

We are pleased to invite you to attend the Company's Ordinary General Assembly Meetings to be held on Thursday, 26th February 2026 at 9:00 pm Doha Time, in Salwa Ballroom, Sheraton Hotel, Doha. In case a quorum is not met, a second meeting will be held on Wednesday, 11th March 2026 at the same venue and time.

Agenda of the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

1. Listen to the Chairman's message for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.
2. Approve the Board of Directors' report on GIS' operations and financial performance for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.
3. Listen and approve the External Auditor's Report on GIS' consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.
4. Discuss and approve GIS' consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.
5. Present and approve 2025 Corporate Governance Report.
6. Approve the Board's recommendation for a dividend payment of QR 0.1 per share for 2025, representing 10% of the nominal share value.
7. Absolve the Board of Directors from liability for the year ended 31 December 2025 and fix their remuneration.
8. Appoint the External Auditor for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 and approve their fees.

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

Notes

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

Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors is pleased to present its annual review of the financial and operational performance of Gulf International Services for the financial year 2025.

Macroeconomic Overview:

Qatar's solid economic foundation remains steady and resilient, supported by ongoing large-scale infrastructure projects, such as North Field South (NFS), the upcoming North Field West (NFW) development and pipeline of other large-scale infrastructure developments. These developments continue to drive demand for specialized services across drilling, aviation, catering, and insurance. While the energy sector presents growth opportunities, particularly in offshore transport and industrial services, the rig market has softened since late 2024 due to global economic shifts, geopolitical uncertainty, and the gradual unwinding of OPEC+ production cuts. These factors have moderated oil price growth, impacting day rates and demand. Despite these headwinds, Gulf Drilling International (GDI) remains well-positioned, leveraging long-term contracts, operational efficiencies, and strong client relationships to maintain high fleet utilization and revenue visibility. Despite challenges such as inflationary pressures, supply chain disruptions, and regulatory changes, the industry remained resilient. Companies leveraged diversified service portfolios to capture market share and enhance operational efficiency, aligning with producers' evolving needs.

Business and Market Expansion Updates

-Drilling business

The drilling segment delivered strong progress in enhancing financial stability and operational performance through the effective execution of strategic initiatives. A key highlight was the strategic investment in two new well-service lift boats from a leading international shipyard. This multi-year agreement, with extension options, aligns fully with the Group's vision for long-term sustainability and growth. It reflects our commitment to delivering innovative, reliable, and efficient solutions to the energy sector. The addition of these lift boats will strengthen offshore service capabilities, expand fleet size, and reinforce our position as a trusted partner for sustainable offshore operations. The new contract awarded by a leading client in Qatar further underscores our reputation for operational excellence and reliability. After the landmark acquisition and consolidation of three high-specification jack-up rigs in 2024, the company successfully integrated these assets into its fleet and delivered a full year of uninterrupted operations in 2025. This achievement drove a significant uplift in revenue and profitability, representing a key milestone in advancing our long-term strategic objectives and reinforcing our leadership in the offshore drilling market.

Fleet and contract updates during the year further demonstrate the strength of our market position. One offshore rig secured a new 4-year firm contract with an additional 3-year optional period, while another rig was renewed under a new 5-year contract. Additionally, four out of five jack-up drilling rigs operated by Gulf Drill obtained extensions with an existing client, covering additional periods ranging from approximately one to one and a half years.

These strategic contract awards and extensions reflect the continued confidence of our clients in the company's operational performance and service quality. They also support sustained revenue visibility, high fleet utilization, and reinforce our long-term strategy for sustainable growth and value creation for shareholders.

-Aviation business

Throughout the year, the company effectively optimized the utilization of its available fleet, sustaining its strong presence in international markets and successfully securing extensions for several key existing contracts that reached maturity. It also continued to deliver third-party maintenance services to both domestic and international clients which contributed positively to the growth in revenue. Moreover, the company experienced an increase in demand for helicopters supporting offshore oil and gas services in both domestic and international markets. The segment continued to experience enhanced business performance, attributed to increased flying hours. These key drivers propelled the segment's overall performance, showcasing our unwavering dedication to operational excellence and strategic positioning in the global aviation market.

In line with its fleet upgrade strategy and as previously announced, progress on the delivery schedule has been steady with total of 6 helicopters being received to date, three helicopters were successfully delivered in 2024. This was followed by the delivery of three additional helicopters in 2025. The remaining four helicopters,

under the optional portion of the agreement, are scheduled for delivery beyond 2025. This phased approach supports GHC's long-term operational growth and modernization objectives of the fleet to meet client requirements. In addition to those 10 AW139 aircrafts purchase plan, GHC has finalized

In line with its fleet upgrade strategy and as previously announced, progress on the delivery schedule has been steady with total of 6 helicopters being received to date, three helicopters were successfully delivered in 2024. This was followed by the delivery of three additional helicopters in 2025. The remaining four helicopters, under the optional portion of the agreement, are scheduled for delivery beyond 2025. This phased approach supports GHC's long-term operational growth and modernization objectives of the fleet to meet client requirements. In addition to those 10 AW139 aircrafts purchase plan, GHC has finalized the purchase of 5 new additional AW139 helicopters, with expected delivery in the year 2027 and 2028. Moreover, in a strategic move to enhance its operational capabilities and to reinforce its long-term strategy to expand and modernize its fleet, the company completed the order to purchase two new AW189 helicopters with expected delivery in two years. The AW189 is a twin-engine, a super-medium helicopter designed for multi-mission operations, offering advanced performance and reliability, making it ideally suited for offshore transport and energy sector operations. This acquisition reflects the company's response to rising demand for medium and medium/heavy helicopters, fueled by increased capital investments in the energy sector.

- Insurance business

The year 2025 marked a period of strong performance and strategic progress for Alkoot, reinforcing its leadership position in the local market while expanding its presence internationally. The company continued to hold the highest share allocation in major local energy projects, a testament to its strength and capabilities compared to other local insurers. On the international front, Alkoot successfully established itself as a trusted reinsurer, enabling significant portfolio expansion and diversification.

In the medical insurance segment, the company achieved remarkable growth by securing new clients, further consolidating its status as one of Qatar's leading providers of medical insurance. The motor insurance business also delivered positive results, receiving strong market response and securing major contracts that strengthened its competitive position.

Despite regional challenges, Alkoot's investment management strategies contributed positively to overall profitability through effective asset allocation. Operational excellence remained a cornerstone of the company's success, as evidenced by the maintenance of its strong credit rating of A- (S&P) with a stable outlook.

Market expansion initiatives during the year focused on reinforcing leadership in the energy and medical sectors while driving growth in motor insurance. In the local energy market, the company prioritized retaining long-term contracts, acquiring new clients, and increasing allocations under the local insurance sharing protocol. Internationally, targeted strategies were implemented to expand the energy portfolio across diverse regions. In the medical line of business, efforts centered on acquiring major new clients and broadening coverage for small and medium enterprises. The motor insurance segment leveraged strong market relationships and cross-selling opportunities to capture additional market share and enhance customer value.

Steady progress also continued toward the planned listing of Al-Koot Insurance and Reinsurance Company on the Qatar Stock Exchange. As of Q4 2025, preparations related to financial, legal, and regulatory requirements for the IPO are advancing positively, supported by close coordination with advisors and relevant authorities. This initiative represents a strategic milestone for the Group, aimed at unlocking shareholder value, enhancing market visibility, and reinforcing Al-Koot's position as a leading insurance provider in Qatar. Through these achievements and strategic initiatives, Alkoot remains committed to delivering sustainable growth, operational excellence, and superior value to its stakeholders.

- Catering business

During 2025, Amwaj Group continued to strengthen its position as Qatar's national champion in industrial catering and facility management services. In its second year of operations following the transaction, the company successfully retained

key clients, achieved a strong tender success rate, and secured major contracts with prominent entities. Market expansion remained a priority, with new contracts in both catering and facility management, alongside maximizing occupancy levels in the accommodation segment through projects such as NFE and NFS. Additionally, client shutdown activities contributed to a notable increase in revenue. Operational efficiency was further enhanced through substantial cost savings, achieved by leveraging synergies, streamlining organizational structures, optimizing staffing and payroll, and improving cross-utilization of facilities and resources. Centralized procurement also boosted purchasing power, delivering significant cost efficiencies. These achievements underscore Amwaj's ability to combine scale, expertise, and innovation to deliver sustainable growth and reinforce its leadership in the sector.

Our strategy going forward.

GIS is focused on strengthening its market presence both in Qatar and internationally, adapting strategies to the unique needs of each segment. The Group is committed to repositioning its core businesses by improving cost efficiency and optimizing asset utilization. These initiatives aim to leverage GIS's domestic and global capabilities to deliver sustainable value for shareholders. In addition, GIS seeks to diversify revenue streams by capitalizing on opportunities arising from the expansion of Qatar's North Field.

Achieving Cost efficiencies and Asset utilization

Our Group is deeply committed to optimizing costs and resource utilization as a fundamental objective, aligning with our vision of building leaner, more efficient operations. Through stringent cost control measures, we are consistently progressing toward enhanced operational efficiency and sustainable growth.

We remain focused on maximizing asset performance while maintaining the highest standards of safety and quality. In the drilling segment, rig operating utilization reached 95%, reflecting our commitment to continued operational efficiency. Similarly, the aviation segment recorded a slight increase in total fleet flying hours, reflecting strong activity across both domestic and international operations. These results highlight our ongoing pursuit for excellence and efficiency throughout all business areas.

Financial results

The Group posted a net profit of QR 678 million, down by 5% compared to last year. The Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2025 improved by 8% compared to 2024 and amounted to QR 4.9 billion for the year ended 31 December 2025, compared to QR 4.6 billion for last year. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group reported an EBITDA of QR 1.5 billion (Revenue and EBITDA measures have been reported based on non-IFRS proportionate consolidation).

The Group achieved steady financial performance supported by robust revenue growth from all the business segments. Revenue growth was primarily driven by the full consolidation of Gulf Drill and Gulf Jack-up starting from late June 2024, increased demand for MRO services and improved flying hours in the aviation segment, as well as higher insurance premiums supported by newly secured medical contracts from the insurance segment. While the Group delivered strong revenue performance, profitability saw a slight decline due to a combination of cost pressures, the absence of certain non-recurring gains recorded in the previous year, in addition to increase in finance costs mainly related to prior year debt for rig acquisition and helicopter purchases couple with higher general and administrative expenses linked to staff related costs and consultancy fees supporting ongoing strategic projects. Nonetheless, underlying operational performance remained solid across the group, supported by disciplined execution and continued progress on strategic priorities.

Dividends

In view of the Group's financial performance during the current year, the Board of Directors recommends a total annual dividend distribution of QR 186 million for the year ended 31 December 2025, equivalent to QR 0.1 per share and representing 27% of the Group's net profits.

Conclusion

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

Independent Auditors' Report

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

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2025 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

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

Our audit approach

Overview

Key Audit Matters

- Valuation of insurance contract assets and liabilities
- Impairment of rigs

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

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the Key audit matters
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Valuation of insurance contract assets and liabilities

Valuation of liability for incurred claims - IBNR and Risk adjustment

At 31 December 2025, as disclosed in Note 25.2, the Group's Liability for Incurred Claims, which comprises the estimate of present value of cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, amounted to QR 760 million (2024 - QR 1,516 million).

The present value of cash flows includes the best estimate of the ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with the related claims handling costs. The estimate for the claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is a key judgement area as it requires the use of complex actuarial methods to estimate uncertain and future contractual cash flows. It requires management to apply significant judgement in selecting actuarial methods and assumptions, including expected ultimate losses, claim development patterns, frequency and severity trends and the impact of the time value of money. These estimates are sensitive to changes in assumptions and rely in part on historical experience that may not be fully representative of future claim development.

In addition, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows and reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk. Determining the risk adjustment involves significant judgement regarding the selection of the valuation technique, the degree of diversification considered, and the level of confidence or risk appetite applied.

Given the high degree of estimation uncertainty, the use of complex actuarial models, and the level of judgement involved, we have considered the valuation of the liability for incurred claims, particularly the IBNR and risk adjustment components, to be a key audit matter.

We performed the following procedures:

- Understood and evaluated management's process for the valuation of outstanding claims and tested key controls.
- Obtained the IBNR valuation prepared by management's external actuarial consultants, together with the underlying judgements and assumptions, and assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the experts based on their qualifications, experience and independence.
- Performed substantive testing, on sample basis, on outstanding claims and compared these amounts to appropriate source documentation.
- Tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used as inputs into the actuarial models by reconciling accounting and other records.
- Involved our actuarial specialists to:
- Evaluate the methodology used by management's external consultants in the valuation of the IBNR and risk adjustment in accordance with IFRS 17;
- Assess the reasonableness of key actuarial assumptions used including estimating ultimate losses, year-on-year movements, claims development patterns, claims ratios, frequency and severity trends and discount rates.
- Reperform, on a sample basis, an independent estimation on the reserve for claims incurred but not reported for the material portfolios and comparing the results with the amounts recorded by management;
- Test the related disclosures as required by the Standard; and
- Develop an independent reasonable range for the risk adjustment using the Group's data and compare it to the amount recorded by management.
- Performed independent overall analytical procedures over the liability for incurred claims; and
- Assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial statements.

Impairment of rigs

The Group's assets include property and equipment as at 31 December 2025 with a carrying value of QR 6,811 million. Out of which, rigs amounted to QR 4,700 million. International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 'Impairment of Assets' requires these assets to be assessed for impairment where indicators of impairment are present.

Given the cyclical nature of the oil and gas business, there is a potential risk that these assets may not generate cash inflows in line with expectations and forecasts, resulting in an impairment.

The Group's assessment of the value in use ("VIU") of its cash generating units ("CGUs") involves estimation about the future performance of the respective businesses. In particular, the determination of the VIU is sensitive to the significant assumptions of future day rates and discount rates. As a result of the impairment tests performed, no impairment was recognised during the year ended 31 December 2025.

We considered the Group's impairment assessment to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit due to the significant judgements and assumptions made by management in performing the impairment assessment.

Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements for further details:

Note 2.4: Use of judgements and estimates;
Note 6: Property and equipment

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the business process related to impairment testing;
- We reviewed the Group assessment to identify if there is any impairment trigger;
- We obtained the valuation model and tested the mathematical accuracy of the model used by management. We also assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology (discounted cash flows model) applied by management, with reference to the requirements of IAS 36;
- We performed the following on a sample basis:
- We assessed the reliability of the Group's budgets included in the business plans (which form the basis of the cash flow forecasts), by comparing current period budgets to actual results and evaluating differences noted against underlying documentation and explanations obtained from management. We also agreed revenue and costs used to calculate cash flow forecasts to approved budgets and/or business plans;
- We used our internal valuation experts to support us in assessing the assumptions and methodology used by management, and in particular, they independently calculated the weighted average cost of capital;
- We performed sensitivity analysis to determine the changes in key assumptions, namely, discount rates and day rates that would result in an impairment; and
- We also assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures provided in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, in particular the sensitivity disclosures in relation to reasonably possible changes in assumptions that could result in impairment.



Independent Auditors Report (Continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the complete Annual Report, which is expected to be 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 when it becomes available 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 obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law number 11 of 2015, as amended by Law number 8 of 2021 and for such internal control as the Directors determine 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 Directors are 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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C.

Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	6,810,842	6,872,889
Right-of-use assets	8	29,294	153,246
Contract assets	13	27,333	39,104
Equity-accounted investees	10	439,768	429,475
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	567,177	349,445
		7,874,414	7,822,645
Current assets			
Inventories	12	518,404	439,897
Financial assets at FVTPL	11	470,855	482,467
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	48,380	99,225
Trade and other receivables	13	923,970	1,025,773
Other assets	18	218,397	200,814
Reinsurance contract assets	25.2	507,953	837,643
Short-term investments	14	439,455	467,217
Other bank balances	15.1	38,711	42,479
Cash and cash equivalents	15	546,802	731,812
		3,712,927	4,324,527
Total assets		11,587,341	12,107,172
Equity AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	16	1,858,409	1,858,409
Legal reserve	17(a)	465,368	431,797
General reserve	17(b)	74,516	74,516
Translation reserve	17(c)	24,024	10,100
Fair value reserve	17(d)	2,273	(12,054)
Reserves		2,189,413	1,878,485
		4,047,824	3,771,307
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	9	19,859	54,928
Loans and borrowings	19	5,037,008	5,265,850
Contract liabilities	22	2,730	15,289
Deferred tax liabilities		32,331	19,172
Provision for decommissioning costs		2,373	3,966
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	20	84,901	76,615
		5,186,795	5,435,840
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	9	14,170	96,064
Dividends payable	23	38,711	42,077
Loans and borrowings	19	358,514	348,554
Trade and other payables	21	503,841	605,150
Insurance contract liabilities	25.2	852,088	1,276,410
Contract liabilities	22	250,919	69,824
		1,724,443	2,438,079
Total liabilities		6,911,238	7,873,919
Total equity and liabilities		11,587,341	12,107,172

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Group and signed on its behalf by the following on 03 February 2026:

Khalid Bin Khalifa Al-Thani
Chairman

Saad Rashid Al-Muhannadi
Vice Chairman

Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December

	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	25.1	3,108,513	2,917,325
Cost of sales	26	(2,249,107)	(2,071,716)
Gross profit from non-insurance operations		859,406	845,609
Insurance revenue	25.2	1,384,768	1,236,307
Insurance service expense	25.2	(769,147)	(853,672)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	25.2	(492,077)	(2,006,982)
Insurance service result		123,544	85,652
Gross profit and net insurance service results		982,950	931,261
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	(43,779)	(42,277)	
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	37,668	(63,177)	
Net insurance finance income		(6,111)	20,900
Other income	27	30,262	49,660
Other losses	28	(13,501)	(43,072)
General and administrative expenses	29	(250,670)	(198,061)
Net gains on investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss on disposal		(187)	35
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL		36,021	15,671
Net monetary gain arising from hyperinflation		20,936	21,765
Reversal for impairment loss on financial assets	13	22,404	182
Operating profit		821,095	797,361
Finance income	34.1	56,202	73,137
Finance costs	34.2	(226,555)	(199,784)
Finance costs – net		(170,353)	(126,647)
Share of net profits of equity accounted investees	10	54,448	58,671
Profit before income tax		705,187	729,985
Income tax expense	30	(27,231)	(18,180)
Profit for the year from continuing operation		677,956	711,200
Loss from discontinued operation (attributable to the shareholders of the Company)	7	-	(205)
Profit for the year		677,956	711,000
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		677,956	711,000
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		677,956	711,000
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of the Company		0.365	0.383
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of the Company		-	(0.006)
Basic and diluted earnings per share from profit attributable		0.365	0.383
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in the fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		14,241	6,390
Net instruments at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss		186	(35)
Tax reimbursement for equity-accounted investees	10	7,421	6,532
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations including effect of hyperinflation		13,924	33,218
Other comprehensive income for the year		35,772	46,105
Total comprehensive income for the year		713,728	757,105
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company arises from:			
Continuing operations		713,728	757,105
Discontinued operations		-	(205)
		713,728	757,105
to shareholders of the Company			

Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

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

	Attributable to owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve		
Balance at 1 January 2024 (restated)	1,858,409	294,367	74,516	(13,180)	(8,495)	1,686,539	3,771,307
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	711,000	711,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	35,772	35,772
Share of net profits of equity accounted investees	-	-	-	-	-	58,671	58,671
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(42,077)	(42,077)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	27,400	-	-	-	(27,400)	-
Transfer to shareholders of the Company (dividends)	-	-	-	-	-	(42,077)	(42,077)
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,858,409	321,767	74,516	30,300	(12,054)	1,878,485	3,771,307
Balance at 1 January 2025	1,858,409	431,797	74,516	16,900	(8,495)	1,878,485	3,771,307
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	677,956	677,956
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	35,772	35,772
Share of net profits of equity accounted investees	-	-	-	-	-	58,671	58,671
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(42,077)	(42,077)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	33,574	-	-	-	(33,574)	-
Transfer to shareholders of the Company (dividends)	-	-	-	-	-	(42,077)	(42,077)
Balance at 31 December 2025	1,858,409	465,368	74,516	16,900	(12,054)	1,878,485	3,771,307

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit 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, 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 Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended 31 December

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		821,095	797,361
Continuing operations		705,187	729,985
Discontinued operations		-	(205)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	203,536	436,637
Loss on sale and write-off of property and equipment		-	1,915
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	99,992	65,242
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	10	(54,448)	(58,671)
Gain on settlement of pre-existing relationships		-	(11,103)
Loss from the disposal of a subsidiary	7	-	205
Write-down of inventories due to slow-moving and obsolete stock	12	17,154	(923)
Write-off of property and equipment		-	1,848
(Reversal) / charge of impairment loss on financial assets	13	(22,404)	182
Amortisation of intangibles relating to equity-accounted investees		2,487	2,486
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	20	18,233	17,880
Net gain in fair value of financial investments at FVTPL		(35,021)	(304)
Net loss from sale of financial investments		187	200
Gain on disposal of equity-accounted investees		-	(7,984)
Dividend income	10	(18,702)	(8,515)
Income tax benefit recognized pursuant to MOU		(2,824)	200
Finance income	34.1	(56,202)	(73,137)
Finance costs - leases	9	6,428	6,799
Finance costs - loans and borrowings	19	216,690	192,985
Finance costs - decommissioning		-	3,966
Net monetary gain arising from hyperinflation		(20,936)	(21,765)
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,353,337	1,271,747
Working capital changes:			
Increase in inventories	(96,461)	(88,488)	
Increase in other assets	(18,283)	(50,308)	
Increase in contract assets		197	
Decrease in trade and other receivables	124,174	(111,810)	
Decrease in reinsurance contract assets	339,590	(61,977)	
Increase in trade and other payables	(68,092)	(296,193)	
(Increase) / decrease in insurance contract liabilities	(424,329)	24,524	
(Increase) / decrease in contract liabilities	(97,364)	82,383	
Cash flows generated from operating activities		1,100,473	976,199
Social and sports contribution paid		(17,772)	(9,790)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	(9,247)	(21,223)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		1,073,454	954,286
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	6	(418,237)	(1,699,712)
Acquisition of residual interest of equity-accounted investees		-	(43,690)
Net capital working movements of equity-accounted investees		-	96,677
Acquisition of financial investments	(404,908)	(296,193)	
Net movement in short-term investments		27,762	251,276
Net movement in other bank accounts		3,368	73,137
Proceed from sale and maturity of financial investments	34.1	56,202	73,137
Dividends from equity-accounted investee	10	18,702	18,566
Proceed from sale of subsidiary		730	200
Net cash used in investing activities		(419,244)	(1,387,212)
Financing activities			
Principal elements of lease payments		(87,399)	(56,393)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	19	94,213	1,228,041
Repayment of loans and borrowings	19	(311,293)	(61,622)
Finance costs paid - leases		(6,428)	(6,799)
Finance costs paid - loans and borrowings	19	(161,690)	(169,985)
Dividends paid		(319,295)	(278,762)
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from financing activities		(848,582)	631,481
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(195,828)	288,855
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		10,873	(7,950)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		731,812	530,107
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		546,802	731,057

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

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 382

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

4.1 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Business combinations

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

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

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

Subsidiaries

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

Non-controlling interests (NCI)

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

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

Associates

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

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. IAS28(38),(39) Where the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity. IAS28(28),(30) Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Loss of control

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

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquiree'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 acquiree's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

4.2 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Purchased software that is integral to the 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

The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Useful life
Buildings	4 -20 years
Aircraft	10-20years
Machineries	2 - 7years
Rigs	15 - 30 years

Other property and equipment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital work-in-progress

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

4.3 INVENTORIES

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

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

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

4.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

(i) Classification

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

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

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

(iii) Measurement

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

Debt instruments

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

- Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

- FVOCI:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

- FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for a amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4.5 IMPAIRMENT

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

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

4.6 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS (DAC)

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

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

4.7 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

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

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

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

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

4.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

4.9 SHARE CAPITAL

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

4.10 REVENUE RECOGNITION

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

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

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

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

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

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

Management fees The Group entered into an agreement to provide management services to one of its subsidiary. Revenue from management fee is recognized over time as the customer benefits from the services as they are provided.

Revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided using the input method. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

Type of services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, significant payment terms
Aviation revenue - Helicopter transportation services,	The revenue is derived from helicopter transportation services, operations services and training services.

operation services (MRO) and training services. The revenue from helicopter transportation services includes air-charter, tourist flights, aerial photo flights, air ambulance and related services. Revenue is recognised as the transportation services have been provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supply of spare parts The Group provides spare parts of helicopters to its customers. The revenue is recognised point in time when control is transferred, being when the spare parts are delivered to the customer.

The revenue is recognised point in time when control is transferred, being when the spare part are delivered to the customer.

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

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

4.11 SEGMENT REPORTING

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

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

4.12 SOCIAL FUND CONTRIBUTION

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

4.13 DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS

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

4.14 INCOME TAX

In light of the provisions of the new Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 and subsequent Executive Regulations, on 4 February 2020, Qatar Energy (the parent), Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority (GTA) reached an agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") which provided a mechanism for the settlement of the income tax liability of subsidiaries and joint ventures (included in the said MOU) of certain companies listed on Qatar Exchange. All Qatar based subsidiaries of the group are included in the said MOU according to which, the income tax liability of the Group will ultimately be borne by Ministry of Finance ("MoF"). However, as per the MOU, the subsidiaries are required to calculate the income tax due based on the Group's ownership and pay such income tax amounts directly to the parent company.

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

Global Minimum Tax

On 27 March 2025, the State of Qatar published in the Official Gazette Law No. 22 of 2024, amending specific provisions of the Income Tax Law (Law No. 24 of 2018) by introducing the Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (DMTT) and Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), with a minimum effective tax rate of 15%. These amendments became effective from 1 January 2025. Detailed Executive Regulations on implementation, compliance, and administration are expected to be issued by the General Tax Authority in due course.

The Group and its subsidiaries mainly operate in Qatar, Turkey, Morocco, and Libya, and form part of the QatarEnergy ("Parent Company") multinational enterprise (MNE) group, headquartered in Qatar and subject to the Pillar two tax regime.

In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended IAS 12 to provide a temporary mandatory exception from deferred tax accounting for Pillar Two taxes. The Group has adopted these amendments and will account for Pillar Two taxes as current tax when incurred.

The Parent Company's management has performed an assessment for the entire group based on the qualified Country-by-Country Reporting ("CbCR"), including consideration of the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour Rules for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. Based on this assessment, the Group expects to qualify for the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour as it meets the Simplified Effective Tax Rate ("ETR") test in all relevant jurisdictions. In relation to the current year, the Parent Company's management also believes that it will qualify for the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour. At the date of these financial statements, the detailed calculation for 2025 has not yet been finalized.

Management believes that there will be no material top up tax exposure on the current reporting period. The Group continues to monitor further developments in Qatar and internationally, including the issuance of Executive Regulations, which may affect future tax calculations and compliance obligations.

Current tax

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

4.15 HYPERINFLATION

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

The basic principles applied in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Adjustment for prior years

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

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

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

Adjustment for current year

Monetary assets and liabilities, which are carried at amounts current at the date of consolidated statement of financial position, are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the date of consolidated statement of financial position. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are not carried at amounts current at the date of consolidated statement of financial position, and components of owners' equity are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors. Net monetary gain arising from hyperinflation is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

All items in the statement of profit or loss are restated by applying the conversion factors from the date on which the transaction originated except for those amounts deriving from non-monetary items, which are calculated based on the restated values of the related items.

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

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

4.16 LEASES

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

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

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

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

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

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.17 INSURANCE OPERATIONS

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

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

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

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

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

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

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

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

For the Liability for Incurred Claims "LIC":

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

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

The Group estimates the liability for incurred claims and expenses as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims and expenses. The fulfilment cash flows are an explicit, unbiased, and probability-weighted estimate of the present value of the future cash flows, within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that will arise as the entity fulfil its obligation under the insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The Group presents the entire change in risk adjustment as part of insurance service results.

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

Significant judgements

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that the Group's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (severity) and average number of claims (frequency) based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is analyzed by accident year, geographical area, as well as claim type. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

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

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

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

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

The estimates of future cash flows:

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

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

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

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

(iv) Onerous contracts

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

(v) Onerous contracts

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

The referred income is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts. When underlying insurance contracts are included in the same group with insurance contracts issued that are not reinsured, the Group applies a systematic and rational method of allocation to determine the portion of losses that relates to underlying insurance contracts. The Group does not have any reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA with underlying contracts measured under the GMM.

(vi) Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows, and it reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Company fulfils insurance contracts. The Group has chosen the confidence level of the 60th percentile (2024 - 55th percentile) of the distribution of the claim reserves, considering this level is adequate to cover sources of uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows.

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

Portfolio	Risk adjustments on LIC	
	Risk Adjustment	Risk Adjustment
	2025	2024
Medical	4%	4%
Energy	14.4%	14.4%
Other portfolios	14.4%	14.4%

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

Portfolio	Risk adjustments on LRC	
	Risk Adjustment	Risk Adjustment
	2025	2024
Medical	4%	4%
Energy	14.4%	14.4%
Other portfolios	14.4%	14.4%

(vii) Contract boundary

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

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

- a) the Group has the practical ability to replicate the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:

- the Group has the practical ability to replicate the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
- the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

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

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

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

(viii) Insurance acquisition costs and directly attributable expenses

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

Directly attributable expenses are the costs that can be fully or partially attributed to the fulfilment of the groups of insurance contracts. The Group allocates the attributable costs based on a number of drivers.

Both acquisition and attributable costs fall under the insurance service expense. While the non-attributable costs are reported under other operating expenses. The Group amortises the insurance acquisition costs over the contract period.

(ix) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

(a) Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

Insurance revenue

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

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

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

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

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

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

(b) Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

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

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

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

(c) Insurance finance income or expenses

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

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

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

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

5. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Underwriting risk

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

Underwriting risk management – Property and Casualty

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expense risk

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

(b) Credit risk

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

(i) Risk management

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

(ii) Security

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

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

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

Trade receivables and contract assets

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

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

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

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

	Current (not past due)	1-90 days past due	91-180 days past due	181-365 days past due	More than 365 days past due	Total
31 December 2025						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	670,344	100,664	11,781	53,599	107,258	943,646
Gross carrying amount - contract assets	-	-	-	32,848	-	32,848
31 December 2024						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	652,661	162,872	70,678	36,583	128,336	1,051,130
Gross carrying amount - contract assets	-	-	-	35,309	-	35,309

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

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

Debt investments

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

Other financial assets at amortised cost

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

Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	At 31 December 2025			
Loans and borrowings	311,110	75,805	5,008,707	5,395,622
Insurance contract liabilities	-	852,088	-	852,088
Trade and other payables	503,730	-	-	503,730
Dividends payable	38,711	-	-	38,711
Lease liabilities	7,680	7,680	22,421	37,781
Contract liabilities	-	25,019	2,730	27,749
	861,231	960,592	5,033,858	6,855,681

	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	At 31 December 2024			
Loans and borrowings	111,276	252,779	5,250,349	5,614,404
Insurance contract liabilities	-	1,276,410	-	1,276,410
Trade and other payables	605,150	-	-	605,150
Dividends payable	42,077	-	-	42,077
Lease liabilities	2,000	95,043	53,949	150,992
Contract liabilities	85,113	-	-	85,113
	845,616	1,624,232	5,304,298	7,774,146

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

5.2 MARKET RISK

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

(a) Interest rate risk

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

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

	2025	2024
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Short term investments and term deposits	439,455	467,217
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	5,395,622	5,614,404

Exposure to interest rate risk



Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings	Rigs	Machineries	Aircraft	Other property and equipment	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 January 2024	89,326	106,401	7,897,932	1,065,812	1,976,405	932,861	288,451	12,357,188
Additions	-	4,652	-	111,258	89,043	71,469	141,815	418,237
Transfers	-	-	-	17,767	83,195	66,396	(167,338)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(316)	-	(316)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(3,650)	-	(5,086)	-	(8,736)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	84,739	6,513	9,605	100,857
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	(59,197)	(10,160)	(3,145)	(72,511)
As at 31 December 2024	89,326	111,053	7,897,932	1,194,837	2,170,335	1,061,668	269,368	12,794,719
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:								
As at 1 January 2024	-	41,653	2,937,411	773,575	1,045,007	687,453	-	5,485,099
Depreciation charge for the year	-	4,421	260,631	107,381	84,347	46,756	-	503,536
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(316)	-	(316)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(3,650)	(5,086)	-	(8,736)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	18,236	3,458	-	21,694
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	(14,545)	(2,853)	-	(17,400)
As at 31 December 2024	-	46,074	3,198,042	880,956	1,129,395	729,410	-	5,983,877
Net carrying value:								
As at 31 December 2024	89,326	64,979	4,699,890	313,881	1,041,140	332,258	269,368	6,810,842

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

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

	2025	2024
Cost of sales (Note 26)	493,077	426,609
General and administrative expenses	10,459	10,828
	503,536	436,637

6.3 AIRCRAFT (BELL SERIES)

Management has identified that the Bell series within the aviation segment is becoming technologically obsolete and does not foresee a sustainable stream of revenue. On that basis management has impaired the Bell series within the aviation segment down to its fair value less cost to sell using market prices adjusted for the condition of the aircraft (Level 3). The carrying value of Bell series after the cumulative impairment amounted to QR. 43 million as of 31 December 2025.

6.4 DRILLING RIGS

Further as of 31 December 2025 management has carried out an assessment of impairment of its rigs in light of the external indicators, current economic conditions surrounding the oil prices and market rates of such assets. The Group considers each of its drilling rigs within the drilling segment as individual CGUs. The recoverable amount was determined by the Value in Use method which uses the CGUs discounted projected cashflows.

Based on the assessment, recoverable amount of each CGU was found to be more than its carrying value. The impairment model did not identify any impairment losses.

Management has determined the values assigned to each of the above key assumptions as follows:

Assumption	Approach used to determine values	Rigs average rate
Average revenue growth rate	Revenue assumptions are contractual when possible, with an average annual revenue growth rate over the forecasted period based on management's expectation of market development and product performance.	0.89%
Pre-tax discount rate	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	7.64%

Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the WACC assumptions for Rigs could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. Reduction in the growth rate by 0.5% will result in an impairment of QR. 178 million. The impairment models were not significantly sensitive to other assumptions. Increase in WACC rate by 1% will not result in any impairment loss.

7. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

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

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

	UHPL
	31 Dec 2024
Revenue	-
Expenses	-
Other income	-
Finance income	-
Loss before income tax	-
Income tax expense	-
Loss after income tax of discontinued operation	-
Loss on sale of the subsidiary after income tax	(205)
Loss from discontinued operation	(205)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	-
Net cash inflow from investing activities	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities	-
Net change in cash generated by the subsidiary	-

Details of the of the subsidiary deconsolidated as at 22 April 2024

	2024
Consideration received	730
Receivable from UHPL - waived by the Group	(4,997)
Less carrying amount of net liabilities deconsolidated	4,062
Loss on disposal	(205)

8. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

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

	2025	2024
Buildings	7,899	9,532
Land	15,273	13,136
Rigs	6,922	130,578
	29,294	153,246

The details of Group's right-of-use assets is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	153,246	28,386
Additions for the year	6,172	190,102
Amortisation during the year	(95,992)	(65,242)
Termination of lease contract	(33,662)	-
Foreign currency translation and effect of hyperinflation	(470)	-
Balance at 31 December	29,294	153,246

9. LEASE LIABILITIES

1) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

The Group has recorded lease liabilities as below:

	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	150,992	28,385
Additions for the year	6,172	178,999
Finance cost for the year	6,428	6,799
Payments made during the year	(93,820)	(63,191)
Termination of lease contract	(35,743)	-
Balance at 31 December	34,029	150,992

	2025	2024
Non-current liabilities	19,859	54,928
Current liabilities	14,170	96,064

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

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

	2025	2024
Interest expense (included in finance cost) (Note 34.2)	6,428	6,799
Amortisation of right of use assets (Note 8)	95,992	65,242

10. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEEES

Name of entity	% of ownership		2025	2024
	2025	2024		
Amwaj Catering Services	30%	30%	403,672	374,025
Insignificant joint venture	49%	49%	36,096	20,736
Total equity accounted investees			439,768	394,761

The movement in the equity-accounted investees is as follows:

	Amwaj Catering	Insignificant joint ventures	Total
Beginning of the year	374,025	20,736	394,761
Profit for the year	39,088	15,360	54,448
Other comprehensive income	7,421	-	7,421
Amortization of intangibles	(2,487)	-	(2,487)
Other adjustment	4,327	-	4,327
Dividends received	(18,702)	-	(18,702)
	403,672	36,096	439,768

(a) Summarized financial information for equity accounted investees

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

Cost:

As at 1 January 2024	90,826	120,015	6,609,881	1,379,583	1,733,543	634,171	197,664	10,765,683
Reclassification	(1,500)	(22,388)	103,523	(416,623)	(9,515)	220,021	(223)	(126,705)
Additions	-	11,078	1,184,528	60,784	175,845	77,094	190,384	1,699,712
Transfers	-	-	-	42,068	43,358	15,155	(100,581)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2,706)	(400)	-	(3,106)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(2,304)	-	-	-	(1,060)	-	(3,364)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(9,011)	(15,148)	-	(24,160)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	87,639	6,206	5,066	98,911
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	(42,748)	(3,178)	(3,859)	(49,785)
As at 31 December 2024	89,326	106,401	7,897,932	1,065,812	1,976,405	932,861	288,451	12,357,188

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:

As at 1 January 2024	-	61,301	2,671,034	954,756	971,908	534,553	-	5,193,552
Reclassification	-	(20,743)	28,473	(258,205)	-	123,770	-	(126,706)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	3,343	237,904	77,024	74,591	43,775	-	436,637
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1,180)	(338)	-	(1,518)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(2,248)	-	-	-	(788)	-	(3,036)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(7,285)	(15,027)	-	(22,312)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	15,498	3,171	-	18,669
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	(8,525)	(1,663)	-	(10,188)
As at 31 December 2024	-	41,653	2,937,411	773,575	1,045,007	687,453	-	5,485,099

Net carrying value:

As at 31 December 2024	89,326	64,748	4,960,521	292,237	931,398	245,408	288,451	6,872,089
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Summarized statement of financial position

	Amwaj Catering Services	
	2025	2024
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	146,706	88,713
Other current assets	445,480	435,299
Total current assets	592,186	524,012
Non-current assets		
Total non-current assets	660,357	633,232
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables)	34,183	28,893
Other current liabilities	285,734	309,735
Total current liabilities	319,917	338,628
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities	56,582	6,701
Other non-current liabilities	85,890	128,883
Total non-current liabilities	142,472	135,584
Net assets	790,154	683,032
Group's share in %	30%	30%
Group's share	237,045	204,910
Intangibles	7,462	9,949
Goodwill	159,165	159,165
Carrying amount	403,672	374,024

Summarized statement of comprehensive income

	Amwaj Catering Services	
	2025	2024
Revenue	1,427,822	1,387,080
Interest income	2,880	6,516
Depreciation (property and equipment) and amortisation (right of use assets)	(78,518)	(100,692)
Interest expense	(5,506)	(10,974)
Other operating expenses	(1,193,447)	(1,126,172)
Income tax expense	(24,935)	(21,771)
Profit for the period	130,296	133,987
Total comprehensive income	155,033	155,758

(b) Individually immaterial joint venture

In addition to the interests in the investments disclosed above, the Group also has interests in a joint venture that are accounted for using the equity method.

	2025	2024
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint venture	20,736	8,679
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of profit	15,360	12,857
	36,096	20,736

11. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

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

	2025	2024
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
- Quoted debt securities (i)	138,788	143,936
- Quoted equity securities (i)	183,575	207,105
- Quoted shares in Qatari public shareholding companies	130,466	113,044
- Managed funds	18,026	18,382
Cash and cash equivalents	470,855	482,467
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
- Quoted debt securities (ii)	615,555	448,668
- Unquoted shares	2	2
	615,557	448,670

(i) These are acquired and incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term or to take advantage of short-term market movements.

(ii) Debt securities at FVOCI carry interest rate in the range of 2.25% to 10.75% (2024: 1.38% to 10.75%) and mature between one to nine years. Debt securities carried at FVOCI are presented net of an expected credit loss ("ECL") of QR. 4,406 (2024: QR. 4,418).

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

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

	2025	2024
Non-current assets - FVOCI	567,177	349,445
Current assets - FVTPL	470,855	482,467
Current assets - FVOCI	48,300	99,223
	1,086,412	931,137

Movement in provision for financial investments were as follows:

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

24. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

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

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

(a) Transactions with related parties

Transaction with related parties during the year are as follows:

Name of the entity	Relationship	2025		2024	
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	1,186,105	278,785	1,471,440	282,799
QatarEnergy LNG	Other related party	1,046,775	13,151	-	-
Qatar Petrochemical Company (QAPCO) Q.P.J.S.C.	Other related party	60,267	-	550,566	1,337
Guldrill L.L.C.	Joint venture	-	-	147,420	-
Amwaj Catering Services	Joint venture	-	60,712	-	-
North Oil Company	Other related party	197,873	-	103,587	-
Qatar Fertiliser Company (QAFCO) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	28,316	83	41,092	10,369
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	21,531	6,441	31,589	-
Oryx GTL Limited	Other related party	13,573	-	12,786	-
Others	Other related party	93,850	55,524	84,667	121,440
		2,648,290	414,696	2,443,147	415,945

(b) Due from related parties - Trade receivables

Name of the entity	Relationship	2025		2024	
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	218,162	214,577	-	-
QatarEnergy LNG	Other related party	260,346	411,022	-	-
North Oil Company	Other related party	48,673	29,041	-	-
Others	Other related parties	21,058	2,370	-	-
		548,239	657,010		

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

(c) Due to related parties - Trade payables

Name of the entity	Relationship	2025		2024	
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses
Amwaj	Equity investee	29,181	14,823	-	-
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	2,927	4,569	-	-
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	-	6,976	-	-
Others (1)	Other related parties	8,283	3,556	-	-
		40,391	29,924		

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

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

The due from balance amounting to QR. 548.2 million (2024: QR. 657.01 million) and the due to balance amounting to QR. 40.3 million (2024: QR. 29.9 million) is included in the trade and other receivables and trade and other payables respectively.

(d) Remuneration of key management personnel

	2025	2024
Board of Directors allowances*	3,800	3,800
Other key management personnel	21,622	17,923

* This amount only includes the board of directors' allowances for the Company and not its subsidiaries.

25. REVENUE

25.1 REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

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

(a) Revenues from contracts with customers

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

	2025	2024
Revenue from drilling and related services		
Drilling services	1,908,313	1,572,946
Management services	-	170,958
	1,908,313	1,743,904
Revenue from aviation services		
Transportation services	1,048,019	1,026,145
Operation services	63,815	64,014
Supply of spare parts	83,045	77,844
Trainings services	5,322	5,418
	1,200,201	1,173,421
	3,108,513	2,917,325

	2025	2024
Revenue by geographic locations		
Qatar	2,438,402	2,283,645
Turkiye	406,417	351,983
Others	263,695	281,697
	3,108,513	2,917,325

Unsatisfied long-term contracts

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

	2025	2024
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31 December	5,805,000	2,687,083

Management expects that 27% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as at 31 December 2025 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period (QR. 1.58 billion). The 29% (QR. 1.67 billion) will be recognised in the 2027 financial year and remaining 44 % (QR. 2.57 billion) will be recognised in the following years.

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

25.2 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

25.2.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for reinsurance contracts

(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 December 2025						
	Excluding loss component			Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)			Total
	Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other	
Insurance contracts issued:							
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(65,662)	94,346	91,499	39,352	-	385	159,920
Insurance revenue*	(834,388)	(308,938)	(244,602)	-	-	-	(1,387,928)
Insurance service expenses							
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	23,739	15,426	16,330	-	-	-	55,495
Reversal of losses of onerous contract	-	-	-	(39,352)	-	9,270	(30,082)
Insurance service expenses	23,739	15,426	16,330	(39,352)	-	9,270	25,413
Insurance service result	(810,649)	(293,512)	(228,272)	(39,352)	-	9,270	(1,362,515)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(810,649)	(293,512)	(228,272)	(39,352)	-	9,270	(1,362,515)
Cash flows							
Premiums received	788,640	291,263	268,759	-	-	-	1,348,662
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(21,078)	(17,003)	(15,791)	-	-	-	(53,872)
Total cash flows	767,562	274,260	252,968	-	-	-	1,294,790
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(108,748)	75,093	116,195	-	-	9,655	92,195

*Insurance revenue includes revenue from intercompany QR. 3.16 million (2024: 3.47 million) that is eliminated in the condensed consolidated interim financial information.

	Year ended 31 December 2025						
	Excluding loss component			Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)			Total
	Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other	
Insurance contracts issued:							
Opening insurance contract liabilities	202,426	483,027	312,373	8,077	67,644	42,943	1,116,490
Insurance revenue	777,647	184,909	130,271	16,978	25,431	16,968	1,152,202
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	27,212	(177,860)	(143,708)	(14,257)	(70,583)	(29,274)	(408,468)
Insurance service expenses	804,859	7,049	(13,437)	2,721	(45,152)	(12,306)	743,734
Insurance service result	804,859	7,049	(13,437)	2,721	(45,152)	(12,306)	743,734
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	5,340	18,626	15,700	209	2,139	1,764	43,779
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	810,199	25,676	2,263	2,930	(43,013)	(10,542)	787,513
Cash flows							
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(771,094)	(302,097)	(70,919)	-	-	-	(1,144,110)
Total cash flows	(771,094)	(302,097)	(70,919)	-	-	-	(1,144,110)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	241,532	206,605	243,717	11,007	24,631	32,401	759,893

	Year ended 31 December 2024						
	Excluding loss component			Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)			Total
	Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other	
Insurance contracts issued:							
Opening insurance contract liabilities	3,265	98,753	84,238	52,854	-	77	239,187
Insurance revenue	(637,071)	(365,636)	(237,068)	-	-	3,468	(1,236,307)
Insurance service expenses							
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	18,680	22,449	14,842	-	-	-	55,971
Reversal of losses of onerous contract	-	-	-	(13,502)	-	307	(13,195)
Insurance service expenses	18,680	22,449	14,842	(13,502)	-	307	42,776
Insurance service result	(618,391)	(343,187)	(222,226)	(13,502)	-	307	(1,193,531)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(618,391)	(343,187)	(222,226)	(13,502)	-	307	(1,193,531)
Cash flows							
Premiums received	566,667	355,128	246,445	-	-	-	1,168,240
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(17,202)	(16,347)	(16,958)	-	-	-	(50,507)
Total cash flows	549,465	338,781	229,487	-	-	-	1,117,733
Closing insurance contract liabilities	65,661	94,347	91,499	39,352	-	384	159,921

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

	Year ended 31 December 2025						
	Excluding loss component			Liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC)			Total
	Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other	
Reinsurance contracts held:							
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,185,069)	14,129	37,005	13,490	-	117	(1,120,328)
Reinsurance service expenses							
Reinsurance expenses	(346,307)	(223,584)	(195,222)	-	-	-	(765,113)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	(13,490)	-	3,626	(9,864)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(346,307)	(223,584)	(195,222)	(13,490)	-	3,626	(774,977)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(346,307)	(223,584)	(195,222)	(13,490)	-	3,626	(774,977)
Cash flows							
Premiums ceded cash flows paid	1,094,097	207,025	184,999	-	-	-	1,486,121
Total cash flows	1,094,097	207,025	184,999	-	-	-	1,486,121
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(437,279)	(2,430)	26,782	-	-	3,743	(409,184)

	Year ended 31 December 2025						
	Estimate of present value of cash flows			Asset for incurred claims (AIC)			Total
	Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other	
Reinsurance contracts held:							
Opening reinsurance contract assets	1,220,830	369,934	269,248	4,452	54,772	38,735	1,957,972
Reinsurance service expenses							
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	352,671	122,421	89,342	7,078	16,245	11,459	599,216
Changes that relate to past service adjustment to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	45,199	(127,288)	(142,310)	(5,232)	(58,428)	(28,258)	(316,315)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	397,870	(4,867)	(52,968)	1,846	(42,183)	(16,799)	282,900
Finance income from reinsurers contracts held	25,565	13,029	13,554	117	1,492	1,489	55,248
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	(17,258)	(176)	(147)	-	-	-	(17,581)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	406,178	7,986	(39,561)	1,963	(40,692)	(15,308)	320,567
Cash flows							

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

26. COST OF SALES

	2025	2024
Staff salaries and related costs	714,227	717,522
Depreciation of machinery, property and equipment	493,077	426,609
Depreciation of right of use assets	93,558	62,808
Other direct costs	948,245	864,777
	2,249,107	2,071,716

27. OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
Rental income	9,295	5,011
Income tax benefit recognized pursuant to MOU	2,824	185
Profit distribution from managed investment funds	1,296	-
Other adjustments relating to equity accounted investees	4,327	-
Dividend income	4,655	23,064
Gain on settlement of pre-existing lease contracts	-	6,327
Gain on equity-accounted investee	-	7,985
Miscellaneous income	7,865	7,088
	30,262	49,660

28. OTHER LOSSES

	2025	2024
Net foreign exchange gains	6,227	40,250
Amortization of intangibles	2,487	2,497
Miscellaneous	4,787	335
	13,501	43,072

29. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Salaries and other benefits	119,127	99,039
Legal and professional expenses	63,802	33,370
Depreciation and amortization	12,893	12,463
Service fees	6,735	4,202
Board of Directors' allowances	4,630	3,800
Public relations and advertisement expenses	1,610	2,089
Communication expenses	1,534	1,203
Travel expenses	1,791	1,218
Qatar Exchange and QCSD expense	1,030	411
Repairs and maintenance expenses	288	2,058
Printing and stationery expenses	474	296
Miscellaneous expenses	37,485	38,812
	250,679	198,961

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

	2025	2024
Audit fee	2,015	1,628
Other assurance services	152	149
Total recurring Group fees	2,167	1,777

30. INCOME TAX

In light of the provisions of the new Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 and subsequent Executive Regulations, on 4 February 2020, Qatar Energy (the ultimate parent), Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority (GTA) reached an agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding ("the MOU") which provided a mechanism for the settlement of the income tax liability of subsidiaries and joint ventures (included in the said MOU) of certain companies listed on Qatar Exchange. All Qatar based subsidiaries of the group are included in the said MOU according to which, the income tax liability of the Group will ultimately be borne by Ministry of Finance ("MoF"). However, as per the MOU, the subsidiaries are required to calculate the income tax due based on the Group's ownership and pay such income tax amounts directly to the parent company.

In February 2024, the Group agreed with General Tax Authority (GTA) on the change in the tax base of under Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 (as amended) by Law No. 11 of 2022, resulting in the adoption of 100% tax base by all of GIS subsidiaries and affiliates. This is effective for all of the Group's subsidiaries and affiliates. Accordingly, the Group has accounted for income tax for the year ended 31 December 2025 using the effective rate of 10% (2024: 10%).

Under the provisions of MOU, the Group has not recorded any tax expense or income and presented the effect on a net basis for the Group's subsidiaries and affiliates in Qatar.

The Group has accounted for the tax expense relating to the current and deferred tax liabilities of Group's foreign subsidiaries amounting to QR. 27.23 million in the statement of profit or loss as detailed below:

	2025	2024
Current tax expense	-	-
Current period charge	14,789	13,895
Deferred tax charge	12,442	4,375
	27,231	18,180

In the year 2023, GIS, became a party to an all share exchange agreement, between Tamween Capital W.L.L, Abela Qatar International and GIS have agreed to bear the tax expense on the operations of Amwaj Catering Services Limited. This constitutes a financial liability under IFRS 9, however, Management expect the impact of this to be immaterial as at 31 December 2025 as it expects Amwaj to get listed in the year 2026 and therefore shall be tax exempt under the Qatar Tax Law.

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

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

	2025	2024
Profit attributable to owners of the Group	677,956	711,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at 31 December (in shares) (Note 16)	1,858,408,690	1,858,408,690
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR, per share) from continuing operations	0.365	0.383

32. CONTINGENCIES COMMITMENTS

Contingencies	2025	2024
Letters of credit and letters of guarantees relating to drilling	486,019	406,795
Guarantees relating to insurance	61,998	30,080
Guarantees against performance bonds relating to aviation	42,855	37,561

Commitments

	2025	2024
Capital commitments	796,203	566,492

These mainly relates to the commitments for the acquisition of four AW 139 aircraft, upgrade of AW 139 and AW 189 simulators (2024: seven AW 139 aircraft, upgrade of AW 139 and AW 189 simulators). The helicopters will be delivered, and the commitments will fall due over the next 5 years.

33. OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

Reportable segments	Operations
Insurance	Provides insurance and reinsurance services in Qatar
Aviation	Provides helicopter and medical transportation services and maintenance and supply of related spare parts throughout the Gulf Region, Libya, Turkey and Morocco. The aviation segment includes the information relating to Gulf Helicopters Company and its subsidiaries and joint venture.
Drilling	Provides drilling and ancillary services in Qatar.

(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended and as at 31 December 2025	Insurance	Aviation	Drilling	Amwaj Equity Accounting - Catering	Head office and Intercompany elimination	Total
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>						
At a point in time	-	558,598	-	-	-	558,598
Over time	-	641,603	1,908,313	-	-	2,549,916
Insurance revenue	1,387,928	-	-	-	-	1,387,928
Segment revenue	1,387,928	1,200,201	1,908,313	-	-	4,496,442
Inter-segment revenue	(3,161)	-	-	-	-	(3,161)
External revenues	1,384,767	1,200,201	1,908,313	-	-	4,493,281
Segment profit before tax	138,847	294,080	219,939	39,088	13,233	705,187
Adjusted EBITDA	117,875	429,206	889,986	39,088	7,515	1,483,670
Finance income	70,509	3,517	4,510	-	15,334	93,870
Finance costs	(43,779)	(14,786)	(211,772)	-	-	(270,337)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,758)	(123,857)	(462,785)	-	(9,616)	(602,016)
Cost of sales	(1,261,224)	(880,939)	(1,364,246)	-	(3,921)	(3,510,330)
General and administrative expenses	(43,108)	(73,228)	(118,194)	-	(16,058)	(250,678)
Other income	3,921	6,640	6,115	-	13,585	30,261
Other gains/(losses) - net	(5,991)	(4,787)	-	-	(2,723)	(13,501)
Income tax expense	(11,678)	(35,874)	(11,399)	-	31,720	(27,231)
<i>Other material non-cash items:</i>						
Provision of impairment losses on financial assets	(34)	(22,370)	-	-	-	(22,404)
Impairment loss on property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other information</i>						
Share of results and impairment losses from equity accounted investees	-	15,360	-	39,088	-	54,448
Adjusted EBITDA reconciles to operating profit before income tax as follows:						
Total Adjusted EBITDA	117,875	429,206	889,986	39,088	7,515	1,483,670
Finance income	70,509	3,517	4,510	-	15,334	93,870
Finance costs	(43,779)	(14,786)	(211,772)	-	-	(270,337)
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,758)	(123,857)	(462,785)	-	(9,616)	(602,016)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	138,847	294,080	219,939	39,088	13,233	705,187

For the year ended and as at 31 December 2024	Insurance	Aviation	Drilling	Amwaj Equity Accounting - Catering	Discontinued operations	Head office and Intercompany elimination	Total
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>							
At a point in time	-	499,259	-	-	-	-	499,259
Over time	-	674,162	1,743,904	-	-	-	2,418,066
Insurance revenue	1,239,775	-	-	-	-	-	1,239,775
Aviation revenue	-	1,173,422	1,743,904	-	-	-	4,157,101
Inter-segment revenue	(3,469)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,469)
External revenues	1,236,306	1,173,422	1,743,904	-	-	-	4,153,632
Segment profit before tax	137,593	303,674	248,199	-	-	39,918	729,385
Adjusted EBITDA	79,767	409,595	823,581	-	-	24,067	1,337,011
Finance income	104,744	8,050	-	-	-	23,520	136,314
Finance costs	(42,277)	(4,647)	(195,137)	-	-	(242,061)	
Depreciation and amortization	(4,641)	(109,324)	(380,245)	-	-	(7,669)	(501,879)
Cost of sales	(1,150,654)	(809,723)	(1,257,830)	-	-	(2,925,388)	
General and administrative expenses	(37,235)	(68,873)	(79,050)	-	-	(13,805)	(198,963)
Other Income	6,655	11,165	25,043	-	-	6,797	49,660
Other gains/(losses) - net	-	(39,542)	(335)	-	-	(3,195)	(43,072)
Income tax expense	(20,406)	(58,834)	8,927	-	-	52,133	(18,180)
<i>Other material non-cash items:</i>							
Provision of impairment losses on financial assets	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
Impairment loss on property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other information</i>							
Share of results and impairment losses from equity accounted investees	-	12,057	11,604	35,010	-	-	58,671
Adjusted EBITDA reconciles to operating profit before income tax as follows:							
Total Adjusted EBITDA	79,767	409,595	823,581	-	-	24,067	1,337,011
Finance income	104,744	8,050	-	-	-	23,520	136,314
Finance costs	(42,277)	(4,647)	(195,137)	-	-	(242,061)	
Depreciation and amortisation	(4,641)	(109,324)	(380,245)	-	-	(7,669)	(501,879)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	137,593	303,674	248,199	35,010	-	39,918	729,385

34. FINANCE COSTS - NET

34.1 FINANCE INCOME

	2025	2024
Interest income	56,202	73,137
	56,202	73,137

34.2 FINANCE COSTS

	2025	2024
Finance charges for lease liabilities	6,428	6,799
Interest and finance charges for financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	220,130	192,985
	226,558	199,784

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS- FAIR VALUE

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

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

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

	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total Carrying value	Fair value
31 December 2025					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances and other bank balances	-	-	585,513	585,513	585,513
Short-term investments	-	-	439,455	439,455	439,455
Trade and other receivables	-	-	923,970	923,970	923,970
Financial investments	615,557	470,855	-	1,086,412	1,086,412
	615,557	470,855	1,948,938	3,035,350	3,035,350
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	-	-	5,395,622	5,395,622	5,395,622
Trade and other payables	-	-	593,730	593,730	593,730
Dividends payable	-	-	38,711	38,711	38,711
	-	-	5,938,063	5,938,063	5,938,063

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

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: