CBQ Finance Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2023

Contents **Page(s)**

Independent auditor's report	3-4
Financial statements	
Statement of financial position	5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9-17

KPMG
Zone 25 C Ring Road
Street 230, Building 246
P.O Box 4473, Doha
State of Qatar
Telephone: +974 4457 6444
Fax: +974 4436 7411
Website: kpmg.com/qa

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of CBQ Finance Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CBQ Finance Limited (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

Basis for opinion

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

Other matter paragraph

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 9 March 2023.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company's internal control.

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

- 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

16 April 2024	Gopal Balasubramaniam
Doha	KPMG
State of Qatar	Qatar Auditor's Registry No. 251

كي بي ام جي
ص.ب: ٤٤٧٣
الدوحة - قطر
KPMG
P.O.Box 4473
Doha - Qatar
مكتب تدقيق حسابات

CBQ Finance Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	***2023*** ***USD'000***	*2022* *USD'000*
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Loans to the Parent Company	4	**1,452,575**	1,741,945
Current assets			
Loans to the Parent Company	4	**452,190**	969,958
Cash at bank		**1**	1
		452,191	969,959
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,904,766**	2,711,904
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	5	**1**	1
Retained earnings		**-**	-
Total equity		**1**	1
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liability			
Debt securities issued	6	**1,452,575**	1,741,945
Current liability			
Debt securities issued	6	**452,190**	969,958
		452,190	969,958
Total liabilities		**1,904,765**	2,711,903
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,904,766**	2,711,904

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2024 and signed on its behalf by the following:

Mohamed Farhan

Joseph Abraham
Chairman

Mohamed Farhan
Director

كي بي أم جي لأغراض التعريف فقط
KPMG For Identification Purposes Only

msb

The attached notes 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	***2023*** ***USD'000***	*2022* *USD'000*
Finance income		**90,213**	23,876
Finance cost	7	**(90,213)**	(23,876)
NET FINANCE INCOME		-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		-	-
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		-	-

كي بي أم جي لأغراض التعريف فقط
KPMG For Identification Purposes Only

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital USD'000	***Retained Earnings USD'000***	***Total USD'000***
Balance as at 1 January 2022	1	-	1
Profit for the year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	1	-	1
Balance as at 1 January 2023	1	-	1
Profit for the year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**1**	**-**	**1**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	***2023*** ***USD'000***	*2022* *USD'000*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		**-**	-
Adjustments for:			
Amortization of discount on debt securities		**1,699**	2,877
Net exchange rate difference	7	**32,560**	(43,852)
Operating loss before working capital changes		**34,259**	(40,975)
Working capital changes:			
Net changes in loans to the Parent Company		**807,138**	176,937
Net changes in debt securities		**(841,397)**	(135,962)
Net cash from operating activities		-	-
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**1**	1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER		**1**	1

كي بي أم جي لأغراض التعريف فقط
KPMG For Identification Purposes Only

1 REPORTING ENTITY

CBQ Finance Limited (the “Company”) is an exempt company with limited liability incorporated in Bermuda under the Companies Act, 1981 on 5 November 2009 (with registration number 43669). The registered office of the Company is Canon’s Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda.

The Company is a fully owned subsidiary of The Commercial Bank (P.S.Q.C.) (the “Parent Company”), a Qatari Shareholding Company listed on the Qatar Exchange.

The Company is organized as a special purpose entity and consequently does not have any employees or own any physical assets. The Company has been established to raise capital for the Parent Company by issuing debt instruments.

During 2011, the Company established a USD 5 billion Euro Medium Term Note ("EMTN") programme under Reg. S Format. Notes to be issued under the programme may comprise senior Notes (the "Senior Notes") and subordinated Notes (the "Subordinated Notes"). The aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding will not at any time exceed USD 5 billion (or the equivalent in other currencies) under the EMTN programme.

Certain Series of Notes under the EMTN programme are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange AG, Zurich and Irish Stock Exchange.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (“USD”), rounded to the nearest thousand, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New standards, amendments and interpretations

The following new IFRS Accounting Standards, or amendments or interpretations thereto, have been applied by the Company in preparation of these financial statements. The below were effective from 1 January 2023:

1 January 2023	• IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts • Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (Amendments to IFRS 17) • Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 & IFRS Practice Statement 2) • Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) • Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
23 May 2023	• International Tax reform- Pillar two model rules – Amendments to IAS 12

None of the above standards, amendments and interpretations had a material impact on these financial statements.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

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) • Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) • Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)
1 January 2025	• Lack of exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)
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)

Management does not expect that the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized 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 classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

b) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

i) Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or (b) when it has neither transferred or retained substantially all the risks and rewards and when it no longer has control over the financial asset, but has transferred control of the asset

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

iii) Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include unrestricted balances held with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

d) Finance income and expense

Finance income and expense is recognised using the effective interest method, taking account of the principal outstanding and the rate applicable.

e) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions that require settlement in a foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies of the operations at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and arising on translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Introduction and overview

Financial instruments

Financial instruments cover all financial assets and liabilities of the Company. The accounting policies used to recognise and measure the financial instruments are disclosed in Note 2 of the financial statements.

Risk management

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity, market, including non-trading and operational risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Company's strategic planning process.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge a financial obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk on Cash at bank and loans to the Parent Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount as at the reporting date.

The Company has policies and procedures in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any counterparty. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with individual counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	2023 USD'000	*2022 USD'000*
Loans to the Parent Company	**1,904,765**	2,711,903
Cash at bank	**1**	1
Total credit risk exposure	**1,904,766**	2,711,904

Management believes that there is limited credit risk on the loan to the Parent, hence, the underlying ECL is considered to be minimal.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its funding requirements. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or a credit downgrade which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately.

The Company's management monitors the maturity profile on an overall basis with ongoing liquidity monitoring by the parent's treasury. All the liabilities of the Company will be settled through the repayment of equal amounts of loans to the Parent Company.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December, based on contractual maturity dates:

31 December 2023	***Within one year USD'000***	***1 to 3 years USD'000***	***More than 3 years USD'000***	***Total USD'000***
Debt securities	**490,751**	**650,807**	**861,238**	**2,002,796**

31 December 2022	*Within one year USD'000*	*1 to 3 years USD'000*	*More than 3 years USD'000*	*Total USD'000*
Debt securities	1,017,189	467,392	1,352,370	2,836,951

d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss due to an event or action causing failure of technology, process infrastructure, personnel, and other risks having an operational risk impact. The Company seeks to minimise actual or potential losses from operational risks failure through a framework of policies and procedures that identify, assess, control, manage, and report those risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures and assessment processes.

e) Market risks

The Company takes exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Company separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and by product type.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

e) Market risks (continued)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to any currency risk as the risk arising from the respective financial liabilities have a corresponding financial asset in the same currency due from the Parent Company. All resulting currency risks are borne by the Parent Company.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates might affect the value of financial instruments or the future profitability of the Company. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments that mature or reprice in a given period. The Company manages this risk by matching the repricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing assets and liabilities with floating interest rates. At reporting date, financial assets and liabilities amounting to USD 98,870 thousand were having floating interest rate (2022: USD 98,892 thousand). There will be no net impact on the statement of comprehensive income to a change in 0.25 basis points as the interest risk arising from the respective financial liabilities have a corresponding financial asset due from the Parent Company and the resulting interest rate risks are borne by the Parent Company.

Equity price risk

The Company does not have any equity price risk as the Company does not hold any equity investments.

4 LOANS TO THE PARENT COMPANY

	2023 USD'000	*2022 USD'000*
Loans	**1,899,254**	2,705,020
Less: deferred financing costs	**(2,965)**	(5,074)
	1,896,289	2,699,946
Interest receivable	**8,476**	11,957
Total	**1,904,765**	2,711,903

This includes loans to the Parent Company, with maturities ranging from 21 February 2024 to 23 September 2031 (2022: 24 May 2023 to 23 September 2031) and interest rates ranging from 0.205% to 6.91% p.a. (2022: 0.205% to 5.59% p.a.).

These loans were provided from the proceeds of the various issuances under Euro Medium Term Note "EMTN" Programme and will be settled in line with the maturity of these issuances. Based on the same, the current and non-current portion of the loans are as follows:

	2023 USD'000	*2022 USD'000*
Non-current portion	**1,452,575**	1,741,945
Current portion	**452,190**	969,958
Total	**1,904,765**	2,711,903

5 SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised, issued and paid-up share capital of the Company is comprised of 1,000 common shares of USD 1 each.

6 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

These represent the senior unsecured notes issued under Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) Programme.

The movement in the debt securities issued is as follows:

	2023 USD'000	*2022 USD'000*
Balance at beginning of the year	**2,699,946**	2,876,136
Additions	**117,857**	-
Repayment	**(955,773)**	(135,215)
Amortisation of discount (Note 7)	**1,699**	2,877
Exchange rate difference (Note 7)	**32,560**	(43,852)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,896,289**	2,699,946
Interest payable	**8,476**	11,957
Total	**1,904,765**	2,711,903

All debt securities issued by the Company are irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the Parent Company.

The table below shows the maturity profile of the debt securities issued:

2023 **All amounts in USD'000**

	USD	**QAR**	**HKD**	**CHF**	**NZD**	**Total**
2024	**35,999**	**-**	**9,861**	**397,854**	**-**	**443,714**
2025	**508,880**	**-**	**84,522**	**-**	**-**	**593,402**
2026	**698,350**	**117,813**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**816,163**
2031	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**43,010**	**43,010**
	1,243,229	**117,813**	**94,383**	**397,854**	**43,010**	**1,896,289**

2022 All amounts in USD'000

	USD	CNY	HKD	CHF	Others*	Total
2023	533,007	168,383	-	162,427	94,184	958,001
2024	35,999	-	9,876	362,561	-	408,429
2025	508,208	-	84,648	-	-	592,856
2026	697,643	-	-	-	-	697,643
2031	-	-	-	-	43,017	43,017
	1,774,850	168,383	94,524	524,988	137,201	2,699,946

*Others include debt securities issued in NZD, JPY, and AUD.

The interest rate profile of these debt securities is as follows:

	2023 USD'000	*2022 USD'000*
Fixed rate securities	**1,797,419**	2,601,062
Floating rate securities	**98,870**	98,884
Total	**1,896,289**	2,699,946

6 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (CONTINUED)

The current and non-current portion of the debt securities is as follows:

	2023 ***USD'000***	*2022* *USD'000*
Non-current portion	**1,452,575**	1,741,945
Current portion	**452,190**	969,958
Total	**1,904,765**	2,711,903

7 FINANCE COST

	2023 ***USD'000***	*2022* *USD'000*
Interest expense (Note 7.1)	**57,653**	67,728
Exchange rate difference (Note 6)	**32,560**	(43,852)
	90,213	23,876

7.1 Interest expense includes amortization of discount amounting to QAR 1,699 thousand (2022: QAR 2,877 thousand).

8 RELATED PARTIES

Related parties represent the Parent, 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 Company's and parent company's management.

Transactions with related party included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2023 ***USD'000***	*2022* *USD'000*
Finance income	**90,213**	23,876

Balances with related party included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2023 ***USD'000***	*2022* *USD'000*
Loans to the Parent Company	**1,904,765**	2,711,903

Key management personnel

There were no key management personal of the company as all the significant decisions are made by the management of the Parent Company.

9 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it complies with local regulatory requirements. There are no externally imposed capital requirements. Capital comprises of share capital only and amounts to USD 1,000 as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: USD 1,000).

10 SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS, ESTIMATIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and certain disclosures at the end of the reporting year. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future years. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the judgments, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

10 SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS, ESTIMATIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Impairment of receivables

An estimate of the collectible amount of receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amount which are not individually significant, but which are past due, are assessed collectively and an allowance applied according to the length of time past due.

Going concern

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

11 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTIES

The Company does not hold any exposures to countries directly involved in the global economic uncertainties, however, the Company has considered any potential impact of the current economic uncertainties in determination of the reported amounts of the financial and non-financial assets, where relevant, and these are considered to represent management's best assessment based on observable information.

12 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

13 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain comparative information has been reclassified where necessary to preserve consistency with the presentation in the current period. However, such reclassifications did not have any effect on the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cashflows for the comparative period.