QATAR FUEL COMPANY Q.P.S.C. ("WOQOD")

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

QATAR FUEL COMPANY Q.P.S.C. ("WOQOD")

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Qatar Fuel Company Q.P.S.C.("WOQOD")

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Qatar Fuel Company Q.P.S.C.("WOQOD") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Key Audit Matter

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

Valuation of Properties	
See Note 5 & Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
We focused on this area because of the following reasons: ▪ The fair value of Group's land under property, plant and equipment amounted to QR 524 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: QR 524 million). ▪ The Group's investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. However, the Group determines the fair value of these investment properties. The carrying value of investment properties amounted to QR 826 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: QR 844 million). ▪ Valuation of land and investment properties involves the use of significant judgements and estimates. Changes in these estimates could have a material impact on the valuation outcomes and related disclosures.	Our audit procedures in this area included, among other things: ▪ Evaluating the external valuer's competence, capabilities and objectivity; ▪ Inspecting the valuation reports and assessing whether any matters identified in them have a potential impact on the amounts recorded and / or the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements; ▪ Agreeing the property information in the valuation reports to the underlying property records held by the Group; ▪ Involving our own valuation specialist to assist us in the following matters; - assessing the consistency of the valuation basis and appropriateness of the methodology used, based on generally accepted valuation practices; - evaluating the appropriateness of the assumptions applied to key inputs such as discount rate, terminal growth rate, expected net cash flows and comparable market rate which included comparing these inputs with externally derived information as well as our own assessments based on our knowledge of the Group and industry. - review the appropriateness of the valuation outcomes. ▪ Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statements disclosures including disclosures of key assumptions, and judgements.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 22 January 2025.

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Independent auditor's report (continued)

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon as part of our engagement to audit the consolidated financial statements. We have performed assurance engagements on the internal controls over financial reporting and the Company's compliance with the provisions of the Qatar Financial Markets Authority's Governance Code for Listed Companies that forms part of the other information and provided a separate assurance practitioner's conclusion thereon that is included within the other information.

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this 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

Responsibilities of Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

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

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.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Report on Other Legal Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

v) We are not aware of any violations of the applicable provisions of the amended QCCL or the terms of the Company's Articles of Association having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or performance as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

21 January 2026
Doha
State of Qatar

Yacoub Hobeika
KPMG
Qatar Auditors' Registry Number 289
Licence by QFMA: External Auditors' License No. 120153

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QATAR FUEL COMPANY Q.P.S.C. ("WOQOD")

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,996,986	3,133,130
Right-of-use assets	6	1,159,657	142,486
Investment properties	7	826,821	844,977
Investments	8	4,437,652	4,428,750
Goodwill and intangibles	9	164,995	143,628
Total non-current assets		9,586,111	8,692,971
Current assets			
Inventories	10	537,050	637,485
Due from related parties	11 (b)	195,130	277,725
Trade receivables	12	1,655,701	1,770,671
Prepayments and other receivables	13	71,143	146,760
Short term deposits	14	732,438	600,000
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2,076,423	2,024,022
Total current assets		5,267,885	5,456,663
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,853,996**	14,149,634
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	994,256	994,256
Legal reserve	17	498,914	498,914
Fair value reserve	18	18,422	23,304
Revaluation reserve		497,713	501,896
Retained earnings		6,966,629	6,939,618
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		8,975,934	8,957,988
Non – controlling interests		108,513	106,697
TOTAL EQUITY		9,084,447	9,064,685
LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	20	1,070,981	114,570
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	21	178,923	126,711
Decommissioning provision	22	90,206	36,849
Total non-current liabilities		1,340,110	278,130
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	11 (c)	3,362,215	3,529,126
Lease liabilities	20	24,689	36,350
Trade and other payables	23	1,042,535	1,241,343
Total current liabilities		4,429,439	4,806,819
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,769,549	5,084,949
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**14,853,996**	14,149,634

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by the following on 21 January 2026:

Ahmad Saif Al-Sulaiti
Chairman

Saad Rashid Al-Muhannadi
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

This statement has been prepared by the Group and stamped by the Auditors for identification purposes only.
The notes on pages 11 to 38 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QATAR FUEL COMPANY Q.P.S.C. (“WOQOD”)

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
Revenues	24	25,943,354	28,048,468
Cost of sales	25	(25,073,904)	(27,238,599)
Gross profit		**869,450**	809,869
Other income	26	179,626	211,143
General and administrative expenses	27	(225,027)	(232,127)
Finance income	28	300,941	311,181
Lease interest	33	(39,840)	(6,578)
(Impairment) / reversal	12 (b)	(1,357)	1,167
Income tax expense	34 (a)	(1,958)	(2,007)
Net profit for the year		**1,081,835**	1,092,648
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		1,040,019	1,052,432
Non-controlling interests		41,816	40,216
Net profit for the year		**1,081,835**	1,092,648
Basic and diluted earnings per share	29	**1.05**	1.06
(expressed in QR per share)			

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Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
Net profit for the year	**1,081,835**	1,092,648
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Equity investments at FVOCI - net change in fair value	2,366	(83,290)
Revaluation (loss) / gain for the year	(4,183)	383
Other comprehensive loss for the year	**(1,817)**	(82,907)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,080,018**	1,009,741
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	1,038,202	975,407
Non-controlling interests	41,816	34,334
	1,080,018	1,009,741

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QATAR FUEL COMPANY Q.P.S.C. ("WOQOD")

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance at 1 January 2025	994,256	498,914	23,304	501,896	6,939,618	8,957,988	106,697	9,064,685
Total comprehensive income for the year:								
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,040,019	1,040,019	41,816	1,081,835
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(4,882)	(4,183)	7,248	(1,817)	-	(1,817)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(4,882)	(4,183)	1,047,267	1,038,202	41,816	1,080,018
Dividend paid to equity holders of the parent (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	(994,256)	(994,256)	-	(994,256)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
Contribution to social and sports funds (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	(26,000)	(26,000)	-	(26,000)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**994,256**	**498,914**	**18,422**	**497,713**	**6,966,629**	**8,975,934**	**108,513**	**9,084,447**
Balance at 1 January 2024	994,256	498,914	52,274	501,513	7,254,467	9,301,424	112,363	9,413,787
Total comprehensive income for the year:								
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,052,432	1,052,432	40,216	1,092,648
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(28,970)	383	(48,438)	(77,025)	(5,882)	(82,907)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(28,970)	383	1,003,994	975,407	34,334	1,009,741
Dividend paid to equity holders of the parent (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	(1,292,532)	(1,292,532)	-	(1,292,532)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
Contribution to social and sports funds (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	(26,311)	(26,311)		(26,311)
Balance at 31 December 2024	994,256	498,914	23,304	501,896	6,939,618	8,957,988	106,697	9,064,685

This statement has been prepared by the Group and stamped by the Auditors for identification purposes only.
The notes on pages 11 to 38 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the year		1,081,835	1,092,648
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	156,270	177,713
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6	61,273	44,586
Depreciation on investment properties	7	15,962	15,957
Amortisation of intangibles	9	5,775	4,588
Unwinding of finance cost of decommissioning provision	22	3,991	1,755
Lease interest	33	39,840	6,578
Impairment / (reversal) for expected credit loss	12 (b)	1,357	(1,167)
Impairment reversal of property, plant and equipment	5	(1,825)	(100)
Impairment / (reversal) of investment properties	7	2,475	(1,015)
Provision / (reversal) for slow moving inventories	10	21,737	(6,563)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	21	75,822	26,599
Loss / (gain) on sale and write-off of property, plant and equipment		478	(1,225)
Income tax expense	34 (a)	1,958	2,007
Dividend income	26	(42,056)	(81,937)
Finance income	28	(300,941)	(311,181)
		1,123,951	969,243
Changes in:			
- inventories		78,697	(38,757)
- due from related parties		82,595	(71,725)
- trade receivable and prepayments		189,231	167,812
- trade and other payables		(198,951)	172,073
- due to related parties		(166,911)	(274,975)
Cash generated from operating activities		1,108,612	923,671
Employees' end of service benefits paid	21	(23,610)	(17,822)
Payment of contribution to social and sports fund	19	(26,311)	(24,599)
Income tax paid	34 (a)	(1,505)	(2,438)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**1,057,186**	878,812
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,085	18,053
Additions to property, plant and equipment	5	(72,650)	(62,723)
Additions to investment properties	7	-	(254)
Additions to intangible assets	9	(1,138)	(7,886)
Dividends received	26	42,056	81,937
Finance income received	28	300,941	311,181
Net movement of investments	8	(6,536)	658,488
Net movement in fixed deposit accounts		(132,438)	(1,892,579)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**131,320**	(893,783)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to equity holder of parent	30	(994,256)	(1,292,532)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(40,000)	(40,000)
Lease principal paid		(62,009)	(38,717)
Lease interest paid	33	(39,840)	(6,578)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,136,105)**	(1,377,827)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**52,401**	(1,392,798)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,024,022	3,416,820
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	15	**2,076,423**	2,024,022

This statement has been prepared by the Group and stamped by the Auditors for identification purposes only.

The notes on pages 11 to 38 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Qatar Fuel Company Q.P.S.C. (WOQOD) (the "Company" or the "Parent") is a Qatari Public Shareholding Company formed in accordance with the Emiri Decree No. 5 of 2002 on 10 February 2002 with commercial registration No. 24872. The Company is listed on Qatar Stock Exchange and is a subsidiary of QatarEnergy, the Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE). The Company's registered office address is P.O.Box 7777, Doha, State of Qatar.

The principal activities of the Company are the sale, marketing, distribution and transportation of oil, gas and refined petroleum products for which it has an exclusive concession in the State of Qatar. Additionally, the activities of the Company along with its subsidiaries (the "Group") include vehicle inspection services, vessel chartering, marine bunkering, bitumen, and real estate services. The Group mainly operates in the State of Qatar.

These consolidated financial statements include the financial information of the controlled subsidiaries listed below:

		Group Effective Shareholding	
Name of subsidiaries	**Country**	**2025**	2024
Qatar Jet Fuel Company W.L.L.	Qatar	60%	60%
WOQOD Vehicle Inspection Company ("FAHES") W.L.L.	Qatar	100%	100%
WOQOD Marine Services Company W.L.L.	Qatar	100%	100%
WOQOD International Company W.L.L.	Qatar	100%	100%
Ard Al Khaleej Real Estate W.L.L.	Qatar	100%	100%
WOQOD Kingdom Company W.L.L.	KSA	100%	100%
Companies incorporated during the year			
Sidra Doha Shipping Company L.L.C.	Qatar (QFC)	100%	Nil
Sidra Al Ghariya Shipping Company L.L.C.	Qatar (QFC)	100%	Nil
Sidra Al Rumeila Shipping Company L.L.C.	Qatar (QFC)	100%	Nil
Galaxy Marine Services L.L.C.	Qatar (QFC)	100%	Nil
Sidra Al Wakra Shipping Company L.L.C.	Qatar (QFC)	100%	Nil
Sidra Al Khor Shipping Company L.L.C.	Qatar (QFC)	100%	Nil
Sidra Lusail Shipping Company L.L.C.	Qatar (QFC)	100%	Nil
WOQOD CNG Services Company W.L.L.	Qatar	100%	Nil
WOQOD Bitumen Operations and Distribution Co. W.L.L.	Qatar	100%	Nil
Companies dissolved during the year			
Sidra Messaied Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Al Wajbah Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Al Ghariya Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Al Ruwais Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Al Wakra Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Al Rumeila Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Qatar Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Doha Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Sidra Al Khor Shipping Company	Republic of Liberia	Nil	100%
Company transferred out of the Group during the year			
Polaris Marine Services L.L.C.	Oman	Nil	100%

Polaris Marine Services L.L.C. was transferred out of the Group on 13 August 2025 and did not have any operations to report during the current or comparative year. The company had no assets and liabilities on the date of disposal and there were no proceeds from the disposal resulting into no gain or loss from the transaction.

The consolidated financial statements of Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 21 January 2026.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Basis of accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Group is also in compliance with applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association. Details of the Group's material accounting policies are included in Note 3.

b) Basis of measurement

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investments and owned land, which have been measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Qatari Riyals, which is the Group's functional currency. All financial information presented in Qatari Riyals is rounded to the nearest thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise indicated.

d) Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies and assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the consolidated financial statements in the next financial year are included in the following notes:

i) Note 3 (e) – class of assets, useful lives, residual values and related depreciation charges of property and equipment;
ii) Note 3 (i) - Financial assets – Business model assessment;
iii) Note 3 (j)- measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance for trade receivables: key assumptions in determining the weighted-average loss rate;
iv) Note 5 (i & iii)- accounting for land under property, plant and equipment using the fair value model and determining the fair values on the basis of significant unobservable inputs;
v) Note 7- accounting for investment properties and determining the fair values on the basis of significant unobservable inputs;
vi) Note 8 – recognition of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income at applicable market quotes;
vii) Note 9 - impairment test of goodwill: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
viii) Note 22 – key judgements and estimations for determination of decommissioning provision;
ix) Notes 23 and 32 – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key judgements, estimates and assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
x) Note 33 - lease term: whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise extension options.

e) New accounting standards or amendments for 2025 and forthcoming requirements

The following Accounting Standard that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2025.

- Lack of Exchangeability -Amendments to IAS 21- effective date 1st January 2025

f) Forthcoming requirements:

The following Accounting Standards that are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2026 and that are available for early adoption in annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2025.

- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments-Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - effective date 1st January 2026
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - effective date 1st January 2027
  IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 introducing new presentation, disclosure and cashflow requirements. The group is currently assessing the impact of financial statements.

Further management anticipates that the other new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application. Other changes issued but not yet effective are not applicable to the Group.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following material accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements:

a) Basis of consolidation

i) The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Any gain on a bargain purchase is derecognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

ii) 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.

iii) Non-controlling interests ('NCI')

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

iv) Loss of control

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

v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from the intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

b) Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and is tested annually for impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control over the goods or services to a customer.

i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the control over goods have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

ii) Rendering of services

The Group is involved in providing services related to vehicles inspection, transportation and distribution of refined petroleum products and chartering of ships and vessels. Revenue from such services is recognised upon completion of services as the duration of services is generally short in nature.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Other income

i) Interest income

Interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. In calculating interest income, the EIR is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis. Interest income is included in "Finance Income".

ii) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognized as revenue over the term of the lease. Rental income is included in Other Income.

iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

e) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost of acquisition and measured thereafter at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land owned by the Group that is measured at fair value.

Cost includes all costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition for its intended use and includes project management costs and decommission costs, that are directly attributable to the acquisition and decommission of the relevant asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to allocate the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is recognised in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets for the current year are as follows:

Buildings and infrastructure	20-40 years
Plant and equipment	20 years
Vehicles	5-10 years
Office equipment and furniture	5 years
Vessels	25-30 years

Management has determined the estimated useful lives of each asset and/ or category of assets based on the expected usage of the assets, physical wear and tear depending on operational and environmental factors and legal or similar limits on the use of the assets.

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

iv) Derecognition

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

v) *Revaluation model*

Land held for use for supply of goods or services (excluding investment properties), or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation on yearly basis. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from the fair values if determined at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase is credited to the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A revaluation decrease is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

vi) Project in progress

Project in progress comprises projects under construction and is carried at cost less impairment, if any. Project in progress is not depreciated. Once the construction of assets is completed and is put into use, they are capitalized to either the property, plant and equipment or the investment properties depending on their use and depreciated accordingly.

f) Investment properties

Investment properties represents land and buildings that are occupied substantially for use by third parties and are held by the Group to earn rentals or capital appreciation. Changes in fair values are not recognised as the Group recognises these investment properties at cost model and carries investment properties at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

i) Recognition and measurement
An investment property is recognized initially at cost of acquisition, including any transaction costs, and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii) Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

iii) Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight-line basis commencing when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 40 years and is recognised in profit or loss.

iv) Derecognition
An item of investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Profits and losses on disposals of items of investment property are determined by comparing the proceeds from their disposals with their respective carrying amounts and are recognised net in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

g) Short-term deposits

Short term deposits comprise of deposits with original maturities of more than three months and less than one year from the date of deposit.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, bank balances and deposits with original maturities of three months or less, if any, net of any outstanding balances and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

i) Financial instruments

i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they 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 Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (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.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – debt investment and FVOCI – equity investment or FVTPL.

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of equity investments that are not held for trading, the Group has irrevocably elected to present subsequent changes in these investment's fair values in OCI. This election was made on an investment-by-investment basis.

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

Financial assets – Business model assessment

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets – Business model assessment (continued)

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

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value net of transaction costs. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either, substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.
The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

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

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

iv) Offsetting

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

j) Impairment

i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Group also recognises loss allowances for ECLs on lease receivables, which are disclosed as part of trade receivables and other receivables.

Loss allowances for trade receivables (including lease receivables) are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. 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, that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 365 days past due.

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 365 days past due except for dues from government entities or secured receivables;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

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

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is more than 1 year past due and not secured by any guarantees, based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

j) Impairment (continued)

ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

k) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs include expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present condition and location and measured on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on completion, marketing, selling and distribution and further disposal. Inventories are adjusted for an allowance for any slow moving or obsolete items.

l) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

m) Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Group at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in statement of profit or loss.

ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into Qatari Riyals at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Qatari Riyals at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve.

n) Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees that meets or exceeds the provisions of the Qatar Labour Law and aligns with IAS 19 and any amendments thereof. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' latest salary, age and length of service, subject to the completion of minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

The Group makes contributions to the General Retirement and Social Insurance Authority in respect to its national employees which is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

o) Provision

A provision is recognized when:

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

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

p) Leases

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

i) As a lessee

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

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

p) Leases (continued)

i) As a lessee (continued)

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less), including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

ii) As a lessor

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

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

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term as part of 'Other income'.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

q) Fair value measurement

'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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The valuation is reviewed for significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or valuation services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation is assessed based on the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

4. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a) Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

i) Risk management framework

The Group's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. Risk management function is established, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies and reports regularly to the Board of Directors.

The Group audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework.

4. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Financial risk management (continued)

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the reporting date, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group does not assess that any material credit risk would arise from dues from government entities and believes that these are mostly recoverable.

The below table details the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date:

(Amount in thousands of QR)	Notes	**Gross carrying amounts**	
		2025	2024
Long term deposits	8	3,599,426	3,599,426
Trade receivables	12	1,760,714	1,899,554
Due from related parties	11 (b)	195,130	277,725
Bank balances	14 & 15	2,807,945	2,623,130
		8,363,215	8,399,835

Trade receivables and Due from related parties

The Group has a rigorous policy of credit screening prior to providing goods or services on credit. Credit evaluations are performed on customers requiring credit and are approved by the Group's management.

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk by setting credit limits for individual customers. The Group further mitigates the credit risk by requesting bank guarantees and security deposits in accordance with its credit policy. Management regularly monitors outstanding receivables and reviews the collectability of its trade receivables and due from related parties. The Group has a policy to provide for any amounts the collection of which is no longer probable or writes off as bad debts any amounts whose recovery is unlikely. As a result, management believes that there is no significant credit risk on its trade and other receivables and due from related parties as presented on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group maintains a provision for doubtful trade receivables; the estimation of such provision is reviewed regularly and established on a case by case basis. Refer to Note 12 for trade receivables ageing and the movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables

The Group's largest 5 customers account for 73% (2024: 70%) of its trade receivables. This significant concentration risk is managed through enhanced monitoring and periodic tracking.

The trade receivables and Due from related parties are unrated.

The loss allowance as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 was determined as follows for trade receivables and due from related parties.

	2025			2024		
	Gross carrying amount			Gross carrying amount		
(Amount in thousands of QR)	**Trade receivables**	**Due from related parties**	**Loss allowance**	Trade receivables	Due from related parties	Loss allowance
Current	1,299,872	124,211	41,800	1,215,167	187,148	38,649
1-90 days	302,311	45,611	14,015	336,507	63,312	19,455
91 to 180 days	69,707	41	5,002	153,934	1,653	10,407
181 to 270 days	13,073	71	1,456	38,572	92	3,314
271 to 365 days	8,168	124	1,296	26,858	47	2,225
More than 365	67,583	25,072	41,444	128,516	25,473	54,833
	1,760,714	**195,130**	**105,013**	1,899,554	277,725	128,883

4. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Financial risk management (continued)

ii) Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables and due from related parties (continued)

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast conditions at the reporting date.

The Group has recognised a loss allowance of QR 105 million (2024: QR 129 million) against trade receivables.

The Group believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible, based on historic payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers credit ratings, when available. 97% (2024 : 96%) of the above receivables are either secured against a bank guarantee or deposits or are receivable from government entities.

As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer base.

Bank balances

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk on bank balances by maintaining balances and deposits with banks having high credit ratings. Balances with banks and deposits are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries. None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting period are past due, and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Group have assessed that there is no significant impact of impairment and hence not recorded impairment allowance.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Management ensures, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group maintains adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including finance cost payments but excluding the impact of netting agreements, if any. These are expected to mature around their due dates and for the similar amounts:

(Amount in thousands of QR)		Contractual cash flows			
2025	**Carrying Amounts**	**Total**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 – 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Lease liabilities	1,095,670	(2,292,449)	(76,367)	(264,305)	(1,951,777)
Due to related parties	3,362,215	(3,362,215)	(3,362,215)	-	-
Trade and other payables	1,042,535	(1,042,535)	(1,042,535)	-	-
	5,500,420	**(6,697,199)**	**(4,481,117)**	**(264,305)**	**(1,951,777)**
2024					
Lease liabilities	150,920	(195,683)	(42,764)	(72,203)	(80,716)
Due to related parties	3,529,126	(3,529,126)	(3,529,126)	-	-
Trade and other payables	1,241,343	(1,241,343)	(1,241,343)	-	-
	4,921,389	(4,966,152)	(4,813,233)	(72,203)	(80,716)

4. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Financial risk management (continued)

iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates 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.

i) Equity price risk

The Group is subject to equity price risk in relation to the equity securities at FVOCI. The Group manages its market risk by evaluating the current market value and other factors including normal volatility in share price for quoted equities by way of investment manager's periodical reports relating to equities. Management monitors the price fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

A 10% increase or decrease in market values of the Group's quoted portfolio of equity securities at FVOCI is expected to result in an increase or decrease of QR 83 million (2024: QR 83 million) in the assets and equity of the Group.

ii) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency. The Group does not have significant transactions in foreign currency. As the US Dollar is pegged with the Qatari Riyal, the Group is not exposed to currency risk when it transacts in this currency. Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in market interest rates. The Group has interest rate risk arising from bank deposits. These deposits are issued at fixed rates which expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. However, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

b) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong capital base in order to support its business and to sustain future development of the business. The Group's capital management policy remained unchanged since the previous year. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

c) Fair Values

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 amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities reasonably approximate their fair values because of their short-term nature or due to the immaterial effect of discounting when the present value of future cash flows from these instruments are calculated.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land at fair value	Buildings & infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Office equipment and furniture	Vehicles	Vessels	Projects in progress	Total
Cost								
At 1 January 2025	523,822	2,448,863	919,472	669,182	313,253	355,108	127,757	5,357,457
Additions	-	11,966	8,010	6,615	618	3,768	41,673	72,650
Revaluation	(4,183)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,183)
(Impairment) / Reversal	4,155	-	-	-	-	(2,330)	-	1,825
Transfers from Projects in progress	-	36,430	21,183	17,057	-	-	(74,670)	-
Disposals / transfers	-	(30,816)	(9,302)	(32,667)	(34,694)	(15,905)	(26,003)	(149,387)
At 31 December 2025	523,794	2,466,443	939,363	660,187	279,177	340,641	68,757	5,278,362
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2025	-	692,688	559,159	569,331	232,062	171,087	-	2,224,327
Depreciation charge	-	58,480	28,910	40,884	14,386	13,610	-	156,270
Disposals / transfers	-	(8,204)	(8,034)	(32,536)	(34,542)	(15,905)	-	(99,221)
At 31 December 2025	-	742,964	580,035	577,679	211,906	168,792	-	2,281,376
Carrying value								
At 31 December 2025	**523,794**	**1,723,479**	**359,328**	**82,508**	**67,271**	**171,849**	**68,757**	**2,996,986**
Cost								
At 1 January 2024	523,130	2,394,498	912,456	624,393	363,321	350,442	203,305	5,371,545
Additions	-	18,237	6,202	6,171	2,232	4,666	35,811	73,319
Revaluation	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Transfers from Projects in progress	-	41,607	21,705	40,380	975	-	(104,667)	-
Disposals / transfers	292	(5,479)	(20,891)	(1,762)	(53,275)	-	(6,692)	(87,807)
At 31 December 2024	523,822	2,448,863	919,472	669,182	313,253	355,108	127,757	5,357,457
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2024	-	633,526	542,175	520,661	261,172	152,797	-	2,110,331
Depreciation charge	-	60,160	27,692	49,827	21,744	18,290	-	177,713
Disposals / transfers	-	(998)	(10,708)	(1,157)	(50,854)	-	-	(63,717)
At 31 December 2024	-	692,688	559,159	569,331	232,062	171,087	-	2,224,327
Carrying value								
At 31 December 2024	523,822	1,756,175	360,313	99,851	81,191	184,021	127,757	3,133,130

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

i) Depreciation is allocated to cost of sales amounted to QR 135.5 million (2024: QR 158 million) and general and administrative expenses amounted to QR 20.8 million (2024: QR 19.5 million).

ii) The Group has 7 (2024: 7) vessels that operate mainly in fuel bunkering, bitumen and chartering. All vessels are owned by special purpose QFC companies.

iii) The Group received Government aid in past years in the form of non-monetary assets at nominal value (7 plots of land located in State of Qatar) and the title deeds for these plots have been transferred to the Group.

iv) All lands are accounted using revaluation model having acquisition cost of QR 25.8 million (2024: QR 25.8 million) and the changes to fair values are accounted using Revaluation surplus.

v) The fair value of lands as at 31 December 2025 has been determined on the basis of valuation carried out by an independent and professionally qualified valuer having appropriate experience in the location and category of the properties being valued.

The fair value measurement of the land has been categorized as a Level 2 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

The Group used Market approach for measuring the fair value of the lands. The inputs for this valuation technique involved margin for negotiation, size and location adjustments, planning and zoning regulations. These inputs in relation to size, location and commercial viability impact directly the estimated fair value. There is no material change in the valuation assumptions during the year.

6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Land	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	175,200	71,599	246,799
Additions / modifications	1,029,225	27,039	1,056,264
Retirement	(2,070)	(25,829)	(27,899)
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	30,466	-	30,466
	1,232,821	72,809	1,305,630
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	52,133	52,180	104,313
Depreciation charge	39,649	21,624	61,273
Retirement	(1,952)	(25,829)	(27,781)
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	8,168	-	8,168
	97,998	47,975	145,973
Carrying value			
At 31 December 2025	**1,134,823**	**24,834**	**1,159,657**
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	182,688	131,023	313,711
Additions / modifications	56,957	10,586	67,543
Retirement	(64,445)	(70,010)	(134,455)
	175,200	71,599	246,799
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	94,786	99,395	194,181
Depreciation charge	21,791	22,795	44,586
Retirement	(64,444)	(70,010)	(134,454)
	52,133	52,180	104,313
Carrying value			
At 31 December 2024	123,067	19,419	142,486

During the year, the Group entered into lease contracts with Ministry of Municipality which has a significant impact on Right-of-use assets, Lease liability and Decommissioning provision.

The depreciation charge for the year is allocated to cost of sales.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2025	2024
Cost		
At 1 January	1,080,398	1,079,129
Additions	-	254
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	281	-
(Impairment) / reversal	(2,475)	1,015
At 31 December	1,078,204	1,080,398
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January	235,421	219,464
Depreciation charge	15,962	15,957
At 31 December	251,383	235,421
Carrying value		
At 31 December	**826,821**	844,977

The total fair value of the investment properties as at 31 December 2025 was QR 1,526 million (2024: QR 1,554 million). The fair value of investment properties was determined by independent external property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The investment properties were valued using the income earning approach. Under this approach, a property's fair value is estimated based on the capitalization of the discounted net operating income of the relevant property using the market yield. The fair value measurement for all the investment properties has been categorized as a Level 3 fair value based on the above inputs on the valuation technique used. Depreciation is allocated to cost of sales.

8. INVESTMENTS

Investments represent the equity shares investments of listed entities on the Qatar Stock Exchange and other investments. At the reporting date, the details of the closing balances were as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity investments at FVOCI	834,405	829,310
Investments account	3,821	14
Long term deposits	3,599,426	3,599,426
	4,437,652	4,428,750

Term deposits carry interest and profit at market rates.

The movement in balances of investments at FVOCI during the year is as follows:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	829,310	1,537,092
Net additions / (disposals) during the year	9,989	(640,639)
Net movement in fair value reserve	(4,894)	(67,143)
At 31 December	**834,405**	829,310

The investments in equity instruments were disposed amounting to QR 276 million (2024: QR 1,042 million) to optimize the return on investments. The gain arising from these disposals, amounted to QR 9.4 million (2024: 12.8 million) which has been transferred to retained earnings. Dividends earned from these disposals amounted to QR 7.7 million (2024: QR 45.5 million).

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique as described in Note 2 (d). As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group held the following classes of financial instruments measured at fair value:

Investments at FVOCI

	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
2025	**834,405**	**834,405**	-	-
2024	829,310	829,310	-	-

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between levels of fair value measurements.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES

	2025	2024
Goodwill (i)	132,935	132,935
Intangibles (ii)	32,060	10,693
	164,995	143,628

(i) Goodwill

	2025	2024
Relating to Qatar Jet Fuel Co. W.L.L.	57,700	57,700
Relating to Woqod Vehicles Inspection Co. W.L.L.	75,235	75,235
	132,935	132,935

The recoverable amounts of these CGUs have been based on value-in-use calculations using cashflow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Based on this exercise, the Group concluded that there was no impairment. The key assumptions used in calculations are set out in the table below:

	Qatar Jet Fuel Co. W.L.L		Woqod Vehicle Inspection Co. W.L.L	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Revenue growth	2.0%	1.4%	2.8%	2.6%
Expenses growth	2.1%	3.4%	2.4%	4.7%
Discount rate	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%

Revenue growth was projected considering the average growth levels experienced over the past five years and the estimated sales volume and price growth for the next five years. It was assumed that sales prices would grow at a constant margin above forecast inflation over the next five years, in line with information obtained from industry statistical analysis of long-term market trends.

Operating expenses are projected to increase at a single-digit growth rate and at a higher pace than revenue.

Discount rates are derived from the Group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) which is used by the management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. In determining discount rates, regard has been given to various market information, including, but not limited to, government bond yield and market risk premium.

Management believes that any reasonably possible change in key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause its carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

(ii) Intangibles

Intangibles represent softwares which are amortised on a straight line basis and with a useful life of 2 to 5 years.

	2025	2024
Cost		
At 1 January	21,262	13,376
Additions	1,138	7,886
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	56,633	-
At 31 December	79,033	21,262
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January	(10,569)	(5,981)
Amortisation	(5,775)	(4,588)
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	(30,629)	-
At 31 December	(46,973)	(10,569)
Carrying value	**32,060**	10,693

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

10. INVENTORIES

	2025	2024
Fuel inventory	408,718	486,521
Materials and spare parts	108,127	111,890
Retail stores inventory	37,432	36,035
Other inventory items	7,919	6,448
	562,196	640,894
Provision for slow moving items	(25,146)	(3,409)
	537,050	637,485

The movement in provision for slow moving items is as follows:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	3,409	9,972
Additions / (Reversals)	21,737	(6,563)
At 31 December	**25,146**	3,409

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24, "Related Party Disclosures". Related parties comprise companies under common ownership and/or common management and control, key management personnel, entities in which the shareholders have controlling interest, affiliates, and other related parties.

a) Transactions with related parties

The Group, in the normal course of business, carries out major transactions with QatarEnergy. Sales transactions to QatarEnergy are at arm's length and purchases from QatarEnergy are in accordance with approved contractual terms. Transactions with all other related parties are also on arm's length basis. The details of the transactions with these related parties are as follows:

Transactions with related parties

	Transaction Type	2025	2024
Parent			
QatarEnergy	Sales	252,059	234,523
	Purchases	23,522,949	25,698,137
Affiliates			
QatarEnergy LNG Co.	Sales	1,904,019	2,628,384
North Oil Company	Sales	207,891	235,586
Qatar Fertilizer Company	Sales	1,361	1,371
	Purchases	150	156
Gulf Drilling International	Sales	27,815	27,320
Amwaj Catering Services	Sales	12,227	24,634
QatarEnergy Marketing	Sales	22,662	26,217
Oryx GTL	Sales	643	634
	Services	5,173	5,173
Qatar Steel Company	Sales	10,178	9,213
Nakilat Agency Co.	Sales	187	150
Gulf Helicopter	Sales	22,729	23,290
Qatex Limited	Sales	7,549	8,762
Qatar Aluminium	Sales	8,302	7,910
Dolphin Energy Limited.	Sales	9,900	8,988
Qatar Chemical Company Ltd	Sales	3,147	2,817
Qatar Fuel Additives Company	Sales	2,162	2,336
Alkoot Insurance & Reinsurance Company	Services	30,555	31,593
Qatar Gas Transport Company Ltd	Sales	1,188	1,289
QatarEnergy Trading	Sales	4,005	-
Others	Sales	5,594	3,532

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

b) Balances due from related parties:

	Relationship	2025	2024
QatarEnergy	Parent	61,472	64,984
QatarEnergy LNG Co.	Affiliate	90,167	181,113
North Oil Company	Affiliate	28,920	21,343
Gulf Drilling International	Affiliate	3,941	2,149
Gulf Helicopters	Affiliate	2,884	1,872
QatarEnergy Marketing	Affiliate	2,893	1,118
Dolphin Energy Limited.	Affiliate	1,623	938
Qatex Limited	Affiliate	230	912
Qatar Steel Company	Affiliate	617	644
Qatar Aluminium	Affiliate	850	569
Qatar Gas Transport Co. Limited	Affiliate	418	407
Qatar Fuel Additives Company	Affiliate	11	241
Qatar Chemical Company Ltd	Affiliate	79	188
Qatar Fertiliser Company	Affiliate	181	157
Ras Laffan Olefins Company Ltd	Affiliate	276	165
Qatar Petrochemical Company	Affiliate	118	93
Umm Al Houl Power	Affiliate	40	56
Ras Girtas Power Co.	Affiliate	56	46
Gasal	Affiliate	13	34
Amwaj Catering	Affiliate	211	625
Qatar Galvanizers	Affiliate	12	18
Ras Laffan Petrochemicals	Affiliate	16	15
Messaied Power company	Affiliate	15	10
Nakilat Agency Co.	Affiliate	37	9
Oryx Gtl	Affiliate	47	6
Others	Affiliate	3	13
Gross balances		**195,130**	277,725

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There are no guarantees provided or received for related party receivables or payables.

c) Balances due to related parties:

	2025	2024
QatarEnergy - Parent	3,362,165	3,526,945
Amwaj Catering - Affiliate	50	2,181
	3,362,215	3,529,126

d) Compensation to key management personnel

	2025	2024
Salaries of executive management	18,266	20,339
Board's remuneration (i)	12,480	12,480
	30,746	32,819

(i) Board of Directors' remuneration for the year is subject to approval at the Annual General Assembly meeting of the Group to be held on 16 February 2026.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

12. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
Trade receivables	1,760,714	1,899,554
Less: Allowance for impairment	(105,013)	(128,883)
	1,655,701	1,770,671

a) The aging for trade receivables is as follows:

	2025	2024
Current	1,299,872	1,215,167
1-90 Days	302,311	336,507
91-180 Days	69,707	153,934
181-270 Days	13,073	38,572
271-365 Days	8,168	26,858
More than 365 days	67,583	128,516
	1,760,714	1,899,554

b) Movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	128,883	130,050
Provided during the year	37,620	4,304
Written-off	(25,227)	-
Reversal of provision	(36,263)	(5,471)
At 31 December	**105,013**	128,883

13. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
Advances and deposits	45,110	44,433
Receivable from Ministries	-	64,986
Prepaid expenses and accruals	26,033	37,341
	71,143	146,760

14. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

	2025	2024
Short term deposits	**732,438**	600,000

Deposits carry interest and profit at market rate.

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
Cash	916	892
Balances with banks		
- Current and call accounts	93,442	113,276
- Fixed deposits	1,982,065	1,909,854
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,076,423**	2,024,022

Fixed deposits carry interest and profit at market rate.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2025	2024
Authorized	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	**994,256**	994,256

The Group has an authorised share capital of QR 1 billion, divided into 999,999,999 ordinary shares of nominal value of QR 1 each and 1 special share of nominal value QR 1 (2024: 999,999,999 ordinary shares of nominal value of QR 1 each and 1 special share of nominal value QR 1). As at the reporting date, the Group had issued and fully paid-up share capital of QR 994,256 thousand (2024: QR 994,256 thousand), comprising of 994,255,759 ordinary shares of nominal value of QR 1 each and 1 special share of nominal value QR 1 (2024: 994,255,759 ordinary shares of nominal value of QR 1 each and 1 special share of nominal value QR 1). The special share is owned by QatarEnergy and it grants additional rights as described in the Articles of Association.

All ordinary shares carry equal rights.

17. LEGAL RESERVE

The Group maintains a legal reserve in line with the requirements of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law, which states that at least 10% of the profit in each year should be transferred to a legal reserve until the balance in such reserve is at least 50% of a Group's paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution, except in circumstances specified in the above-mentioned Law.

18. FAIR VALUE RESERVE

The fair value reserve comprises of the cumulative net change in the fair value of investments at FVOCI until the assets are derecognized.

Movement in the fair value reserve related to investments at FVOCI is as follows:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	23,304	52,274
Net change in fair value	(4,882)	(28,970)
At 31 December	**18,422**	23,304

19. SOCIAL AND SPORTS FUND CONTRIBUTION

In accordance with Law No. 13 of 2008, the Company made an appropriation of profit of QR 26 million (2024: QR 26.3 million) equivalent to 2.5% of the net profit for the year for the support of sport, cultural, social and charitable activities.

20. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Future minimum lease payments		Interest		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
Current Portion						
Less than one year	76,367	42,764	51,678	6,414	24,689	36,350
Non-Current Portion						
Between 1 and 5 years	264,305	72,203	203,147	16,316	61,158	55,887
More than 5 years	1,951,777	80,716	941,954	22,033	1,009,823	58,683
	2,216,082	152,919	1,145,101	38,349	1,070,981	114,570
Total	**2,292,449**	195,683	**1,196,779**	44,763	**1,095,670**	150,920

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

21. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2025	2024
At 1 January	126,711	117,934
Provided	75,822	26,599
Paid	(23,610)	(17,822)
At 31 December	**178,923**	126,711

22. DECOMMISSIONING PROVISION

Provision was made in respect of the Group's obligation to decommission assets at the end of the lease term.

Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the greatest uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will be incurred. In particular, the Group has assumed that the site will be restored using technology and materials that are currently available. The Group has been provided with a range of reasonably possible outcomes for the total cost, reflecting different assumptions about pricing of the individual components of the cost and has used 5% (2024 : 5%) discount rate.

	2025	2024
At 1 January	36,849	31,759
Provided	49,366	3,335
Unwinding	3,991	1,755
At 31 December	**90,206**	36,849

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
Trade payables	105,019	89,599
Customer deposits and advances	235,074	221,948
Unclaimed dividends	105,424	107,712
Employee related accruals	86,523	117,463
Rental accruals	71,939	327,029
Other payables & accruals	438,556	377,592
	1,042,535	1,241,343

24. REVENUES

The Group derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services as following:

	2025	2024
Sale of fuel products	25,164,188	27,154,629
Sale of non-fuel products	395,014	472,344
Revenue from services	384,152	421,495
	25,943,354	28,048,468

Revenue from services include QR 52,283 thousand (2024: QR 75,143 thousand) for transfer of services over time. Remaining revenue is derived at a point in time.

25. COST OF SALES

	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	24,876,050	27,034,971
Depreciation	197,854	203,628
	25,073,904	27,238,599

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

26. OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
Dividend income	42,056	81,937
Rental income	128,300	117,440
Miscellaneous income	9,270	11,766
	179,626	211,143

27. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Staff costs	143,764	174,001
Depreciation	41,427	39,227
Office expenses	14,571	9,073
Other expenses	25,265	9,826
	225,027	232,127

28. FINANCE INCOME

	2025	2024
Profit from deposits with Islamic banks	181,099	163,879
Interest from non-Islamic banks	119,842	147,302
	300,941	311,181

29. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent	**1,040,019**	1,052,432
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (thousand shares)	**994,256**	994,256
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in QR)	**1.05**	1.06

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding at any time during the period and therefore the diluted earnings per share are equal to the basic earnings per share.

30. DIVIDENDS

The dividends paid or proposed for the equity holders of parent are as follows:

	Dividend type	**Status**	**Dividend per share (QR)**	**Total Dividend**
2025				
First half ended 30 June 2025	Interim	Paid	0.40	397,702
Second half ended 31 December 2025	Final	Proposed	0.50	497,128
Total for 2025			**0.90**	**894,830**
2024				
First half ended 30 June 2024	Interim	Paid	0.40	397,702
Second half ended 31 December 2024	Final	Paid	0.60	596,554
Total for 2024			1.00	994,256

The proposed dividend will be submitted to equity holders for approval at the Annual General Assembly meeting.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

31. OPERATING SEGMENT

The Group is mainly engaged in sale of refined petroleum products, technical inspection of vehicles and marine transportation. More than 96% of the Group's revenue is generated through a single segment i.e. sale of refined petroleum products and 43% (2024: 45%) of the Group's revenue is generated from a single external customer. The Company operates in a single geographical segment.

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Capital commitments

	2025	2024
Capital commitments	**5,672**	8,494

Contingent liabilities

	2025	2024
Bank guarantees	**92,788**	53,560

The above guarantees and letters of credits have been issued in the ordinary course of business, and the Group anticipates no material liabilities from these.

33. LEASES

a) Leases as lessee

The Group leases warehouses, plots of land and vehicles. The leases typically run for a period ranging from 5 to 30 years.

Amounts recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss

Leases under IFRS 16	**2025**	2024
Lease interest	**39,840**	6,578
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**356**	183

Amounts recognised in consolidated statement of cash flows

	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	**101,849**	45,295

i) Extension options

The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control. The Group does not have any variable leases.

b) Leases as lessor

The Group leases out its vehicles and investment properties consisting of its owned commercial properties as well as leased property. All leases are classified as operating leases from a lessor perspective.

Operating lease

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

Operating lease rentals – Group as a lessor	**2025**	2024
Less than one year	164,565	162,330
One to two years	162,880	155,488
Two to three years	138,381	125,419
Three to four years	132,850	124,871
Four to five years	132,396	53,665
Total	**731,072**	621,773

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

34. INCOME TAX

a) Current income tax

Amounts recognized as income tax expense in the consolidated income statement is as follows :

	2025	2024
Current year	2,020	1,582
Adjustments for prior year	(62)	425
	1,958	2,007

Reconciliation of tax expenses

	2025	2024
Profit before tax	1,083,793	1,094,655
Adjustment for:		
Non-taxable income	(1,061,498)	(1,021,173)
Non-deductible expenses and losses	49,043	45,451
Taxable income	**71,338**	118,933

Movement of income tax payable is as follows:	**2025**	2024
At 1st January	1,582	2,013
Income tax for the year	2,020	1,582
Amount paid during the year	(1,505)	(2,438)
Prior period adjustment	(62)	425
At 31st December	**2,035**	1,582

As per the provisions of the Qatari Tax Law, the Parent company, being a listed entity in Qatar Stock Exchange, is exempt from income tax. However, the income of subsidiary companies is subject to income tax to the extent of non-Qatari shareholding of the Parent as of the reporting date.

b) Global minimum top-up tax

On 27 March 2025, Qatar published Law No. 22 of 2024 amending specific provisions of the Income Tax Law, introducing a global minimum corporate tax of 15% effective from 1 January 2025. This legislation implements the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two rules, including the Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (DMTT) and Income Inclusion Rule (IIR).

The Pillar Two rules apply to multinational enterprises with consolidated revenues of at least EUR 750 million (approximately QR 3 billion) in at least two of the four previous financial years and having at least one entity or permanent establishment outside Qatar.

Although the Group is subject to Pillar Two rules, no top-up tax is applicable for the year ended 2025. The Group entities are considered a Minority-Owned Constituent Entities (MOCE) of their Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE), QatarEnergy, which is expected to qualify for the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour (TCSH) under the OECD Pillar Two framework.

The Group continues to monitor developments in Qatar's regulatory framework, particularly the anticipated Executive Regulations, which may affect Pillar Two tax calculations and compliance requirements. Any material changes in tax strategies or jurisdictional tax rates resulting from the global implementation of Pillar Two will be reflected in future reporting periods.

35. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's lease liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	1 January	**Financing cash flows**	**Non-cash changes**	**31 December**
2025	**150,920**	**(62,009)**	**1,006,759**	**1,095,670**
2024	122,094	(38,717)	67,543	150,920

36. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures for the previous year have been reclassified, where necessary, in order to conform to the current year's presentation. Accordingly, QR 600 million of Short-term deposit has been reclassified from Cash and cash equivalents, QR 70 million has been reclassified from Trade Receivables to Trade and other payables for advances received from customers and QR 44.5 million has been reclassified from Other income to Revenues in line with change in the nature of the respective income. However, these reclassifications did not have any effect on the net profit or equity of the comparative year.