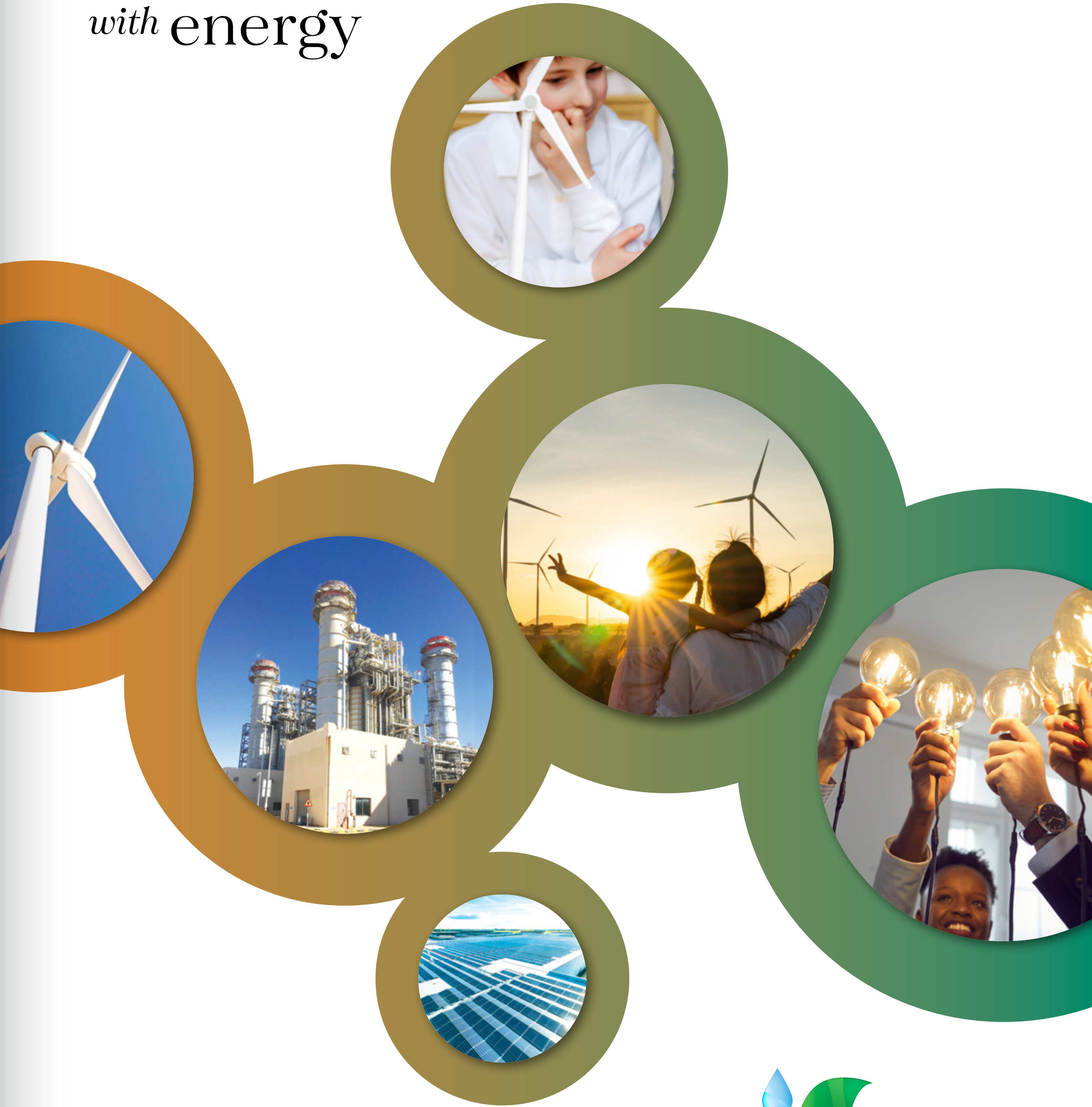
Empowering *communities* *with* energy



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

نبــراس للطاقة
Nebras Power

His Highness
Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani
Father Emir

His Highness
Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar

Contents

Nebras Power is a global power development and investment company headquartered in Doha, Qatar. Set up in 2014 to take advantage of investment opportunities created by the global growth in demand for energy, Nebras Power is an active player in the evolving power industry, pioneering future energy solutions through long-term investments. The company develops and manages a portfolio of sustainable strategic investments in power, water and renewables across nine countries worldwide. Nebras today advances into a thriving future, fostering sustainable energy investments and empowering the regions and communities it serves with clean energy.

Investing in the future

The global power sector has seen a paradigm shift in recent years, with the most significant growth being generated by emerging markets. In many regions, power generation has become an effective agent of change that empowers communities to achieve economic and social wellbeing and raise the overall quality of life. These, and many other factors, have influenced Nebras Power's overall strategic objective of steadily investing in and partnering projects worldwide to achieve optimal investment portfolio returns by expanding its global asset base.

In 2022, Nebras sought to capitalize on two markets with strong perceived growth potential and solid prospects for the energy sector in coming years.

Uzbekistan, the largest electricity producer in Central Asia, is one of the few countries which are fully self-sufficient in energy resources. It has abundant natural gas resources which are being used both for domestic consumption and export. Extensive structural reforms in recent years have strengthened the energy industry and other economic sectors in Uzbekistan, as the country seeks to modernize and diversify its economy while achieving socioeconomic development.

Nebras made its first venture into Central Asia by signing a power purchase agreement and EPC Contract for the 1574 MWAC Syrdarya II CCGT IPP in Uzbekistan, which is expected to start construction in 2023. In addition, Nebras in partnership with international and local partners is developing a 1600 MWAC CCGT project in Uzbekistan which is expected to have agreements signed and construction initiated in the second quarter of 2023.

A rapid push for electrification helped Bangladesh achieve near-total electrification in recent years. Natural gas accounts for a large proportion of the energy generated in the country, though it aims to produce 40% of its power from renewable sources by 2040. The Asian Development Bank has ranked Bangladesh the fastest growing economy in Asia-Pacific, making it an attractive destination for astute investments.

Nebras acquired a 18% stake in a 584 MWAC CCGT plant in Bangladesh which is expected to achieve commercial operation in the second quarter of 2023.

These expansion initiatives are part of the Company's efforts to secure investment opportunities that will further expand its global footprint, helping optimize its portfolio in terms of technology mix and geography. Significantly, these opportunities also bring the welcome benefits of empowering local communities in their aspirations to a higher quality of life and a brighter future.

Who we are

Enabling a better life with energy

Nebras Power has always been a visionary yet pragmatic company. To this end, the Company has been an agent of change in supporting investments in sustainable energy solutions for a planet that is transitioning to a carbon-neutral economy. We are committed to empowering communities with sustainable energy sources, uplifting the quality of life and ensuring better opportunities for all. Our focus is on rapidly developing markets in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Australia. Our investment portfolio encompasses 22 energy assets in nine countries.

As a fully-fledged energy investment company, Nebras is building on long-term opportunities and fulfilling its promise to help Qatar develop and manage a portfolio of international strategic investments in power, water and renewables the world over. This mandate is in line with Qatar's Vision 2030 to diversify the economy away from oil and gas and ensure sustained prosperity for future generations of Qataris. Our Company is strengthened by its association with Qatar Electricity and Water Company's robust vision and leadership. Our talented management team has extensive global, regional and local experience in the power and utilities sectors.

Our strategic goal is to build a portfolio exceeding 9 GW (ownership adjusted basis) by 2032, a target to be achieved with the right balance of technology, market geographies and off-taking arrangements. In accordance with our long-term value creation strategy and investment policies, we are working to continually expand in the global markets through several well-planned investments in new energy projects as well as with the acquisition of stakes in existing projects in different regions of the world.

Founded in
2014

Gross Capacity
7,274.6 MWAC

Operational
6,329.6 MWAC

Construction &
Advanced Development
2,230.1 MWAC

Pipeline
2630 MWAC

Net Income
QR 85.9 MN

Power Generating Assets
22

Total Assets
QR 9.6 BN

An unwavering focus...

Our Vision

We have the ambition to become one of the leading energy companies of the world, pioneering future energy.

Our Mission

We are committed to provide safe, reliable, efficient, and environmentally sound energy solutions. We aspire to achieve this by living our values, which drive every decision and action we take. We encourage talents and we truly count on the skills and creativity of our team to achieve excellence in everything we do.

Our Values

Commitment to Environment:
We understand our impact on the environment and we work toward a more sustainable industry.

Safety as a Priority:
We believe in conducting our business in a safe and sustainable way.

Pursuing Excellence:
We believe in the pursuit of excellence in everything we do.

Collaboration and Teamwork:
We believe we are better when we work together.

Continuous Improvement and Knowledge:
We always strive to get better. We share our know-how, expertise and ideas with each other. We apply the lessons we learn.

Honesty, Integrity and Transparency:
We set the highest standard of corporate governance.
We are open and honest with each other, our partners and stakeholders.

Our

Shareholder

Nebras Power is a wholly owned venture of Qatar Electricity and Water Company (QEWC). The Company benefits immensely from the unwavering support and experience of QEWC, which has nurtured Nebras and infused it with energy, commitment and the prospect of a remarkable future.

Qatar Electricity and Water Company

Qatar Electricity and Water Company (QEWC) is a Qatari public joint stock company established in 1990 in accordance with the provisions of the Qatari Commercial Companies Law, for the purpose of owning and managing power generation and water desalination stations, and the sale of their products.

Qatar Electricity and Water Company is one of the first private sector companies in the region engaged in the generation of electricity and desalination of water. The share capital of the company at incorporation amounted to QR 1 Billion divided into one hundred million shares of QR 10 per share. Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of February 25, 2014, ten million bonus shares were distributed to share-holders at the rate of one share for every ten shares held. With this, the capital of the company became QR 1.1 Billion representing one hundred and ten million fully paid shares. The Government of the State of Qatar and its affiliated institutions hold about 60% of the capital and individuals and private companies holds the remaining 40%. Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of March 6, 2019, the nominal value of the share was changed to QR 1 instead of QR 10 per share and so the number of shares reached one billion and one hundred million. The company is managed by the Board of Directors consisting of eleven members headed by His Excellency Saad Bin Sherida Al-Kaabi, Minister of State for Energy Affairs.

Qatar Electricity and Water Company is the second largest company in the Middle East and North Africa region in the field of power generation and water desalination. QEWC is the main supplier of electricity and desalinated water in Qatar. The company has witnessed remarkable growth during the last decade in line with the steady growth of the economy of Qatar and the increase in population and the corresponding increase in demand for electricity and water. The total assets of the company amount to approximately QR 28 billion and the company and joint ventures together have capacity of 10,590 MWAC of electricity and 543 MIGD of water.

Chairman's
Message

The Russia - Ukraine conflict has sparked a global energy crisis. The curtailment of gas supply to Europe by Russia and European sanctions on Russian oil and coal imports has led to a worldwide rise of fuel prices. This has led to a high rise in inflation rates, creating a looming risk of recession. The crisis resulted in the slowdown of the decarbonization process while governments focused on energy security and short-term economic issues.

The crisis exposed the vulnerability and unsustainability of existing energy systems. These global events showed that reducing fossil fuel dependance is a lasting solution which will lead to increasing the drive for energy security and independence and will likely accelerate the economic viability of many new and existing technologies. Increasing renewable expansion will offer energy security and independence. Technological developments and increasing equipment efficiency will continue driving competitiveness and declining LCOE for renewables against fusel fuels.

Economic recovery from COVID-19 in 2022 helped Nebras Power secure strong business achievements. The Company had a successful year for growth, expanding its presence in present markets and entering into new markets. It expanded its presence in Brazil by adding 15.75 MWAC (gross) capacity to its hydro portfolio and successfully acquiring 50% in a JV with 1 GW of CCGT generation capacity that is under development. Moreover, the Company expanded its investments in Australia where it acquired a 49% stake in a 312 MWAC wind farm.

Nebras was successful in expanding its footprint to new markets, where it acquired a 18% stake in a 584 MWAC CCGT plant in Bangladesh which is expected to achieve commercial operation by the end of 2023. Furthermore, Nebras established a presence in Central Asia where its consortium signed a power purchase agreement and EPC Contract for the Syrdarya II CCGT IPP in Uzbekistan which is expected to start construction in 2023. In addition, Nebras in partnership with international and local partners is developing another CCGT project in Uzbekistan which is expected to have project agreements and finance documents signed and construction begun by the second half of 2023.

Nebras successfully completed its 9.5% divestment in Paiton Energy in 2022, thereby reducing carbon emissions in its portfolio. Nebras is committed to fully divest from coal by year 2030. Moreover, we successfully achieved commercial operation for two solar projects in Brazil, a wind farm in Australia, a solar project in Netherlands, and successfully put in operation multiple rooftop sites in Netherlands.

The Company had solid financial results for the year ending 31 December 2022 building on the successful completion of projects under construction and newly acquired power generating assets. Total operating income was QAR 111.4 million (26%) higher compared to the prior year. Total assets at the year-end 2022 were QAR 981.2 million (11%) higher than the previous year. While total liabilities grew by QAR 923.0 million (29%) owing to debt drawdowns for an acquisition of operational wind farms in Australia and the projects under construction in Brazil. COVID-19 related challenges were successfully dealt with by all the businesses through careful planning and strict adherence to safety protocols.

While the Company's net profits in 2022 were lower than the previous year, the Company's financial results were solid, continuing to set a robust base for future growth. Operating profit for the year was QAR 341.7 million (18%) higher than 2021. Net profit for 2022 attributable to the owners of the Company was QAR 85.9 million (QAR 126.8 million lower compared to last year). The decrease compared to 2021 is primarily due to the impairment loss related to Ukraine solar assets, partial sale of business interests in Paiton and Minejesa, and higher general and administrative expenses partially offset by growth in operating assets.

We continued to strengthen our corporate governance promoting transparency and improving internal controls. Nebras is committed to adhere to the highest standards of corporate governance.

In Information Technology, we initiated the IT Infrastructure Transformation project to replace out-of-support hardware infrastructure with enhanced and advanced hardware infrastructure, networking devices, and Security firewalls.

Nebras gives great attention to developing Qatari expertise in the international energy market and nurturing talented Qatari professionals to be recognised leaders in this field. We provide continuous on the job development and training to our Qatari staff to enhance their expertise and skills to excel in their field. We are proud of our Qatari professionals.

In 2022, we continued our journey to establish Nebras Power as a leader in the power sector globally by establishing strategic alliances and collaboration with various international players in the energy industry pursuing joint development of business opportunities (Greenfield and M&A) across the globe.

Mohammed Al-Hajri
Chairman of the Board

CEO's
Statement

I am glad to report that Nebras Power had a successful year, with 2022 witnessing growth, expansion and new ventures. We entered new markets in Bangladesh and Uzbekistan. We expanded capacity in Brazil and in Australia. We began commercial operations for projects in Brazil, Australia and the Netherlands. We also reduced carbon emissions in our portfolio by partially divesting our stake in Paiton Energy.

We are glad to report solid financial results for the year ending 31 December 2022, with total operating income 26% higher than the previous year. Total assets at the end of the year were increased by 11% year on year. While our operating profit increased, our net profit decreased year on year, due to impairment losses related to assets in Ukraine, divestments and higher general and administrative expenses. Overall, the financial results are sound and will help set a robust base for future growth of our operations.

With a view to replacing existing equipment with the latest infrastructure, we embarked on an IT Infrastructure Transformation project in 2022. The Nebras IT team has also begun upgrading the ERP system and plan to roll it out to group entities in Netherlands and Brazil.

The continuing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has impacted the global energy scenario, with high energy costs increasing the risk of a global recession. Since fossil fuels are easily impacted by conflict, natural disasters and other phenomena, it is more advantageous for countries to build renewable and sustainable energy systems that ensure greater energy security. We are optimistic that the coming years will herald increased innovation in renewable energy generation and distribution.

In 2023, Nebras Power will continue on the path to global leadership through strategic alliances with several international players in pursuing joint development of greenfield and acquisition opportunities around the world. Our stated goal is to be among the leading global investors and developers in the power generation and water desalination industries. The constantly changing energy scenario demands better understanding of markets, strategies and valuations, In the face of fierce competition for profitable assets we have been constantly enhancing our development capabilities in local markets.

The secret of our success is the deep and extensive collaboration across corporate functions. This helps us in mitigating risk, monitor value and enhance trust. Our focus on developing Qatari expertise in the global energy market continues, with continuous on-the-job development to enhance skills among our Qatari professionals. I am delighted to report that we have achieved 22% Qatarization in Nebras Power.

In conclusion, 2022 has been an excellent year to consolidate our successes, augment our financial and human capital and further develop our assets for future growth. I wish the entire Nebras team abundant success in the coming year.

Khalid Mohammed Jolo
Chief Executive Officer

Sector
Analysis

The year 2022 marked a pivotal period for the global power sector, characterized by significant advancements, challenges, and shifts towards sustainable energy sources. This transition towards cleaner energy sources contributed to reducing carbon emissions and diversifying energy supply. One of the defining trends in 2022 was the accelerated integration of renewable energy sources and investment in clean energy, with more than USD 1.6 trillion invested in clean energy technologies including renewables and electric vehicles, 60% higher that the USD 1 trillion in fossil fuels investments over the same period. Solar and wind energy capacity witnessed remarkable growth, driven by falling costs, technological advancements, and favorable policy frameworks. While renewable energy dominated discussions, natural gas still played a significant role in the power mix with more than and maintained its position as an essential transition fuel due to its relatively lower emissions compared to coal and its role in complementing intermittent renewables.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 had a profound impact on global energy markets, accelerating the expansion of renewable energy. Energy prices surged and there was increased geopolitical focus on energy security, particularly in Europe where the knock-on effects of the war have been most severely felt. European fossil fuel importers who have had a historic reliance on Russian gas imports have begun to increasingly value the benefits of renewable energy and expedite the implementation of their clean energy ambitions.

Globally, renewable capacity additions rose by almost 13% in 2022, to nearly 340 GW. Solar was by far the dominant renewable technology, accounting for 268 GW of this growth and breaking all prior deployment records. 74 GW of new wind capacity was installed globally in 2022, well below the record growth of 2020 mainly due to COVID-19 related project commissioning delays in China as well as the phase-out of legacy tax incentives in the United States. 82% of the wind installations were onshore systems, with the remaining capacity being installed in offshore wind farms.

The deployment of renewables such as solar and wind is expected to continue experiencing strong growth for years to come, with the International Energy Agency (IEA) revising their forecast upwards by almost 30% mainly due to the implementation of new policies and regulatory and market reforms in China, Europe, the United States and India. Between 2022-2027, renewables are set to account for over 90% of global electricity capacity expansion, growing by almost 2,400 GW. This represents a nearly 75% increase in installed renewable capacity over 2021 levels. Solar PV capacity is expected to almost triple over this timeframe, with an expected 1,500 GW of new capacity installations. Wind capacity expansion is also expected to see dramatic growth, almost doubling over this same period with over 570 GW of new onshore wind installations expected during this same period.

Natural gas-fired electricity generation in 2022 remained relatively unchanged compared to the prior year, still accounting for about a quarter of global electricity generation. Increases in generation capacity in the United States, Eurasia and the Middle East offset declines in Asia. Research from the Global Energy Monitor found that there are almost 750 GW of gas-fired power projects announced and under development, with the five leading countries – China, Vietnam, Brazil, Bangladesh, and the United States - representing 45% of this capacity. Approximately 15% of this capacity is planned as coal-to-gas conversions or replacements, which would lower the CO2 intensity of those existing coal facilities by half. Ongoing technology advancements in gas-fired power generation are anticipated to help natural gas maintain its important role as a transition fuel, providing efficient, flexible, and reliable generation and being well positioned to respond to both short-term and seasonal demand fluctuations and though the energy transition.

OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries returned to stable electricity generation growth in 2022, after a drop in generation as a result of the economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. Non-OECD regions experienced considerably higher generation growth rates as they came out of pandemic lockdowns, as greater shares of the population in these developing countries gained access to electric services. The projected growth rate in these non-OECD regions is expected to be higher than in the past decade, as electricity prices decline relative to other energy sources and end-use sectors move from the consumption of fossil fuels to electricity generated from lower-cost renewables. Still, growth in energy access remained a critical challenge in many parts of the world throughout 2022. Efforts to extend electricity to remote and underserved regions continued, with investors continuing to leverage conventional and renewable solutions and innovative financing models to expand the growth of power generation in rapidly growing markets such as the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Active private sector engagement will remain vital in catalyzing low-cost capital for the financing of energy transition projects, particularly given the limited resources of the public sector.

Strategy

We invest globally in power generation, sourcing and logistics of fuel, water desalination, water treatment and Cooling or Heating projects We are a strategic investor and we pursue long-term value creation. We aim at maximizing shareholder returns in the context of an acceptable risk profile.

We target to achieve a well-balanced investment portfolio in terms of technology mix, markets, merchant exposure, and greenfield developments vs. M&A. We target securing significant governance rights over investees through either direct control or an acceptable level of influence over management, operations and cash flow generation.

We seek to develop and grow key technical, commercial, market, management competences and expertise across all technologies and target markets. We adopt financial discipline while pursuing growth. We aim at maintaining at all times a stand-alone investment grade credit rating. We want to build successful long-term relationships with strategic partners (utilities, power developers, EPC, OEM, O&M providers, financial institutions) for developing opportunities in the target markets.

We seek to opt for renewable energy solutions for power generation wherever and whenever possible and in the process promote long-term sustainability. We look at developing projects worldwide that will have a positive effect on local economies helping create new jobs, paying local business taxes, raising the standards of living, etc. thereby creating a positive societal spin-off.

Board of Directors

Mr. Mohammed Nasser Al-Hajri
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Al-Hajri was appointed Chairman of Nebras Power in January 2021 and as Managing Director and General Manager of Qatar Electric Water Company (QEWC). He was previously Managing Director and CEO of Qatar Steel. Mr. Al-Hajri started his career with Qatar Petroleum (QP) in 1991 and has 30 years of experience in business and operations in upstream and downstream, oil & gas and in the manufacturing industry. At QP, Mr. Al-Hajri held various leadership roles, including Executive Vice President of the Downstream Development Directorate. Mr. Mohammed Nasser Al-Hajri earned a Master's degree in Gas Engineering from University of Salford, UK, and a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from Qatar University.

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Hardan
Vice Chairman

Mr. Al-Hardan was appointed to the Board in June 2015. He joined Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) in 2009 where he is the Senior Investment Associate, Technology, Media & Telecommunication Investing. Prior to 2017, he was with the Infrastructure & Power Investment department at QIA. Currently, Mr. Al-Hardan is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Qatari Algerian Investment Company (QAIC). He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with concentration in Finance & Strategy from Carnegie Mellon University and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).

Mr. Jamal Ali Al-Khalaf
Director

Mr. Al-Khalaf was appointed to the Board in May 2017. He started his career with the Ministry of Electricity and Water, as Head of Operations at Ras Abu Fontas Power and Water A-Station. In 2005 he was given the responsibility of managing the entire operations of all of QEWC's power and water production facilities. He was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer of Umm Al Houl Power Company in 2015. Mr. Al-Khalaf holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Qatar University. He also obtained the NEBOSH/OSHA certification in 2011.

Mr. Abdulmajeed Shihab Al-Reyahi
Director

Mr. Al-Reyahi was appointed to the Board in May 2017 and has more than 25 years of experience in power and water projects in various capacities such as Head of Operation and Maintenance, Station Manager, Maintenance Manager, Production Manager, Chief Executive Officer & Vice Chairman under Secondment of Qatar Electricity & Water Company. He is currently, the Chief Executive Officer of Ras Girtas Power Company. Mr. Al-Reyahi has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Qatar University in 1992.

Mr. Sultan Hassen Al-Saadi
Director

Mr. Al-Saadi was appointed to the Board in May 2017. He joined Qatar Investment Authority in 2010 and is currently Associate Director assisting the Head of the Qatar Investments department in developing strategy as well as supporting portfolio companies in the areas of new investments, divestments, financing, strategy and governance with the objective of maximizing return of investments. Mr. Al-Saadi holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electronics Engineering with a minor in Mathematics from the University of Arizona, USA.

Mr. Abdulla Ali Al-Theyab
Director

Mr. Al-Theyab was appointed to the Board in 2019 and has more than 25 years of experience in the energy sector in Qatar and currently serves as the Director of Electricity Networks at Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA). He has held several senior positions in his career and is a member of several local and foreign committees and Boards. Mr. Al-Theyab is a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering from Qatar University.

Mr. Abdulhadi Ali Al-Hajri
Director

Mr. Al-Hajri is Manager in the Commodities Department at the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA). Mr. Al-Hajri worked in the mining and real estate sectors before joining QIA in 2015. Besides being a member of the Board of Directors of Nebras Power, Mr. Al-Hajri also sits on the boards of Al-Hosn Investment Company, Oman Aviation Academy and QKR Namibia Navachab Gold Mine. Mr. Al-Hajri holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from John Cabot University in Rome, Italy and a Master's degree in Strategic Business Unit Management from HEC Paris in Qatar.

Mr. Khalid Al-Obaidli
Director

Mr. Al-Obaidli is Chief Executive Officer of Qatar Mining since 2018. He began his career in the oil and gas sector at Qatar Petroleum (QP) before moving to Dolphin Energy Qatar. In 2011, Mr. Al-Obaidli joined Qatar Mining as Chief Investment Officer. Besides Nebras Power, He also sits on the boards of directors of Qatar Steel International and Algerian Qatari Steel. Mr. Al-Obaidli has an MBA from Paris, France and a Bachelor's degree in Mining and Geological Engineering from the University of Arizona. His strengths include project management, leadership and crisis management.

Mr. Mubarak Nasser M Al-Nasr
Director

Mr. Mubarak Nasser M Al Nasr was appointed CEO of Ras Abu Fontas (RAF) Stations, a water desalination station within the Qatar Electricity Water Company (QEWC). Prior to joining RAF, for 10 years, from 2011 to 2020, Mr. Al Nasr was the Managing Director of Ras Laffan Power Company (RLPC). Throughout his career, he has held various managerial roles at RAF, QWEC and Ras Abu Aboud power water desalination stations. He graduated in 1994 with a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering degree from Qatar University

Mr. Mohammed Al-Harami
Director

Mr. Mohammed Al Harami has worked for various Independent Power and Water Producers (IWPPs) in Qatar since 2000. He has served in several managerial roles in the Ministry of Electricity and Water, Kahramaa, QEWC, Ras Laffan Power Company, AES Ras Laffan Operating Company, Qatar Power Company, and Mesaieed Power Company. He has participated in almost all phases of power and water plants life cycles. Currently, he is the CEO of Siraj Energy and the CEO of Siraj (1). He also represents Qatar Electricity Water Company (QEWC) on the Boards of Directors of Mesaieed Power Company and Siraj Energy Company. He holds an MBA from Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, UK, and a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from the Faculty of Engineering, Qatar University, Qatar.

Portfolio overview

Adding value to countries and communities

In the span of nine short years, Nebras Power has expanded its presence across four continents with operational assets consisting of 22 power generating assets in nine countries. Today, our Company has built an enviable energy investment portfolio backed by solid contractual and off taking structures and the ability to deliver highly visible cash flows, a stable return on investment and a strong financial position. To ensure safe, efficient operations, a sustainable risk profile and, in turn, the protection of the underlying value of our portfolio, these investments are constantly monitored by our management according to the strictest international and local compliance standards.

Nebras Gross Capacity

Operational 6,329.6 MWAC

Construction & Advanced Development 2,230.1 MWAC

Pipeline 2630.0 MWAC

Nebras Net Capacity

Operational 1,770.9 MWAC

Construction & Advanced Development 715.4 MWAC

Pipeline 1,075.5 MWAC

Assets in Countries

Operational 22 in 7 Countries

Construction & Advanced Development 4 in 3 Countries

Pipeline 3 in 2 Countries

Moorabool Wind Farm
Australia

- Moorabool Wind Farm (MWF) is located in Western Victoria between the towns of Ballan and Morrisons. The wind farm achieved commercial operation in July 2022 and joined Nebras Power in December 2022. All 104 wind turbines can generate 312 MWAC power.
- The wind farm sells its electricity and green products merchant and to CovaU Energy Limited under the Offtake Agreement.

Nebras Share
49%

Gross Capacity
312.0 MWAC

Partner
BJEI 51%

Stockyard Hill Wind Farm Project
Australia

- Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (SHWF) is located in Western Victoria between the towns of Beaufort and Skipton. The construction and turbine installation stages are complete with the wind farm near to the completion of commissioning. All 149 wind turbines are now in operation.
- Under the Offtake Agreement between Stockyard Hill Wind Farm and Origin Energy Electricity Limited, Origin will buy all green products and has entered into offtake arrangements in respect of the entire electrical output of the windfarm until 2030.

Nebras Share
49%

Gross Capacity
527.6 MWAC

Partner
Palisade Australia 49%
Goldwind Australia 2%

Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited (UMPL)

Bangladesh

- UMPL is a 584 MWAC gas fired combined cycle power plant is under construction in the Meghnaghat region situated in Sonargaon of Narayanganj district of Bangladesh. The Project will operate on natural gas/Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) and will be based on the combined-cycle technology.
- UMPL has already signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), Implementation Agreement (IA) with the Government of Bangladesh, and Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) with Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited (TGTDCL) of Government of Bangladesh. This power plant has created significant job opportunities for the local community in the region.
- This power plant is expected to start commercial operation in October 2023.

Nebras Share

18%

Gross Capacity

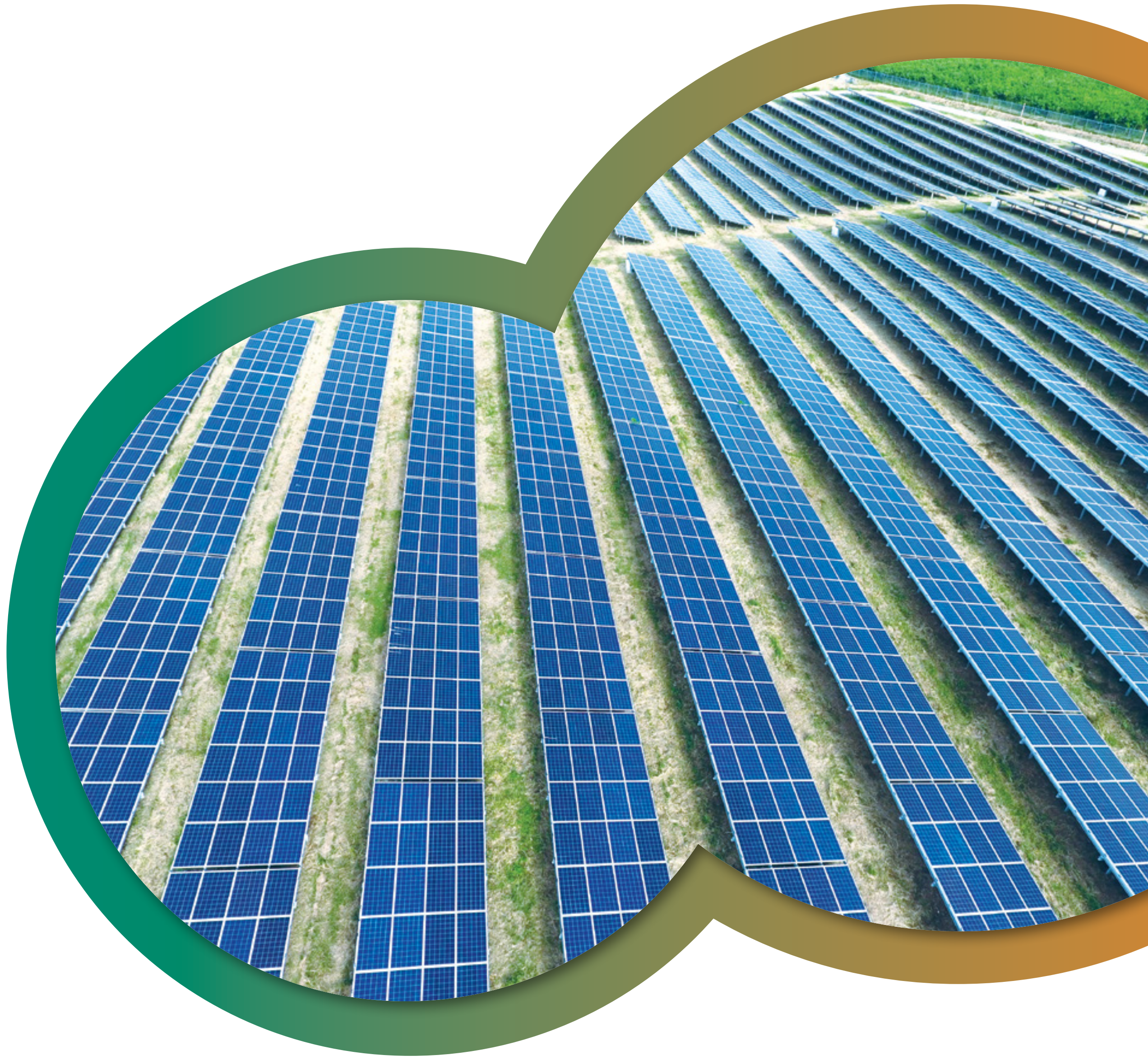
584 MWAC

Partner

Unique Group, SFL and GE

Francisco Sá Project

Brazil



- Francisco Sá is a 99.0 MWAC solar project in Minas Gerais, Brazil, and will achieve commercial operation in 2022.
- Francisco Sá is a part of Nebras Power's 80 percent stake in a group of four solar projects acquired in 2019 that comprise the largest bi-facial solar portfolio in Latin America with a total capacity of 412.5 MWAC (482.6 MWp).
- Francisco Sá benefited from the Brazilian federal government's auction of a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and will supply energy through CCEE (Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization) until 2041.

Nebras Share

80%

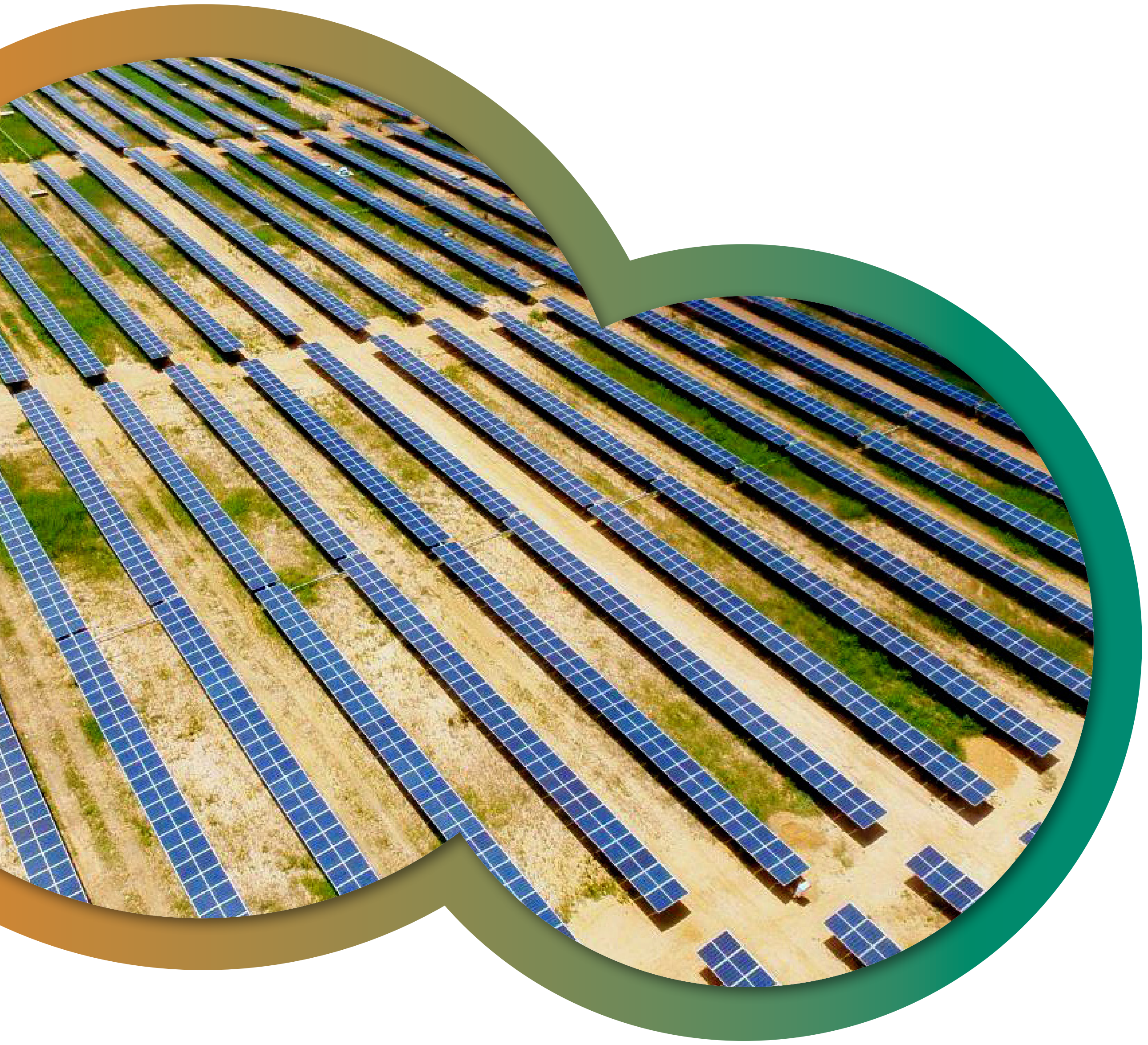
Gross Capacity

99.0 MWAC

Partner

Canadian Solar 20%

Jaíba Project
Brazil



- Jaíba is a 88.5 MWAC solar project in Minas Gerais, Brazil and achieved commercial operation in 2021.
- Jaíba is a part of Nebras Power's 80 percent stake in four solar projects acquired in 2019 that comprise the largest bi-facial solar portfolio in Latin America with a total capacity of 412.5 MWAC (482.6 MWp).
- Jaíba benefited from the Brazilian federal government's auction of a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and will supply energy through CCEE (Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization) until 2041.

Nebras Share
80%

Gross Capacity
88.5 MWAC

Partner
Canadian Solar 20%

Lavras Project
Brazil

- Lavras is a 135.0 MWAC solar project in Ceará, Brazil and will achieve commercial operation in 2022.
- Lavras is a part of Nebras Power's 80 percent stake in a group of four solar projects acquired in 2019 that comprise the largest bi-facial solar portfolio in Latin America with a total capacity of 412.5 MWAC (482.6 MWp).
- Lavras benefited from the Brazilian federal government's auction of a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and will supply energy through CCEE (Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization) until 2041.

Nebras Share
80%

Gross Capacity
135.0 MWAC

Partner
Canadian Solar 20%

Salgueiro Project
Brazil

- Salgueiro is a 90.0 MWAC solar project in Pernambuco, Brazil and achieved commercial operation in 2021.
- Salgueiro is a part of Nebras Power's 80 percent stake in a group of four solar projects acquired in 2019 that comprise the largest bi-facial solar portfolio in Latin America with a total capacity of 412.5 MWAC (482.6 MWp).
- Salgueiro benefited from the Brazilian federal government's auction of a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and will supply energy through CCEE (Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization) until 2040.

Nebras Share
80%

Gross Capacity
90.0 MWAC

Partner
Canadian Solar 20%

NEC Energia
Brazil

- NEC Energia is a joint venture company that owns and manages 19 hydroelectric plants in Brazil, with an installed capacity of 75.3 MWAC. NEC Energia also encompasses the subsidiary, BEI – a service company that provides operation, maintenance, and engineering for power plants.
- In addition to a portfolio of solar PV projects that are under development, the partnership has a clear objective of advancing NEC's growth through the acquisition of operating assets and the development and construction of greenfield projects.

Nebras Share
49.9%

Gross Capacity
75.3 MWAC

Partner
Companhia Energética Integrada (CEI)

*NEC Desenvolvimento
Brazil

- NEC Desenvolvimento, is a joint venture company based in Minas Gerais in Brazil. The JV's mission is to identify, invest in, and develop solar PV projects in Brazil. It currently has 11.3 GW of solar projects under development.

Nebras Share
49.9%

Gross Capacity
90.0 GW

Partner
Companhia Energética Integrada (CEI)

* This project company is not included in the Nebras's Asset Total Gross or Net Capacity and Total Number of Assets

Paiton Energy
Indonesia

- Paiton Energy is one of the largest independent power producers in Indonesia with 2,046.0 MWAC generating capacity (representing ca. 4% of installed capacity in Indonesia), and ca. 13,500 GWh of annual power output.
- Paiton Energy operates three power generating units (P7, P8 and P3) at the Paiton Power Complex in East Java.
- P7 and P8 commenced commercial operations in 1999 and P3 in 2012.
- All electricity produced and the capacity made available by Paiton is purchased by PLN under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") until 2042.
- The plants are operated and maintained by Paiton Operation & Maintenance Indonesia ("POMI").
- Nebras Power owns 26.0% equity stake in Paiton Energy. Other shareholders are Mitsui & Co (45.5%), and PT Medco Daya Energi Sentosa (28.5%).

Nebras Share
26.0%

Gross Capacity
2046.0 MWAC

Partners
Mitsui & Co. 45.5%
PT Medco Daya Energi Sentosa 28.5%

Amman East
Jordan

- Amman East - IPP, is Jordan's first independent power producer ("IPP").
- Amman East owns and operates a 370 MWAC gas fired power generating facility.
- The power plant comprises of two gas turbines and one steam turbine. It has started its commercial operation in 2009.
- All the electricity produced and the capacity made available by Amman East IPP is purchased by National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") until 2034.
- Nebras Power owns 23.4% of IPP. Other partners are AES Corp. (36.6%) and Mitsui & Co. (40%).

Nebras Share
23.4%

Gross Capacity
370 MWAC

Partners
AES Corp. 36%
Mitsui & Co. 40%

AM Solar
Jordan

- AM Solar owns a 40 MWAC solar plant in Jordan, which started its commercial operation in September 2019.
- All the electricity produced and the capacity made available by AM Solar IPP is purchased by National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) under a long term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") until 2037.
- Nebras Power owns 24% of AM Solar. Other partners are AES Corp. (36%) and Mitsui & Co. (40%).

Nebras Share
24%

Gross Capacity
40 MWAC

Partners
AES Corp. 36%
Mitsui & Co. 40%

IPP4
Jordan

- IPP4 is the fourth independent power producer ("IPP") in Jordan.
- IPP4 owns and operates a 241 MWAC multi-fuel power generating facility.
- The power plant comprises of 16 Wartsila tri-fuel combustion engines. It started its commercial operation in 2014.
- All the electricity produced and the capacity made available by IPP4 is purchased by National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") until 2039.
- Nebras Power owns 24% of IPP4. Other partners are AES Corp. (36%) and Mitsui & Co. (40%).

Nebras Share
24%

Gross Capacity
241 MWAC

Partners
AES Corp. 36.6%
Mitsui & Co. 40%

Shams Ma'an Power Generation
Jordan

- Shams Ma'an is the largest Solar Photovoltaic independent power producer ("IPP") in Jordan.
- Shams Ma'an owns and operates a 52.5 MWAC solar PV farm which started commercial operations in 2016.
- All the electricity produced and the capacity made available by Shams Ma'an IPP is purchased by National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") until 2036.
- Nebras owns 35% of Shams Ma'an. Other shareholders are Mitsubishi Corporation (35%) and Kawar (30%).

Nebras Share
35%

Gross Capacity
52.5 MWAC

Partners
Mitsubishi Corporation 35%
Kawar 30%

Zonnepark Duistereweg

Netherlands

- Zonnepark Duistereweg is a 10.0 MWAC solar energy power plant located in the Netherlands, fully regulated under the renewable energy subsidy program.
- It is the second largest solar power plant in its district. The project is fully developed and at the ready-to-build stage. EPC works are in tendering process and construction is expected to start in Q4 2022.

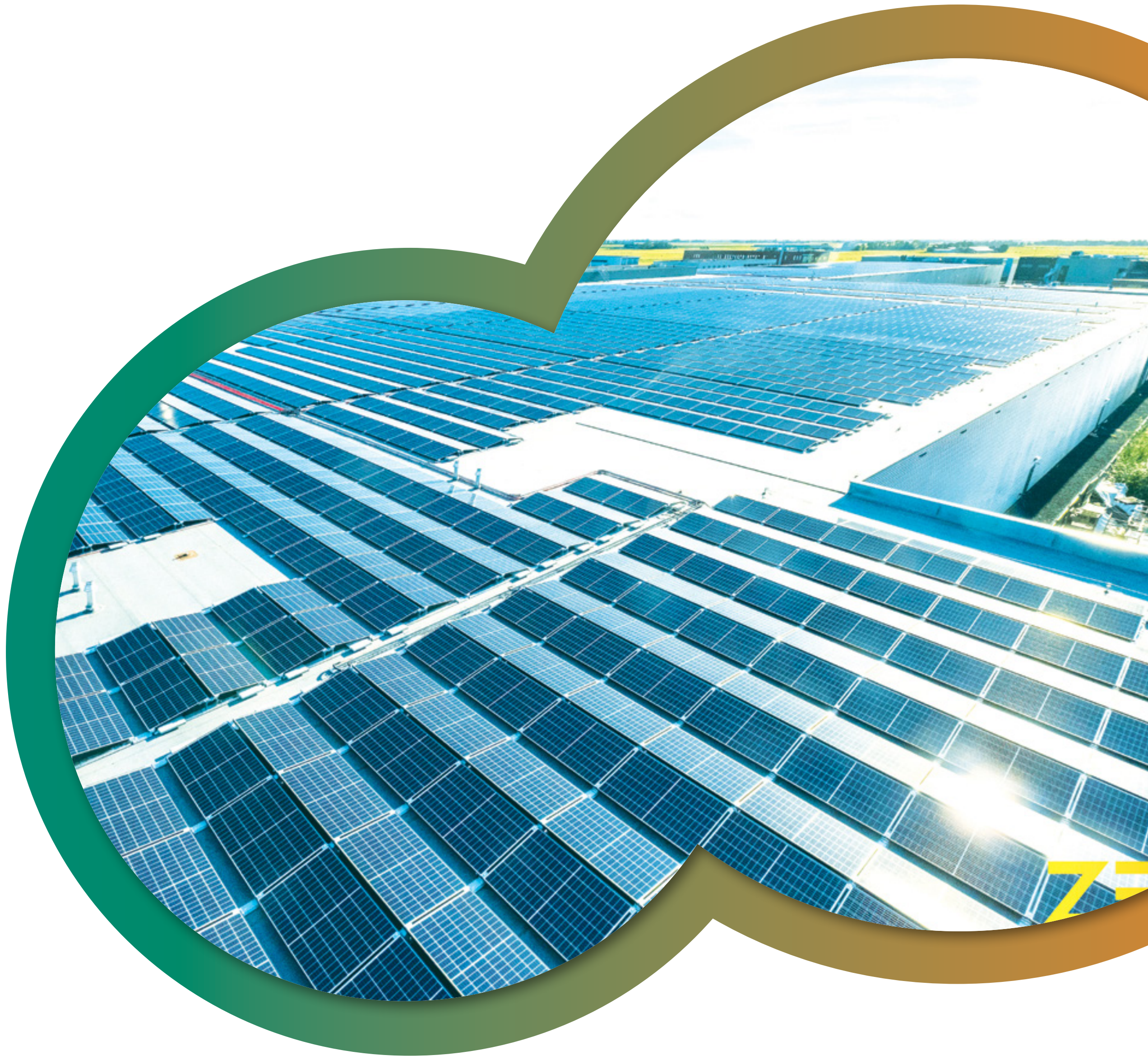
Nebras Share
40%

Gross Capacity
10.0 MWAC

Partner
Gutami Solar Development B.V.

Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V. (ZEN)

Netherlands



- ZEN (Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V.) is a Netherlands-based Solar PV power generation company engaged in the development, construction, ownership and operation of large-scale solar rooftop power generation projects on roofs of commercial buildings.
- ZEN currently has 32.2 MWAC of installed capacity and additional 62.1 MWAC of construction-ready and under-construction capacity. With 75% equity stake in ZEN, net capacity attributable to Nebras Power share is 69.4 MWAC.
- In addition, ZEN is working on ground-mounted utility-scale solar PV projects in the Netherlands, with a significant number of deals in the pipeline.
- The electricity produced by ZEN is purchased by the distribution companies of the Netherlands and partially by the building tenants. The projects run under a 15-year Feed-in-Tariff guaranteed by the Dutch government (the "SDE+ program").
- Nebras Power owns 75% of ZEN. Other partner is Michel Peek Beheer B.V. (25%).

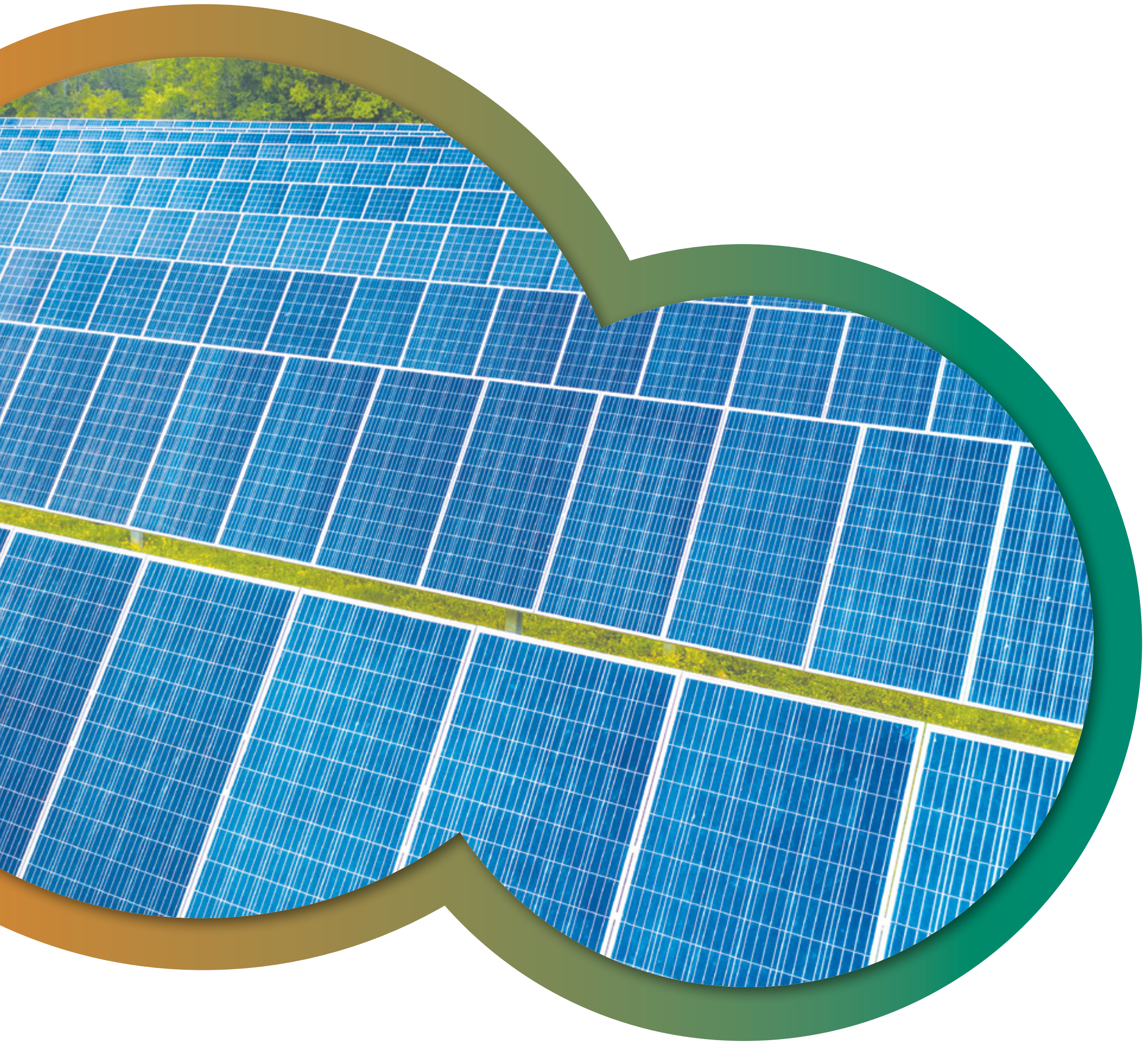
Nebras Share
75%

Gross Capacity
32.2 MWAC

Partner
Michel Peek Beheer 25%

Zonnepark Mosselbanken Terneuzen B.V. (ZMT)

Netherlands



- Zonnepark Mosselbanken Terneuzen B.V. (ZMT) is a 40.0 MWAC solar project being built in phases in in Terneuzen, the Netherlands. Once complete, the solar park will have a total surface area of 30ha. Construction of the first 20 MWAC phase started in 2021 and is expected to achieve commercial operation in 2022 with the subsequent phases expected to follow closely behind.
- ZMT takes advantage of a Stimulation of Sustainable Energy Transition (SDE+) supply subsidy which was granted in January 2020 by the Dutch government to facilitate the development of sustainable and renewable energy projects in the Netherlands.

Nebras Share
40%

Gross Capacity
40.0 MWAC

Partner
Gutami Solar Development B.V. 60%

Amin

Sultanate of Oman

- Amin Renewable Energy Company (AREC) owns the first utility scale solar plant in Oman – Amin IPP solar plant. Amin IPP has a total capacity of 110.0 MWAC. The plant started its commercial operation in Q2 2020.
- All the electricity produced and the capacity made available by AREC is purchased by Petroleum Development Oman (PDO) under a long term Power Purchase Agreement (“PPA”) until 2044.

Nebras Share
9.9%

Gross Capacity
110.0 MWAC

Partners
Axia Power Holdings 50.1%

Oman Oil Facilities Development Company 30%

Bahwan Renewable Energy Company 10%

Phoenix Power Company

Sultanate of Oman

- Phoenix Power Company owns and operates the Sur Power generating facility, the largest independent power producer ("IPP") in Oman.
- Sur IPP has 2,000 MWAC of gas fired power generating capacity (representing ca. 28% of the installed capacity in Oman).
- The power station comprises of five Gas Turbines and three Steam Turbines and started commercial operations in 2014.
- All the electricity produced and the capacity made available by Sur IPP is purchased by Oman Power and Water Procurement Company (OPWP) under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") until 2029.
- The plant is operated and maintained by Phoenix Operation & Maintenance Company.
- Nebras Power owns 9.8% equity stake in Phoenix Power Company. Other major shareholders are Marubeni Corporation (32.5%), Chubu Electric Power (19.5%) and Multitech (3.25%).

Nebras Share

9.8%

Gross Capacity

2,000 MWAC

Partners

Marubeni Corparation 32.5%
Chubu Electric Power 19.5%
Multitech 3.25%

Carthage Power Company (CPC) Rades II

Tunisia

- The Rades II plant is the largest power plant in Tunisia with a power generating capacity of 471 MWAC (representing over 8% of the installed capacity in Tunisia in 2019). The Rades II plant has supplied over 15% of the energy produced in Tunisia in 2019.
- The plant comprises of two gas turbines and one steam turbine and has started commercial operation in 2002. All the electricity produced and the capacity made available by Rades II is purchased by STEG under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") until 2022. At the end of PPA, the plant was handed back to STEG as per the terms prescribed in the PPA.

Nebras Share

60%

Gross Capacity

471 MWAC

Partner

Marubeni Corporation 40%

** The remaining 35% shareholding stake has been floated on the Muscat securities stock market.*

Partyzany – Free Energy
Ukraine

- Partyzany Solar project is a 14.0 MWAC solar plant in Ukraine, which started its commercial operation in December 2018.
- All electricity produced and the capacity made available by Partyzany is purchased by the Guaranteed Buyer Company under the Feed-in Tariff Regime (FIT) till end of 2029.

Nebras Share
75%

Gross Capacity
14.0 MWAC

Partner
Keldima Limited

Pervomaysk – Sunpower
Ukraine

- Pervomaysk Solar project is a 5.5 MWAC solar plant in Ukraine, which started its commercial operation in November 2019.
- All electricity produced and the capacity made available by Pervomaysk is purchased by the Guaranteed Buyer Company under the Feed-in Tariff Regime (FIT) till end of 2029.

Nebras Share
75%

Gross Capacity
5.5 MWAC

Partner
Udpr Alliance Solar Limited

Scythia 1
Ukraine

- Scythia 1 Solar project is a 10.0 MWAC solar plant in Ukraine, which started its commercial operation in February 2019.
- All electricity produced and the capacity made available by Scythia 1 is purchased by the Guaranteed Buyer Company under the Feed-in Tariff Regime (FIT) till end of 2029.

Nebras Share
75%

Gross Capacity
10.0 MWAC

Partner
UDPR Scythia Solar Limited

Scythia 2
Ukraine

- Scythia 2 Solar project is a 25.0 MWAC solar plant in Ukraine, which started its commercial operation in July 2019.
- All electricity produced and the capacity made available by Scythia 2 is purchased by the Guaranteed Buyer Company under the Feed-in Tariff Regime (FIT) till end of 2029.

Nebras Share
75%

Gross Capacity
25.0 MWAC

Partner
UDPR Scythia Solar 2 Limited

Terslav
Ukraine

- Terslav Solar project is a 16.0 MWAC solar plant in Ukraine, which started its commercial operation in June 2020.
- All electricity produced and the capacity made available by Terslav is purchased by the Guaranteed Buyer Company under the Feed-in Tariff Regime (FIT) till end of 2029.

Nebras Share
75%

Gross Capacity
16.0 MWAC

Partner
Udpr Tatarbunary Limited

Operational Highlights

Despite geo-political turbulence in the world, Nebras Power (the "Company" or "Nebras" or "Group") had solid financial results for the year ending 31 December 2022 building on successful completion of projects under construction and newly acquired power generating assets. Total operating income was QAR 111.4 million (26%) higher compared to the prior year. Total assets at year-end 2022 were QAR 981.2 million (11%) higher than last year, while total liabilities grew by QAR 923.0 million (29%) owing to debt drawdowns for an acquisition of operational wind farms in Australia and the projects under construction in Brazil. COVID-19 related challenges were successfully dealt with by all the businesses through careful planning and strict adherence to safety protocols.

Nebras continued with its growth plan and pursued investment opportunities, both greenfield and acquisition of operating assets in line with the Company's business plan. In 2022, the Company was able to achieve its annual growth targets, expand its presence in several markets, and enter into new markets. The Company expanded its presence in Brazil through multiple acquisitions resulting in increasing its hydro portfolio to 75.26 MWAC (gross) capacity and acquiring 50% in a JV with 1 GW of CCGT generation capacity under development. Moreover, the Company expanded its investments in Australia where it has successfully acquired a 49% stake of a 312 MWAC wind farm.

The Company has maintained a disciplined approach to the application of risk adjusted operations and risk adjusted maintenance across the portfolio. The outcomes have been a steadily improving performance within the portfolio with some businesses reporting the best techno-commercial performances in their history. Overall, the Financial, Technical and Commercial performance was at plan or better than plan levels. Nebras' renewable portfolio saved more than 1,336,193 Ton CO2 in 2022 based on www.openei.org benchmarks.

Continuing deep collaboration and cooperation across the corporate functions during the period has allowed close support and facilitation of business. This has focused on the areas of risk offsetting, valuing regulation tracking and securing social license to operate. Such working continues to result in the effective treatment of operational risks whilst enhancing trust and belief in the Company's capacity to deliver. Overall, the HSSE, Financial, Technical and Commercial performance of Nebras portfolio in 2022 was at plan or better than plans at all levels.

In 2022, Nebras Power's finance department has continued its mission of developing a best-in-class finance organization aimed at effectively supporting the achievement of the Company's wide strategic goals.

With respect to new markets, Nebras closed the acquisition of a 18% stake in a CCGT plant in Bangladesh with a total gross capacity of 584 MWAC. Furthermore, Nebras consortium signed power purchase agreement and EPC Contract for the Syrdarya II CCGT IPP in Uzbekistan with total capacity of 1574 MWAC and is expected to sign finance documents and start of construction in Q1 2023 with financial close in Q2 2023. Additionally, Nebras is developing another CCGT project in Uzbekistan with approximately 1590 MWAC which is expected to start construction in Q2 2023.

Nebras successfully completed its 9.5% divestment in Paiton Energy in 2022. It successfully achieved commercial operation for Lavras and Francisco solar projects in Brazil, Stockyard Hills wind farm in Australia and Terneuzen solar project in Netherlands.

The portfolio business of Nebras Power operated in customary fashion in line with agreed business plans and approved budgets. Nebras has to the extent and degree requested facilitated and provided information, advice, guidance, and other directions to business leadership and individual key staff which is in correspondence to the age of the asset within the business life cycle.

In 2022 the Company continued in its pursuit to enhance and strengthen its corporate governance and internal controls and implement best practices in line with its values. We have implemented several additional policies and procedures, aimed at promoting transparency and fairness in the way we conduct our business and improving internal controls.

Consistency in the application of global compliance was maintained throughout the organization. Furthermore, we continued our focus on Qatarization and development of Qatari expertise in the international energy market, maintaining 22% Qatarization.

On the IT front, the Company has successfully completed its Data Center migration to the new location at the beginning of the year. In preparation for FIFA World Cup 2022 hosted by Qatar, the Company has taken multiple cybersecurity resilience projects to strengthen and enhance security. In the strategic digital transformation initiatives, the Company has successfully initiated the Infrastructure Transformation project to replace the out-of-support hardware infrastructure with enhanced and advanced hardware infrastructure, networking devices, and security firewalls. It also started another significant project to upgrade the ERP system and roll it out to Nebras subsidiaries and controlled entities in Netherlands and Brazil.

In 2022, the Public Relations department focused primarily on media relations, branding and keeping all the collaterals and website up to date. The Company supported the CSR projects in Brazil and the corporate branding of NEC Energia in Brazil.

Corporate Social Responsibility

A Responsible Approach to People, Planet and Prosperity

Since its inception, Nebras Power has manifested a steadfast commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), based on our belief that the role of corporate citizenship is to give back to the communities we serve. Across our asset portfolio, we follow a principled approach to human resource management and the stewardship of stakeholder relations.

In Qatar, Nebras Power initiatives focused on education, research and supporting local campaigns that aim to bolster sustainability, conservation, health, and well-being. Internationally, Nebras Power remains focused upon underserved populations by spotlighting more efforts to integrate social, economic, and environmental matters into the day-to-day management of the businesses. At the portfolio level, there has been enhanced collaboration and co-ordination with the respective government agencies and market regulators to ensure emergent needs are met. Nebras Power has also actively participated in and contributed to initiatives under the sectoral leadership provided by Qatar Energy.

General Overview

At Nebras Power, our sustainability programs are designed to offer flexibility in aligning with the governance of the business, environmental performance, and social responsibility efforts. CSR awareness exists within all features of our organizational environment and culture.

During 2022, we began to launch modest programs which in part were conceived as addressing the legacy issues of the pandemic period. We have recognized there are opportunities to enhance efforts that are focused on social, welfare and health issues. Programs have commenced which are conceived to link identified stakeholder needs. These have evolved to include the use of formal sourcing practices within local communities, supporting local logistics management, and supporting local and regional healthcare systems.

In Indonesia the relationships with SATGAS (Indonesian Health Authority) continues to be leveraged with Paiton Energy's efforts recognized as a benchmark for Public Private Public Partnership.

By preserving the 3P approach to management – People, Planet and Profit – Nebras Power can assure clarity and accountability at a critical time as we identify the emergent post pandemic response of portfolio companies.

Our Commitment

- We seek to beneficially impact people, life, and society, in the markets we serve.
- We strongly support balanced socio-economic development of the regions where we are present.
- We work toward the removal of barriers to the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
- We support education, welfare, health, and cultural development.
- We promote harmony, inclusion, zero tolerance to discrimination, trust, and mutual respect.
- We provide fair working conditions while maintaining a secure, safe, and healthy work environment.

Our Approach

- We invest in advanced power and water technologies, specifically renewable energy sources, highly efficient gas-fired and advanced coal power technologies.
- We follow global best practices in environmental performance management reporting openly and transparently as required by the applicable financing requirements and the regulatory regimes of the markets served.
- We perform comprehensive environmental impact assessments for all greenfield and brownfield developments, as well as for all business acquisitions.
- We adopt integrated management systems at a local level according to the highest business standards, periodically certified by accredited independent advisors.

CSR Highlights from 2022

Paiton Energy (PE) (Indonesia)

During 2022 PE continued the emphasis on partnership-based community relations, targeting complementary community projects, which benefit the widest possible population through sustainable investments. The commitment to building and maintaining positive relationships with people living in the areas where PE operates. During the period CSR initiatives and programs have picked up on a number of legacy issues associated with the pandemic period.

PE continued to conduct annual updates of the Social Mapping survey by external parties. Based on that understanding of the social mapping, the CSR program is planned and budgeted. Very importantly the company also aligns the program with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as applied in the sector within Indonesia. For 2022 PE's target areas were the following SDGs: 1 – No poverty, 3 – Good health and wellbeing, 4 – Quality education, 6 – Clean water and sanitation, 7 – Affordable and clean energy, 8 – Decent work and economic growth, 9 – Industry innovation and infrastructure 12 – Responsible consumption and production, and 13 – Climate action.

The CSR programs are being planned and implemented in the following categories: improving community perception towards PE and continued business operations; improving the relations between PE, employees, and surrounding communities; and a Community Empowerment program which focuses upon aspects which promote sustainable benefits.

During 2022 the business has been recognized with several different awards for CSR contributions. Amongst the most notable was the best foreign investment company in CSR Management issued by the East Java Investment Board, the Indonesia Green Award for Integrated Waste Management, Biodiversity, and Renewable Energy Utilization.

Business Sustainability – PE has preserved and expanded earlier successful programs in this stream which support Technical Resources Availability (such as the knowledge Enrichment Program, Vocational Workshop and Vocational High School Support) and 3R Waste Management. 3R-FABA Utilization program has demonstrated technical compliance with relevant standards and commercial viability and it continues to be supported by research conducted jointly with the Institute Technology of Surabaya. During 2022 the commercial scaling of the 3R-FABA program has continued with improved marketing efforts.

Social and Economic Sustainability – The 2022 programs focused on small business development (e.g., traditional market empowerment and small business development), and supporting sustainable food production (organic farming, hydroponic and aquaponic farming, fisheries development, integrated cattle program, permaculture development) as well as supporting community wellbeing (e.g., HIV/AIDS prevention campaign and health campaigns in the Probolinggo and Situbondo districts). This program included many SME successes, the most notable being a fish scale collagen production company. PE has helped a local university graduate in establishing the production process, obtaining patents for the product and license for production under national regulations. The SME IKM Srikandi has received 22 Awards so far from the national government and East Java government, including the Youth Pioneer of East Java Award.

Energy and Environmental Sustainability - This stream includes programs which support natural conservation (e.g., Kampung Blekok endangered bird conservation and mangrove conservation (Blekok and Banyuglugur area), Selobanteng Carbon Storage, One Village One Destination (OVOD) Eco-Tourism, and Coral Conservation), support for renewable energy initiatives (e.g., Energy Learning Center, Hybrid Pico Hydro, Wind Turbine and Biogas) and support for community integrated waste management (e.g., Waste Bank, Ecobrick).

During 2022, several initiatives were undertaken in renewable energy to align with PE's efforts in carbon mitigation, including the following actions:

- Optimizing Data Capture. Signing MoU with Telkom to enable PE to capture generation data from several renewable energy projects especially in remote areas such as Micro Hydro at Kali Pedati, Guyangan and Ngepung as well as those outside Probolinggo such as Solar PV in Sumenep and Malang.
- Optimize Energy Utilization of existing Micro Hydro projects by combining with other CSR initiative such as establishing metal works or woodworking station which will use electricity generated during the day.
- Initiate New Renewable Energy Projects. Several renewable energy potentials are being reviewed using equipment fabricated by the PE LPK Training Center.
- Several locations for Micro-Hydro in Pekalen River are being surveyed with assessed capacity between 10 – 30 Kw.
- PE have planned utilize re-purposed solar PV Lighting from the staff complex to be installed at Gerai IKM (Small Business Center) developed by the company in Kraksaan. Estimate 2 Kw.
- One Wind-Turbine potential site at Bentar beach is being reviewed for suitability.

Phoenix Power Company (PPC) (Oman)

PPC is continuing to contribute to several diverse CSR themes within the framework of local infrastructure and institutional needs. Specific efforts have carried forward the management of pandemic legacy issues and have included the following:

- Contributions to the Oman Charitable Organization enabled PPC to make a significant impact on the lives of those in need. This was by offering support to community development projects and contributing to social responsibility initiatives across Oman.
- Contributions to the Oman Cancer Association center to enable their awareness campaigns helped PPC raise public awareness about cancer prevention, screening, and treatment options, as well as provide support to those affected by cancer and their families. This donation also contributed to the organization's efforts to improve cancer care and reduce the burden of cancer in Oman, as well as promote a culture of health and well-being in the community. Additionally, supporting cancer awareness campaigns can help to reduce stigma and increase knowledge about the disease, empowering individuals to take proactive steps towards cancer prevention and early detection.
- Donating Iftar meals through the Ministry of Social Development to families with limited incomes helped alleviate their financial burden during the Holy Month of Ramadan, promoted social welfare, and demonstrated compassion and solidarity with those in need. The intention behind this initiative was to strengthen community ties by bringing people together to break their fast and share a meal, regardless of their social or economic background. Moreover, it has also inspired others to give back to their communities and contribute to the well-being of society, promoting a culture of generosity, inclusion, and kindness.
- Donation support to Siraj Education Endowment Foundation, which was formed as part of Oman's Sustainable Development Goals, helps PPC to promote access to education, support lifelong learning, and contribute to sustainable development initiatives in the country as per the pillars outlined by Oman Vision 2040.
- Sourcing and financial support to procure smart screens for the Primary Al Aula School, where students have benefited from an enhanced learning experience and advanced technological capabilities. These screens have provided a more interactive and engaging way to deliver educational content.
- Providing financial support for outstanding student performers in the Sur region in 2022 helped PPC recognize high-achievers and reward their talent, as well as encourage them to pursue their passions and attain their full potential.
- Procurement and installation of School Surveillance cameras at the Hawajer School for middle secondary grades has enhanced the safety of staff and students.

AM Solar, IPP4 and Amman East (Jordan)

Throughout 2022, these businesses have again continued the support of their established CSR program, which included:

- Providing nearby village schools with internet, general building maintenance, computers, stationery and furniture.
- Continued the scholarship program for the nearby village on an annual basis.
- Supported and participated in various events organized by Jordan Environment Society, with events targeting public awareness campaigns and general housekeeping in public parks.
- Donations to Medical Aid for Palestinians, earmarked for medical support for the children of refugees in Jordan.

The following projects are of notable significance:

- Institutional renewable energy solutions - AES Jordan has installed a solar energy system with a capacity of 160 kilowatts in SOS Villages (orphanages) in Amman, Aqaba, Irbid. The company's support also included the installation of 51 air conditioners in the village in Amman to contribute to improving the living conditions of orphans, service providers and workers in the village, in addition to contributing significantly to reducing electricity consumption.
- Home-based renewable energy solutions - This included the installation of 60 solar heaters for low-income families in Al-Manakher village. This will reduce energy consumption by 30-50% per household/month, which will translate to major utility bill savings and enhance their purchasing power. Many homes heat water with electricity, natural gas, or other fossil fuels. Switching to solar hot water is an effective way to reduce carbon and other greenhouse emissions.
- Eco Schools - This is a classroom based program which expands to the community by engaging the next generation in action-based learning. Through this approach, young people are expected to sense achievement at having a say in schools' environmental management policies. This inclusion provides for ownership, steering the institution to be more eco-friendly. The AES Levant project funded the transition process of two schools to eco-schools through water harvesting facilities, solar water heaters, a greenhouse, a nursery, and a green corner/garden. Participatory activities supported the identification and decision-making on the best methods techniques of sustainability.
- Landscape/Eco-System - A tractor was donated to the local community to assist in the working of the ground to reduce soil erosion and floods risk by restoring natural ecosystems and local vegetation. In addition to securing the rehabilitation of local rangelands, this also helps develop the livestock sector and food security and enhances actions to pilot and scale up water harvesting/catchment techniques.

Shams Ma'an (Jordan)

Shams Ma'an Power Generation has over the years developed a sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility program focused on institutions and infrastructure. As these CSR efforts have been a continuous commitment by Shams Ma'an Power Generation since 2015, various themes and areas for contribution sectors have been supported. Most recently these have included amongst other smaller initiatives:

- A long-term program to support Social Services efforts to operate and manage an Orphan Centre remains in pace with contributions made by supporting educational arrangements, utilities, transport, and food.

- Support for Ma'an Hospital infrastructure and equipment has been provided by supplying a Kidney Dialysis Electric Chair in addition to Oxygen Generator Machines.
- The institution of Saleh Shafek Association for rehabilitation of the handicapped has been supported in their continuing efforts to improve the well-being of the handicapped.
- The distribution of food packages for poor families via Ma'an Parliament members.
- Ongoing support for Ma'an Municipality in managing local requirements like park cleaning, painting bus stops, and building maintenance.
- Support for the maintenance and refurbishment of the Ma'an School for Girls and providing awards and recognitions to talented students upon graduation.
- Ongoing support of the Ma'an Karate Academy club and the Ma'an Youth Football Club.

AREC

Amin Renewable Energy Company facilities are situated in the Walayath of Shaleem and accordingly the limited CSR activity is designed to reflect the needs of the local community's institutions and infrastructure. The Wali utilized the support of AREC together with equivalent support from other companies to undertake projects that included:

- Restoration and maintenance of homes for indigenous families.
- Purchase of various household appliances and tools to enhance the standard of living.
- Transportation and logistical help for poor families.
- Iftar programs designed to offset some of the seasonal expenditures associated with cultural and traditional festivities.

Nebras Power Latin America

During 2022 the Salgueiro, Jaíba, Francisco Sá and Lavras Solar Complex businesses continued with the limited CSR programs commenced in 2021. The businesses have established open lines of communications with the communities and created an agenda to discuss and agree upon the needs of institutions, and infrastructure.

Environmental education programs continue to be delivered with all the businesses promoting conservation efforts, to inculcate respect and understanding of the history and culture of the communities surrounding each business.

The hydro businesses are currently developing and rolling out a range of initiatives which focus upon institutions and infrastructure. Most notable is the launch of an apprenticeship program and internship program which are designed to grow and develop vocational skills and knowledge relevant to the sector. Other initiatives are designed to promote dialogue in the community and foster comprehension and understanding about how the hydro businesses contribute to the socio-economic profiles in the region. These same dialogues are designed to explain the linkages and duties between all stakeholders in the upstream and downstream region of the hydro facilities.

Specifically, for the Lavras and Salgueiro businesses, actions to address legacy issues from construction have been expanded to improve the conditions and reinstate the historical patterns of land use and cultivation in the immediate location of the facilities. These works have enabled the proper implementation of the agreed flora and fauna monitoring arrangements for each of the businesses.

Nebras Power Netherlands (NPN)

NPN continues to enable the linkage of business goals and societal needs with the delivery of the agreed investment strategy. This is best illustrated by the ongoing communication, collaboration, and partnership with the local municipalities. Most recent example is an investment agreement for Duistereweg Solar Park where part of financing has been arranged via sustainable financing arm of the Friesland Province, FSFE BV.

Employee and community health and welfare remains a critical focus where NPN sponsors and supports the work of the Netherlands "National Institute for Public Health and Environment (RIVM)" where focus is placed upon studies to identify people presenting long-term symptoms resulting from COVID-19 (i.e., people with Post-COVID or Long COVID). The business provides ongoing and continuing support and sponsorship of the Booster Jabs program which remains in place.

Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Australia)

Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (SHWF) has begun to pick up activities in the CSR program from the construction program with a focus upon institutions and infrastructure. The business has ambitions to foster better understanding of the SHWF business and its socio-economic contributions to the community. The emphasis within the themes being followed is upon municipal and district services, foundations, clubs, sporting associations and causes compatible with sustainable development of the local community.

SHWF has evaluated specific projects and organizations for support which contribute to one or more of the following:

- Skills, education, and vocational training
- Community safety, health, and wellbeing
- Sustainable population growth
- Natural resource stewardship
- Community events and activities that promote and enhance community connection

With a focus on sustainability SHWF has supported the Skipton Primary School to make a positive impact on students as they progress through their primary school years. This has enabled more school resources to be deployed and dedicated to teaching sustainability issues to each grade-year on a weekly basis.

The SWHF focus on environmental matters has been broadened including a program to recover and reinstate habitats in the immediate area of Mount Emu Creek habitat at Stewart Park, 5 minutes' walk from the Skipton school, giving students a real-world focal point for almost all areas of their sustainability studies. These areas include everything from flora and fauna conservation, biodiversity, water, climate change, plastic waste and pollution management and community connection to countryside matters. Previously the banks were either bare or choked with 2m high introduced Phalaris grass, which have been replanted with indigenous species.

By way of other areas of contribution SHWF has

- provided a Defibrillator, and other equipment to the CFA for fitting to the fire truck.
- Enhanced and improved various community playground areas.
- Enhanced and improved various community centers.
- Sponsored community events and annual calendar of gatherings.

Corporate Governance

In 2022 the Company continued in its pursuit to enhance and strengthen its corporate governance and internal controls and implement best practices in line with its values. We have implemented several additional policies and procedures, aimed at promoting transparency and fairness in the way we conduct our business and improving internal controls.

- Data Protection Policy
- Health Safety & Environment Policy

We have developed additional policies and procedures in 2022 which are under final approval for implementation:

- Anti-Money Laundering, CTF & Trade Compliance Policy
- Document Control & Archive Procedure
- Enterprise Incident Support Procedure

In addition, some of the existing policies and manuals were updated for improvement and greater controls:

- Procurement Manual
- ABC Policy & Processes Manual
- Conflict of Interest

Board Committees (Investment Committee, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee) continued to carry out their roles in having oversight on our operations, investment opportunities and internal controls.

We are committed to adhere to the highest standards of corporate governance. We will continue to promote transparency and fairness throughout our governance and leadership system.

Financial Review

1. Financial Performance

In 2022, Nebras Power delivered solid financial performance supported by the Group's growing asset portfolio.

Total Operating income for the year 2022 was QAR 538.1 million compared to QAR 426.7 million in 2021. The 26% year-on-year increase is primarily explained by the full year of operations of Salgueiro and Jaiba solar projects coupled with start of operations of Francisco Sa and Lavras solar projects in Brazil, full year results for NEC Energia hydros (Brazil), start of operations of Stockyard Hill wind farm in Australia and Zonnepark Mosselbanken Terneuzen solar PV project in the Netherlands, and higher share of profits from Paiton – largely from negative deferred tax adjustment recorded in 2021 (cancellation of Indonesian Government's previously announced plans to reduce corporate income tax rate further from 22% to 20% in Indonesia), and higher interest income from an increase in interest rates on term deposits (average rate of 3.2% in 2022 compared to average 2.0% in 2021). Above positive drivers were partially offset by lower other income due to interest accrual over selling price recognized during 2021 pertaining to partial sale of Paiton and Minejesa.

Operating profit for the year was QAR 341.7 million compared to QAR 289.3 million in 2021. The 18% year-on-year increase is driven by the factors explained above and a decrease in consultancy and professional fees partially offset by higher staff costs in 2022 (largely from higher headcount to support asset portfolio growth and partial reversal of bonus recorded in 2021), loss on sale of Paiton and higher depreciation explained by start of operations of all four solar PV projects in Brazil.

Considering current situation in Ukraine and economic uncertainty, the impairment testing for five Ukraine solar assets was performed during the year that resulted in QAR 113.0 million impairment loss, including full impairment of goodwill amounting to QAR 76.7 million and partial impairment of investments in solar power plants (property, plant and equipment) to the extent of QAR 36.3 million.

In 2022, Finance costs were QAR 111.0 million, which is QAR 48.1m higher compared to prior year figure. An increase is due to higher interest rates on credit facilities, interest expense related to two new solar PV projects in Brazil and foreign exchange loss – primarily on Euro denominated loans in Ukraine solar projects.

Net result of CPC is reported under profit from discontinued operation in 2022 and 2021 due to end of PPA term and transition of CPC in 2022. Higher net loss in 2022 is explained by cessation of operations and related settlements, operational performance, and income tax expense for prior periods.

Net profit for the year attributable to Nebras was QAR 85.9 million (QAR 126.8 million lower compared to last year figure). It was derived from operating profit adjusted for impairment loss, finance costs, income tax, profit from discontinued operation and noncontrolling interests. The decrease compared to 2021 is primarily explained by the impairment loss related to Ukraine solar assets, partial sale of business interest in Paiton and Minejesa, and higher general and administrative expenses partially offset by growth in operating assets.

Total assets at the year-end 2022 were QAR 9,632.6 million showing QAR 981.2 million or a 11% increase compared to 2021. Non-current assets were QAR 6,082.8 million, 23% higher than last year. This increase is explained by higher Investment in associates and joint ventures that amounted to QAR 4,246.1 million at the end of 2022 (32% increase compared to 2021 balance). Investments in Moorabool wind farms (Australia), UMPL CCGT power plant in Bangladesh, Syrdarya II CCGT power project in Uzbekistan and Zonnepark Duistereweg project, one of the Gutami solar PV portfolio, and share of profits from associates were partially offset by dividends declared by associates during the year. Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) amounted to QAR 1,459.1 million, which is QAR 867.5 million growth from last year. Increase in PP&E is mainly due to Francisco Sa and Lavras Brazil solar PV projects achieving commercial operations during the year (transfer from CWIP) and construction of two roof-top solar PV projects in ZEN (Netherlands) partially offset by depreciation charge. The QAR 757.8 million decrease in capital work-in-progress is explained by the transfer of accumulated costs for abovementioned projects in Brazil and Netherlands to PP&E. Reduction in goodwill of QAR 72.7 million is largely explained by the impairment recorded in relation to solar PV portfolio in Ukraine. Change of Derivative financial instruments value from QAR 28.4 million liability to QAR 24.7 million asset from last year is driven by change in value of interest rate derivatives. Current assets were QAR 3,549.8 million, showing a decrease of QAR 139.9 million compared to 2021. The QAR 509.0 decrease in Assets-held-for-sale is due to completion of sale of 9.5% business interest in Paiton Energy and Minejesa in 1Q 2022.

A decrease in Disposal group held-for-distribution is solely explained by lower CPC's total assets driven by cessation of operations (as per PPA) and related settlements.

Total liabilities were QAR 4,129.6 million showing QAR 923.0 million increase (29% higher than last year). An increase in Loans and borrowings is mostly related to the acquisition of Moorabool wind farms in Australia. An increase in Other non-current liabilities is explained largely by an accrual of interest during grace period on bank loans and recognition of asset retirement obligation in Brazil solar projects. A decrease in trade and other payables is mainly due to completion of the major construction activities for solar PV projects in Brazil partially offset by higher accrued interest and accrued expenses on recent acquisitions. Lower liabilities held for distribution is explained by decrease in CPC's payables due to discontinuation of operational activities as per the contractual arrangements.

Total equity at the end of 2022 was QAR 5,503.0 million compared to QAR 5,444.8 million at the year-end 2021. The positive change is mainly attributable to the Comprehensive Income for the year partially offset by decrease in translation reserve and decrease in hedging reserve, which is largely driven by change in value of interest rate derivatives.

At the end of 2022, total liquidity (cash, deposits, and available credit facilities) was QAR 3,597 million compared to QAR 3,015 million at the end of 2021. The increase is driven by cash generated by operating and financing activities, Paiton sale proceeds partially offset by investments in Moorabool wind farms (Australia), UMPL CCGT power plant in Bangladesh, Syrdarya II CCGT power plant in Uzbekistan and Zonnepark Duistereweg project in the Netherlands, capital expenditures on ZEN and Brazil Solar projects.

Net cash flow from operating activities in 2022 was QAR 234.1 million compared to QAR 184.4 million in 2021. The 27% increase is primarily due to start of operations of all four solar PV plants in Brazil and related working capital movements partially offset by sale of 9.5% equity stake in Paiton Energy and Minejesa impacting dividends for 2022.

In 2022, Net cash outflow from investing activities was QAR 770.4 million. The cash outlay is largely related to the construction activities in ZEN and Brazil Solar projects, investments into Moorabool wind farms (Australia), UMPL CCGT power plant in Bangladesh, Syrdarya II CCGT power plant in Uzbekistan and Zonnepark Duistereweg project in the Netherlands (part of Gutami solar PV portfolio). Investing cash outflow was partially offset by proceeds from sale of Paiton Energy and Minejesa in 1Q 2022.

In 2021, Net cash outflow from investing activities was QAR 846.2 million. The cash outflows were largely explained by the construction of solar PV projects in Brazil, investment in NEC Energia, hydro projects in Brazil, acquisition of 75% equity stake in solar PV portfolio in Ukraine, 40% share in Zonnepark Duistereweg solar PV project in the Netherlands and injection of additional equity in Stockyard Hill wind project in Australia.

Net cash flow from financing activities in 2022 was an inflow of QAR 1,021.2 million and is mostly brought about by the designated credit facility drawdown to acquire 49% equity stake in Moorabool wind farms in Australia and by the project debt drawdowns for construction of solar PV projects in Brazil. Net cash inflow from financing activities in 2021 was QAR 276.8 million, which was mainly driven by the project debt drawdowns for construction of solar PV projects in Brazil.

2. Financial Management

In 2022 Nebras Power has made further progress in achieving its goal of developing a best-in-class finance organization aimed at effectively supporting the strategic objectives of the Group.

COVID 19 continued to present some challenges during the year. Safety of the employees and stakeholders was taken as a top priority by the company. Safety measures were implemented throughout Nebras offices. However, the business continued as usual, and the Finance function provided uninterrupted support during the year.

The company continues to follow its long-term strategy on capital structure and financing that has been embedded into the 5-year business plan approved by the Board of Directors. Non-recourse financing remains the major source of funding new projects. The company utilizes corporate financing to optimize cost of capital, secure long-term growth and maximize shareholders value. The targeted level of corporate debt is consistent with maintaining an internally assessed stand-alone investment grade credit rating. Late in the year, Nebras Power Australia Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Nebras, executed a AUD375m syndicated green loan facility for the acquisition of 49% equity share in the Moorabool North and Moorabool South windfarms. The green loan facility is for 2 years but can be extended for one more year at the option of the lenders.

The terms of the facility are very competitive and reflects the financial strength anddiversification efforts of the Group as it continues to grow its investment base in the renewable power space.

Brazil finance function has provided seamless support during the construction of four solar PV projects. Two of the projects Salgueiro and Jaiba achieved commercial operations during 2021. The other two projects, Francisco Sa and Lavras, started operations in 2022. The finance function in the Netherlands continued to manage investment company operations and to control the local businesses. The finance function has been assisting sale of 9.5% equity stake in Paiton Energy and Minejesa that closed in 1Q 2022.

The Group finance function supported a bidding process for an international tender and subsequent development activities for a large scale CCGT power plant to be built in Uzbekistan's Syrdarya region.

The Consortium of Nebras Power, EDF, Sojitz Corporation and Kyuden Group won the bid for Syrdarya project and signed a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to construct and operate the Syrdarya-2 power plant. Sponsors expect to reach financial close in 2023.

In 2022, Qatar Electricity and Water Company (QEWC) acquired remaining 40% equity stake in Nebras Power and became a sole shareholder, which led to full consolidation of Nebras Power's financial results by QEWC. Nebras's finance function successfully adopted required changes in financial processes and effectively supported other postacquisition activities.

Nebras currently owns and operates five solar PV power plants located in the central and southern parts of Ukraine. The ongoing conflict in the country has adversely impacted operations of the assets in Ukraine. Three out of five power plants are currently located in the occupied territories. Nebras together with the local partner continues to closely monitor situation and effectively manage the assets. Power plants are operational and dispatch electricity to the grid.

Nebras Power recognizes the importance of maintaining the highest standards of internal controls over the finance function. The Group continues to work on improving and automating its internal controls to ensure effective controls over the key aspects of the finance function.

Whilst the global insurance market exits the COVID 19 pandemic major challenges remain due to a combination of natural catastrophe incidents, global supply chain issues, the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and underwriting guidelines becoming tighter.

There is now a particular emphasis on insureds ESG strategies and insurers focusing less on premium and more on limiting their exposure through reducing the capacity they are willing to write. This is making large-scale placements much more difficult with more insurers requiring to be engaged often with different terms and conditions. Overall whilst rate increases have slowed down and arguably levelled out the overall cost of insurance remains high as insurers struggle to recoup losses across different classes of business. The Nebras Group has not been immune to these cost challenges however utilising existing relationships and building new ones with brokers and insurers have helped minimize cost increases where possible without sacrificing breadth of coverage and meeting contractual requirements.

The company recognizes the importance of managing its tax affairs in a prudent, socially responsible and effective manner. Being an international group, Nebras embraces best practices in managing complex international tax relationships and transactions alike. This has been achieved by building a robust in-house tax management expertise and by custom tailoring the tax processes and solutions to fit Nebras culture, risk appetite and scale of its investments. Nebras Power is maintaining the highest quality of in-house tax management expertise by continuously investing in tax knowledge and awareness of its employees in relation to ongoing tax developments.

The international tax landscape is currently changing at a fast pace. Under BEPS 2.0 the OECD released a detailed technical guidance on the Pillar II model rules for 15% global minimum tax [Pillar II]. This technical guidance led to:

- the Council of EU member states to reach unanimity in December 2022 to adopt a directive implementing Pillar II at EU level and national laws before the end of 2023.
- Qatar to publish Law No.11 of 2022 ("the amendments") in February 2023 amending several provisions of the Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018. The amendments imply that measures will be introduced to achieve minimum effective tax rate of 15% for in-scope entities in Qatar.

Nebras Power, in cooperation with its ultimate parent company QEWC, has been analyzing the application and effects of Pillar II rules on its tax position. However, Nebras Power nor QEWC group meet the revenue threshold in 2022. Due to its consolidation in QEWC group in 2022, the revenue threshold might be met in the future and the Pillar II rules [including other BEPS Actions that follow the same threshold as Action 13 Country by Country reporting] might apply.

Nebras Power remains to closely monitor and follow up on these tax developments in close cooperation with its ultimate parent QEWC.

3. Business Development

Economies recovery from Covid-19 pandemic have progressed well in 2022 where new projects have been rolled out and significant increase in M&A deals compared to previous two years. Nebras continued with its growth plan and pursued investment opportunities, both greenfield and acquisition of operating assets in line with the Company's business plan, focusing on assets located in target geographies, and comprising high efficiency conventional and renewable power generation capacities. In 2022, the Company was able to achieve its annual growth targets, expand its presence in several markets, and enter into new markets.

The Company expanded its presence in Brazil where it has increased its hydro portfolio by an additional 15.75 MWAC (gross) capacity. Additionally, Nebras successfully acquired 50% in a JV with 1 GW of CCGT generation capacity under development in Brazil. Moreover, the Company expanded its investments in Australia where it has successfully acquired a 49% stake of a 312 MWAC wind farm. With respect to new markets, Nebras was able to close the acquisition of a 24% stake in a CCGT plant in Bangladesh with a total gross capacity of 584 MWAC which is expected to achieve commercial operation in Q3 2023. Furthermore, Nebras consortium was able to sign power purchase agreement and EPC Contract for the Syrdarya II CCGT IPP in Uzbekistan with total capacity of 1574 MWAC and is expected to sign other project agreements and finance documents and start of construction in Q1 2023 with financial close in Q2 2023. In addition, Nebras in partnership with international and local partners is developing another CCGT project in Uzbekistan with approximately 1600 MWAC which is expected to have project agreements and finance documents signed and start of construction in Q2 2023.

Nebras successfully completed its 9.5% divestment in Paiton Energy in 2022. Moreover, the acquisition of additional stake in two projects in Jordan increasing Nerbas stake from 18% to 50% was delayed and is expected to close in H1 2023.

Nebras continued with the development of its four solar projects in Brazil where we successfully achieved commercial operation for the remaining two projects, Lavras and Francisco. Construction activities for Stockyard hills wind farm in Australia was completed and the full COD was achieved in September 2022. Likewise, Nebras has achieved COD for 60 MWAC solar PV portfolio in addition to operation of 14.2 MWAC of rooftop solar in Netherlands.

Nebras continued to work on identifying development opportunities of large scale CCGT plants in MENA and acquisition of operating and greenfield renewable capacity in Asia, Africa, and Europe. The Company is progressing with several other acquisition transactions which we hope to successfully achieve in 2023.

Besides our core target markets, Nebras has been exploring investment opportunities in new and emerging markets that corresponds to Nebras' overall core investment philosophy. Hence, Nebras will continue its pursuit to secure investment opportunities that will further expand its global footprint. this will help Nebras in optimizing its portfolio in terms of technology mix and geography.

We continue to enhance our investment governance framework and investment decision-making process through ongoing continuous improvements to our investment policy and strategy, while proactively engaging with our Investment Committee.

The table below summarizes key business development efforts of the company for 2022, in various stages of progress: projects under construction/operation, pre-closing/closing, and due diligence/bidding offer.

In addition to the below-listed projects, Nebras Power business development team also conducted due diligence on a number of other investment opportunities involving both conventional and renewable technologies which are in various stages and located in various geographies.

Under Construction / Operation

Cansol Solar (482 MWp Solar Portfolio) - Brazil

- Commercial operation for last two projects, Lavras and Francisco was achieved in Q2/Q3 2022.

Stockyard Hill Wind IPP (527 MWAC Wind) - Australia

- Commercial operation for the entire wind farm achieved in Q3 2022.

Terneuzen (60 MWp Solar) - Netherlands

- Commercial operation for the entire plant was achieved in Q2 2022.

Duistereweg (14.5 MWp Solar) - Netherlands

- Construction is delayed and COD is expected to be achieved in Q3 2023.

Unique Meghnaghat (584 MWAC CCGT) - Bangladesh

- Construction is ongoing and COD is expected to be achieved in Q2 2023.

AES Portfolio – 371 MWAC CCGT and 241 MWAC tri-fuel engines in Jordan

- Transaction delayed due to delay in obtaining Lenders' consent. Target closing of the transaction is Ha 2023.

Moorabool Wind Farm (312 MWAC) - Australia

- Fully operational project. Transaction closed in December 2022.

Diamante JV CCGT (1040 MWAC) – Brazil

- Transaction closed in December 2022. Greenfield gas development project.

Under Development

NEC (1500 MWAC Solar) - Brazil

- Projects are in various stages of development.

Syrdarya II IPP (1574 MWAC CCGT) - Uzbekistan

- PPA and IA were signed in February 2022.
- EPC contract was signed on 30/11/2022 and LNTP issued on 1/12/2022.
- Finance documents and LTSA to be signed in Q1 2023. NTP issuance and start of construction to be achieved in March 2023.
- COD targeted Q1 2026

Surkhandarya IPP (1600 MWAC CCGT) - Uzbekistan

- PPA and IA signed in 2021.
- EPC Contract, LTSA and Finance documents is in progress. Signature of all agreements is targeted by May 2023.
- COD targeted Q4 2026.

Due Diligence / Bidding

Taiba & N. Qassim CCGT Projects (1800 x4 MWAC) - Saudi Arabia

- SPCC retendered the projects with new bid submission date on 23/6/2023.

Strata (884 MWAC thermal power portfolio) – Africa

- NBO submitted in November 2022.
- Due diligence in progress with BO submission targeted in March 2023.

Coppabella (280 Wind) - Australia

- Project is under development.
- Nebras has secured exclusivity and undertaking due diligence.

4. Asset Management

The portfolio business of Nebras Power operated in customary fashion in line with agreed business plans and approved budgets. Whilst all businesses fulfilled contractual obligations, the day-to-day of business operations was adjusted, and processes adapted to the emergent requirements of the markets served.

Nebras has to the extent and degree requested facilitated and provided information, advice, guidance, and other directions to business leadership and individual key staff which is in correspondence to the age of the asset within the business life cycle.

Enhancements to stakeholder exchanges have been a feature at all business. The common objective being to show the businesses have efficiently fulfilled their corporate responsibilities and actions taken within the business context have been managed to safeguard the business imperative as well as the health, welfare, security, and safety of all the teams deployed. Paiton Energy have taken a leadership role within the Indonesian IPP's by working in very close collaboration with the various agencies of state to manage pandemic legacy issues, workforce infections and provide the arrangements to enable vaccination of its workforce and family groups. The Paiton Energy business continues to be recognised by state agencies for the disciplined, innovative, and creative approaches deployed in providing social contributions. These efforts across the portfolio have been widely acknowledged and recognised for the partnership between private enterprise and the state.

The Company has maintained a disciplined approach to the applications of risk adjusted operations and risk adjusted maintenance across the portfolio. The outcomes have been a steadily improving performance within the portfolio with some business reporting the best techno-commercial performances in their history. Overall, the Financial, Technical and Commercial performance was at plan or better than plans levels. Nebras' renewable portfolio saved more than 1,336,193 Ton CO_2 in 2022 based on www.openei.org benchmarks.

Nebras Power Asset Management team continues to consolidate process and logistics to enable a proactive and deep support to Nebras business development and at business level. A systematic approach is adopted to leverage corporate learning and the ability to create new value applying corporate knowledge and experience for each asset appropriate to the stage in business life cycles faced. Significant efforts are being made to improve the means to mobilise new businesses within the portfolio. New business in Brazil is progressively integrated into the corporate business mechanisms of Nebras. All businesses have reported per the Company's requirements to enable timely reporting to the Company's Board of Directors. Nebras continues to offer best in class Asset management approaches which focus on effective delivery of performance. The invoicing for services has been achieved per offtake agreements and sponsor agreements.

Currently Nebras Power Asset Management team are not aware of court registered disputes or claims with off-takers or sponsors. However, Nebras encourages all businesses to reserve its deemed-energy and change-in-law utilization rights as may be required. The CPC business was handed over to the authorities in Tunis since the extension of the PPA was not required.

Accordingly detailed plans for the fulfilment of the end of Concession Agreement obligations have been developed and are progressively executed. NEPCO payments to Jordan assets were in line with the PPA with some slight delays recorded as per business's needs. Jordan assets and PPC Oman have received a PPA tariff reduction request from relevant counterparts which remain under discussion by the relevant stakeholders. PPC entered per licence requirements and New Market Rules commercial data submissions. This data submissions process has taken place on a daily basis as per the requirements of the New Market Rules without any challenges.

During 2022 period the corporate risk management arrangements were explained and advice in relation to the deployment of such was made available to the agencies in the state of Qatar. Efforts to review, refresh, refine, and strengthen those risk management arrangements have continued throughout the period. With emergent sustainability reporting regulations opportunity exists for Nebras to enhance reporting on diversity, compliance, risk management and stakeholder engagement. Records continue to present Portfolio safety and environmental performance at benchmark levels. Nebras Power Asset Management have now developed and is deploying in demonstration form semi-automated Share Point Server sourced KPI reports and BI dashboards with Power BI. The near time portfolio operational data acquisition with performance monitoring and management system "EtaPro" continues to be in the implementation phase. In part the progress continues to take account of and consider the emergent threat landscape and the need for enhanced arrangements to withstand cyber-attack. Nebras is aligning with the global sector trend on ESG awareness and reporting.

The environment, the social factors, and good governance will further affect social licenses to operate. Nebras has completed a comprehensive market study and evaluation of EHSS and ESG reporting vendors to enable the selection and deployment of reporting solutions which best meet corporate, and the wider stakeholder group needs.

Nebras Power asset management team is vigilant in tracking the emergence of mandatory reporting of these critical factors in jurisdictions where the company operates. In so doing Nebras is placing greater emphasis on Data Assurance and Data Trust in the reporting by Portfolio businesses.

As in previous periods risks are critically reviewed together with joint venture partners to provide risk informed decision-making to the business. This approach to business operations has been effective in increasing the ability of the Asset Management team to administer Risk Management.

The adoption of the corporate Risk Register is an increasingly effective tool to help document the overall management of Nebras portfolio risk. Key Risks for the portfolio are now mapped against the emergent business landscape with corresponding Risk treatments identified by the respective business functions.

Accordingly, Nebras increasingly well positioned to address Risk comparing well with industry benchmarks. Best practices are being achieved using expert inputs, new knowledge deployment, developments of skills and techniques, knowledge and learning such that Nebras Power Asset Management is regarded by each business as expert opinion in relation to governance issues, technology issues, regulatory changes, market developments, and risk management.

Throughout 2022 the Asset Management team has monitored the emergence of Digital developments to ensure the earlier Corporate Digital Guidance and Digital Due Diligence questions have remained up to date and sensitive to the potential for the inheritance of legacy issues and liabilities' arising from new build business and acquisitions. The functional specifications and deliverables for all Digital interfaces which meet the Company's business needs and market regulatory demands are now rolled out and applied for all new additions to the portfolio.

This as a matter of disciplined professional practice provides assurance that Business Security, and Data Trust is achieved which in turn secures our ability to team, align, and collaborate, in the development, delivery, and the operational execution of Nebras business.

Continuing deep collaboration and cooperation across the corporate functions during the period has allowed close support and facilitation of business. This has focused on the areas of risk offsetting, valuing regulation tracking and securing social license to operate. Such working continues to result in the effective treatment of operational risks whilst enhancing trust and belief in the Company's capacity to deliver. Overall, the HSSE, Financial, Technical and Commercial performance of Nebras portfolio in 2022 was at plan or better than plans at all levels.

5. Business Support

As the limitations caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic eased in 2022, the Company continued to strengthen and consolidate its organization structure globally in preparation for anticipated regional expansion, with new partnerships established in Bangladesh and Uzbekistan. Recruitment continued in a challenging employment market globally, with all planned vacancies being filled.

Consistency in the application of global compliance was maintained throughout the organization. Furthermore, we continued our focus on Qatarization and development of Qatari expertise in the international energy market, maintaining 22% Qatarization.

Business Support led on the move of all Nebras employees to Qatar Navigation Tower, ensuring a seamless transition to the new premises.

The Company collaborated closely with Qatar Energy on the implementation of guidelines and employee communication related to the FIFA World Cup, ensuring business continuity was maintained. Alignment was implemented in accordance with the Qatar Energy 2022 Performance Curve, annual increment, and bonus payments.

We have driven through a strategic procurement process and improved our procurement procedures to be in line with our improved business practice at Nebras HQ and subsidiaries. We have successfully processed some major tenders in 2022 and successfully optimized the costs, anticipated the needs of the various business units across the organization, and ultimately saved valuable time.

We worked closely with our Business Development, Finance and Asset Management departments assisting in various projects. We also reduced several contract expenditures and continually worked to promoting effective contract and supplier management, to maximize savings and benefits from current contracts and future tender opportunities.

In Information Technology, the Company has successfully completed its Data Center migration to the new location at the beginning of the year. In addition, in preparation for FIFA World Cup 2022 hosted by Qatar, IT has taken multiple cybersecurity resilience projects, including Compromise Assessment and Security Review in collaboration with Qatar Energy, implementation of the XDR system for continuous End Point and Networking cybersecurity monitoring, and responding, and security enhancement of the Nebras Power Website.

In the strategic digital transformation initiatives, IT has successfully initiated the envisioned IT Infrastructure Transformation project to replace the out-of-support hardware infrastructure with enhanced and advanced hardware infrastructure, networking devices, and Security firewalls. IT has also started another significant project to upgrade

the ERP system and roll it out to Nebras subsidiaries and controlled entities in Netherlands and Brazil.

In 2022, the Public Relations department focused primarily on media relations, branding and keeping all the collaterals, website up to date. Our media relations supported the press release for the acquisition off 18% stake in Bangladesh based Unique Meghnaghat power limited, the award of tender for the Syrdarya II CCGT IPP project in Uzbekistan, and the 50% acquisition of the Moorabol wind farm in Australia.

In 2022, Public relations department aided in the crisis communications with Netherlands and Australia. This included attending the joined meeting and monitoring all social media for feedback related to the matter.

2022 also included many CSR projects that took place in Brazil throughout the year, the department supported and reviewed all community engagement activities and materials related to the conservation and local health matters. Regarding NEC Energia corporate branding, expertise on visual and verbal identities was provided, plus support on the social media video campaign.

Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2022

Independent auditors' report To the Shareholders of Nebras Power Q.P.S.C.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Nebras Power Q.P.S.C. (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards).

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

iv) 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 and any amendments thereto 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 2022.

07 March 2023
Doha
State of Qatar

Gopal Balasubramaniam
KPMG
Qatar Auditors' Registry Number 251

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022 — In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**1,459,148,156**	591,691,502
Right-of-use of assets	6(a)	**26,029,916**	26,651,787
Construction-in-progress	7	**46,539,921**	804,350,717
Goodwill	8	**147,706,413**	220,363,704
Equity-accounted investees	9	**4,238,685,797**	3,206,917,372
Equity investments at FVOCI		**7,375,941**	7,346,194
Derivative assets	16(b)	**24,652,903**	-
Other non-current assets	10	**100,533,214**	79,554,763
Deferred tax assets	27	**32,123,753**	24,839,188
		6,082,796,014	4,961,715,227
Current assets			
Inventories		**6,057**	22,163
Trade and other receivables	11	**99,364,960**	119,186,725
Receivables from related parties	22(c)	**5,428,589**	707,570
Cash and bank balances	12	**3,316,548,123**	2,844,785,983
Assets held-for-sale	13	**-**	508,996,766
Assets held-for-distribution	14	**128,478,391**	215,994,674
		3,549,826,120	3,689,693,881
Total assets		**9,632,622,134**	8,651,409,108
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	**3,650,000,000**	3,650,000,000
Hedging reserve	16(a)	**9,907,607**	16,625,403
Translation reserve	17	**(70,895,441)**	(57,592,900)
Statutory reserves		**2,456,159**	419,898
Retained earnings		**1,803,299,174**	1,718,086,595
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**5,394,767,499**	5,327,538,996
Non-controlling interests	18	**108,246,091**	117,213,532
Total equity		**5,503,013,590**	5,444,752,528
Non-current liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	16(b)	**-**	28,433,531
Loans and borrowings	19	**2,277,669,831**	2,459,834,230
Lease liabilities	6(b)	**23,317,470**	23,208,139
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	20	**6,182,886**	4,934,324
Other non-current liabilities		**62,566,694**	20,764,609
		2,369,736,881	2,537,174,833
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	19	**1,385,189,202**	222,926,930
Lease liabilities	6(b)	**3,234,337**	3,407,414
Trade and other payables	21	**238,230,728**	260,634,183
Payables to related parties	22(d)	**26,623,053**	24,865,837
Liabilities held for distribution	14	**106,594,343**	157,647,383
		1,759,871,663	669,481,747
Total liabilities		**4,129,608,544**	3,206,656,580
Total equity and liabilities		**9,632,622,134**	8,651,409,108

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 07 March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

Mohammed Nasser Alhajri
Chairman

Khalid Jolo
Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 84 – 137 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2022 — In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue from sale of electricity	23	**146,552,201**	76,725,922
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	9	**293,045,132**	243,062,529
Interest income	25	**88,082,804**	57,337,084
Management and technical service fees		**9,402,885**	4,038,430
Other income		**1,061,392**	45,554,039
Total operating income		**538,144,414**	426,718,004
Cost of electricity generation	24	**(80,940,500)**	(44,341,888)
General and administrative expenses	24	**(102,568,090)**	(78,180,101)
Other operating costs	24	**(12,904,592)**	(14,909,137)
Total operating costs		**(196,413,182)**	(137,431,126)
Operating profit		**341,731,232**	289,286,878
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and goodwill	5 and 8	**(112,997,252)**	-
Finance costs	26	**(111,010,129)**	(62,909,036)
Profit before tax		**117,723,851**	226,377,842
Income tax	27	**(3,317,824)**	9,882,094
Profit from continuing operations		**114,406,027**	236,259,936
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax	14	**(56,599,287)**	(29,890,188)
Profit for the year		**57,806,740**	206,369,748
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**85,869,129**	212,666,073
Non-controlling interests		**(28,062,389)**	(6,296,325)
		57,806,740	206,369,748
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Equity-accounted investees - share of OCI	9	**(55,594,790)**	54,407,114
Cash flow hedges – effective portion of changes in fair value	16(a)	**48,883,795**	33,604,028
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences	17	**(13,302,541)**	(33,902,198)
Other comprehensive income		**(20,013,536)**	54,108,944
Total comprehensive income		**37,793,204**	260,478,692
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**65,855,593**	266,775,017
Non-controlling interests		**(28,062,389)**	(6,296,325)
		37,793,204	260,478,692
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share – continuing operations	28	**0.33**	0.65
Basic and diluted earnings per share – discontinued operations	28	**(0.09)**	(0.07)

The notes on pages 84 – 137 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In Qatari Riyals

	Attributable to owners of the Company							
	Share capital	Hedging reserve	Translation reserve	Statutory reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At 1 January 2021	3,650,000,000	(71,385,739)	(23,690,702)	486,838	1,498,444,660	5,053,855,057	99,947,346	5,153,802,403
Total comprehensive income								
Profit	-	-	-	-	212,666,073	212,666,073	(6,296,325)	206,369,748
Other comprehensive income	-	88,011,142	(33,902,198)	-	-	54,108,944	-	54,108,944
Total comprehensive income	-	88,011,142	(33,902,198)	-	212,666,073	266,775,017	(6,296,325)	260,478,692
Changes in ownership interests								
Capital increase in a subsidiary with NCI (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,620,275	62,620,275
Other movements	-	-	-	(66,940)	6,975,862	6,908,922	(39,057,764)	(32,148,842)
At 31 December 2021 / 1 January 2022	3,650,000,000	16,625,403	(57,592,900)	419,898	1,718,086,595	5,327,538,996	117,213,532	5,444,752,528
Total comprehensive income								
Profit	-	-	-	-	**85,869,129**	**85,869,129**	**(28,062,389)**	**57,806,740**
Other comprehensive income	-	**(6,710,995)**	**(13,302,541)**	-	-	**(20,013,536)**	-	**(20,013,536)**
Total comprehensive income	-	**(6,710,995)**	**(13,302,541)**	-	**85,869,129**	**65,855,593**	**(28,062,389)**	**37,793,204**
Changes in ownership interests								
Capital increase in a subsidiary with NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	**(6,801)**	-	**2,036,261**	**(656,550)**	**1,372,910**	**19,094,948**	**20,467,858**
At 31 December 2022	**3,650,000,000**	**9,907,607**	**(70,895,441)**	**2,456,159**	**1,803,299,174**	**5,394,767,499**	**108,246,091**	**5,503,013,590**

The notes on pages 84 – 137 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

As at 31 December 2022

In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit after tax		**57,806,740**	206,369,748
Adjustments for:			
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and goodwill	8	**112,997,252**	-
Share of results of equity-accounted investees- net of tax	9	**(293,045,132)**	(243,062,529)
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables	11	**(729,426)**	(380,909)
Loss on sale of assets held-for-sale	13	**11,341,963**	-
Loss from discontinued operations	14	**56,599,287**	29,890,188
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	20	**1,343,527**	1,323,803
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	24	**55,794,239**	18,364,071
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	24	**3,732,726**	5,570,715
(Gain) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**(99,000)**	580
Amortization of furniture allowance		**146,874**	155,450
Interest accrual over selling price		**-**	(45,500,543)
Interest income	25	**(88,082,804)**	(57,337,084)
Finance costs	26	**111,010,129**	62,909,036
		28,816,375	(21,697,474)
Changes in:			
- Inventories		**16,105**	5,098,780
- Trade and other receivables		**32,332,855**	7,028,148
- Receivable from related parties		**(4,721,019)**	(121,143)
- Trade and other payables		**(22,441,874)**	(98,127,107)
- Payable to related parties		**1,757,216**	15,301,880
Cash used in operations		**35,759,658**	(92,516,916)
Dividends received		**215,137,444**	299,467,218
Interest received		**63,928,727**	52,699,754
Interest paid		**(80,606,415)**	(74,926,905)
Furniture allowance paid		**-**	(141,150)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	**(94,965)**	(137,770)
Net cash from operating activities		**234,124,449**	184,444,231
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	**(193,238,450)**	(1,224,937)
Additions to the construction work-in-progress	7	**(9,906,665)**	(628,280,552)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		**-**	(74,814,281)
Investments in equity-accounted investees	9	**(1,040,405,441)**	(160,646,730)
Proceeds from sale of asset held for sale	13	**489,525,334**	-
Movement in other non-current assets		**(16,366,909)**	18,742,162
Net cash used in investing activities		**(770,392,131)**	(846,224,338)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans to related parties, net movement		**20,978,453**	(7,587,633)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	19	**1,534,122,610**	401,762,398
Repayments of loans and borrowings	19	**(553,024,497)**	(170,287,636)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(b)	**(4,204,115)**	(9,663,369)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		**-**	62,620,275
Movement in other non-current liabilities		**23,310,935**	-
Net cash from financing activities		**1,021,183,386**	276,844,035
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**484,915,704**	(384,936,072)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**2,844,785,983**	3,284,951,472
Cash and cash equivalents transferred to disposal group held-for-distribution		**-**	(46,106,681)
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		**(13,153,564)**	(9,122,736)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	**3,316,548,123**	2,844,785,983

The notes on pages 84 – 137 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Nebras Power Q.P.S.C. (the "Company" or "Nebras") is incorporated in accordance with the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015 as amended by law no. 8 of 2021, as a Qatari Private Shareholding Company and was registered at the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the State of Qatar with the Commercial Registration No. 64383 dated 6 January 2014. The head office of the Company is located at Qatar Navigation Tower in Al-Dafna Area, West Bay, Doha, State of Qatar.

The shares of the Company as at the current and the comparative reporting dates were held by the following Qatari incorporated companies:

Name of shareholder	*Shareholding*	
	2022	2021
Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C.	**60%**	60%
Qatar Holding L.L.C.	**-**	40%
Ras Laffan Operating Company W.L.L.	**40%**	-
	100%	100%

During the previous year, the Company was jointly controlled by Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C. and Qatar Holding L.L.C. However, In July 2022, Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C. (the parent) acquired additional 40% of the shares through its wholly owned subsidiary, Ras Laffan Operating Company W.L.L. and obtained absolute control of Nebras.

The Company had the following subsidiaries owned directly or indirectly, none of which is publicly listed, as at the current and the comparative reporting dates:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding	
		2022	2021
Nebras Power Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	**100%**	100%
Nebras Power Investment Management B.V.	Netherlands	**100%**	100%
Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V.	Netherlands	**75%**	75%
Zon Exploitatie Nederland B.V.	Netherlands	**75%**	75%
Zon Exploitatie Nederland 2 B.V.	Netherlands	**75%**	75%
Zonhandel B.V.	Netherlands	**75%**	75%
Zon Brabant B.V.	Netherlands	**37.5%**	37.5%
BTU Rades	Cayman	**-**	100%
BTU International (Bermuda) Ltd	Bermuda	**-**	100%
Carthage Power Company SARL	Tunisia	**60%**	60%
Nebras Netherlands Brazil Investments 1 B.V.	Netherlands	**100%**	100%
Nebras Power Latin America Ltda.	Brazil	**100%**	100%
Nebras do Brazil Investments 1 Ltda.	Brazil	**100%**	100%
Salgueiro Solar Holding S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Jaíba Solar Holding S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Francisco Sá Solar Holding S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Lavras Solar Holding S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Salgueiro I Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Salgueiro II Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Salgueiro III Energias Renováveis S.A	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Jaíba 3 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Jaíba 4 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Jaíba 9 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Francisco Sá 1 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Francisco Sá 2 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Francisco Sá 3 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%

1. Reporting entity (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding	
		2022	2021
Lavras 2 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Lavras 1 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Lavras 3 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Lavras 4 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Lavras 5 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazil	**80%**	80%
Scythia-Solar-1 LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	75%
Scythia-Solar-2 LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	75%
Terslav LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	75%
Sun Power Pervomaisk LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	75%
Free-Energy Henichesk LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	75%
Nebras Power Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	**100%**	100%

The Group also had the following equity-accounted investees as at the current and the comparative reporting dates:

Name of equity-accounted investee	Country of incorporation	Classification	Effective shareholding	
			2022	2021
Phoenix Power Company SAOG	Oman	Associate	**9.84%**	9.84%
Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company L.L.C.	Oman	Associate	**15.00%**	15.00%
AES Oasis Ltd	Cayman Islands	Associate	**38.89%**	38.89%
AES Baltic Holding B.V.	Netherlands	Associate	**40.00%**	40.00%
PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	Indonesia	Associate	**26.00%**	35.51%
IPM Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	Associate	**35.00%**	35.00%
Minejesa Capital B.V.	Netherlands	Associate	**26.00%**	35.51%
AES Jordan Solar B.V.	Netherlands	Associate	**40.00%**	40.00%
Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty ltd	Australia	Associate	**49.00%**	49.00%
Moorabool Wind Farm	Australia	Associate	**49.00%**	-
Shams Ma'an Solar UK Ltd	United Kingdom	Joint venture	**35.00%**	35.00%
Nebras-IPC Power Developments Limited	England	Joint venture	**50.00%**	50.00%
Zonnepark Masselbanken Terneuzen B.V.	Netherlands	Joint venture	**40.00%**	40.00%
Zonnepark Duistereweg B.V.	Netherlands	Joint venture	**40.00%**	40.00%
NEC Energia e Participacaoes S.A.	Brazil	Joint venture	**50.00%**	50.00%
NEC Desinvolvimentod e Projectos em Energia e Participaoes S.A.	Brazil	Joint venture	**50.00%**	50.00%
Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited	Bangladesh	Joint venture	**18.00%**	-
NEKS Energy B.V.	Netherlands	Joint venture	**33.33%**	-

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

The Group's principal activity, which remains unchanged since the previous year, is to acquire, develop, manage, and operate power and renewable assets globally.

The Group is strategically aligned with the Qatar's 2030 vision to diversify the economy and achieve sustainable growth of the country.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

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

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except derivative financial instruments and equity investments, which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

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

Name of subsidiary	Functional currency
Nebras Power Netherlands B.V.	USD
Nebras Power Investment Management B.V.	USD
Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V.	Euro
Zon Exploitatie Nederland B.V.	Euro
Zon Exploitatie Nederland 2 B.V.	Euro
Zonhandel B.V.	Euro
Zon Brabant B.V.	Euro
BTU Rades	Euro
BTU International (Bermuda) Ltd	Euro
Carthage Power Company SARL	Euro
Nebras Netherlands Brazil Investments 1 B.V.	USD
Nebras Power Latin America Ltda.	Brazilian Real
Nebras do Brazil Investments 1 Ltda.	Brazilian Real
Salgueiro Solar Holding S.A.	Brazilian Real
Jaíba Solar Holding S.A.	Brazilian Real
Francisco Sá Solar Holding S.A.	Brazilian Real
Lavras Solar Holding S.A.	Brazilian Real
Salgueiro I Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Salgueiro II Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Salgueiro III Energias Renováveis S.A	Brazilian Real
Jaíba 3 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Jaíba 4 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Jaíba 9 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Francisco Sá 1 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Francisco Sá 2 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Francisco Sá 3 Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Lavras 1 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Lavras 2 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Lavras 3 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Lavras 4 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Lavras 5 Solar Energias Renováveis S.A.	Brazilian Real
Scythia-Solar-1 LLC	Ukrainian Hryvnia
Scythia-Solar-2 LLC	Ukrainian Hryvnia
Terslav LLC	Ukrainian Hryvnia
Sun Power Pervomaisk LLC	Ukrainian Hryvnia
Free-Energy Henichesk LLC	Ukrainian Hryvnia
Nebras Power Australia Pty Ltd	AUD

The Company's presentation currency is Qatari Riyal ("QR"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

d) Use of judgments and estimates

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

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

Information about areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Judgements

Interests in other entities

Judgement is required in assessing the level of control obtained in a transaction to acquire an interest in another entity; depending upon the facts and circumstances in each case, the Group may obtain control, joint control or significant influence over an entity or arrangement. This assessment involves consideration of a variety of factors, including shareholders' voting rights, Board representation and decision-making rights, the existence of any contractual arrangements, and indicators of de facto control.

Such classifications have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements due to the significantly different accounting treatments of subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements.

Lease liabilities

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

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent management considers it probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom.

Assets held-for-sale, disposal group held-for-distribution and discontinued operations

Management has applied judgement that some of its non-current assets and a disposal group are classified as held for sale / distribution owing to the fact that their carrying values will be recovered primarily through sale and it is highly probable that the sale / distribution will occur in the next twelve months. Consequently, these assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale / distribution. Further, as part of this classification, management has applied judgement over the costs associated with the sale / distribution and have recognised certain provisions which management believes are necessary and adequate for the closure of the sale / distribution.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

d) Use of judgments and estimates (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Going concern

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

Estimates

Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated individual useful lives. Management exercises significant estimate and judgement for the determination of the depreciation method and the useful lives and residual values of these assets, including their expected usage over their lives, the rate of their physical wear and tear, and their technological or commercial obsolescence. Such estimates could have a significant impact on the annual depreciation charge recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets (other than inventories)

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than goodwill (Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and equity accounted investees) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. That assessment requires judgement. As at the current and comparative reporting dates, management did not identify any evidence from internal reporting indicating impairment of an asset or a class of assets. If such indication exists, then management performs an impairment test. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. The determination of recoverable amounts of non-financial assets (the higher of their fair values less costs of disposal and their "value in use") requires management to make significant judgments, estimations and assumptions. In particular the assessment of "value in use" requires management to estimate expected future cash flows from an asset or a cash generating unit and also to choose an appropriate discount rate to discount those cash flows to present value.

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost

The "expected credit loss" (ECL) impairment model requires forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. It also requires management to assign probability and magnitude of default to various categories of financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans receivable, trade receivables, receivables from related parties, dividend receivable, other receivables and cash at bank). Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring an ECL and entails considerable judgement; it is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions. The magnitude of the loss in case there is a default is also an estimate of the loss arising on default; it is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive.

Fair value of cash flow hedges

Certain associates and a joint venture of the Group use derivative financial instruments to manage their exposure to the variability of bank borrowings due to fluctuations in interest rates. All such derivatives are carried at fair value. Their fair values are estimated using models and valuation methods due to the absence of quoted prices or other market-observable data. These contracts are valued using models with inputs that include price curves for each of the different products that are built up from active market pricing data and extrapolated to the expiry of the contracts using the maximum available external pricing information.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

d) Use of judgments and estimates (continued)

Estimates (continued)

Other provisions and liabilities

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

e) New currently effective IFRS requirements

Listed below are the recent changes to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "standards") that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

Effective date	*Standards and interpretations*
1 April 2021	• Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 Amendment to IFRS 16
1 January 2022	• Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37
	• Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
	• Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16
	• Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

The adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

f) Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below.

Effective date	*Standards and interpretations*
1 January 2023	• Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
	• Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
	• IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
	• Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
1 January 2024	• Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
	• Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
Available for optional adoption/ effective date deferred indefinitely	• Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

The group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective, however, these are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group (See section on "Subsidiaries" below). The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises (See accounting policy "Goodwill") is tested annually for impairment (See accounting policy "Impairment"). Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsidiaries¬

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

Non-controlling interests (NCI)

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Loss of control

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

Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and joint ventures.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are recognised initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

In case the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent the Group has an obligation to the equity accounted investee or has made payments to third parties on behalf of the equity accounted investee.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

b) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies 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 profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

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 OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

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

c) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

Subsequent expenditure

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off 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 generally recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the duration of contractual agreements "build, own, operate and transfer" with off-takers as follows:

	Useful life	*Off-take agreement*
Solar PV assets	10-25 years	16 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	NA
Computer equipment	3 years	NA
Office equipment	3 years	NA
Motor vehicles	5 years	NA
Computer software	1-3 years	NA

Capital work-in-progress are not depreciated. Once completed work-in-progress are re-classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciated accordingly.

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

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Profits or losses from sales or 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.

d) Right-of-use assets

Recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of a right-of-use asset using the straight-line method over the earlier of the lease term and its useful life. It is depreciated over its useful life, if the lease agreement either transfers ownership of the right-of-use asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option at the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

In addition, the carrying value of a right of use asset may be periodically adjusted for certain remeasurements of the related lease liability (see accounting policy "Lease liabilities").

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Right-of-use assets (continued)

Derecognition

An item of a right-of-use asset is derecognised at the earlier of end of the lease term, cancellation of lease contract or transfer of control of the underlying asset. In case control of the underlying asset passes to the Group, the carrying value of the right-of-use asset is reclassified to property, plant and equipment.

e) Goodwill

Initial measurement

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. In case the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired, then the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of consideration transferred is deferred, the consideration to be transferred in future periods is discounted to present value as at the date of the transaction. The discount rate used is the Group's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is not amortised, but is tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if there are events and circumstances indicating that it has been impaired (See accounting policy "Impairment").

f) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Classification on initial recognition

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified at:

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

Classification on initial recognition (continued)

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

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

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

The Group has classified on initial recognition its loans receivable, its trade receivables, its receivables from related parties, its dividend receivable, its other receivables and its cash at bank at amortised cost and its investment in equity securities at FVOCI. The Group does not hold any other 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 is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual cash flows or realising cash flows through the sale of 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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principle and Interest (SPPI)

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
- Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) -These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss. The Group does not hold such assets.
- Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. The Group does not hold such assets.
- Equity investments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never derecognised to profit or loss. The Group does not hold such assets.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. The Group does not have financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities (loans and borrowings, and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

In the case 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, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial Instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Nebras Power Q.P.S.C., some associates and a joint venture of the Group hold derivative financial instruments to hedge their interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Certain derivatives are designated as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in interest rates.

Cash flow hedges

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

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

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognized.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

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

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

Hedges directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform

For the purpose of evaluating whether there is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments, the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate is not altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform for the purpose of assessing whether the forecast transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss. In determining whether a previously designated forecast transaction in a discontinued cash flow hedge is still expected to occur, the Group assumes that the interest rate benchmark cash flows designated as a hedge will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial Instruments (continued)

Hedges directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform (continued)

The Group will cease to apply the specific policy for assessing the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument (i) to a hedged item or hedging instrument when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based cash flows of the respective item or instrument or (ii) when the hedging relationship is discontinued. For its highly probable assessment of the hedged item, the Group will no longer apply the specific policy when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform about the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based future cash flows of the hedged item is no longer present, or when the hedging relationship is discontinued.

g) Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans receivable, trade and other receivables, receivables from related parties, and cash at bank). The Group does not hold financial assets measured at FVOCI or debt investments and equity investments that are measured subsequently at FVTPL.

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

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

The Group considers that it is not exposed to any credit risk with respect to its receivables from governments or their controlled entities.

For the financial assets, except for the cash at bank, the Group applied the simplified approach to measuring ECLs which recognises the lifetime ECLs of these assets that reflect an increased credit risk. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

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 customer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or a dispute with the customer;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise; or
- it is probable that the borrower / customer will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of loss allowance on financial assets in the statement of financial position

Any loss allowance on 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. 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.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, management reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment in equity accounted investees and goodwill, but not inventories) 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 a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a 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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment is 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.

h) Asset retirement obligation

The provision for asset retirement obligation is recognised at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and by creating a corresponding asset is recognised in property, plant, and equipment. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset retirement obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

i) Inventories

Inventories comprise of consumables which are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the First-in First-out method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are allocated to another asset the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. A provision is made for any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and such a provision is reflected as an expense in profit or loss in the period of the write-down. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the reversal occurs.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of consolidated financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Leases

Leases – Group as a lessee:

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the Group has the right to operate the asset; or the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

The above policy is applied to contracts effective as on or entered into after 1 January 2019.

Where it is established that the Group is a lessee, a right-of-use asset (See accounting policy "Property and equipment") and a lease liability are recognized at the lease commencement date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

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

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Leases

Leases – Group as a lessee (continued)

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Leases – Group as a lessor

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

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Under an operating lease, the asset is included in the statement of financial position as property and equipment. Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. This implies the recognition of deferred income when the contractual day rates are not constant during the initial term of the lease contract.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee are classified as finance leases. They are initially recognised as "Finance lease receivables" on the statement of financial position at the present value of the minimum lease payments (the net investment in the lease) receivable from the lessee over the period of the lease. Over the lease term, each lease payment made by the lessee is allocated between the "Finance lease receivables" and "Finance lease income" in profit or loss so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance lease receivable balance outstanding. The Group does not have finance lease receivables.

m) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans which are provided to its employees, are expensed as the related service is provided. For Qatari nationals, the Group makes contributions to Qatar Retirement and Pension Authority as a percentage of the employees' salaries in accordance with the requirements of respective local laws pertaining to retirement and pensions. The Company's share of contributions to these schemes are charged to profit or loss to the year they relate.

Defined benefit plans

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees in accordance with employment contracts and applicable Labour Law of each local jurisdiction. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final basic salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period, and are payable to the employees on termination of their employment. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Provisions

A provision is recognised when:

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

The amount of a provision is the present value, of the best estimate, of the amount required to settle the obligation. Provisions are reviewed annually to reflect current best estimates of the expenditure required to settle the obligations.

o) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers for sales of goods or services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities is recognised in accordance with the following 5-step model:

1. Identify contracts with customers: A contract is an agreement which creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out criteria that must be met.
2. Identify performance obligations within the contract: A performance obligation is a promise to deliver a good or a service to a customer.
3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for delivering the promised goods or services to a customer.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations, if more than one.
5. Recognise revenue as and when the performance obligation(s) is/are satisfied.

The Group sells power, produced in power generation plants operating with gas, coal and solar energy. Customers take control of the power at the time it is delivered to them at their premises. At that point, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the power, has the primary responsibility when on selling the power and bears the risks of loss in relation of power in the network. Therefore, revenue is recognised when the power leaves the Group's plants.

Revenue from other sources

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income

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

Fee income

Fee income is recognized though the period for which the services are provided. The Group generates free income from providing technical, financial and construction management services.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Expense recognition

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

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

q) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax attributed to each of the Group entities. It is recognised in profit or loss.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the total of the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, adjusted for any corrections to the tax payable or receivable of previous years. It is calculated on the basis of the local and foreign tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the financial statements of each Group entity and their respective amounts used for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled using tax rates based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

r) Earnings per share

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

s) Assets held-for-sale / distribution

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale / distribution if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use or when the entity is committed to distributing the asset or disposal group to its owners .

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Losses on initial recognition of assets held-for-sale or held-for-distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Once classified as held-for-sale / distribution, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

t) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

– represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;

– is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or

– is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale / distribution.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

u) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

4. Financial instruments

(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.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risks, and the Group's management of capital.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from its customers. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at the reporting date is the carrying amount of its financial assets, which are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Trade receivables – net of allowance for impairment	11	**44,079,315**	17,703,316
Loans receivable from related parties	10	**60,575,498**	39,217,251
Other receivables – net of allowance for impairment	11	**46,478,140**	4,524,320
Cash at banks including term deposits	12	**3,316,542,893**	2,844,779,692
Receivables from related parties	22(c)	**5,428,589**	707,570
		3,473,104,435	2,906,932,149

Trade receivables

The Group has Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) with government companies, and non-government companies (private corporate customers) to whom the electricity is sold in the open market.

At 31 December, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by type of counterparty was as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Not credit-impaired	**Credit impaired**	Not credit-impaired	Credit impaired
Government companies	**25,282,919**	**-**	11,842,552	-
Non-government companies	**18,998,281**	**-**	5,911,522	-
Gross carrying amount	**44,281,200**	**-**	17,754,074	-
Loss allowance	**(201,885)**	**-**	(50,758)	-
Net carrying amount	**44,079,315**	**-**	17,703,316	-

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

The Group performs expected credit loss assessment at each reporting date using an allowance matrix to measure its expected credit losses. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The non-government companies have been transacting with the Group for over two years, and none of these balances are credit-impaired at the reporting date, hence, the expected credit loss on these receivables is insignificant as of the reporting date.

The Group is monitoring the economic environment in Ukraine and is taking appropriate actions to limits its exposure. The collections from government of Ukraine have increased from 15% to 80% of the invoice amounts over the last few months under the martial law, and the remaining receivable balances have been postponed to the later date. Therefore, management has assessed that the expected credit loss on these receivables is not significant as of the reporting date.

The Group doesn't require collateral in respect of its trade receivables from government and non-government companies.

At 31 December 2022, the exposure to credit risk for un-impaired trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

	2022	2021
Brazil	**15,763,513**	3,044,576
Netherlands	**3,032,884**	2,816,187
Ukraine	**25,282,918**	11,842,553
	44,079,315	17,703,316

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using an allowance matrix:

	Weighted average loss rate	**Gross carrying amount**	**Loss allowance**	**Credit-impaired**
31 December 2022				
Current (not past due)	0.0%	**16,129,151**	**-**	**-**
1-30 days past due	0.0%	**696,254**	**-**	**-**
31-60 days past due	0.0%	**703,809**	**-**	**-**
61-90 days past due	0.0%	**274,060**	**-**	**-**
More than 90 days past due	0.76%	**26,477,926**	**(201,885)**	**-**
		44,281,200	**(201,885)**	**-**

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit-impaired
31 December 2021				
Current (not past due)	0.0%	14,890,460	-	-
1-30 days past due	0.0%	-	-	-
31-60 days past due	0.0%	-	-	-
61-90 days past due	0.0%	-	-	-
More than 90 days past due	1.77%	2,863,614	(50,758)	-
		17,754,074	(50,758)	-

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

Cash at bank and term deposits

The Group held cash and bank balances of QAR 3,316,548,123 at 31 December 2022 (2021: QAR 2,844,785,983). Management considers that its cash at bank and term deposits have low credit risk based on external credit ratings of the counterparties, which are rated AA- to AA+, based on moody's ratings. Impairment on cash at bank and term deposits have been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short-term maturities of the exposures.

As at the reporting date, none of the bank balances were credit impaired. On the non-credit impaired balance, based on the expected credit loss (ECL) exercise performed by the management, the ECL was determined to be immaterial, therefore, no ECL on the cash and cash equivalents was recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Receivables from related parties, loans receivable and other receivables

Management has performed detailed analysis on receivables from related parties, including loans receivable and other receivables and believes that these balances are not exposed to any material credit risk that requires recognition of ECL.

Derivatives

The derivates are entered into with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated AA- to AA+, based on moody's ratings.

Liquidity risk

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

The Group limits its liquidity risk by investing available cash in term deposits redeemable at any time at no cost and ensuring that bank facilities are promptly available when required.

The table below summarizes the contractual discounted maturities of the Group's financial liabilities at the reporting date.

31 December 2022		Contractual cash flows				
	Note	Carrying amount	Total	1-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Loans and borrowings (1)	19	3,662,859,033	3,662,859,033	1,385,189,202	1,568,518,077	709,151,754
Payables to related parties	22(d)	26,623,053	26,623,053	26,623,053	-	-
Lease liabilities	6(b)	26,551,807	26,551,807	3,234,337	12,224,819	11,092,651
Trade and other payables (excluding provisions)	21	238,230,728	238,230,728	238,230,728	-	-
		3,954,264,621	3,954,264,621	1,653,277,320	1,580,742,896	720,244,405

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

31 December 2021		Contractual cash flows				
	Note	Carrying amount	Total	1-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Loans and borrowings (1)	19	2,682,761,160	(2,682,761,160)	(222,926,930)	(1,883,062,269)	(576,771,961)
Payables to related parties	22(d)	24,865,837	(24,865,837)	(24,865,837)	-	-
Lease liabilities	6(b)	26,615,553	(26,615,553)	(3,407,414)	(23,208,139)	-
Trade and other payables (excluding provisions)	21	191,557,120	(191,557,120)	(191,557,120)	-	-
Derivative liabilities	16(b)	28,433,531	(28,433,531)	-	(28,433,531)	-
		2,954,233,201	(2,954,233,201)	(442,757,301)	(1,934,703,939)	(576,771,961)

(1) The Group has secured project finance loans that contain covenants. A future breach of covenants may require the Group to repay the loan earlier than indicated in the above table. The Group has developed a strong debt compliance framework to actively control and mange this risk.

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 optimizing the return.

The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is mismatch between the currencies in which revenue, related costs and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of the Group entities. The functional currencies of the Group entities are primarily those that are mentioned in Note 2(c). The Group does not use forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk. Generally, borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Group – primarily the USD. This provides an economic hedge without derivatives being entered into and therefore hedge accounting is not applied.

The Group uses derivatives to hedge its interest rate risk. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Risk Management Committee. Generally, the Group seeks to apply hedge accounting to manage volatility in profit or loss.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to transactional foreign currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases, receivables, payables and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of the Group companies. The functional currencies of Group companies are disclosed in Note 2(c).

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Group's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Group are as follows:

	Foreign currency	Functional currency	In Qatari Riyals 2022	2021
Bank balances	EUR	USD	**12,231,669**	5,235,239
Loans and borrowings	EUR	Hryvnia	**(83,287,265)**	(106,033,546)
Statement of financial position exposure- net			**(71,055,596)**	(100,798,307)

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the current year:

	Average rate 2022	Average rate 2021	Year-end spot rate 2022	Year-end spot rate 2021
EUR – USD	**1.05**	1.16	**1.07**	1.15
EUR - Hryvnia	**34.77**	33.37	**39.24**	32.13

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the currencies against the others at the year-end would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected profits or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	2022		2021	
	strengthening	**weakening**	strengthening	weakening
EUR - USD (10% movement)	**1,223,167**	**(1,223,167)**	523,524	(523,524)
EUR – Hryvnia (10% movement)	**(8,328,727)**	**8,328,727**	(10,603,355)	10,603,355
	(7,105,560)	**7,105,560**	(10,079,831)	10,079,831

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises mainly from interest bearing bank loans and borrowings issued at variable rates, which expose it cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group has entered into a floating to fixed interest rate swap ("IRS") for the 50% of the notional amount of its syndicated long-term revolving credit facility ("RCF") to mitigate its exposure to interest rate risk. Under the IRS terms, the Group pays fixed rate to the hedge counterparties and receive floating rate Libor from the hedge counterparties for settlement of its floating rate interest liability under the RCF. IRS has been executed with three highly rated financial institutions as hedge counterparties in order to segregate the counterparty risk. The Group's approach is to opportunistically hedge its interest rate risks to (i) manage the impact of these risks on the cash flows and profit and loss of the Company and (ii) ensure compliance with the Company's financial covenants whilst optimizing finance costs.

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks

Overview

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Group has exposures to IBORs on its financial instruments that will be replaced or reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives. The Group's main IBOR exposure at 31 December 2022 was indexed to US dollar LIBOR. The alternative reference rate for US dollar LIBOR is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). Amendments to financial instruments with contractual terms indexed to US dollar LIBOR was planned to be discontinued by the end of 2021, in November 2020 the ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA), the FCA-regulated and authorized administrator of LIBOR, announced that it had started to consult on its intention to cease the publication of certain USD LIBORs after June 2023. As at 31 December 2022, it is still unclear when the announcement that will set a date for the termination of the publication of US dollar LIBOR will take place. The Group is assessing the impact and next steps to ensure a smooth transition from LIBOR to the new benchmark rates. Management monitors and manages the Group's transition to alternative rates and evaluates the extent to which contracts reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts will need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counter parties.

Total amounts of unreformed contracts, including those with an appropriate fallback clause

The Group monitors the progress of transition from IBORs to new benchmark rates by reviewing the total amounts of contracts that have yet to transition to an alternative benchmark rate and the amounts of such contracts that include an appropriate fallback clause. The Group considers that a contract is not yet transitioned to an alternative benchmark rate when interest under the contract is indexed to a benchmark rate that is still subject to IBOR reform, even if it includes a fallback clause that deals with the cessation of the existing IBOR (referred to as an 'unreformed contract').

The following table shows the total amounts of unreformed contracts and those with appropriate fallback language at 1 January 2022 and at 31 December 2022. The amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are shown at their carrying amounts and derivatives are shown at their market value. At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments were:

31 December 2022	**USD LIBOR**	
	Total amount of unreformed contracts	**Amount with appropriate fallback clause**
Financial liabilities		
Bank loans (carrying amount)	**1,887,581,520**	-
Derivatives (assets)		
Interest rate swaps (market value)	**24,652,903**	-

31 December 2021	USD LIBOR	
	Total amount of unreformed contracts	Amount with appropriate fallback clause
Financial liabilities		
Bank loans (carrying amount)	1,885,012,747	-
Derivatives (liabilities)		
Interest rate swaps (market value)	28,433,531	-

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Hedging relationships impacted by IBOR reform may experience ineffectiveness attributable to market participants' expectations of when the shift from the existing IBOR benchmark rate to an alternative benchmark interest rate will occur. This transition may occur at different times for the hedged item and hedging instrument, which may lead to hedge ineffectiveness. The Group has measured its hedging instruments indexed to LIBOR using available quoted markets rates for LIBOR-based instruments of the same tenor and similar maturity and has measured the cumulative change in the present value of hedged cash flows attributable to changes in USD LIBOR on a similar basis.

Sensitivity

The following table shows the sensitivity of the consolidated income statement to possible changes in interest rate by 25 basis points, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the consolidated income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates for one year, on the floating rate borrowing held at 31 December.

The effect of increase in interest rates is expected to be as shown below:

	Changes in basis points	*Effect on OCI*	*Effect on profit*
2022			
Floating rate instruments	**+25 bps**	**1,579,410**	**(9,157,148)**
2021			
Floating rate instruments	+25 bps	4,293,329	(6,706,903)

b) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong capital base and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to sustain future development of the business. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of economic conditions. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is calculated as net debt divided by total equity and net debt. The debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current loans as shown on the consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

Total equity is the equity attributable to owners of the Company.

	2022	2021
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**3,662,859,033**	2,682,761,160
Cash and bank balances	**(3,316,548,123)**	(2,844,785,983)
Net debt	**346,310,910**	(162,024,823)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**5,394,767,499**	5,327,538,996
Total net debt and equity	**5,741,078,409**	5,165,514,173
Gearing ratio	**6%**	(3%)

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Fair value measurement

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at a measurement date. The Group's non-financial assets (property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investments in equity-investees and goodwill, but not inventories) are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The Group's financial assets (loans receivable from related parties, receivables from related parties, trade and other receivables and cash at bank) and financial liabilities (bank loans and borrowings, payables to related parties, financial liabilities and other payables) are measured at amortized cost and not at fair value. Management believes that the carrying values of its financial assets and financial liabilities as at the reporting date are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

As at 31 December 2022, the Group held the following classes of financial instruments measured at fair value:

	Fair value as at 31 December 2022			
Financial assets/financial liabilities	**Classification**	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	**Fair value hierarchy**
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	**44,079,315**		
Loans receivable from related parties	Amortised cost	**60,575,498**		
Receivables from related parties	Amortised cost	**5,428,589**		
Other receivables	Amortised cost	**46,478,140**		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	FVOCI	**7,375,941**	**7,375,941**	**Level 3**
Cash and bank balances	Amortised cost	**3,316,548,123**		
Disposal group held-for-distribution	Fair value less costs to sell	**128,478,391**	**128,478,391**	**Level 3**
Liabilities held-for-distribution	Other financial liabilities	**(106,594,343)**	**(106,594,343)**	**Level 3**
Loans and borrowings	Other financial liabilities	**(3,662,859,033)**	**(3,662,859,033)**	**Level 2**
Trade and other payables (excluding provisions)	Other financial liabilities	**(238,230,728)**		
Lease liabilities	Other financial liabilities	**(26,551,807)**		
Derivative financial instruments	FVTPL	**(24,652,903)**	**(24,652,903)**	**Level 2**

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Fair value measurement (continued)

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Classification	Fair value as at 31 December 2021 Carrying value	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	17,703,315		
Loans receivable from related parties	Amortised cost	39,217,251		
Receivables from related parties	Amortised cost	707,570		
Other receivables	Amortised cost	4,524,320		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	FVOCI	7,346,194	7,346,194	Level 3
Cash and bank balances	Amortised cost	2,844,785,983		
Assets held-for-sale	Fair value less costs to sell	508,996,766	508,996,766	Level 3
Disposal group held-for-distribution	Fair value less costs to sell	215,994,674	215,994,674	Level 3
Liabilities held for distribution	Other financial liabilities	(157,647,383)	(157,647,383)	Level 3
Loans and borrowings	Other financial liabilities	(2,682,761,160)		
Trade and other payables (excluding provisions)	Other financial liabilities	(191,557,120)		
Lease liabilities	Other financial liabilities	(26,615,553)		
Derivative financial instruments	FVTPL	(28,433,531)	(28,433,531)	Level 2

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values in the consolidated statement of financial position, as these assets and liabilities are either of short-term maturities or are re-priced frequently based on market movement in interest rates.

(d) Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The Group does not have any financial assets or financial liabilities that are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements or any similar agreements.

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Solar photovoltaic assets	Total
Costs:	528,294	425,510	3,143,911	125,049	1,204,060	3,974,487	645,281,871	654,683,182
At 1 January 2022	-	77,241	527,109	28,000	-	815,211	191,790,889	193,238,450
Additions	-	-	-	-	(207,000)	-	(8,015,483)	(8,222,483)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	809,907,934	809,907,934
Transfer from construction-in-progress (Note 7)	(127,440)	(12,126)	17,241	-	-	-	(44,959,490)	(45,081,815)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	400,854	490,625	3,688,261	153,049	997,060	4,789,698	1,594,005,721	1,604,525,268
At 31 December 2022								
Accumulated depreciation:	-	358,437	2,497,652	120,055	559,951	3,691,445	55,764,140	62,991,680
At 1 January 2022	-	28,037	372,929	5,771	188,520	271,214	54,927,768	55,794,239
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	(207,000)	-	-	(207,000)
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,284,361	36,284,361
Impairment (1)	-	(13,027)	(68,047)	-	-	-	(9,405,094)	(9,486,168)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	-	373,447	2,802,534	125,826	541,471	3,962,659	137,571,175	145,377,112
At 31 December 2022								
Carrying amounts At 31 December 2022	400,854	117,178	885,727	27,223	455,589	827,039	1,456,434,546	1,459,148,156

(1) Impairment

During the year, management performed impairment testing of Ukraine CGUs owing to the war situation and economic uncertainty which resulted in recognising an impairment loss of QR 112.99 million allocated to goodwill (QR 76.71 million (refer note 8)) and solar photovoltaic assets (QR 36.28 million). Please refer note 8 for further details.

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Solar photovoltaic assets	Total
Costs:	-	1,574,153	5,062,682	125,049	1,607,349	3,754,487	117,831,681	129,955,401
At 1 January 2021	-	28,671	186,565	-	-	220,000	789,701	1,224,937
Additions	-	(4,650)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,650)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,055,587	315,055,587
Transfer from construction- in-progress (Note 7)	-	(1,082,000)	(1,962,607)	-	(376,818)	-	-	(3,421,425)
Transfer to disposal group held for distribution	528,294	-	-	-	-	-	229,108,182	229,636,476
Acquired through business combinations	-	(90,664)	(142,729)	-	(26,471)	-	(17,503,280)	(17,763,144)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	528,294	425,510	3,143,911	125,049	1,204,060	3,974,487	645,281,871	654,683,182
At 31 December 2021								
Accumulated depreciation:	-	1,420,534	3,914,056	99,913	769,104	3,083,375	21,612,483	30,899,465
At 1 January 2021	-	86,274	587,914	20,142	188,520	618,885	16,862,336	18,364,071
Depreciation	-	(4,070)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,070)
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,090,898	19,090,898
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	(1,073,853)	(1,936,891)	-	(372,709)	-	-	(3,383,453)
Transfer to disposal group held for distribution	-	(70,448)	(67,427)	-	(24,964)	(10,815)	(1,801,577)	(1,975,231)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	-	358,437	2,497,652	120,055	559,951	3,691,445	55,764,140	62,991,680
At 31 December 2021								
Carrying amounts At 31 December 2021	528,294	67,073	646,259	4,994	644,109	283,042	589,517,731	591,691,502

6. Leases

The Group has sub-leased the office premises for a period of 60 months, with an option to renew the lease after that date by mutual agreement. Management has not considered any extension option for any of its leases. The Group is restricted from entering into any further sub-lease arrangements without the written consent of the lessor.

(a) Right-of-use assets

	2022	2021
Cost		
At 1 January	**43,439,137**	45,219,561
Additions	**16,079,945**	-
Termination	**(30,160,994)**	-
Effects of movements in exchange rates	**1,504,239**	(1,780,424)
At 31 December	**30,862,327**	43,439,137
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January	**16,787,350**	11,915,316
Depreciation (Note 24)	**3,732,726**	5,570,715
Disposals	**(15,742,233)**	-
Effects of movements in exchange rates	**54,568**	(698,681)
At 31 December	**4,832,411**	16,787,350
Carrying amounts		
At 31 December	**26,029,916**	26,651,787

(b) Lease liabilities

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**26,615,553**	35,984,507
Additions	**16,079,945**	-
Termination	**(14,821,806)**	-
Interest expense (Note 26)	**2,882,230**	294,415
Repayment of lease payments	**(4,204,115)**	(9,663,369)
At 31 December	**26,551,807**	26,615,553

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

	2022	2021
Non-current	**23,317,470**	23,208,139
Current	**3,234,337**	3,407,414
	26,551,807	26,615,553

7. Construction in progress

	2022	2021
Cost		
At 1 January	**804,350,717**	481,338,138
Cost incurred on construction	**9,906,665**	628,280,552
Acquired through business combinations	**-**	30,507
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	**(809,907,934)**	(315,055,587)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**42,190,473**	9,757,107
At 31 December	**46,539,921**	804,350,717

8. Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition. Goodwill has been allocated to the cash-generating unit that benefits from the business combination as follows.

	2022	2021
Cost		
At 1 January	**220,363,704**	148,031,209
Arising from business combination – net	-	76,712,891
Effects of movement in foreign exchange rates*	**4,055,600**	(4,380,396)
At 31 December	**224,419,304**	220,363,704
Impairment		
At 1 January	-	-
Impairment loss recognised during the year	**76,712,891**	-
At 31 December	**76,712,891**	-
Net carrying amount	**147,706,413**	220,363,704

	2022	2021
Cash generating units		
Nebras do Brazil Investments 1 Ltda.*	**63,656,372**	60,453,434
Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V.*	**84,050,041**	83,197,379
Ukrainian solar assets	-	76,712,891
	147,706,413	220,363,704

* The goodwill carrying values in Nebras Brazil and Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V. have increased due to currency appreciation.

Management has identified above three cash generating units based on geographical assessment which is consistent with how management monitors the operations and makes decisions about continuing use or disposing of assets and /or operations. The geographies are Europe (Netherlands and Ukraine) and Latin America (Brazil).

Key Assumptions used in value in use calculations

The recoverable amount of cash generating unit has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering remaining tenure of the power purchase agreements.

The principal assumptions used in the projections relate to Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC). The assumptions are constructed based upon historic experience and management's best estimate of future trends and performance and take into account anticipated efficiency improvements over the forecasted period.

Discount rates

Discount rates reflect management's estimate of the risks specific to each unit. Discount rates are based on a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for each CGUs.

	Discount rates used in 2022	Discount rates used in 2021
Cash generating units		
Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V.	**5.29%**	1.99%
Nebras do Brazil Investments 1 Ltda.	**9.6%-10.3%**	9.53%-10.07%
Ukraine solar assets	**29.2%-30.2%**	-

8. Goodwill (continued)

Key Assumptions used in value in use calculations (continued)

Growth rate estimates

Future expected cash flows used in the calculation of the value in use were mainly derived from the existing power purchase agreements. These include fixed and variable capacity charges, specific yields, peak % and the proposed tariffs, which are all governed by the respective power purchase agreements.

Impairment testing of goodwill allocated to Ukraine CGUs

The Group has investment in solar power plants located in Ukraine, through its wholly owned subsidiary Nebras Power Investment Management B.V. (NPIM). Nebras currently operates five solar power plants located in the central and southern parts of the country, through its five subsidiaries with a total capacity of 70.5 MWAC.

All the solar power plants owned and operated by Nebras are currently operational, however, power demand is down, and production is being curtailed by the grid operator on an ad hoc basis. On 28 March 2022 the Ministry of Energy of Ukraine issued an order to reduce the amounts paid to the renewable power producers to 15% of the agreed tariff to cover for operating expenses for the duration of the martial law. On 29 June 2022 the Ministry of Energy issued a new order which increased the payment level from a minimum of 15% to a maximum of 18% after 2 July 2022. The payments have increased over the period and currently the Group is able to recover up to 80% of the invoices. The Group intends to keep the plants in operation as long as it is possible.

Considering the current situation and economic uncertainty, the Group management tested the CGUs during June 2022 and fully impaired goodwill recognised on acquisition of Ukraine subsidiaries amounting to QAR 76.71 million and also impaired its investment in solar power plants (property, plant and equipment) to the extent of QR 36.28 million. Accordingly, the group recognized a total impairment of QR 112.99 million over its investments in Ukraine solar assets.

At 31 December 2022, management reassessed the CGU valuation and no further impairment was recognised as the recoverable value of CGUs were determined to be higher than the revised carrying values. The Group will continue to monitor its investment in Ukraine and will also explore alternative options to counter any further losses.

Sensitivity analysis

The results of the sensitivity tests show that no reasonably possible change in key assumptions brought the recoverable value of these CGUs below their net carrying amounts.

Impairment testing for Brazil and Zen CGUs

Management has performed impairment testing exercise for these cash generating units and determined the recoverable value to be higher than the carrying value. Therefore, no impairment was required to be recorded as at 31 December 2022 (2021: No impairment).

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2022, the results of the sensitivity tests also show that no reasonably possible change in key assumptions brought the recoverable value of these CGUs below their net carrying amounts.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

In Qatari Riyals

9. Equity-accounted investees

	At 1 January 2022	Additions / (capital reduction)	Share of results	Dividends received/ declared	Share in cash flow hedges	Exchange Difference	At 31 December 2022
Associates:							
Phoenix Power Company SAOG (1)	**190,250,022**	**-**	**19,195,371**	**(5,655,623)**	**21,204,516**	**-**	**224,994,286**
Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company L.L.C. (1)	**2,196,151**	**-**	**1,751,099**	**(2,701,592)**	**-**	**-**	**1,245,658**
AES Oasis Ltd (2)	**148,835,876**	**-**	**12,611,447**	**-**	**1,245,437**	**-**	**162,692,760**
AES Baltic Holding B.V. (3)	**104,686,792**	**-**	**21,574,038**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**126,260,830**
PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd (4)	**1,744,114,081**	**-**	**171,129,544**	**(170,622,275)**	**(64,743)**	**-**	**1,744,556,607**
IPM Asia Pte Ltd (5)	**175,955,756**	**-**	**10,943,953**	**-**	**2,324,619**	**-**	**189,224,328**
Minejesa Capital B.V. (6)	**35,046,229**	**-**	**12,483,442**	**(17,827,509)**	**3,856,449**	**-**	**33,558,611**
AES Jordan Solar B.V. (7)	**10,994,177**	**-**	**3,739,167**	**-**	**1,269,471**	**-**	**16,002,815**
Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty ltd (9)	**599,659,326**	**(84,977,431)**	**9,664,791**	**-**	**(98,151,155)**	**(36,728,419)**	**389,467,112**
Moorabool Wind Farm (North) (17)	**-**	**448,122,476**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**448,122,476**
Moorabool Wind Farm (South) (17)	**-**	**485,207,977**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**485,207,977**
Joint ventures:							
Shams Maan Solar UK Ltd (8)	**32,723,099**	**-**	**5,328,381**	**(8,411,829)**	**12,713,816**	**-**	**42,353,467**
Nebras IPC Power Developments Ltd (11)	**1,820,750**	**(910,375)**	**(199,047)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**711,328**
Zonnepark Mosselbanken Tem. (10)	**30,080,904**	**250,229**	**8,682,601**	**(8,154,323)**	**-**	**-**	**30,859,411**
Zonnepark Duistereweg B.V. (12)	**7,066,505**	**1,287,189**	**(135,291)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,218,403**
NEC (Energia) (13)	**99,766,285**	**21,734,833**	**14,750,265**	**-**	**123,492**	**4,796,821**	**141,171,696**
NEC (Desinvolvimentod) (14)	**23,721,419**	**4,079,534**	**1,989,569**	**(1,764,293)**	**(116,692)**	**981,684**	**28,891,221**
Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited (15)	**-**	**158,537,915**	**(464,198)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**158,073,717**
NEKS Energy B.V. (16)	**-**	**7,073,094**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,073,094**
	3,206,917,372	**1,040,405,441**	**293,045,132**	**(215,137,444)**	**(55,594,790)**	**(30,949,914)**	**4,238,685,797**

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In Qatari Riyals

9. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

	At 1 January 2021	Additions	Share of results	Dividends received/ declared	Share in cash flow hedges	At 31 December 2021
Associates:						
Phoenix Power Company SAOG (1)	167,488,903	-	16,092,983	(5,314,922)	11,983,058	190,250,022
Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company L.L.C. (1)	1,359,336	-	3,372,355	(2,535,540)	-	2,196,151
AES Oasis Ltd (2)	145,320,826	-	9,167,416	(7,182,229)	1,529,863	148,835,876
AES Baltic Holding B.V. (3)	100,984,790	-	22,524,081	(18,822,079)	-	104,686,792
PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd (4)	1,753,483,311	-	162,925,936	(172,317,986)	22,820	1,744,114,081
IPM Asia Pte Ltd (5)	173,079,269	-	2,724,723	-	151,764	175,955,756
Minejesa Capital B.V. (6)	32,865,701	-	12,580,246	(14,201,850)	3,802,132	35,046,229
AES Jordan Solar B.V. (7)	8,280,601	-	2,374,861	-	338,715	10,994,177
Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty ltd (9)	534,316,772	35,049,591	182,580	-	30,110,383	599,659,326
Joint ventures:						
Shams Maan Solar UK Ltd (8)	30,942,315	-	6,160,278	(10,847,873)	6,468,379	32,723,099
Nebras IPC Power Developments Ltd (11)	1,820,750	-	-	-	-	1,820,750
Zonnepark Mosselbanken Tem. (10)	30,080,904	-	-	-	-	30,080,904
Zonnepark Duistereweg B.V. (12)	-	7,066,505	-	-	-	7,066,505
NEC (Energia) (13)	-	100,505,966	(739,681)	-	-	99,766,285
NEC (Desinvolvimentod) (14)	-	18,024,668	5,696,751	-	-	23,721,419
	2,980,023,478	160,646,730	243,062,529	(231,222,479)	54,407,114	3,206,917,372

9. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

(1) Phoenix Power Company SAOG and Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company L.L.C.

On 18 June 2015, the Group purchased a 0.088% shareholding in Phoenix Power Company SAOG ("PPC") at its Initial Public Offer. PPC is incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman and owns and operates a gas fired power generation facility with a capacity of 2,000 MWAC.

On 30 December 2015, the Group entered into an agreement with Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.S.C ("QEWC") to purchase an additional 9.75% shareholding in PPC and to purchase 15% of the share capital of Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company L.L.C.("POM"). POM is incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman and its primary activity is to provide repair and maintenance services to PPC's power plant.

The Group exercises significant influence over the financial and operating policy decisions of PPC and POM through its representation in the Board of Directors. In particular, the Group appoints the Chairman on the Board of Directors of PPC.

(2) AES Oasis Ltd

On 1 December 2015, the Group purchased from QEWC a 38.89% shareholding in AES Oasis Ltd, incorporated in the Cayman Islands. AES Oasis Ltd holds effectively a 60% shareholding in AES Jordan PSC, which owns and operates a 370 MWAC combined cycle gas fired power plant in the Kingdom of Jordan.

(3) AES Baltic Holding BV

On 18 February 2016, the Group purchased from QEWC a 40% shareholding in AES Baltic Holding BV, incorporated in the Netherlands. AES Baltic Holding BV effectively holds a 60% shareholding in AES Levant Holdings B.V. Jordan PSC, which owns and operates a 241 MWAC gas power plant in the Kingdom of Jordan.

(4) PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd

On 22 December 2016, the Group acquired a 35.514% shareholding in PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd, incorporated in Indonesia, which owns and operates a 2,045 MWAC coal-fired power plant.

During 2020, pursuant to the Board of Directors' approval, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") to sell 9.513% stake in PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd. The Group has recorded the portion of investment in associates subject to disposal, as non-current assets held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5, and remaining portion of such investments as investment in associates in accordance with IAS 28. The non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and has recorded the resulting impairment in its consolidated statement of profit or loss.

During March 2022, the sale was completed and settled at a consideration of QR 489.5 million which resulted in a loss of QR 11.3 million. This loss has been recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(5) IPM Asia Pte Ltd

On 22 December 2016, the Group acquired a 35% shareholding in IPM Asia Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore. IPM Asia Pte Ltd owns 84.1% of PT IPM Operation and Maintenance Indonesia, incorporated in Indonesia, which provides operation and maintenance services to PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd. In addition, IPM Asia Pte Ltd owns 100% of the share capital of IPM O&M Services Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore, which provides technical services to PT IPM Operation and Maintenance.

(6) Minejesa Capital BV

On 2 August 2017, Nebras Power Investment Management B.V. entered into a shareholders' agreement with PT Batu Hitam Perkasa, Paiton Power Financing BV and Tokyo Electric Power Company International Paiton II BV for provision of governance and management services to Minejesa Capital BV, incorporated in the Netherlands on 29 June 2017 with the objective to provide financial services. As per the shareholders' agreement, the Group has a 35.51% shareholding in Minejesa Capital BV.

9. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

(6) Minejesa Capital BV (continued)

During 2020, pursuant to the Board of Directors' approval, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") to sell 9.513% stake in Minejesa Capital B.V. The Group has recorded the portion of investment in associates subject to disposal, as non-current assets held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5, and remaining portion of such investments as investment in associates in accordance with IAS 28. The non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and has recorded the resulting impairment in its consolidated statement of profit or loss. The sale has been executed in March 2022.

(7) AES Jordan Solar BV

On 31 October 2017, Nebras Power Netherlands B.V. entered into a shareholders' agreement with AES Horizons Holdings BV for provision of governance and management services to AES Jordan Solar BV, incorporated in Jordan with the objective to provide engineering, procurement, construction, ownership, operation, maintenance, management, leasing and financing to AM Solar BV, a company registered in Jordan. As per the shareholders' agreement, the Group has a 40% shareholding in AES Jordan Solar BV. During the year the Group has reclassified a balance of QR 20.03 million as loan receivable.

(8) Shams Maan Solar UK Limited

On 26 June 2015, the Group acquired a 35% shareholding in Shams Maan Solar UK Ltd, a joint venture company registered in England and Wales engaged in the financing, building, ownership and operation of a 52.5 MWAC solar power plant in Ma'an city in the Kingdom of Jordan.

(9) Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty ltd

On 22 November 2019 the Group entered into a shareholders' agreement with Goldwind International Holding Limited and acquired 49% of shares in Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty ltd to develop and operate renewable energy projects in Australia. The Group holds significant influence in the associate company based on its voting rights and representation in the board committees.

(10) Zonnepark Mosselbanken Temeuzen B.V.

On the 25 September 2020 the Group acquired 40% shareholding in Zonnepark Mosselbanken Temeuzen B.V, a joint venture company registered in Netherlands engaged in the development of renewable energy projects.

(11) Nebras IPC Power Developments Ltd

On the 7 October 2019, the Group formed a joint venture, in which it owns 50%, with The Independent Power Corporation Plc. The joint venture was formed to develop, finance and construct one or more power projects in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, or any other country.

(12) Zonnepark Duistereweg B.V.

On 27th January 2021 the Group entered into a joint venture agreement with Gutami Solar development and acquired 40% of shares in Zon Duistereweg BV to construct and commission solar photovoltaic plant of target capacity of 10.0 MWAC in Netherlands.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

9. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

(13) NEC Energia e Participacaoes S.A.

On 6 September 2021 the Group entered into a shareholders' agreement with Companhia Energética Integrada (CEI) and acquired 50% of shares in NEC Energia e Participações S.A., a joint venture company registered in Brazil. The partnership will promote management, and operation of hydroelectric and solar energy projects in Brazil.

(14) NEC Desinvolvimentod e Projectos em Energia e Participaoes S.A.

On the 6 September 2021 the Group acquired 50% shareholding in NEC Desenvolvimento de Projetos em Energia e Participações S.A., a joint venture company registered in Brazil engaged in the development of renewable energy projects.

(15) Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited

On 15 February 2022, the Group acquired 18% shareholding in Unique Meghnaghat power Limited, a joint venture company registered in Bangladesh engaged in developing, owning and operating a 584 MWAC Gas / R-LNG based Power Plant at Meghnaghat, in the district of Narayanganj, Bangladesh.

(16) NEKS Energy B.V.

On 21 June 2022, the Group acquired 33.33% shareholding in NEKS Energy B.V., a joint venture company registered in Netherlands (the holding company) for developing, owning and operating, a green-field power generation plant of 1,200 - 1,600 MWAC of power generation capacity located at Syrdarya in Uzbekistan.

(17) Moorabool Wind farms (North and South)

On 13 December 2022, the Group acquired 49% shareholding in Moorabool Wind Farm (Holding) Pty Ltd (Moorabool North) and Moorabool South Wind Farm (Holding) Pty Ltd (Moorabool South), associate companies registered in Australia who are involved in production of renewable energy (consists of 104 wind turbines).

In Qatari Riyals

9. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

The table below represents the summarised financial information of investments in associates held by the Group.

At 31 December 2022	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Equity	% interest	Revenue/ other income	Profit / (loss) for the year	TCI	Group's share of profit / (loss)	Group's share of TCI
Joint ventures:											
Shams Maan	411,478,909	42,591,221	306,094,895	43,950,718	104,024,517	35%	81,906,028	15,223,945	51,549,134	5,328,381	18,042,197
Nebras IPC	3,640,000	1,093	2,104,079	114,945	1,422,069	50%	322	(398,094)	(398,094)	(199,047)	(199,047)
NEC Energia	214,666,772	35,918,700	30,993,417	20,129,326	199,462,729	50%	95,270,378	29,500,530	29,747,514	14,750,265	14,873,757
NEC Dsnvlmnt	14,594,261	32,193,863	2,711,702	11,697,943	32,378,479	50%	5,307,349	3,979,138	3,745,754	1,989,569	1,872,877
UMPL	864,626,465	26,655,656	652,053,771	7,208,106	232,020,244	18%	1,064,311	(2,578,878)	(2,578,878)	(464,198)	(464,198)
NEKS Energy	-	-	-	-	-	33.33%	-	-	-	-	
Associate:											
AES Oasis	606,859,092	243,086,444	169,323,241	254,384,927	426,237,368	38.89%	123,196,615	32,428,509	35,630,969	12,611,447	13,856,884
AES Baltic	777,315,962	376,718,861	524,306,830	77,955,736	551,772,257	40%	160,952,526	53,935,095	53,935,095	21,574,038	21,574,038
Phoenix Power	4,755,954,840	580,721,960	2,454,142,600	599,810,120	2,282,724,080	9.84%	1,166,940,320	195,074,908	410,567,957	19,195,371	40,399,887
Phoenix O&M	-	32,599,840	1,445,080	9,529,520	21,625,240	15%	55,775,720	11,673,993	11,673,993	1,751,099	1,751,099
Minejesa	7,618,778,440	518,852,880	7,611,229,080	409,106,880	117,295,360	26%	512,522,920	48,013,238	62,845,735	12,483,442	16,339,891
AES Jordan	154,217,027	51,715,682	49,831,090	118,608,006	37,493,613	40%	29,474,558	9,347,918	12,521,595	3,739,167	5,008,638
PT Paiton	12,776,282,023	2,051,263,302	8,904,459,190	753,529,924	5,169,556,211	26%	3,024,460,135	658,190,554	657,941,542	171,129,544	171,064,801
IPM Asia	8,761,772	324,240	-	39,553	9,046,459	35%	6,466,041	31,268,437	37,910,206	10,943,953	13,268,572
Stockyard Hill	3,063,177,666	149,181,816	394,122,154	86,751,916	2,731,485,412	49%	439,550,147	19,724,063	(180,584,416)	9,664,791	(88,486,364)
Zonnepark MT	131,258,735	8,468,627	132,682,017	2,532,836	4,512,509	40%	35,322,113	21,706,503	21,706,503	8,682,601	8,682,601
Zon Duisterwg	1,805,402	166,444	1,672,480	86,209	213,157	40%	60,636	(338,228)	(338,228)	(135,291)	(135291)
Moorabool North	868,271,096	4,637,134	54,076,639	489,260,729	329,570,862	49%	-	-	-	-	-
Moorabool South	924,707,638	5,739,567	42,860,413	546,226,088	341,360,704	49%	-	-	-	-	-

9. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

At 31 December 2021	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Equity	% interest	Revenue/ other income	Profit / (loss) for the year	TCI	Group's share of profit / (loss)	Group's share of TCI
Joint ventures:											
Shams Maan	452,829,285	46,269,630	366,938,505	37,135,260	95,025,150	35%	87,873,660	17,600,794	36,081,877	6,160,278	12,628,657
Nebras IPC	3,641,500	4,673	1,825,594	304,452	1,516,127	50%	-	-	-	-	-
NEC Energia	188,830,730	32,206,997	29,607,560	18,368,882	173,061,285	50%	99,795,586	(1,479,362)	37,304,713	(739,681)	(739,681)
NEC Dsnvlmnt	7,799,071	39,376,833	-	19,842,558	27,333,345	50%	50,542,629	11,393,502	40,654,896	5,696,751	5,696,751
Associate:											
AES Oasis	202,449,456	647,278,313	72,522,960	407,973,807	369,231,002	38.89%	58,635,331	31,758,548	36,312,244	9,167,416	10,697,279
AES Baltic	288,886,229	829,701,857	74,425,279	583,321,452	460,841,355	40%	45,970,740	86,130,713	86,130,713	22,524,081	22,524,081
Phoenix Power	973,234,573	4,910,220,449	1,064,792,808	2,879,865,709	1,938,796,505	9.84%	1,159,238,752	202,518,381	267,136,799	16,092,983	28,076,041
Phoenix O&M	30,898,128	-	8,455,563	1,609,543	20,833,022	15%	70,819,892	13,542,739	13,542,739	3,372,355	3,372,355
Minejesa	683,385,739	8,013,916,119	556,861,822	8,005,652,034	134,788,002	26%	520,735	48,144,272	59,050,565	12,580,246	16,382,378
AES Jordan	37,996,365	161,883,807	134,816,316	46,241,886	18,821,970	40%	20,184,219	8,313,778	9,926,069	2,374,861	2,713,576
PT Paiton	2,215,674,615	13,178,373,483	844,048,557	9,405,453,673	5,144,545,868	26%	3,208,302,466	626,614,116	626,614,116	162,925,936	162,948,756
IPM Asia	5,941,212	-	77,018	-	5,864,194	35%		124,627	124,627	2,724,723	2,876,487
Stockyard Hill	99,199,748	2,776,197,261	153,912,374	1,815,146,995	906,337,640	49%	(463)	(5,622)	110,290,741	182,580	30,292,963
Zon Duisterwg	1,468,425	197,491	36,621	1,025,706	603,589	40%	-	-	-	-	-

10. Other non-current assets

	2022	2021
Project development costs (1)		
Debt service reserve (2)	**11,037,885**	13,416,162
Loans receivable from related parties (3) (note 22(b))	**27,285,814**	23,729,566
Other non-current assets	**60,575,498**	39,217,251
	1,634,017	3,191,784
	100,533,214	79,554,763

(1) This consists of incidental costs incurred for a potential future acquisition of an interest in an equity-investee and includes financial and technical due diligences, feasibility and market studies and financial and legal advisory expenses.

(2) This represents the balance the Group must hold on to the reserve bank accounts, as a requirement from the lenders.

(3) The amount represents loans given by the Group to AES Jordan Solar amounting to QR 53,061,030 (2021: QR 39,217,251) and NEC Energia amounting to QR 7,514,469 (2021: nil).

11. Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
Trade receivables	**44,281,200**	17,754,074
Prepayments	**6,519,735**	3,154,486
Advances made to suppliers	**2,287,770**	93,804,603
Other receivables	**46,943,467**	5,870,200
	100,032,172	120,583,363
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables	**(667,212)**	(1,396,638)
	99,364,960	119,186,725

Movement of allowance for impairment of receivables was as below:

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**1,396,638**	32,584,938
Reversal during the year	**(729,426)**	(380,909)
Arising out of business combinations	**-**	242,517
Transferred to assets held-for-distribution	**-**	(31,049,908)
At 31 December	**667,212**	1,396,638

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
Cash in hand	**5,230**	6,291
Cash at bank - current accounts (1)	**431,470,747**	189,762,931
Term deposits (2)	**2,885,072,146**	2,655,016,761
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,316,548,123**	2,844,785,983

(1) Cash held in bank current accounts earns no interest.

(2) The original maturity of the term deposits are 12 months; however, management assesses that the deposits are highly liquid investments and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in value and with no significant penalties, hence classified as cash and cash equivalents.
Cash held in term bank deposit accounts earn an average interest of 3.21% per annum (2021: average interest of 2.03% per annum).

12. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2022	2021
Qatari Riyal	**2,416,174,899**	1,784,313,417
Euro	**25,316,159**	14,269,941
Brazilian Real	**86,572,919**	40,943,741
US Dollar	**656,118,367**	970,850,242
Ukrainian Hryvnia	**20,498,062**	34,326,640
Australian Dollar	**111,867,717**	82,002
	3,316,548,123	2,844,785,983

13. Assets held-for-sale

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**508,996,766**	531,740,962
Add: Interest accrual over selling price	**-**	45,500,543
Less: Dividends received pertaining to held for sale portion	**-**	(68,244,739)
Less: Net proceeds from sale	**(489,525,334)**	-
Less: Transfer to other receivables	**(8,129,469)**	-
Less: Loss on sale of assets held-for-sale	**(11,341,963)**	-
	-	508,996,766

During 2020, the Group entered into an agreement to sell 9.513% out of its 35.513% stake in both PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd and Minejesa Capital B.V. In light of requirements of IFRS 5 ‚Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations', management had reclassified this portion of investment as held-for-sale. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 and IAS 28, management had ceased equity accounting over this portion. During 2021, management recognised accrual of interest over the selling price (as agreed in the SPA) amounting to QR 45.5 million which was recorded as a reversal of impairment previously recognised. Further, the dividends received pertaining to the disposed-off portion, were accordingly reduced from the carrying amount.

During March 2022, the sale was completed and settled at a consideration of QR 489.5 million which resulted in a loss of QR 11.3 million. This loss has been recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

14. Disposal group held for distribution

During the previous year, management made an assessment of one of its subsidiary's (Carthage Power Company or CPC) ability to continue as a going concern as CPC's concession agreement was coming to an end in May 2022. Hence, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 ‚Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations', the results, assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are presented as a disposal group ‚held for distribution' and the results of the subsidiary are shown as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Group holds 60% shares in the said subsidiary. Information regarding the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary is presented below;

14. Disposal group held for distribution (continued)

i) Assets and liabilities of disposal group held for distribution

	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	**14,221**	37,972
Other non-current assets	**25,977,243**	4,090,065
Deferred tax asset	**1,570,216**	1,455,809
Derivative financial instruments	**350,253**	1,281,413
Inventories	**1,335,121**	1,711,459
Trade and other receivables	**88,013,983**	161,311,275
Cash and cash equivalents	**11,217,354**	46,106,681
Assets held-for-distribution	**128,478,391**	215,994,674
Trade and other payables	**81,804,615**	130,944,170
Payables to related parties	**24,789,728**	26,703,213
Liabilities held-for-distribution	**106,594,343**	157,647,383

ii) Results from discontinued operations

	2022	2021
Revenue from sale of electricity	**120,498,868**	653,153,270
Interest income	**115,529**	1,321,552
Total operating income	**120,614,397**	654,474,822
Cost of electricity generation	**(119,376,197)**	(620,454,193)
General and administrative expenses	**(24,490,205)**	(14,391,351)
Other operating costs	**(32,767,339)**	(36,818,260)
Depreciation	**(27,842)**	(74,535)
Total operating costs	**(176,661,583)**	(671,738,339)
Operating loss	**(56,047,186)**	(17,263,517)
Finance costs	**(498,647)**	(1,991,323)
Profit before tax	**(56,545,833)**	(19,254,840)
Income tax expense	**(53,454)**	(10,635,348)
Loss from discontinued operations	**(56,599,287)**	(29,890,188)

iii) Cash flows from discontinued operations

	2022	2021
Cash generated from operating activities	**(26,774,407)**	96,996,450
Cash generated from investing activities	**4,930,572**	1,097,605
Cash used in financing activities	**-**	(127,984,397)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(21,843,835)**	(29,890,342)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**46,106,681**	33,674,597
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held	**(13,045,492)**	42,322,426
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**11,217,354**	46,106,681

15. Share capital

	2022	2021
Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
365,000,000 shares of QR 10 each	**3,650,000,000**	3,650,000,000

All shares bear equal rights.

16. Hedges

(a) Hedging reserves

The hedging reserve comprises the Group's share of effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of the interest rate swaps, as described in Note 4(a), used for hedging in equity-investees.

The movements in the hedging reserve were as follows:

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**16,625,403**	(71,385,739)
Share of other comprehensive income from equity-investees (1)	**(55,601,591)**	54,407,114
Fair value of interest rate hedges	**48,883,795**	33,604,028
At 31 December	**9,907,607**	16,625,403

(1) The share of other comprehensive income from equity investees is as follows:

	2022	2021
Phoenix Power Company SAOG	**21,204,516**	11,983,058
PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	**(64,743)**	22,820
Shams Maan Solar UK Limited	**12,713,816**	6,468,379
Minejesa Capital B.V.	**3,856,449**	3,802,132
Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty Ltd	**(98,157,956)**	30,110,383
IPM Asia Pte Ltd	**2,324,619**	151,764
AES Oasis Ltd	**1,245,437**	1,529,863
AES Jordan Solar B.V.	**1,269,471**	338,715
NEC Energía	**123,492**	-
NEC Desenvolvimento	**(116,692)**	-
Total	**(55,601,591)**	54,407,114

(b) Derivative financial instruments

	2022	2021
Assets		
Fair value of cash flow hedges	**24,652,903**	-

	2022	2021
Liabilities		
Fair value of cash flow hedges	**-**	28,433,531

The derivative assets are classified as current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

17. Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises the exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**(57,592,900)**	(23,690,702)
Charge / (reversal) for the year	**(13,302,541)**	(33,902,198)
At 31 December	**(70,895,441)**	(57,592,900)

18. Non-controlling interests

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests are as follows:

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**117,213,532**	99,947,346
Loss for the year	**(28,062,389)**	(6,296,325)
Capital contributions	**-**	62,620,275
Other movements	**19,094,948**	(39,057,764)
At 31 December	**108,246,091**	117,213,532

The financial information of Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below.

	2022	2021
Non-current assets	**1,259,514,076**	1,180,796,980
Current assets	**93,191,359**	164,872,548
Non-current liabilities	**(751,190,265)**	(644,966,911)
Current liabilities	**(73,463,120)**	(216,342,132)
Net assets	**528,052,050**	484,360,485
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interests (20%)	**105,610,410**	96,872,097

	2022	2021
Revenue	**120,624,697**	22,193,581
Profit / (loss)	**20,543,677**	(18,024,410)
Other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income	**20,543,677**	(18,024,410)
Profit / (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests	**4,108,735**	(3,604,882)
Other comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests (20%)	**4,108,735**	(3,604,882)
Cash flows from operating activities	**96,017,661**	(49,128,844)
Cash flows from investing activities	**(169,170,433)**	(354,199,917)
Cash flows from financing activities	**76,997,059**	366,664,813
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**3,844,287**	(36,663,948)

This pertains to four subsidiaries in Brazil held through Nebras do Brazil Investments 1 Ltda., which are Salgueiro Solar Holding S.A., Jaíba Solar Holding S.A., Francisco Sá Solar Holding S.A., and Lavras Solar Holding S.A.

19. Loans and borrowings

The movements in loans and borrowings were as follows:

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**2,682,761,160**	2,319,194,697
Additions	**1,534,122,610**	401,762,398
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 21)	**-**	185,771,137
Transfer to disposal group held for distribution	**-**	(52,042,914)
Repayments	**(553,024,497)**	(170,287,636)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**(6,075,296)**	(6,041,937)
Amortization of arrangement fee	**5,075,056**	4,405,415
At 31 December	**3,662,859,033**	2,682,761,160

19. Loans and borrowings (continued)

Terms and repayment schedule

	Currency	Year of maturity	2022 Face value (Document currency)	2022 Carrying amount	2021 Face value (Document currency)	2021 Carrying amount
Banco do Brasil 1	BRL	2039	294,995,916	201,206,117	294,995,916	176,061,314
Banco do Brasil 2	BRL	2042	244,706,930	168,166,572	244,706,930	151,477,491
Banco do Brasil 3	BRL	2042	242,292,729	165,617,152	242,292,729	138,520,068
Banco do Brasil 4	BRL	2042	225,207,948	155,144,673	225,207,948	136,965,912
Triodos Facility A 2015	EUR	2033	774160	1,531,343	774160	1,790,597
Triodos Facility B 2015	EUR	2033	13,904,366	24,032,812	13,904,366	28,095,242
Triodos Facility A 2016	EUR	2033	7,517,782	21,053,141	7,517,782	24,089,859
Triodos Facility B 2016	EUR	2033	7,517,783	20,561,344	7,517,783	24,089,950
Triodos Facility Brabant	EUR	2033	3,497,724	8,924,615	3,497,724	10,624,432
Nebras HQ 1	USD	2025	370,000,000	1,341,356,520	370,000,000	1,339,531,095
Nebras HQ 2	USD	2024	150,000,000	546,225,000	150,000,000	545,481,653
Nebras Australia	AUD	2024	375,000,000	925,752,480	-	-
Scythia Solar 1	EUR	2024	2,914,775	9,324,606	2,914,775	11,703,573
Scythia Solar 2	EUR	2025	10,520,632	30,373,473	10,520,632	42,243,052
Terslav	EUR	2025	7,466,600	28,916,842	7,466,600	29,936,158
Sun Power	EUR	2024	1,781,763	5,421,481	1,781,763	8,014,499
Free-Energy	EUR	2024	3,520,637	9,250,862	3,520,637	14,136,265
			1,961,619,745	**3,662,859,033**	1,586,619,745	2,682,761,160

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

	2022	2021
Non-current portion	**2,277,669,831**	2,459,834,230
Current portion	**1,385,189,202**	222,926,930
	3,662,859,033	2,682,761,160

20. Provision for employees' end of service benefits

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**4,934,324**	3,748,291
Provision made (1)	**1,343,527**	1,323,803
Payment during the year	**(94,965)**	(137,770)
As 31 December	**6,182,886**	4,934,324

(1) The provision made for the year is included within staff costs in profit or loss (Note 24).

Management has classified the obligation within non-current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as it does not expect that there will be significant payments towards its employees' end of service benefits obligation within 12 months from the reporting date. The provision is not discounted to present value as the effect of the time value of money is not expected to be significant.

21. Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
Trade payables	**16,888,664**	107,526,188
Accrued expenses	**35,755,994**	20,281,036
Accrued interest on borrowings	**17,524,059**	4,860,356
Other provision	**55,641,509**	69,077,063
Contingent consideration	**9,312,627**	9,312,627
Other payables	**103,107,875**	49,576,913
	238,230,728	260,634,183

22. Related party disclosures

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

a) Transactions with related parties included in the statement of profit and loss are as follows:

	Nature of transactions	2022	2021
Shareholder:			
Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.S.C.	Expenses	**6,929,080**	6,333,894
Equity-accounted investees:			
PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	Fee Income	**19,907**	-
Shams Maan Power Generation PSC	Fee Income	**-**	21,972
AES Oasis Ltd (i)	Fee income	**164,332**	405,770
Minejesa Capital B.V.	Expenses	**96,549**	-
IPM O&M Services Pte Ltd (ii)	Fee income	**859,968**	-
AM Solar B.V. /Jordan PSC	Interest income	**2,457,580**	1,316,836
Nebras-IPC Power Developments Limited	Fee Income	**41,422**	-
Zonnerpark Mosselbank Terneuzen	Fee income	**5,297,720**	368,090
Zonnerpark Mosselbank Terneuzen	Fee Income	**172,069**	-
AES Baltic Holdings B.V.	Fee Income	**18,820**	-
Enersok FE LLC (Uzbekistan)	Interest income	**135,354**	-
Other related parties:	O&M Agreement		
Marubeni Power Asset Management		**221,399**	1,474,354

(i) According to the "Technical Service Agreement" entered between AES Oasis Ltd and AES Jordan PSC, AES Oasis Ltd has agreed to provide technical services as specified in the agreement. The Group receives the respective share of the technical fee.

(ii) On 22 December 2016, Nebras Power Netherlands B.V. and Mitsui Co. Ltd entered into an agreement with IPM O&M Services Pte Ltd to provide technical services as specified in the agreement. The Group receives the respective share of the technical fee.

b) Loans receivable from related parties

The movements of loans receivable from related parties were as follows:

	2022	2021
At 1 January	**39,217,251**	31,629,618
Additions	**21,358,247**	15,906,126
Loan capitalized during the year	**-**	(6,839,285)
Repayments	**-**	(1,479,208)
At 31 December	**60,575,498**	39,217,251

22. Related party disclosures (continued)

b) Loans receivable from related parties (continued)

The respective loans were provided to the following related parties and in accordance with the following conditions:

- QR 30,224,450 pertains to the loan granted to ENORSK. The loan carries an interest of 2.5%-5% per annum and matures in March 2023.
- QR 21,926,204 pertains to the loan granted to AES Jordan Solar. The loan carries an interest at 6% per annum and matures in December 2039.
- QR 7,514,469 pertains to loan granted to NEC Energia through Nebras Power Investment Management B.V. The loan carries an interest of 8.75% per annum and matures in September 2049.

c) Receivables from related parties

	2022	2021
Equity-accounted investees:		
AES Jordan PSC	5,206,994	677,816
AES Oasis Ltd	17,625	-
IPM Asia Pty Ltd	19,118	-
Nebras-IPC Power Development Ltd	61,357	-
Zonnepark Mosselbanken Terneuzen B.V.	115,256	-
Others	-	29,754
Other related parties:		
Michel Peek	7,717	-
Sunny Eggs	522	-
	5,428,589	707,570

The above balances are of trading and financing nature, bear no interest or securities and are receivable on demand.

d) Payables to related parties

	2022	2021
Parent entity		
Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C.	3,005,114	1,447,134
Other related parties:		
Michel Peek	-	78,689
Other affiliate companies	23,617,939	23,340,014
	26,623,053	24,865,837

The above balances have arised in normal course of business, and are of trading and financing nature, bear no interest or securities and are payable on demand, hence classified as current.

e) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration the members of the Board of Directors and other members of key management were as follows:

	2022	2021
Short term employee benefits	12,379,628	11,133,324
	12,379,628	11,133,324

23. Revenue from contract with customers

	2022	2021
Revenue from sale of electricity	146,552,201	76,725,922
Total revenue	146,552,201	76,725,922

Timing of revenue recognition	2022	2021
Revenue recognized at point in time	146,552,201	76,725,922

24. Expenses by nature

	2022	2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	55,794,239	18,364,071
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 6(a))	3,732,726	5,570,715
Staff costs (1)	54,096,207	39,630,065
Operation and maintenance expenses	27,295,265	27,479,552
Consultancy and professional fees	16,251,499	20,293,310
Miscellaneous expenses	15,785,823	16,019,436
Loss on sale of assets held-for-sale (Note 13)	11,341,963	-
Board remuneration	3,558,911	4,026,428
Travel expenses	3,388,313	696,922
Office expenses	3,375,515	1,788,320
Short term and low value rentals	1,643,237	1,571,099
Bank charges	149,484	1,991,208
	196,413,182	137,431,126

(1) Staff costs include a provision of QR 1,343,527 (2021: QR 1,323,803) in respect of employees' end of service benefits (Note 20)

The above expenses are presented in the statement of profit and loss as follows:

	2022	2021
Cost of electricity generation	80,940,500	44,341,888
General and administrative expenses	102,568,090	78,180,101
Other operating costs	12,904,592	14,909,137
	196,413,182	137,431,126

25. Interest income

	2022	2021
Interest earned on term deposits	85,882,126	57,145,862
Interest income from related parties	2,200,678	191,222
	88,082,804	57,337,084

26. Finance costs

	2022	2021
Loans and borrowings	93,349,397	69,628,172
Foreign exchange loss / (gain)	14,778,502	(7,013,551)
Lease liabilities (Note 6(b))	2,882,230	294,415
	111,010,129	62,909,036

27. Taxation

The components of income tax are as follows:

	2022	2021
Current tax (i)	**(2,315,040)**	(12,026,650)
Deferred tax (ii)	**(1,002,784)**	21,908,744
	(3,317,824)	9,882,094

(i) Current tax

The current tax comprises of the tax expenses incurred by the foreign subsidiaries of the Group.

The Company was previously exempt from income tax based on the provisions of the Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018. Subsequent to the issuance of new Executive Regulations (the “New ERs”) to the Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 (the “New Tax Law”) on 11 December 2019, the Company is subject to income tax on non-Qatari investors’ share in Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C. (the “Parent”), who is a listed entity on Qatar Stock Exchange. However, as per the memorandum of understanding (MOU), signed on 2 February 2020 between the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the General Tax Authority (GAT), the Qatar Electricity and Water Company (QEWC) and the Qatar Petroleum (QP), MOF shall bear the income tax liability arising due to these New ERs.

(ii) Deferred tax

At 31 December 2022

Temporary differences	**Balance as at 1 January 2022**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Cumulative translation adjustment Impact**	**Transfer to Held for Sale**	**Deferred tax asset**
Tax losses carried forward	**49,156,948**	**(1,002,784)**	**(20,112,283)**	**-**	**28,041,881**
Temporary differences for the year	**(24,317,760)**	**-**	**28,399,632**	**-**	**4,081,872**
Deferred tax asset as at 1 January/31 December	**24,839,188**	**(1,002,784)**	**8,287,349**	**-**	**32,123,753**

At 31 December 2021

Temporary differences	Balance as at 1 January 2021	Recognised in profit or loss	Cumulative translation adjustment Impact	Transfer to Held for Sale	Deferred tax asset / (liability)
Financial asset (IFRIC 12)	11,414,122	-	-	(11,414,122)	-
Embedded derivative	(524,257)	-	-	524,257	-
Tax losses	9,887,015	21,908,744	17,361,189	-	49,156,948
Temporary differences arising out of business combination	-	-	(24,317,760)	-	(24,317,760)
Deferred tax asset as at 1 January/31 December	20,776,880	21,908,744	(6,956,571)	(10,889,865)	24,839,188

28. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The basic earnings per share (hereafter “EPS”) is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2022		2021	
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the Company	119,828,700	(33,959,572)	239,369,780	(26,703,707)
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000
Basic earnings per share (QR)	0.33	(0.09)	0.65	(0.07)

Diluted earnings per share

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

29. Commitments and contingencies

At 31 December 2022, the Group had contingent liabilities amounting to QR 58.1 million (2021: QR 114.7 million) in respect of tender bonds and performance bonds arising in the ordinary course of business from which no material liability is expected to arise.

The Group is also committed to capital expenditures of QR 6.7 million (2021: 130.4 million) relating to on-going construction of its power plants in Brazil. During the year, the company has completed and capitalized Stockyard Hill Wind Farm in Australia.

30. Comparative figures

The comparative figures have been reclassified, where necessary, in order to conform to the current year’s presentation. Such reclassifications did not affect the previously reported net profit, net assets or net equity of the Group.

31. Subsequent events

There were no material subsequent events after the reporting date, which have bearing on the understanding of these consolidated financial statements.

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