%
Discount rate – pre-tax	7.5%	7.2%
Profit margins	3% to 5.2%	2% to 3.4%
Average revenue growth rate (over the projection period)	4%	4%

- Value-in-use calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by Board of Directors of Amwaj covering a five-year period.
- Cash flows beyond the five-year period are considered assuming that Amwaj will continue in business and term of Amwaj will be extended / renewed after the expiry.
- The terminal growth rate used does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the catering industry in which Amwaj operates.
- The pre-tax discount rate applied is the weighted average cost of capital specific to the catering industry and is adjusted for debt equity ratio.
- Management determined budgeted margins based on past performance and its expectations of market development.
- The growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts approved by the Board of Directors.

Management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

8. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The movement of Group's right-of-use assets was as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	45,352	68,659
Additions for the year	12,616	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(21,676)	(23,307)
Balance at 31 December	**36,292**	45,352

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

	2021	2020
Direct costs (Note 26)	20,876	22,507
General and administrative expenses (Note 29)	800	800
	21,676	23,307

In relation to above right-of-use assets, the Group has recorded lease liabilities as below:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	53,920	72,934
Additions for the year	8,655	-
Finance cost for the year	2,463	3,736
Payments made during the year	(20,223)	(22,750)
	44,815	53,920

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

	2021	2020
Non-current liabilities	15,947	25,682
Current liabilities	28,868	28,238
	44,815	53,920

9. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES

	2021	2020
Investment in joint ventures	**12,078**	14,593

The Group has investment in below joint ventures at the reporting date:

i. Gulfdrill L.L.C.
ii. Gulf Med Aviation Services Limited
iii. Air Ocean Maroc

Gulfdrill L.L.C. (GD):

The Group has entered into a joint venture arrangement with Seadrill Jack Up Holding Limited to form Gulfdrill L.L.C ("GD"), an entity registered in the State of Qatar in accordance with the provisions of the QFC. As per the joint venture agreement, the Group has 50% interest in GD.

GD is structured as a separate entity and the Group has a residual interest in the net assets of this entity. Accordingly, the Group has classified its interest in GD as a joint venture.

Gulf Med Aviation Services Limited (GASL):

GASL is a joint venture in which the Group has joint control and a 49% (2020: 49%) beneficial ownership interest. GASL is one of the Group's customers and is principally engaged in helicopter Services in Malta. GASL is not publicly listed.

GASL is structured as a separate entity and the Group has a residual interest in the net assets of GASL Accordingly, the Group has classified its interest in GASL as a joint venture.

Air Ocean Maroc (AOM):

AOM is a joint venture in which the Group has joint control and a 49% (2020: 49%) beneficial ownership interest through one of its subsidiaries, Gulf Helicopters Investment & Leasing Company. AOM is principally engaged in helicopter Services in Morocco. AOM is not publicly listed.

AOM is structured as a separate entity and the Group has a residual interest in the net assets of AOM Accordingly, the Group has classified its interest in AOM as a joint venture.

The following table summarises the financial information of GD, GASL and AOM as included in their own financial statements. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in these joint ventures.

31 December 2021	**GD**	**GASL**	**AOM**	**Total**
Percentage ownership interest	50%	49%	49%	
Non-current assets	710,876	1,486	930	**713,292**
Non-current liabilities	-	-	(3,066)	**(3,066)**
Current assets	356,336	40,209	17,110	**413,655**
Current liabilities	(1,076,545)	(30,420)	(4,629)	**(1,111,594)**
Net assets (100%)	(9,333)	11,275	10,345	**12,287**
Carrying amount of interest in joint ventures	-	4,637	7,441	**12,078**
Revenue	517,826	69,782	38,522	**626,130**
Expenses	(539,047)	(68,129)	(29,766)	**(636,942)**
Profit / (loss) for the year and other comprehensive income	(21,222)	1,653	8,756	**(10,813)**
Group's share of profit / (loss) and other comprehensive income	(7,615)	810	4,290	**(2,515)**
Carrying amount of the investments	-	4,637	7,441	**12,078**

31 December 2020	GD	GASL	AOM	Total
Percentage ownership interest	50%	49%	49%	
Non-current assets	532,977	1,324	757	535,058
Non-current liabilities	(170,970)	-	(2,877)	(173,847)
Current assets	84,864	32,641	10,445	127,950
Current liabilities	(431,640)	(26,089)	(5,513)	(463,242)
Net assets (100%)	15,231	7,876	2,812	25,919
Carrying amount of interest in joint ventures	7,615	3,827	3,151	14,593
Investments made during year	2	-	-	2
Revenue	161,243	55,565	12,270	229,078
Expenses	146,016	50,375	13,902	210,293
Profit /(loss) for the year and other comprehensive income	15,227	5,190	(1,632)	18,785
Group's share of profit / (loss) and other comprehensive income	7,613	2,543	(800)	9,356
Carrying amount of the investments	7,615	3,827	3,151	14,593

Reconciliation of carrying amounts:

31 December 2021

	GD	**GASL**	**AOM**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January	7,615	3,827	3,151	14,593
Group's share of profit / (loss) for the year	(7,615)	810	4,290	(2,515)
Balance at 31 December	**-**	**4,637**	**7,441**	**12,078**

31 December 2020

	GD	GASL	AOM	Total
Balance at 1 January	-	1,284	3,951	5,235
Additional investment made during the year	2	-	-	2
Group's share of profit / (loss) for the year	7,613	2,543	(800)	9,356
Balance at 31 December	7,615	3,827	3,151	14,593

10. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

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

	2021	2020
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
- Quoted debt securities held with banks (i)	125,528	121,171
- Quoted equity securities held with banks (i)	156,788	131,040
- Quoted shares in Qatari public shareholding companies	166,556	135,886
	448,872	388,097
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
- Quoted debt securities (ii)	342,770	300,631
- Quoted managed investment funds	55,601	55,601
- Unquoted shares	3	3
	398,374	356,235
Less: Provision for impairment of financial investments (iv)	(7,899)	(9,379)
	839,347	734,953

(i) These represent quoted debt and equity securities held with banks. These are acquired and incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term or to take advantage of short term market movements.

(ii) Quoted debt securities at FVOCI are held with local commercial banks with original maturity of up to one to nine years and earn interest at 1.625% to 10.5% (2020: 1.625% to 10.5%).

(iii) Financial investments at FVTPL and FVOCI, except unquoted shares, have been valued using Level 1 measurement basis and there have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

(iv) The provision arises from investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

	2021	2020
Non-current assets	418,658	369,496
Current assets	420,689	365,457
	839,347	734,953

Movement in provision for financial investments were as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	9,379	849
Provision (reversed) / made during the year, net	(1,480)	8,530
Balance at 31 December	**7,899**	9,379

11. INVENTORIES

	2021	2020
Ancillary spares	342,255	290,891
Catering inventories	13,710	14,356
Goods in transit	-	4,226
	355,965	309,473
Less: Provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventories (b)	(71,877)	(71,172)
	284,088	238,301

(a) Inventories consumed during the year are recognized as expenses in 'Direct costs' (Note 26).

(b) Movement in provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories during the year were as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	71,172	66,764
Provision made during the year	705	4,408
Balance at 31 December	**71,877**	71,172

The net impact of the movement in provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories is shown under miscellaneous expenses in Note 29.

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
Trade and insurance receivables	554,454	514,935
Accrued income	31,542	48,217
Advances	1,356	49,253
Prepayments	8,460	10,912
Deposits	15,969	2,325
Other receivables	156,225	40,825
	768,006	666,467
Less: Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables (a)	(73,012)	(45,541)
	694,994	620,926

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

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	45,541	36,880
Provision made during the year	27,471	17,191
Provision used during the year	-	(8,530)
Balance at 31 December	**73,012**	45,541

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

	2021	2020
Financial investments (Note 10)	(1,480)	8,530
Trade and other receivables, net (Note 12a)	27,471	8,661
Short-term investments (Note 14)	145	(228)
Cash and bank balances (Note 15)	8	(121)
Due from related parties, net (Note 24b)	(1,588)	(10,941)
	24,556	5,901

13. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

	2021			2020		
	Gross	**Reinsurers' share**	**Net**	Gross	Reinsurers' share	Net
Balance at January 1						
Reported claims	586,352	(424,312)	162,040	847,872	(687,716)	160,156
Unearned premiums	267,688	(154,208)	113,480	214,390	(129,816)	84,574
IBNR and other technical reserves	374,612	(227,610)	147,002	254,980	(112,432)	142,548
Total	1,228,652	(806,130)	422,522	1,317,242	(929,964)	387,278
Movements during the year						
Reported claims	(34,504)	58,219	23,715	(261,520)	263,404	1,884
Unearned premiums	(11,063)	9,662	(1,401)	53,298	(24,392)	28,906
IBNR and other technical reserves	31,490	(19,133)	12,357	119,632	(115,178)	4,454
Total	(14,077)	48,748	34,671	(88,590)	123,834	35,244
Balance at December 31						
Reported claims	551,848	(366,093)	185,755	586,352	(424,312)	162,040
Unearned premiums	256,625	(144,546)	112,079	267,688	(154,208)	113,480
IBNR and other technical reserves	406,102	(246,743)	159,359	374,612	(227,610)	147,002
Total	**1,214,575**	**(757,382)**	**457,193**	1,228,652	(806,130)	422,522

14. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2021	2020
Short term investments	**348,632**	229,034

As at 31 December 2021, the Group has fixed deposits with local banks with original maturity in excess of three months up to one year and earning interest at 1% to 3% per annum (2020: 1% to 3% per annum).

Movement in provision for impairment of short term investments is as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	-	228
Provision made / (reversed) during the year	145	(228)
Balance at 31 December	**145**	-

15. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2021	2020
Cash in hand	947	764
Cash at bank		
- Current accounts and call deposits	203,990	356,513
- Fixed and term deposits (1) & (2)	144,479	104,262
	349,416	461,539
ECL of bank balances	(9)	(1)
Cash and bank balances as per consolidated statement of financial position	**349,407**	461,538
Less: Cash at banks – restricted for dividend (Note 23)	(50,429)	(75,238)
Less: Bank overdraft (3)	-	(14)
Add: ECL of bank balances	9	1
	(50,420)	(75,251)
Cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows	**298,987**	386,287

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

(2) As at 31 December 2021, these fixed deposits are held with local commercial banks with original maturity of up to three months earning interest at 0.5% to 1% per annum (2020: 0.65% to 1% per annum).

(3) The Group's bank overdraft has a credit limit of Euro 350,000 and bears Nil interest (2020: EURIBOR plus 2.75%).

Movements in ECL of bank balances during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	1	122
Provision made / (reversed) during the year	8	(121)
Balance at 31 December	**9**	1

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2021	2020
Issued and paid up capital	**1,858,409**	1,858,409

As per the instructions from the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, the Company's Annual General Assembly on 10 March 2019 approved a 10 for 1 share split i.e. 10 new shares with a par value of QR 1 each were exchanged for 1 old share with a par value of QR 10 each. This has led to an increase in the number of authorized shares from 200,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 and issued, subscribed and paid up shares from 185,840,869 to 1,858,408,690. The stock split was exercised on 27 June 2019.

The Company has an authorised share capital of QR 2,000 million, divided into 1 special share of nominal value of QR 1 and 1,999,999,999 ordinary shares of each of nominal value of QR 1. As at the reporting date, the Company had issued and paid up capital of QR 1,858,409 thousand (2020: QR 1,858,409 thousand) which consists of 1 special share of nominal value of QR 1 and 1,858,408,689 ordinary shares each of nominal value of QR 1 (2020: 1 special share of nominal value of QR 1 and 1,858,408,689 ordinary shares each of nominal value of QR 1). The special share is owned by QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum') and may not be cancelled or redeemed without the consent of the QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum'). Special share may be transferred only to the Government, any Government Corporation or any QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum') affiliate. QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum') exercises the control over the Company by virtue of holding the Special Share. All ordinary shares carry equal rights.

17. LEGAL RESERVE

The legal reserve relates to the Company's subsidiaries and is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No 11 of 2015. In accordance with the subsidiaries' Articles of Association, 10% of the net profits for the year is required to be transferred to the legal reserve until the reserve equals to the limit specified in the Articles of Association.

Further, the Articles of Association of the Company mentions the transfer to legal reserve based on the discretion of the Board of Directors.

18. GENERAL RESERVE

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

19. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2021	2020
Loans related to drilling segment (i)	4,284,082	4,310,020
Loans related to aviation segment (ii)	27,633	46,386
Other borrowings (iii)	19,413	99,840
	4,331,128	4,456,246
Less: Unamortised finance costs associated with raising finance	(5,719)	(10,857)
	4,325,409	4,445,389

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The movements of loans and borrowings were as follows:	**2021**	2020
Balance at 1 January	4,445,389	4,687,228
Borrowings obtained during the year	286,309	496,860
Repaid during the year	(411,140)	(744,815)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(315)	-
Movement in unamortized finance costs	5,166	6,116
Balance at 31 December	**4,325,409**	4,445,389

Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

Non-current portion	3,692,705	3,702,262
Current portion	632,704	743,127
	4,325,409	4,445,389

(i) These borrowings are related to the Company's subsidiary, Gulf Drilling International (Qatari Private Shareholding Company) ("GDI"). GDI has entered into various borrowing arrangements with different banks. All facilities bear interest at the rates varying between 3 months LIBOR plus 1.35% - 2.70% (2020: LIBOR plus 1.35% - 2.70%). Most of these loans are to be repaid in quarterly installments. The loans obtained by GDI are unsecured.

Further, loan balances of GDI also consist of a Master Murabaha facility agreement of US$ 925 million with a local Islamic Bank. The proceeds of the facility were utilized on general corporate purposes and the settlement or refinancing of various outstanding loan facilities. The loan is unsecured and has an effective interest of LIBOR plus 2.70%, and repayable in lump sum upon maturity on 31 December 2023. GDI has drawn down USD 693.9 million from this facility as of 31 December 2021 (2020: USD 669.5 million).

During the year, GDI has obtained a Murabaha facility of USD 45.45 million from an Islamic Bank to finance the general working capital requirements. The facility carries interest at Qatar Central Banks Money Market Lending rate plus 0.6% subject to a minimum of 3% per annum and is secured by way of assignment over the revenue proceeds from two rigs. The facility is repayable upon its maturity i.e. in one year from the date of drawdown. GDI has drawn down an amount of USD 45.44 million from this facility as of 31 December 2021.

(ii) These borrowings are related to the Company's subsidiary, Gulf Helicopters Company (Qatari Private Shareholding Company) ("GHC"). GHC has entered into various borrowing arrangements with different banks. All facilities bear interest at the rates varying between 3 months LIBOR plus 1.35% - 2.75% (2020: LIBOR plus 1.35% - 2.75%). The loans are to be repaid in quarterly installments.

During the year, GHC obtained a loan of US$ 4 million from a bank in Turkey to finance the purchase of AW189 helicopter. The effective interest rate is six months LIBOR plus 0.9% and the facility is repayable upon its maturity i.e. in one year from the date of drawdown.

The loans obtained are unsecured and do not have any financial covenants.

(iii) On 20 April 2014, the Company obtained syndicated Murabaha facility of US$ 80 million from a local Islamic Bank to finance the acquisition of the additional 30% shares of GDI. The effective profit rate is 6 months LIBOR plus 1.45% (2020: LIBOR plus 1.45%). The loan is repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments commencing from April 2015 and is unsecured.

Further, the Company obtained a loan of US$ 80 million from a local commercial bank to further finance the acquisition of the additional 30% of GDI. The effective interest rate is 6 months LIBOR plus 1.45% (2020: 6 months LIBOR plus 1.45%). The loan is repayable in 14 semi-annual installments starting from April 2015 and is unsecured. This loan has been repaid, during the year.

The maturity profiles of the loans are as follows:

As at 31 December 2021

	Nominal interest rate	**Year of maturity**	**1 year**	**1 – 5 years**	**Total**
Loans related to drilling segment	LIBOR+ (1.35% - 2.70%) and QCB rate + 0.6%	2022-2024	595,669	3,688,413	4,284,082
Loans related to aviation segment	LIBOR + (0.9% - 2.5%)	2022-2025	17,622	10,011	27,633
Other borrowings	LIBOR + 1.45%	2022	19,413	-	19,413
			632,704	**3,698,424**	**4,331,128**

As at 31 December 2020

	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	1 year	1 – 5 years	Total
Loans related to drilling segment	LIBOR+ (1.35% - 2.70%)	2021-2023	635,779	3,674,241	4,310,020
Loans related to aviation segment	LIBOR+ (1.35% - 2.75%)	2021-2022	33,037	13,349	46,386
Other borrowings	LIBOR + 1.45%	2021-2022	80,427	19,413	99,840
			749,243	3,707,003	4,456,246

The Group's loans are denominated in US Dollars.

20. PROVISION FOR DECOMMISSIONING COSTS

	2021	2020
Balance at 31 December	**45,669**	41,598

The movement of provision for decommissioning costs is as follows:

Balance at 1 January (1)	41,598	41,598
Provision made during the year (2)	3,961	-
Unwinding of provision for decommissioning costs	110	-
Balance at 31 December	**45,669**	41,598

(1) As per the contractual agreement with QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum') (lessor), the Group has to return the leased facilities in their original condition at the end of the lease term. The Group has assessed its contracts and recognised provisions for the costs of dismantling, installations and restoring leased labour camps amounting to QR 41.6 million. The labour camps mainly consists of land, accommodation and common areas including offices, mess halls and other associated facilities.

(2) During the year, the Group has entered into a lease contract with QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum') (lessor), the Group has to return the leased facilities in their original condition at the end of the lease term. The Company has assessed its contracts and recognised provisions for the costs of dismantling, installations and restoring leased labour camps amounting to QR 3.96 million. The labour camps mainly consists of land, accommodation and common areas including offices, mess halls and other associated facilities. Further, the Group had recorded an interest expenses of QR 0.11 million in relation to unwinding of provision for decommissioning cost in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The above provision is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under non-current liabilities.

21. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	91,388	91,281
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	56
Provision made during the year (1)	24,011	20,017
Payments made during the year	(14,140)	(19,966)
Balance at 31 December	**101,259**	91,388

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

22. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021	2020
Trade payables	147,260	154,570
Accrued expenses	315,827	250,639
Payable to reinsurers	204,597	163,925
Deferred reinsurance commissions	17,099	13,892
Deposits and advances from customers	29,423	8,534
Accrued social fund contribution	1,351	-
Other payables	115,716	121,872
	831,273	713,432

23. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

The Board of Directors has proposed no cash dividend for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Below is the movement in dividends payable balance during the year:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	75,238	78,488
Dividends paid during the year	(24,809)	(3,250)
Balance at 31 December	**50,429**	75,238

24. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, carries out transactions with other business enterprises that fall within the definition of related parties as per International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 "Related Parties". The balances with related parties as at the year-end and the transactions during the year, are disclosed as follows:

a) Transactions with related parties

Transaction with related parties during the year is as follows:

Name of the entity	**Relationship**	**2021**		2020	
		Revenue	**Expenses**	Revenue	Expenses
QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum')	Parent	1,320,603	21,508	1,048,249	38,643
QatarGas Operating Company Limited	Affiliate	301,432	-	426,523	-
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Affiliate	59,815	32,527	64,782	29,486
Qatar Petrochemical Company (QAPCO) Q.P.J.S.C.	Affiliate	29,045	155	30,765	-
Qatar Fertiliser Company (QAFCO) Q.P.S.C.	Affiliate	26,551	-	41,539	-
Oryx GTL Limited	Affiliate	12,486	-	-	-
Qatar Chemical Company	Affiliate	-	-	4,344	-
Seef Limited	Affiliate	174	-	-	-
North Oil Company	Affiliate	15,365	-	98,413	-
Gulf Drill L.L.C.	Affiliate	770,760	-	-	-
Others	Affiliates	82,853	-	53,416	3,285
		2,619,084	**54,190**	1,768,031	71,414

b) Due from related parties

Name of the entity	**Relationship**	**2021**	2020
QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum')	Parent	238,290	181,336
Oryx GTL Limited	Affiliate	426	11,863
Qatargas Operating Company Limited	Affiliate	104,317	92,756
Gulfdrill L.L.C. (1)	Affiliate	303,470	322,049
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Affiliate	12,314	5,547
Seef Limited	Affiliate	429	255
Qatar Fertiliser Company (QAFCO) Q.P.S.C.	Affiliate	368	21,232
Ras Laffan Olefins Limited	Affiliate	297	163
Gasal Q.S.C.	Affiliate	81	108
Others	Affiliates	30,094	28,102
		690,086	663,411
Less: Provision for impairment		(3,732)	(5,320)
		686,354	658,091

The above balances except (1) below, are of trading nature, bear no interest or securities and are receivable on due date as per respective contracts, which is less than 12 months from the reporting date. These balances also include accrued revenues which are not yet billed to customers at year end.

(1) The Group charges the interest of 5.75% per annum on the balance due from Gulf Drill L.L.C.

Movement in provision for impairment during the year was as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	5,320	16,261
Provision made during the year	-	750
Provision reversed during the year	(1,588)	(11,691)
Balance at 31 December	**3,732**	5,320

c) Due to related parties

Name of the entity	**Relationship**	**2021**	2020
QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum')	Parent	37,061	33,944
Qatargas Operating Company Limited	Affiliate	1,206	-
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Affiliate	2,879	6,291
Others (1)	Affiliates	3,361	5,029
		44,507	45,264

(1) This includes balance pertaining to accruals of Board of Directors' retainer and attendance allowance.

(2) Except (1), above balances are of trading nature, bear no interest or securities and are payable on demand.

d) Remuneration of key management personnel

	2021	2020
Board of Directors' allowances (1)	**2,525**	2,660
Other key management personnel	**29,251**	34,080

(1) This represents amount accrued for Board of Directors' retainer and attendance allowance.

25. REVENUE

A. Revenue streams

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

	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customers (1)	2,103,093	2,017,086
Revenue from insurance contracts (2)	987,957	981,239
	3,091,050	2,998,325

1 Revenues from contracts with customers

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

Major products / service lines	**2021**	2020
Revenue from drilling and ancillary services	1,019,808	923,143
Revenue from aviation services		
- Aviation revenue	636,787	608,264
- Maintenance and repair operation revenue	84,053	78,881
- Training revenue	1,307	1,082
	722,147	688,227
Revenue from catering and related services		
- Catering services	166,667	190,864
- Manpower services	135,579	153,669
- Accommodation and housekeeping services	38,791	37,330
- Function and events revenue	1,131	4,056
- Other revenue	18,970	19,797
	361,138	405,716
	2,103,093	2,017,086

Timing of revenue recognition	**2021**	2020
Products and services transferred at a point in time	224,535	208,423
Products and services transferred over time	1,878,558	1,808,663
Revenue from contracts with customers	**2,103,093**	2,017,086

B. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, accrued revenues contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	2021	2020
Receivables, which are included in 'trade and other receivables'	**297,830**	301,157
Receivables, which are included in 'due from related parties'	**686,812**	341,362
Contract assets (i)	**15,978**	15,369
Contract liabilities (ii)	**(5,267)**	(9,265)

(i) Contract asset balances comprise primarily demobilization revenues which have been recognized during the period but are billable on future demobilization activities. Contract assets also include costs incurred for mobilization activities are direct costs to fulfil contracts and are expensed over the expected recognition period. Such costs are deferred and recorded as contract assets. No impairment losses were recognized on contract assets during the year.

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

	2021	2020
Non-current assets	9,464	14,959
Current assets	6,514	410
	15,978	15,369

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

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

	2021	2020
Non-current liabilities	1,820	306
Current liabilities	3,447	8,959
	5,267	9,265

2 Revenue from insurance contracts

	2021	2020
Gross insurance revenue	**987,957**	981,239

The details of gross insurance revenue are as follows:

	2021	2020
Gross premiums (i)	970,002	1,032,548
Movement in unearned premium, gross (i)	11,063	(53,298)
Net commission income	6,892	1,989
Gross insurance revenue	**987,957**	981,239

(i) The details of retained premiums and earned premium are as follows:

31 December 2021	**Gross**	**Reinsurance**	**Net**
Written premiums	970,002	(567,195)	402,807
Change in unearned premiums	11,063	(9,662)	1,401
	981,065	**(576,857)**	**404,208**

31 December 2020	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Written premiums	1,032,548	(593,088)	439,460
Change in unearned premiums	(53,298)	24,392	(28,906)
	979,250	(568,696)	410,554

26. DIRECT COSTS

	2021	2020
Direct costs of drilling and ancillary services	1,044,541	956,067
Direct costs of aviation services	423,769	434,614
Direct costs of catering and related services	359,376	395,079
Gross insurance expenses (Note 26.1)	916,870	880,337
	2,744,556	2,666,097

Direct costs include depreciation charge for the year on property and equipment and right-of-use assets amounting to QR 336,179 (2020: QR 405,049) (Note 6.2) and QR 20,876 (2020: QR 22,507) (Note 8) respectively.

26.1 Gross insurance expenses

	2021	2020
Reinsurance cession	563,972	590,309
Movement in unearned premium, reinsurance	9,661	(24,392)
Net claims incurred (Note 26.1.1)	318,391	300,709
Brokerage costs	24,846	13,711
	916,870	880,337

26.1.1 The details of net claims incurred are as follows:

31 December 2021	**Gross**	**Reinsurance**	**Net**
Claims settled	694,363	(412,045)	282,318
Outstanding claims adjustment	(34,503)	58,219	23,716
Incurred but not reported (IBNR)	31,490	(19,133)	12,357
	691,350	**(372,959)**	**318,391**

31 December 2020	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Claims settled	698,547	(404,176)	294,371
Outstanding claims adjustment	(261,520)	263,404	1,884
Incurred but not reported (IBNR)	119,632	(115,178)	4,454
	556,659	(255,950)	300,709

27. OTHER INCOME

	2021	2020
Income tax benefit recognized pursuant to MOU (1)	5,686	10,623
Fair value gain on financial investments at FVTPL	17,890	3,331
Gain on sale of financial investments	15,085	12,327
Dividend income	3,326	4,361
Profit distribution from managed investment funds	3,888	3,822
Gain on remeasurement of an equity-accounted investee	-	1,157
Rental income	6,759	-
Miscellaneous income	7,624	8,162
	60,258	43,783

(1) This represents the tax benefit that the Group has received during the year as a result of settlement of income tax of the Group's subsidiaries through a defined arrangement between QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum'), Ministry of Finance and General Tax Authority as per the Memorandum of Understanding dated 4 February 2020, signed between the above mentioned parties (Note 30).

28. OTHER EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Fair value loss on financial investments at FVTPL	-	7,646
Impairment loss on property and equipment	-	308,262
Impairment of goodwill	-	7,328
Miscellaneous expenses (1)	24,781	19,325
	24,781	342,561

(1) This majorly includes net foreign exchange loss.

29. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Salaries and other benefits	117,494	126,498
Legal and professional fees	13,628	23,391
Management and administration costs	-	7,275
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 6.2)	13,436	7,188
Communication expenses	5,934	5,369
Board of Directors' allowances	2,525	2,660
Service fees	6,139	4,944
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 8)	800	800
Provision for taxes related to foreign operations	1,923	2,344
Public relations and advertisement expenses	1,806	1,336
Repairs and maintenance expenses	1,033	1,281
Investment management fees	4,032	2,102
Qatar Exchange and QCSD fees	1,008	1,025
Travel expenses	408	750
Printing and stationery expenses	124	519
Miscellaneous expenses	28,539	25,371
	198,829	212,853

30. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

In light of the provisions of the Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 and subsequent Executive Regulations, on 4 February 2020, QatarEnergy (formerly 'Qatar Petroleum') (the Parent Company), Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority (GTA) reached an agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding ("the MOU") which provided a mechanism for the settlement of the income tax liability of subsidiaries and joint ventures (included in the said MOU) of certain companies listed on Qatar Exchange. All four of the Group's local subsidiaries (Note 1) were included in the said MOU, according to which the income tax liability of the subsidiaries would ultimately be borne by Ministry of Finance. However, as per the MOU, the subsidiaries are required to calculate the income tax and pay such income tax amounts directly to the Company. Further, as per subsequent clarifications received from GTA, the subsidiaries assessed that they are taxable only on the profits attributable to the foreign shareholders of the Company and the income tax rate applicable to the subsidiaries is 10% [effective tax rate – 1.711% (2020: 1.425%)]. Accordingly, income tax applicable to the subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to QR 5.36 million (2020: QR 10.62 million). The Group has accounted for the tax amount of QR 5.69 million in these financial statements, which includes amount of QR 0.33 million recorded for the prior year.

Further, to recognise the tax benefit arising to the Group from the said MOU, the Group has recognised an income corresponding to this total tax charge for the year amounting to QR 5.69 million and is included under 'other income' in profit or loss (Note 27).

The tax expense reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represents the income tax on taxable income as detailed below.

	2021	2020
Current tax expense:		
Current year charge	5,358	7,627
Relating to prior year	328	2,996
	5,686	10,623

Reconciliation between the current tax expense and the product of accounting profit / (loss) multiplied by the effective tax rates is given below:

	2021	2020
Profit / (loss) before tax	**59,721**	(308,138)
Tax calculated at the rate of 1.711% (2020: 1.425%)	1,022	(4,391)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(281)	(267)
Tax effect of:		
Tax-exempt income	(1)	(1)
Non-deductible expenses, net	4,618	12,286
Current year charge	5,358	7,627
Tax related to prior year	328	2,996
Total current tax expense	**5,686**	10,623

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

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

	2021	2020
Profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the Company (QR '000)	**54,182**	(318,525)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at 31 December (in shares) (Note 16)	**1,858,408,690**	1,858,408,690
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share (expressed in QR per share)	**0.029**	(0.171)

32. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Contingencies

	2021	2020
Contingent liabilities:		
Guarantees against performance bonds	**328,411**	385,764
Claim under dispute	**-**	7,797
Group's share in contingencies of joint ventures	**7,064**	-

(1) The Group, in common with the significant majority of insurers, is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. As of the end of the reporting period, the result of the pending or threatened legal proceeding is unpredictable. No further disclosures are made to avoid prejudicing the position of the parties involved in the disputes.

b) Commitments

	2021	2020
Commitments:		
Capital commitments	**216,557**	222,255

It is not anticipated that any material liabilities will arise from the commitments which were issued in the normal course of business.

33. OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

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

For the year ended and as at 31 December 2021	**Insurance**	**Aviation**	**Catering**	**Drilling**	**Total**
Segment revenue	991,180	722,147	407,250	1,019,808	**3,140,385**
Inter-segment revenue	(3,223)	-	(46,112)	-	**(49,335)**
External revenues (Note 33.1)	**987,957**	**722,147**	**361,138**	**1,019,808**	**3,091,050**
Segment profit / (loss) before tax	60,428	221,074	(15,469)	(200,887)	**65,146**
Finance income	16,137	1,632	2,541	8,905	**29,215**
Finance costs	-	(1,557)	(2,164)	(124,244)	**(127,965)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,446)	(77,722)	(22,011)	(258,574)	**(361,753)**
Share of profit from equity-accounted investees	-	5,100	-	(7,615)	**(2,515)**
Other material non-cash items:					
Provision of impairment losses on financial assets	(3,489)	(21,067)	-	-	**(24,556)**
Segment assets	2,163,021	1,503,409	353,523	5,376,361	**9,396,314**
Equity-accounted investees	-	12,078	-	-	**12,078**
Capital expenditures	1,337	97,030	4,247	75,150	**177,764**
Segment liabilities	1,472,930	204,633	258,318	4,777,774	**6,713,655**

For the year ended and as at 31 December 2020	Insurance	Aviation	Catering	Drilling	Total
Segment revenue	984,019	688,227	441,363	923,141	3,036,750
Inter-segment revenue	(2,779)	-	(35,646)	-	(38,425)
External revenues (Note 33.1)	981,240	688,227	405,717	923,141	2,998,325
Segment profit / (loss) before tax	52,016	383,305	(9,719)	(453,381)	(27,779)
Finance income	14,487	2,080	3,097	5,974	25,638
Finance costs	-	(2,927)	(2,144)	(155,395)	(160,466)
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,224)	(91,612)	(23,811)	(305,495)	(424,142)
Share of profit from equity-accounted investees	-	1,743	-	7,613	9,356
Other material non-cash items:					
(Provision) / reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	(7,029)	1,827	(699)	-	(5,901)
Impairment loss on property and equipment	-	(87,107)	-	(221,155)	(308,262)
Segment assets	2,137,378	1,463,151	329,042	5,506,766	9,436,337
Equity-accounted investees	-	6,978	-	7,615	14,593
Capital expenditures	6,833	73,222	2,107	67,064	149,226
Segment liabilities	1,452,284	242,427	218,228	4,710,615	6,623,554

33.1 Reconciliation of reportable segments revenues

	2021	2020
Total revenues for reportable segments	3,140,385	3,036,750
Elimination of inter segment revenue	(49,335)	(38,425)
Consolidated revenue	**3,091,050**	2,998,325

33.2 Reconciliation of reportable segments direct costs

	2021	2020
Total direct costs for reportable segments	2,784,371	2,693,159
Elimination of inter segment direct costs	(49,335)	(38,425)
Other consolidation adjustments	9,520	11,363
Consolidated direct costs	**2,744,556**	2,666,097

33.3 Reconciliation of reportable segments profit / (loss) for the year

	2021	2020
Total profit / (loss) for reportable segments before tax	65,146	(27,779)
Other unallocated profits or loss (Profits of parent company)	146,201	446,245
Elimination of dividends from subsidiaries to parent company	(143,902)	(444,508)
Elimination of gain on transfer of land and building to parent company	-	(267,671)
Other consolidation adjustments	(7,724)	(14,425)
Consolidated profit / (loss) for the year before tax	**59,721**	(308,138)

33.4 Reconciliation of reportable segments total assets

	2021	2020
Total assets for reportable segments	9,396,314	9,436,337
Other un-allocable assets	3,111,754	3,067,687
Elimination of investments in subsidiaries	(2,574,398)	(2,574,398)
Assets relating to purchase price allocation	94,000	105,983
Asset relating to goodwill	303,559	303,559
Elimination of inter-segments assets	(411,837)	(115,020)
Elimination of fair value gain on assets transferred within the Group	-	(267,671)
Consolidated total assets	**9,919,392**	9,956,477

33.5 Reconciliation of reportable segments cash and bank balances

	2021	2020
Cash and bank balances for reportable segments	212,307	360,282
Other un-allocable assets	137,100	101,256
Consolidated cash and bank balances	**349,407**	461,538

33.6 Reconciliation of reportable segments total liabilities

	2021	2020
Total liabilities for reportable segments	6,713,655	6,623,554
Other un-allocable liabilities	102,986	203,769
Elimination of inter-segments liabilities	(153,438)	(123,163)
Consolidated total liabilities	**6,663,203**	6,704,160

There have been no changes to the basis of segmentation or the measurement basis for the segment profit or loss or total assets or total liabilities since 31 December 2020.

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Insurance risk

The Group does not have any single insurance contract or a small number of related contracts that cover low frequency, high-severity risks such as earthquakes, or insurance contracts covering risks for single incidents that expose the Group to multiple insurance risks. The Group has adequately reinsured for insurance risks that may involve significant litigation. A 10% change in the net claims incurred will have an increase/decrease of QR 31.83 million in profit or loss (2020: QR 30.07 million).

(b) Credit risk

The carrying value of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

The table below summarizes the exposure to credit risk:

	2021	2020
Bank balances (including time deposits)	348,460	460,774
Financial investments in debt securities	516,000	468,024
Trade and other receivables	669,209	558,436
Due from related parties	686,354	658,091
Reinsurance contract assets	612,836	651,922
Short-term investments	348,632	229,034
	3,181,491	3,026,281

Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of one to three months for all corporate customers.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, their geographic location, industry, trading history with the Group and existence of previous financial difficulties.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Group does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables. The group does not have trade receivable and contract assets for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral.

The Group uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables from customers.

Loss rates are calculated using a simplified approach method defined under IFRS 9, which is based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off.

The provision for impairment on financial assets as at reporting date includes specific provision of QR 25.85 million (2020: QR 15.95 million) and weighted average loss rate range between 2.1% to 11.6 (2020: 1.3% to 11.7%).

Due from related parties
Management periodically reviews the expected credit loss of its receivables from related parties and provides for any amounts whose collection is no longer probable and writes-off any amounts whose recovery is unlikely.

Bank balances (including short term investments)
The Group held bank balances of QR 348,460 at 31 December 2021 (2020: QR 460,774) and short-term investments in fixed deposits of QR 348,632 (2020: QR 229,034). These bank balance and short-term investments are held with banks, which have good, accredited credit ratings from independent international rating agencies.

ECL on bank balances has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Group uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for bank balances to those used for debt securities.

Financial investments
The Group manages credit risk on its investments in debt instruments by ensuring that investments are only made in counterparties that have a good credit rating.

Insurance contract receivables
The Group seeks to limit its credit risk in respect of insurance contract receivables by monitoring outstanding receivables. On the other hand, three reinsurer companies account for 65% (2020: 61%) of the reinsurance contract receivables as at 31 December 2021.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

		Contractual cash flows		
	Carrying amount	**Total**	**1 – 12 months**	**More than 1 year**
At 31 December 2021				
Loans and borrowings	4,325,409	(4,332,854)	(613,946)	(3,698,900)
Insurance contract liabilities	957,950	(957,950)	(957,950)	-
Trade payables, accruals and other payables	578,803	(578,803)	(578,803)	-
Payable to reinsurers	204,597	(204,597)	(204,597)	-
Dividends payable	50,429	(50,429)	(50,429)	-
Due to related parties	44,507	(44,507)	(44,507)	-
Lease liabilities	44,815	(48,514)	(30,183)	(18,331)
	6,206,510	**(6,217,654)**	**(2,480,415)**	**(3,717,231)**

		Contractual cash flows		
	Carrying amount	Total	1 – 12 months	More than 1 year
At 31 December 2020				
Loans and borrowings	4,445,389	(4,457,579)	(750,032)	(3,707,547)
Insurance contract liabilities	960,964	(960,964)	(960,964)	-
Trade payables, accruals and other payables	527,081	(527,081)	(527,081)	-
Payable to reinsurers	163,925	(163,925)	(163,925)	-
Dividends payable	75,238	(75,238)	(75,238)	-
Due to related parties	45,264	(45,264)	(45,264)	-
Lease liabilities	53,920	(57,389)	(30,053)	(27,336)
Bank overdraft	14	(14)	(14)	-
	6,271,795	(6,287,454)	(2,552,571)	(3,734,883)

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

(d) Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk:

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

	2021	2020
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Short term investments and term deposits	**493,111**	333,295
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	4,331,128	4,456,246
Bank overdraft	-	14
	4,331,128	4,456,260

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased or decreased profit by QR 43,311 (2020: QR 44,562). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

(ii) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk, which arises from equity securities at FVTPL. The Group has investment primarily in shares which are listed on Qatar Stock Exchange and classified as FVTPL.

	2021	2020
Financial investments at FVTPL	**323,344**	266,926

Sensitivity analysis – Equity price risk

A 10% increase / decrease in the market price of the securities held at FVTPL at the reporting date would have increased / decreased equity by QR 32,334 (2020: QR 26,693).

(iii) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to transactional foreign currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases, receivables and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Group companies. The functional currencies of Group companies are primarily Qatari Riyal and US Dollar. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are US Dollar, Euro and British Sterling Pound. The transactions of the Group in the US Dollar bear no foreign currency risk as the US Dollar is pegged with the Qatari Riyal. With respect to Euro and British Sterling Pound, management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE

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

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

If the fair values cannot be measured reliably, these financial instruments are measured at cost.

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

31 December 2021	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortized cost**	**Total carrying value**	**Fair value**
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	-	-	349,407	349,407	349,407
Short-term investments	-	-	348,632	348,632	348,632
Trade and other receivables	-	-	669,209	669,209	669,209
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	612,836	612,836	612,836
Due from related parties	-	-	686,354	686,354	686,354
Financial investments	448,872	390,475	-	839,347	839,347
	448,872	**390,475**	**2,666,438**	**3,505,785**	**3,505,785**
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	-	-	4,325,409	4,325,409	4,325,409
Due to related parties	-	-	44,507	44,507	44,507
Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities	-	-	577,861	577,861	577,861
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	957,951	957,951	957,951
Reinsurance premium payable	-	-	204,597	204,597	204,597
Dividends payable	-	-	50,429	50,429	50,429
	-	**-**	**6,160,754**	**6,160,754**	**6,160,754**

31 December 2020	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	-	-	461,538	461,538	461,538
Short-term investments	-	-	229,034	229,034	229,034
Trade and other receivables	-	-	560,761	560,761	560,761
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	651,922	651,922	651,922
Due from related parties	-	-	658,091	658,091	658,091
Financial investments	388,097	346,856	-	734,953	734,953
	388,097	346,856	2,561,346	3,296,299	3,296,299
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	-	-	4,445,389	4,445,389	4,445,389
Due to related parties	-	-	45,264	45,264	45,264
Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities	-	-	527,081	527,081	527,081
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	960,964	960,964	960,964
Reinsurance premium payable	-	-	163,925	163,925	163,925
Dividends payable	-	-	75,238	75,238	75,238
Bank overdraft	-	-	14	14	14
	-	-	6,217,875	6,217,875	6,217,875

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments approximates their carrying values.

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

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that is not based on observable market data.

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

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2021				
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial investments at FVTPL	448,872	-	-	448,872
Financial investments at FVOCI	390,472	-	3	390,475
	839,344	**-**	**3**	**839,347**
As at 31 December 2020				
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial investments at FVTPL	388,097	-	-	388,097
Financial investments at FVOCI	346,853	-	3	346,856
	734,950	-	3	734,953

During the reporting year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

36. IMPACT OF COVID-19

Business outlook remain affected by risks and uncertainties caused by the spread of the COVID-19, which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization during March 2020. The situation continues to pose a range of business and financial challenges to the businesses globally and across various sectors of the economy in the State of Qatar.

The management has assessed the accounting implications of these developments on these consolidated financial statements wherever applicable, including but not limited to expected credit losses under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', the impairment of tangible assets under IAS 36, 'Impairment of non-financial assets', the net realisable value of inventories under IAS 2 'Inventories' and contingent liabilities under IAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'. The management has ensured that all necessary steps have been taken to ensure smooth and adequate continuation of its business in order to maintain business performance despite the hindered economic activities.

Based on all the assessments and after considering all the adjustments, where necessary, the management of the Group is of the view that there is no material impact of COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021. Going forward, the management will continue to monitor the potential impact and take necessary steps to mitigate any effects.

37. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain other comparative financial figures for the previous year have also been reclassified, where necessary, in order to conform to the current year's presentation. Such reclassifications do not affect the previously reported net losses, net assets or equity.