Looking beyond...

Energy in Transition

نبراس للطاقة
Nebras Power

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

His Highness
Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani
Father Emir

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

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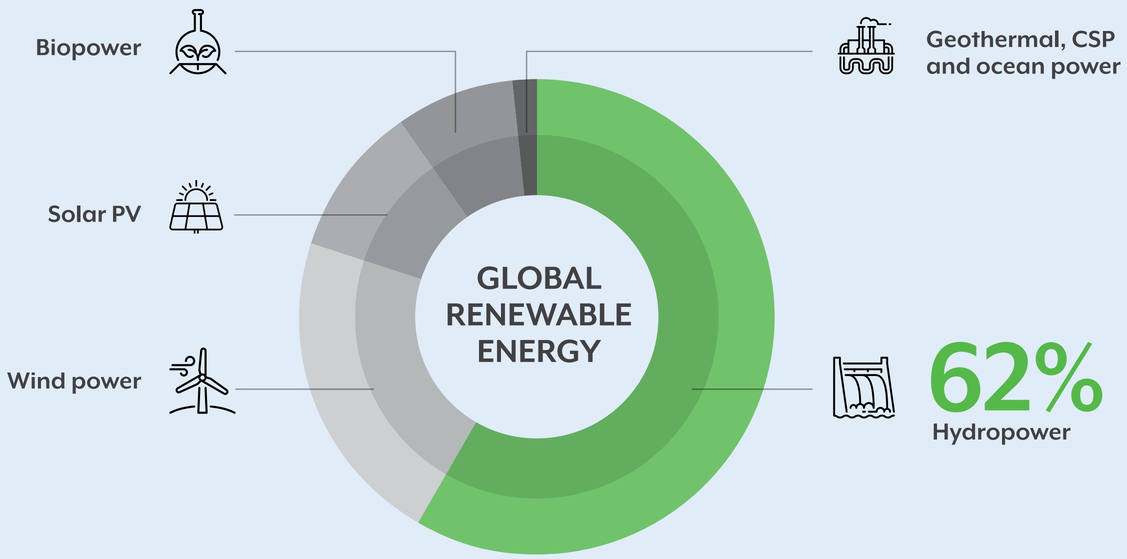
Nebras Power is a visionary company that is as practical as it is idealistic. For seven years it has been steadfast in its quest to source and deploy the most sustainable methods of power generation, while also maintaining a well-balanced portfolio. With 23 assets in nine countries across four continents, this pragmatic approach serves it well as it continues to expand its global footprint. Keenly aware of the transformation it has brought to the regions and communities it serves, Nebras looks to the future, tracking new, innovative technologies and identifying energy-reliant locations where its investments towards clean energy will be impactful.

Nebras invests in Hydropower

Hydropower is the world's largest renewable source of electricity accounting for 60 per cent of green energy being generated. Over the past 50 years it has helped us avoid more than 100 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide. It is one of the cleanest sources of electricity, with a low greenhouse gas emission intensity compared to other energy forms. Not affected by the unpredictability of sunshine or winds, hydropower is also the ideal complement to solar and wind power.

With Nebras deep involvement in the renewables movement, it was only a matter of time that it moved in to the hydropower sector. The latest acquisition in the Company's growing portfolio of clean energy sources has been the acquisition of 18 hydroelectric plants in Brazil. It is a joint venture, with Nebras Power taking a 50% stake in NEC Energia. Hydropower accounts for almost two-thirds of the energy utilized in the country, 17% of global electricity generation and 62% of the world's renewable energy supply. Beyond just generating electricity, hydropower also provides infrastructure with clean water for communities, businesses, farming, recreational activities and for transportation.

Brazil offers a vibrant and dynamic landscape for Nebras to enter the hydro electric marketplace. With the largest installed capacity of hydropower in Latin America, Brazil has recently surpassed the United States as the second largest hydropower market by installed capacity. Our investment in hydro is an exercise that will help us leverage our talent and experience to develop and oversee many more sustainable energy projects in the years ahead.



Estimated hydropower share of global renewable energy

Who we are

Geared for tomorrow

Nebras Power has always had its sights set on the future. Starting out with a vision to be an active and dedicated player in the clean energy movement, it is today an agent of many sustainable energy solutions for a planet that is necessarily transitioning to a carbon-neutral economy.

The Company has embodied its business mandate intelligently utilizing the investment opportunities created by the growing demand for electricity and water throughout the world, especially in the rapidly developing markets in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Australia. Our investment portfolio today extends to 23 power generating assets in nine countries totaling approximately 7,275 MW. A drive that is accompanied by a genuine aspiration to participate in the evolving nature of the global power industry and to empower communities in the process.

As a fully-fledged power investment company, Nebras is building on this long-term opportunity and in doing so is 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 2030 Vision to diversify the economy away from oil and gas and ensure sustained prosperity for future generations of Qataris.

Our Company also benefits from its association with Qatar Electricity and Water Company's (QEWC) robust vision and leadership, and the expertise of the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA). Nebras has an accomplished management team with extensive global, regional and local experience in the power and utilities sectors. As a serious player in the power industry, we strategically aim to build a portfolio exceeding 9 GW net by 2032, a target to be achieved with the right balance of technology, market geographies and off-taking arrangements.

In accordance with its long-term value creation strategy and investment policies, Nebras Power is working to continually expand in the global markets through a number of 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

Power Generating Assets
23

Gross Capacity
7,274.6 MW

Total Assets
QR 8.7 BN

Net Income
QR 212.7 MN

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 Shareholders

Nebras Power benefits immensely from the unwavering support and experience of its two exceptional shareholders... two entities which over the years have evolved to become integral to Qatar... two names that are respected for their values, drive and outstanding track records. They have invested in and nurtured Nebras, infusing it with life, determination and the prospect of an extraordinary future.

شـركة الكهرباء والمــاء القطريـة ش.م.ع.ق
QATAR ELECTRICITY & WATER CO. Q.P.S.C.

Qatar Electricity and Water Company

Qatar Electricity and Water Company 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 one of the largest companies in the field of power generation and water desalination in North Africa and the Middle East region. 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 18 billion and the company and joint ventures together have capacity of 10,590 MW of electricity and 481.5 MIGD of Water.

جهـــاز قطـــر للاستثـــمـــار
QATAR INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

Qatar Investment Authority

Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) is the sovereign wealth fund of the State of Qatar. QIA was founded in 2005 to strengthen the country's economy by diversifying into new asset classes. Building on the heritage of Qatar investments dating back more than three decades, QIA's growing portfolio of long-term investments help complement the State of Qatar's wealth in natural resources.

QIA supports the goals of the Qatar National Vision 2030, which seeks to create a stable, prosperous future for generations to come. The sovereign wealth fund looks beyond short-term turbulence and market trends focusing on the fundamental issues of sustainable value and growth.

QIA's stakeholders and employees – from all around the world – operate with absolute commitment and apply the highest financial standards and investment principles. QIA seeks socially, economically, and environmentally responsible investments, and looks beyond s hort-term returns, as QIA pursues balanced and sustainable growth.

QIA has built a major global portfolio that now spans a broad range of asset classes and regions. QIA has a strong track record of investing in multiple asset classes, including listed securities, property, alternative assets and private equity in all the major markets globally.

Mission: QIA's mission is to invest, manage and grow Qatar's reserves to create sustainable long-term value for the State and future generations. QIA supports the development of a competitive Qatari economy, facilitating economic diversification and developing local talent.

Vision: QIA is recognised as a world-class investment institution, and the preferred partner of choice for investors, financiers and other stakeholders.

Culture: QIA is driven by values and principles. QIA values its reputation of excellence and integrity.

Values: Professional and Ethical Standards to which the Authority adheres. QIA's governing bodies, corporate officers and employees are required to behave and operate following five guiding values:

- *Integrity:* To apply the highest ethical, moral and professional standards of conduct in each of their undertakings.
- *Mission focus:* QIA has a noble mission on behalf of the Qatari people. In executing day to-day responsibilities, QIA management and employees are firmly focused on this mission.
- *Entrepreneurialism:* QIA believes in the power of entrepreneurialism, and it continues to encourage initiative and a flexible approach even as the organization grows and institutionalizes.
- *Excellence:* QIA strives for excellence in all aspects of its undertakings.
- *Respect for people:* QIA recognises that people are its most valuable asset, and the organization seeks to create a respectful workplace free of harassment or intimidation.

From our Chairman

If there was a phenomenon that the past year's events underscored, it was how clean energy was becoming increasingly critical to our lives. This revolutionary transformation of the global energy industry reflects the challenging environment in which we live. In this climate of change, further exacerbated by the challenges that the pandemic presented, it has been most encouraging to note how we at Nebras Power leveraged our strengths and expertise to meet these challenges, and despite them, made significant headway while we navigated our way forward. We pushed into new markets, and we reinforced our organizational structure across our worldwide operations. Moreover, we continued aligning ourselves with the global best practices and standards in Environmental Social Governance (ESG) in how we conduct our business, how we invest, how we manage our assets and how we engage with our stakeholders.

The threat of global climate change against the backdrop of an increasing demand for energy, fuelled by economic and population growth, is inspiring the world to alter its energy strategy. We have little choice but to embrace renewable and alternative forms of energy generation. We have realised that transitioning to a Net-Zero world by 2050 is as critical as it is challenging. The global consensus, which we share, is that the energy sector which today is responsible for around 75% of greenhouse gas emissions, needs to evolve by shifting dramatically and quickly to cleaner sources such as solar, wind and hydro. In this context, we note that this change is steadily accelerating and that the global 'energy transition' investments reached an all-time high in 2020 and continued strongly into 2021.

The year 2021 was very successful for Nebras. Our Company experienced a significant increase in our asset portfolio. While our stake in the Carthage Power Company (CPC) CCGT plant in Tunisia was set to be transferred back to the government due to the scheduled expiration of the PPA term, we acquired six additional assets in 2021 – five solar projects in Ukraine and a major Combined Cycle Gas Technology (CCGT) plant in Bangladesh. This plant - Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited plant - will become one of the country's largest Independent Power Producer (IPP) projects upon completion and will supply electricity to the Bangladesh Power Development Board for 22 years.

Additionally, we secured 18 hydro plants in Brazil, through our joint venture, NEC Energia. This acquisition will spearhead our foray into hydroelectric power technology, another clean and sustainable source of energy. Alongside this venture, and together with our Brazilian partner, we formed NEC Desenvolvimento, a company with a mandate to identify, invest in and manage solar projects in Brazil. In the Netherlands, we began construction of our 60MW Terneuzen project, the largest single-site solar park in the country.

In Ukraine, despite the country's geopolitical challenges and threat of a regional conflict, our investment is long term and is expected to promote a positive change towards the growing role of renewables in the country's energy industry and the environment by reducing Ukraine's carbon footprint.

To close, our successes in 2021 are a natural outcome of Nebras Power's unyielding commitment to developing innovative future power solutions. It is also backed by the Company's expertise and capacity for identifying, acquiring and managing projects that help to deliver to communities much needed electric power and for serving the world as it transitions to cleaner sources of energy.

Mohammed Nasser Alhajri
Chairman

CEO's Statement

The year 2021 was indeed a proving ground for Nebras Power. The Company delivered a strong financial performance in the face of the continuing challenge of the pandemic and the threats of regional conflict in Eastern Europe, demonstrating its resilience, its ability, and its determination to sustain and grow its businesses while continuing to expand globally.

I am happy to report that the Company's profit for the year stood at QR 213 million – QR 8 million (3.6%) higher than projected – while total year-end assets were QR 642 million higher than last year. Total liabilities grew by QR 351 million owing to debt drawdowns for construction work at projects in Brazil and for new investments in Ukraine.

I would also like to place on record that this solid performance, our expanding presence within current areas of operation, plus our entry into new markets, came to fruition owing to the Company's strategic planning acumen and its continuing pursuit of developing best-in-class management practices.

The key markets that Nebras established recently were Ukraine and Bangladesh. In Ukraine, we acquired a 75% equity stake in five solar projects with a combined total gross capacity of 91 MW. In Bangladesh, we secured a 24% interest in Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited (UMPL), a 584 MW gas-fired combined-cycle cogeneration power plant.

The Company further expanded its operations by reinvesting in its current markets. In the Netherlands, Nebras acquired a 40% stake in Zonnepark Duisterweg, a 14.5 MWp solar energy power plant, fully regulated under the renewable energy subsidy program. The second largest solar power plant in its district, the project is fully developed and is at the ready-to-build stage. Engineer-Procure-Construct (EPC) works are in the negotiation process and construction is expected to start in Q4 2022.

This solar project complements the 39 MW Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V. ("ZEN"), Nebras's existing solar farm in the Netherlands.

In addition to being a dedicated source of renewable energy to the Netherlands, ZEN has proven to be a productive investment and the foundation of our European expansion. Additionally, our 60 MW Zonnepark Terneuzen, the largest single-site solar park in the Netherlands, began construction in July 2021, with commercial operations targeted for April 2023. In total, we have so far invested in 114 MW of solar capacity in the Netherlands, which remains our hub for prospective future European expansion.

A significant development for Nebras this year was our first-time foray into the realm of hydropower. This development was the outcome of our expanding presence in Brazil and realized by a 50% stake acquisition in NEC Energia, a joint venture company intended to provide critical support to the Brazilian infrastructure by promoting the growth of clean energy. The partnership will come under a new proprietary banner that will operate and manage 18 hydroelectric plants in Brazil with a total installed capacity of 73 MW. Contiguous with this deal is the formation of NEC Desenvolvimento with a charter to identify, develop and manage photovoltaic projects across Brazil.

Nebras is in the process of increasing its stake in two projects in Jordan from 24% to 50%. Additionally, Nebras has won the bid for the flagship 1,575 MW Syrdarya IPP project in Uzbekistan, opening for the first time a growing Central Asian market for our company. The Project Agreements for this deal are to be signed in Q1 2023.

A company is only as good as its people and that should be acknowledged. I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to our staff and leadership, from our board of directors, our management and employees to our community partners, for our admirable performance in 2021. I look forward with optimism as we continue to invest in a cleaner, more sustainable future.

Khalid Mohammed Jolo
Chief Executive Officer

Transitioning to renewable energy

Pathways to Net-Zero

There are two general observations that can be made when we examine global energy markets. On the one hand, the demand for energy is growing exponentially. On the other, electrification is still not keeping pace. A contrast that is observed, in the face of the concurrent and mounting demand for renewable power solutions. A demand that has assumed an urgency driven by the worldwide realization that renewables present the cleanest and most viable solutions to regulate and mitigate the growing environmental crises.

This widespread awareness of its benefits, both short- and long-term, has led to a sharp rise in renewable asset capacities across the world. The International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts that with its current 13% share in the world's global power mix, renewables' capacity is expected to grow by 60 percent over the next five years crossing 4,800 gigawatts – the current combined capacity of fossil fuel power generation and nuclear combined.

China has now overtaken Europe substantially, adding almost 290 terawatt-hours of total renewable electricity generation in one year. Last year, Japan and India generated a combined 302 terawatt-hours. Renewables now account for about 70% of all new generation capacity worldwide. Also, owing to significant cost reductions, the IEA reports that a dollar spent on wind and solar photovoltaic power today results in four times as much clean electricity generation as a dollar spent on the same technologies ten years ago.

IEA's latest report indicates that global energy investment is set to increase by 8% in 2022 to reach USD 2.4 trillion, with the anticipated rise mainly in clean energy. The unprecedented investment of $366 billion in the green power sector, a 6.5 percent rise within a year, reflects this trend.

Globally, the renewable energy sector's ability to create jobs is also noteworthy. It provided employment to 12 million people last year, up from 11.5 million in 2019. It is forecasted that the industry could employ 43 million by 2050.

On examination of the pace of energy transition, wind and solar power generation has surpassed 10% of global generation of power. Along with hydropower generation, these sources are expected to account for 42% of power generated worldwide by 2030. Solar plays a strong role in renewable expansion. As the lowest-cost energy source and the highest job provider amongst all sectors (more than a million jobs by 2031 in the solar sector alone), it is projected to account for 60% of additional capacity by 2050. It has been projected that wind and solar capacity will need to expand by 505 GW and 455 GW per annum respectively, to ensure that these vast amounts of electricity can be produced in the future. This represents about 5.2 and 3.2 times the wind and solar capacity installed just two years ago. As Bloomberg reports, solar power will play a pivotal role in energy transition in the years ahead.

According to reports from both Bloomberg and Forbes, Africa is known to have extensive sustainable energy resources. The continent, which is expected to urbanize far more rapidly in the coming years, has 60% of potential solar energy resources but less than 1% of the world's solar panels. Despite the environmental challenge, coal will continue its dominance on the continent for the foreseeable future. Today, 12 African countries that represent over 40% of the continent's CO_2 emissions have committed to global 2050 net-zero targets. In South Africa, to overcome its dependence on coal (estimated to be responsible for more than 80% of its electricity), $250 billion will need to be spent over the next three decades in closing down its coal-fired power plants and replacing them with renewable energy systems.

Higher EU targets for 2030 due to EU climate goals and rising carbon prices have accelerated the need for the rapid decarbonization of Europe's power sector. Congruently, Europe is expanding its renewable electricity generation at its fastest rate since the 1970s. Nebras Power has bolstered its European solar outreach by reinvesting in the Netherlands, acquiring a 40% stake in Zonnepark Duisterweg, a 14.5 MWp solar energy power plant. This solar project complements the 39 MW Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V. ("ZEN"), Nebras's existing solar farm in the Netherlands.

Hydropower generation remains the largest renewable source of electricity, generating more than all other renewable technologies combined, In this context, Brazil has assumed an added significance for Nebras with our inaugural investment in hydropower. The Company has made a 50% stake acquisition in NEC Energia with a total installed capacity of 73 MW. In Brazil, Solar PV is given high importance and is an ally of its sustainable agri-tech revolution with solar parks providing much-needed power to remote and off-grid areas, enabling processing plant, irrigation, and agricultural equipment to benefit from clean, reasonably priced electricity. Also, it is expected that agriculture will be one of the key drivers of off-grid solar in 2022.

Eastern Europe is projected to witness a 4.5% growth in renewables from 2020 to 2025. The renewables market in the region is still heavily dominated by Cold War investments in hydropower and the continuous expansion of hydropower in Poland, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania and Slovenia. According to recent statistics, hydro accounts for more than 70% of the renewables' energy market in Eastern Europe, amounting to almost 70,000 MW per year. However, Poland is taking the lead in solar power in Eastern Europe. With an aggressive renewable energy target, Poland is aiming to grow its solar energy sector by 1.9 GW by the year 2030. Correspondingly, countries such as Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan are also setting targets and are investing in cleaner sources of power. Azerbaijan, for instance, has an enormous capacity to develop wind, solar and hydro. The IEA reports that wind power in Azerbaijan has the potential to reach 2.4 GWh a year. Kazakhstan is still highly reliant on fossil fuel sources, with 70% of its electricity originating from coal. However, the government has set aggressive energy-mix goals conceived to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to reach carbon neutrality by 2060.

Australia has seen the renewable energy sector registering remarkable growth over the past five years, crossing a significant milestone in 2020 with 25% of the country's energy deriving from renewable sources. In 2021, 29% of the country's total electricity generation share stemmed from renewables. During this period, solar reached 12%, wind achieved 10% and hydro stood at 6%. Currently Australia is on track to generate half of its electricity needs from renewable sources within three years.

In conclusion, while it is estimated that global access to alternative energy requires investments of over $25 billion a year (1% of global energy investment today), renewables, accordingly, experienced another year of record growth in power capacity, despite the aftereffects of the pandemic and the rise in global commodity prices.

Investing in tomorrow

Setting the trajectory

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

Value-driven aspirations

In just seven short years Nebras Power has made its presence felt across four continents with operational assets comprising of 23 power generating assets in nine countries. Today, our Company has built an impressive power investment portfolio which is 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 who adhere to the strictest international and local compliance standards.

Nebras Gross Capacity
7,274.6 MW

Nebras Net Capacity
2,246 MW

9 Countries
23 Assets

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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
49%	527.6 MW	Goldwind Australia 51%

Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited (UMPL)

Bangladesh

- UMPL is a 584 MW 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	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
24%	584 MW	Unique Group, SFL and GE

Francisco Sá Project

Brazil

- Francisco Sá is a 114.3 MW 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 412.5MWac (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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
80%	114.3 MW	Canadian Solar 20%

Jaíba Project

Brazil

- Jaíba is a 101.6 MW 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 412.5MWac (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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
80%	101.6 MW	Canadian Solar 20%

Lavras Project

Brazil

- Lavras is a 152.4 MW 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 412.5MWac (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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
80%	152.4 MW	Canadian Solar 20%

Salgueiro Project

Brazil

- Salgueiro is a 114.3 MW 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 412.5MWac (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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
80%	114.3 MW	Canadian Solar 20%

NEC Energia

Brazil

- NEC Energia is a joint venture company that owns and manages 18 hydroelectric plants in Brazil, with an installed capacity of 72.5 MW. 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.

Equity Stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
50%	72.5 MW	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 13 GW of solar projects under development.

Nebras Share	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
50%	13 GW	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 2,046.2 MW 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 35.5% equity stake in Paiton Energy. Other shareholders are Mitsui & Co (45.5%), and PT Medco Daya Energi Sentosa (19%).

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
35.5%	2046.2 MW	Mitsui & Co. 45.5% PT Medco Daya Energi Sentosa 19%

Amman East

Jordan

- Amman East - IPP, is Jordan's first independent power producer ("IPP").
- Amman East owns and operates a 381 MW 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%)

Equity stake in owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
23.4%	381 MW	AES Corp. 36% Mitsui & Co. 40%

AM Solar

Jordan

- AM Solar owns a 52 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 2039.
- Nebras Power owns 24% of AM Solar. Other partners are AES Corp. (36%) and Mitsui & Co. (40%).

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
24%	52 MW	AES Corp. 36% Mitsui & Co. 40%

IPP4

Jordan

- IPP4 is the fourth independent power producer ("IPP") in Jordan.
- IPP4 owns and operates a 250 MW 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%).

Equity stake owned by Nebra	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
24%	250 MW	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 66 MW 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%).

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
35%	66 MW	Mitsubishi Corporation 35% Kawar 30%

Zonnepark Duisterweg

Netherlands

- Zonnepark Duisterweg is a 14.5 MW 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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
40%	14.5 MW	Gutami Solar Development B.V.

Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V. (ZEN)

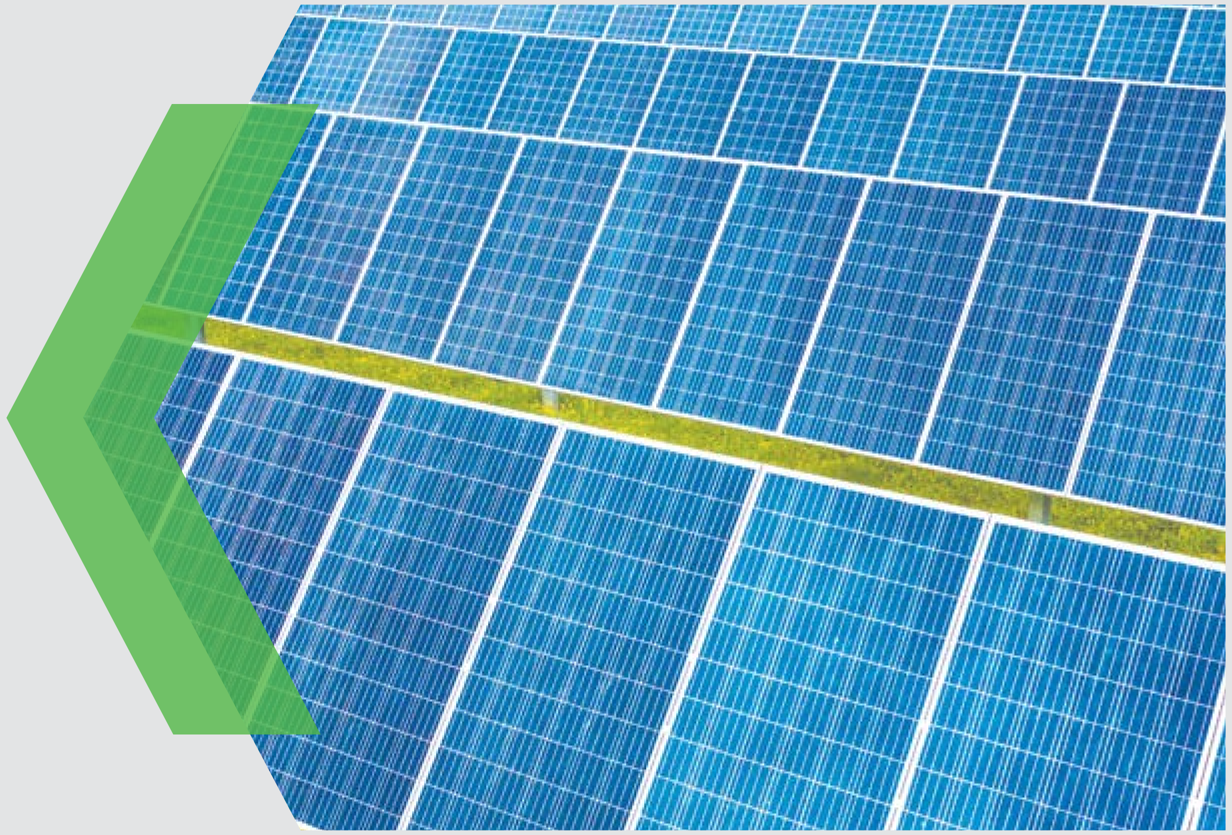
Netherlands

- 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 39 MW of installed capacity and additional 72 MW of construction-ready and under-construction capacity. With 75% equity stake in ZEN, net capacity attributable to Nebras Power share is 73.5 MW.
- 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%).

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
75%	39 MW	Michel Peek Beheer 25%

Zonnepark Mosselbanken Terneuzen B.V. (ZMT)

Netherlands



- Zonnepark Mosselbanken Terneuzen B.V. (ZMT) is a 60 MW – ready to build – solar field project located in Terneuzen, in the Netherlands. Once complete, the solar park will have a total surface area of 30ha. Construction started in 2021 and the facility is expected to achieve commercial operation in 2022.
- 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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
40%	60 MW	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 125 MW. 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 2043.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
9.9%	125 MW	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 MW 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%).

Equity stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partners*
9.8%	2,000 MW	Marubeni Corparation 32.5% Chubu Electric Power 19.5% Multitech 3.25%

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

Carthage Power Company (CPC) Rades II

Tunisia

- The Rades II plant is the largest power plant in Tunisia with a power generating capacity of 483 MW (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.

Equity stake owned by Nebras	Gross Capacity	Partner
60%	483 MW	Marubeni Corporation 40%

Partyzany – Free Energy

Ukraine

- Partyzany Solar project is an 18.5 MW 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.

Equity Stake owned by Nebras	Gross Capacity	Partner
75%	18.5 MW	Keldima Limited

Pervomaysk – Sunpower

Ukraine

- Pervomaysk Solar project is a 6.5 MW 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.

Equity Stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
75%	6.5 MW	UDPR Alliance Solar Limited

Scythia 1

Ukraine

- Scythia 1 Solar project is a 13 MW 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.

Equity Stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
75%	13 MW	UDPR Scythia Solar Limited

Scythia 2

Ukraine

- Scythia 2 Solar project is a 33 MW 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.

Equity Stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
75%	33 MW	UDPR Scythia Solar 2 Limited

Terslav

Ukraine

- Terslav Solar project is a 20 MW 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.

Equity Stake owned by Nebras	*Gross Capacity*	*Partner*
75%	20 MW	UDPR Tatarbunary Limited

Operational Highlights

Business Development

While the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continued into 2021, economies started to recover with the power sector particularly seeing an increase in new project developments and M&A deals. Despite the continuing challenges in the power sector, Nebras continued with its growth plans pursuing business opportunities, both greenfield and the acquisition of operating assets in line with the Company's strategy, focusing on assets located in target geographies with high-efficiency conventional and renewable power generation capacity. In 2021, the Company was able to expand its presence in several markets while also moving into key new markets

Nebras also expanded in the Netherlands where we have acquired a 40% stake in a 14.5 MWp Solar project, Zonnepark Duisterweg, and completed the construction of an additional 4 MW rooftop solar. We have also extended our presence in Brazil and have closed the acquisition of a 50% stake in NEC Energia and NEC Desenvolvimento, owners of a 72.5 MW portfolio of hydro plants, and an O&M company for the development of 1,500 MW of solar projects.

Moreover, the Company continued working on increasing its investment in two projects in Jordan where the transaction is expected to be closed in 2022 increasing our stake from 24% to 50%. With respect to new markets, Nebras was able to enter the Ukrainian power market where it acquired a 75% controlling interest in five operational solar projects with a total capacity of 91 MWp. Additionally, Nebras signed a SPA to acquire a 24% stake in a CCGT plant in Bangladesh with a total capacity of 584 MW which is expected to achieve commercial operation in Q4 2023. The transaction is expected to close in 2022.

Furthermore, a consortium that included Nebras submitted a winning bid for the Syrdarya CCGT IPP in Uzbekistan with total capacity of 1,575 MW and is expected to sign Project Agreements in Q1 2022 and reach financial close and start of construction in Q4 2022. Additionally, Nebras continued working on its 9.5% divestment in Paiton Energy where the transaction is expected to close in 2022.

We moved forward with the development of our four solar projects in Brazil where we successfully achieved commercial operations for the Jaíba and Salgueiro projects, while construction activities for the Lavras and Francisco Sá projects continued with launch of commercial operations slated for 2022.

Construction activities for Stockyard Hills Wind Farm (SHWF) in Australia had progressed well despite some delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic and commercial operations for many of the wind turbines were achieved (286 MW) in Q4, 2021 and we anticipate the remaining turbines will achieve commercial operation in 2022. Nebras continued to work on the development of large scale CCGT plants in Central Asia and the acquisition of operating and greenfield renewable capacity in Eastern Europe. The Company is also progressing with several other acquisition transactions which we hope to successfully close in 2022. Next year, we will continue our pursuit to secure investment opportunities that will further strengthen our existing portfolio and further expand our global footprint into new key markets. We will also continue our efforts to optimize our portfolio in terms of technology mix and geography.

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

Nebras's business development team also conducted due diligence on a number of other investment opportunities involving both conventional and renewable technologies which are in different stages of development and located in various geographies.

Organization and Corporate Structure

As the limitations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic eased in 2021, the Company continued to strengthen and reinforce its organization structure globally in all aspects of operations in preparation for anticipated regional expansion. Consistency in the application of global compliance was achieved throughout the organization.

Recruitment continued globally, with all planned vacancies being filled. Furthermore, we continued our focus on localisation of labour recruitment in foreign markets and development of Qatari expertise within the country, achieving over 22% Qatarization.

Business Support collaborated closely with Qatar Energy on the implementation of guidelines and employee communications related to the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring all employees took advantage of the vaccination medical support on offer when required.

Maximised vaccination uptake ensured a seamless transition for the return to office-based working. In cooperation with the UK Institute of Directors, Business Support developed a Board Level training program, which was successfully delivered using a virtual format over a period of three days to Board Members and Nebras Senior Management.

We have driven through a strategic procurement process and improved our procurement procedures to be complied with our improved business practice. We have successfully processed some major tenders in 2021 and successfully optimized the costs, anticipated the needs of the various business units across the organization, and ultimately saved valuable time. We also reduced several contract expenditures and are constantly working to promote effective contract and supplier management, to maximize savings and benefits from current contracts and future tender opportunities.

In 2021, on the Public Relations front, the Company focused primarily on media relations, branding and brand development of our Netherlands and Latin American divisions. Our media relations supported the acquisitions of five solar projects in Ukraine. New logos and visual identities were conceived and finalised for Netherlands and Latin America. The offices now employ the names 'Nebras Power Netherlands' and 'Nebras Power Latin America' respectively and have effectively integrated these names into their divisional logos.

The year ended with a media coverage report that revealed an uptick in global media mentions for Nebras in 2021, rising from 405 in 2020, to 418 in 2021. Moreover, the media coverage was overwhelmingly positive.

Information Technology

In Information Technology, as part of the envisioned digital transformation journey, Nebras has initiated and implemented various digital transformation projects related to Network and Cybersecurity, Infrastructure enhancement and refresh, and implementation and development of various new applications.

Digital transformation projects have been initiated such as a Cloud Infrastructure-based Power Data Centre to run the specific loads from the Cloud Infrastructure starting with Nebras Power Assets Portfolio Real-Time/Near-Time Assets Performance and Conditions Monitoring System. The Company has incorporated an automated, digitalized Corporate Signature System, a Business Processes Automation for the business development and specialized services procurement processes.

Nebras has also set in motion an initiative to extend the Oracle ERP system to the Company's subsidiaries across its offices globally. The objective is to implement end-to-end business solutions for the entire Group's finance, HCM and procurement functions.

Financial Management

During 2021, Nebras Power took significant measures towards achieving its goal of evolving to be a best-in-class finance organization aimed at effectively supporting the strategic objectives of the Company.

As COVID-19 continued to present a substantial challenge, the safety of the employees and stakeholders continued to be a top priority for the Company. With safety measures being implemented across Nebras's offices; lenders and other stakeholders were provided with constant updates. Business continued as usual, with the Finance function providing uninterrupted support.

Nebras 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. During the second half of 2021, Nebras Finance negotiated and finalized a new 3-year USD 150 million corporate credit facility with Development Bank of Singapore (DBS) and Bank of China (BoC) at a highly competitive rate in a rising interest rate environment. Proceeds from this credit facility will be used to pay-off existing bi-lateral DBS USD 50 million facility with the maturity date of 7 January 2022 and the remaining USD 100 million will be used to partially pay-off and cancel syndicated credit facility that has a slightly higher margin compared to the new facility. Introduction of this facility makes Nebras's capital structure more competitive and long dated by extending the debt maturity profile from 2023 to 2024. It has also allowed the Company to establish a relationship with a new lender, namely Bank of China, which has a strong presence in Southeast Asian markets.

Brazil's finance function was further strengthened by bringing some of the outsourced accounting work in-house and by adding the treasury and debt management functions. Finance function has provided seamless support during the construction of four solar PV projects. Two of the projects, Salgueiro and Jaíba achieved commercial operations during 2021. The other two projects, Francisco Sá and Lavras, achieved financial close with subsequent debt and equity drawdowns to fund construction activities during the year.

The finance function in the Netherlands continued to manage holding company operations and to control the investments. The Company's finance function supported a bidding process for an international tender for a 1,200-1,600 MW CCGT power plant to be built in Uzbekistan's Syrdarya region. Consortium of EDF, Nebras Power and Sojitz Corporation was announced as the winning bidder.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect the insurance industry with continued upwards pressure on pricing and reduction in coverage. Whilst Nebras has not avoided the effects of the market, increase in cost of risk has been restricted to organic growth in line with the growth of assets. This is due to tight control over the insurance intermediaries and related service providers. It is expected that, whilst the pricing in all lines of insurance will continue to increase, the rate of increase will decline significantly.

The Company recognizes the importance of managing its tax affairs in a prudent, socially responsible and effective manner. One of the goals is to ensure the positive reputation of the Company as a taxpayer and foster a constructive and transparent relationship with the tax authorities and communities in all jurisdictions where the Group operates.

Nebras aims to achieve best-in-class tax risk management and ensures that tax value is fairly distributed and compliant with the laws of applicable jurisdictions in a transparent and efficient way. In order to achieve the key objectives outlined above, the Company aims to continuously improve internal tax controls and tax risk management processes.

Being an international group, Nebras embraces best practices in managing complex international tax relationships and transactions alike. This has been achieved by building robust in-house tax management expertise and by customising the tax processes and solutions to fit Nebras's culture, risk appetite and scale of its investments. Nebras is maintaining the highest quality of in-house tax management expertise by continuously investing in tax knowledge and employee awareness in relation to ongoing tax developments..

Asset Management

The portfolio business of Nebras Power operated in the customary manner in line with agreed business plans and approved budgets. Whilst all businesses fulfilled contractual obligations, the day-to-day business operations were adjusted and processes adopted to match the requirements of local and national regulations related to pandemic responses.

Nebras has, to the extent and degree requested, facilitated and provided information, advice, guidance, and other assistance to the Company's business leadership and key individual staff. Enhancements to stakeholder exchanges have featured across all businesses. The common objective here has been to show the businesses have fulfilled their corporate responsibilities and relevant action taken within the business context to safeguard the business imperative as well as the health, welfare, and safety of all the teams deployed. Paiton Energy have taken a leadership role within the Indonesian IPPs by working in very close collaboration with the various state agencies to manage pandemic responses, workforce infections and to enable the vaccination of its workforce and their families. These efforts, across the portfolio, have been widely acknowledged as a prime example of an ideal state-private enterprise partnership.

The Paiton Energy business continues to be recognised by state agencies for the disciplined yet innovative measures deployed. The Company has maintained a disciplined approach to the application of risk-adjusted operations and maintenance across the portfolio. This has seen steadily improving performances within the portfolio with some businesses reporting the best techno-commercial accomplishments in their history. Overall, the financial, technical and commercial performance was at plan or better. Some businesses reported 2021 to be Lost Time Accident and Environmental Incident-free.

Nebras's renewable portfolio saved more than 654,346 tons of CO2 in 2021 based on www.openei.org benchmarks. Nebras's Power Asset Management team continues to consolidate process and logistics to enable a proactive, in-depth support to business development. A systematic approach is adopted to leverage corporate learning and the ability to create new value by applying corporate knowledge and experience for each asset appropriate to the stage in its business life cycle. As a part of the Company's corporate business mechanisms significant efforts are being made to improve the means to mobilise further businesses within the portfolio in Brazil. 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 to enhance delivery of performance. The invoicing for services has been achieved per offtake agreements and sponsor agreements.

Currently Nebras's Power Asset Management team is not aware of disputes or claims with off-takers or sponsors. The CPC business has followed clarifications by the authorities in Tunis that the extension of the PPA is not required. Accordingly, detailed plans to end PPA obligations have been developed and are progressively being executed. The target for completion of the CPC transfer of the Rades 2 Power Plant to STEG is May 2022.

During 2021, the corporate risk management arrangements were explained and counsel 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 the emerging sustainability reporting regulations, Nebras has the opportunity 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 which has been developed and is now being deployed semi-automated SPS sourced KPI reports and BI dashboards with Power BI in demonstration form. The near-time portfolio operational data acquisition with the "EtaPro" performance monitoring and management system continues to be in the implementation phase. In part, the progress must be cognizant and consider the emergent threat landscape and the need therefore for enhanced arrangements to withstand cyber-attack.

Nebras is aligning with the global trend on ESG awareness and reporting. The environment, the social factors, and good governance will have a bearing on the licensing. Nebras has undertaken a comprehensive market study and evaluation of EHSS and ESG reporting vendors. As earlier, risks are critically reviewed together with joint venture partners to provide informed decision-making opportunities. This approach to business operations has been effective in the Risk Management ability of the Asset Management team to administer.

With the adoption of the Corporate Risk Register, Nebras has found an increasingly effective tool to help document the overall management of portfolio risk. Key Risks for the portfolio are now mapped against the evolving business landscape with corresponding Risk treatments identified by the respective business functions. Consequently, Nebras is now well positioned to address Risk on par with industry benchmarks. Best practices are being achieved using expert inputs, developments of skills and techniques, knowledge and learning in so much that each business considers Nebras Power Asset Management opinions as proficient in relation to governance issues, technology issues, regulatory changes, market developments and Risk.

Throughout 2021, the Asset Management team has monitored the emergence of digital developments to ensure the earlier Corporate digital guidance and Digital Due Diligence questions have been kept 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 are now rolled out and applied for all new additions to the portfolio. This, as a matter of professional practice, provides assurance that 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's businesses.

The ongoing in-depth collaboration and cooperation across the corporate functions through 2021 has allowed close support and facilitation of conducting business. The focus here has been on risk offsetting, valuing regulation tracking and securing social licenses to operate. Such methodology of functioning is enhancing trust and belief in the Company's capacity to deliver. Overall, the HSE, financial, technical and commercial performance of Nebras's portfolio in 2021 was at plan or better at all levels.

Committed to serving worldwide

Corporate Social Responsibility

Nebras Power remains committed to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The organization's approach to its CSR initiatives have continually changed as the implications of new and evolving health and welfare requirements have been applied in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Virus management processes have been actively deployed across the entire portfolio with the Company persevering in its commitments and principled approach to employee management and its stewardship of stakeholder relations. With our CSR philosophy stemming from Nebras own 3-P Approach to management – People, Planet and Prosperity – we have again affirmed that the role of corporate citizenship is to give back to communities we serve.

Within Qatar, Nebras's CSR outreach focuses on education, research and supporting local programs that aim to bolster sustainability, conservation, health and general wellbeing.

At the portfolio level there has been enhanced collaboration and co-ordination with Government agencies and regulators of those local markets we serve to ensure emergent needs are met. New programs have been launched to address employee and family needs, local communities, public institutions and healthcare professionals to help counter the fallout of the pandemic.

Internationally, Nebras's attention continues to dwell on underserved populations by intensifying the drive to integrate social, economic, and environmental matters into the day-to-day management of the businesses.

Nebras is increasingly mindful of environmental and social governance issues as well as the profile our portfolio represents in terms of labor relations, compliance with banking performance standards and local regulatory obligations.

General Overview

The sustainability programs within Nebras are designed to offer flexibility in aligning with the governance of the business, environmental performance and social responsibility efforts. The COVID-19 pandemic response has shown a company that can provide prompt, informed and effective engagement in addressing the challenges pandemic management brings. This response has been achieved by adapting and evolving to meet emergent requirements, backed by upon the effective planning, forethought and anticipation of issues. It has specifically taken into account the communication issues and the logistics to support business response.

The COVID-19 response has led to cutting down on CSR initiatives which call for human interactions outside of the immediate business environment. Where appropriate virtual initiatives have been introduced to maintain the momentum of delivery.

A keen awareness of CSR exists within our organizational environment and culture. Throughout 2021 Nebras Power has become increasingly engaged in addressing the implications of the post-pandemic agenda. We have recognized there are opportunities to enhance efforts that are focused on social, welfare and health issues. New thematics have been introduced which are to link to stakeholder needs. These have evolved to include the use of formal sourcing practices within local communities, supporting local logistics management as well as local and regional healthcare systems. In Indonesia the relationships with SATGAS (Indonesian Health Authority) continues to be leveraged with Paiton Energy's efforts and is recognized as a benchmark in Public Private Public Partnership.

By ensuring our 3-P approach to management is adhered to, Nebras Power can assure clarity and accountability at a critical time as we identify the emergent post-pandemic response of the portfolio companies.

Commitment to people and society

Nebras Power seeks to beneficially impact people, life, and society, of the markets we serve:

- We strongly support a 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.

In this respect:

- 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.

Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility principles across our investments

All businesses are actively working with local stakeholders to agree on a continuing basis as to the most appropriate programs which can support local institutions and infrastructures.

In the following sections Nebras Power presents the CSR highlights from 2021.

Paiton Energy (PE) (Indonesia)

PE has continued to place emphasis on community relations and seeks to maintain the existing positive relationship by continuing to target 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 we operate is a key priority. Such an approach not only helps maintain the community support for our activities, particularly those that have potential to impact them directly, but also greatly assists in our security efforts through effective Health Agency, Police, Military and Community Networks. During the period, CSR initiatives and programs have been moderated by the requirements to apply management arrangements that comply with COVID-19 controls.

PE conducts annual updates based on Social Mapping surveys conducted by external parties. Based on that understanding of the social mapping, the Corporate Social Responsibilities 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 2021 the PE target areas were SDGs 1 – No Poverty, 3 – Good health and Wellbeing, 4 – Quality Education, 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9 – Industry Innovation and Infrastructure, 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production, 13 – Climate Action, and 17 – Partnership for Sustainable Development.

The Corporate Social Responsibilities programs are planned and implemented in the following categories and focuses on institutions and infrastructures: Improving Community Perception towards the existence of PE and operations; Improving relations between PE, employees and surrounding communities; a Community Empowerment program which focuses upon aspects which promote sustainable benefits… During 2021 the business has been recognized with ten different awards for corporate responsibility contributions. Several main programs are detailed here.

Business Sustainability – Ongoing programs in this stream include programs which support Technical Resources Availability (such as the Knowledge Enrichment Program, Vocational Workshop and Vocational High School Support) and 3R Waste Management (e.g., FABA Furnace Bottom Ash Utilization and other non-hazardous accommodation complex and Plant Waste Recycling). 3R-FABA Utilization Program has demonstrated technical compliance with relevant standards and commercial viability.

The program continues to be supported by research conducted jointly with the Institute Technology of Surabaya. During the period 6,580 applications were received for entry to the 23 positions on vocational program, indicating the popularity of these are programs within the local communities. Given the number of applicants, screening is applied, with those who are not successful being given an understanding of the nominal entry benchmark requirements so that they could be better prepared should they wish to apply to the program again.

Social and Economic Sustainability – The 2021 programs focused on Small Business Development (e.g., Traditional Market Empowerment and Small Business Development), and supported Sustainable Food Production (Organic Farming, Hydroponic and Aquaponic Farming, Fisheries Development, Integrated Cattle Program, Permaculture Development) as well as promoting Community Wellbeing (HIV/AIDS Prevention Campaign and Health Campaigns in the Probolinggo and Situbondo districts). This program involved working with the East Jawa CSR forum where 14 companies came together to support an isolated community in the Kampung Merak near the

Baluran National Park. It included a survey of needs and specifically examining as to how to enhance animal husbandry in the district. In addition to these efforts PE responded to the call for assistance for a national emergency response following the eruption of Mount Semeru. PE, amongst other sector participants, provides fully qualified and experienced emergency response teams on a rotational basis. These teams were linked with all national and regional emergency agencies in the recovery efforts following the eruption of Mount Semeru and included providing a wide range of medications, food, water, recovery assistance with recovery and the securing of property.

Energy and Environmental Sustainability – The stream continues to have programs which support Natural Conservation like 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 (Energy Learning Center, Hybrid Pico Hydro, Wind Turbine and Biogas); Community Integrated Waste Management (Waste Bank, Ecobrick). Examples being as follows. The Blekok range of initiatives are designed to support the efforts of the village to be a destination of choice for environmental tourism. The combined impacts has brought many socio-economic and welfare benefits to the local community. The Ministry of Tourism has also recognized the village. The village elders have been awarded for the leadership they have shown and partnerships they have developed with industry. A Community Forest Conservation Village Development program in the district of Selobanteng in the Situbondo region has been developed and implemented with the primary goal of enhancing carbon sequestration capabilities. Additional plantings and focused forest management practices are introduced to enable more carbon absorption, enable soil stabilization and enhance the ecosystem flora and fauna in and around the conservation village. The outcomes of these programs are recognized by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and the Selobanteng Farmers Association.

Phoenix Power Company (PPC) (Oman)

PPC has continued to provide support with a range of different initiatives within the context of the local infrastructure and institutional needs. This has once more been moderated by the impacts of COVID-19 with financial contributions to defined needs in the areas of culture, education and training, health and safety. Owing to COVID-19 restrictions, no initiatives were taken that required human interactions. Cash disbursements were provided to match agreed needs of stakeholders. Highlights of these programs are as described here.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) in Oman made several appeals to businesses, large and small, and private citizens to make donations to the Ministry's efforts to combat the impact of the COVID-19 virus in the Sultanate. PPC made donations to increase community awareness about vaccination against COVID-19. In addition, PPC supported the 6th GCC Cancer Awareness Week in the district of Al Sharqiyyah with donations.

In coordination with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), PPC provided donations to families in need of material assistance in the district of Al Sharqiyyah during the holy month of Ramadan, enabling the support of traditional celebrations and the normal family living needs.

PPC also supported a range of projects led by the MoSD to address the impact of severe flooding in the Sur region. Madayn developed a project to explore opportunities to attract small businesses to the city of Sur through understanding the support requirements of large companies based in the Sur industrial zone. It was an initiative that provided much needed assistance to people living in Sur. PPC provided funding support to the project as part of a group of sponsoring companies based in the Sur industrial zone.

AM Solar, IPP4 and Amman East (Jordan)

The businesses have again continued the annual scholarship program by providing two scholarships in 2021. The program is successful with increasing numbers of graduates who are residents of the nearby village.

As part of the ongoing support to educational infrastructure, the local village schools of Al Manakher and Al Khanasa Dabobi have received support attending to a range of needs such as the internet, general building maintenance, computers, stationaries and furniture.

The business has again followed the initiatives of previous years by supporting and participating in various events organized by the Jordan Environment Society targeted the public with awareness campaigns and general housekeeping in public parks.

Donations were made towards medical aid for the Palestinians a specific donation for medical surgery for rehabilitating a 13-year-old girl.

Other initiatives included initiatives where 200 solar water heaters were installed at nearby village houses. In partnership with the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Development, Sahab Governor and local communities, 200 energy-efficient light bulbs have been provided to local homes. These initiatives have helped the villagers to reduce their energy consumption as much as 50%.

The businesses also supported the renting of the Veterinary Clinic building. This was undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture with services offered including mobile veterinary on-site services, aligned to the Ministry of Agriculture standards. In addition, on-going meetings and follow-up with local communities and key stakeholders were held. This has included participation in the Olive Oil Festival and Exhibition, which was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and National Agriculture Research Center (NARC). The NARC participants, farmers, and businesses shared and exchanged their experience and knowledge in milk production, milk-based by-product production and marketing.

Shams Ma'an (Jordan)

Shams Ma'an Power Generation continues to implement a sustainable CSR program in the region with contributions to infrastructure and institutions. The areas of investment have again concentrated on youth and education with the support of local NGOs and active community centers. The efforts have been designed to embrace the needs of stakeholders, society, and the managed environment. Some programs provided continuity of CSR commitments from previous years. The Shams Ma'an Power Generation Company has completed a range of activities and programs starting from 2015 though no sports have been supported in 2021 owing to the application of COVID-19 controls. Amongst the programs supported, stakeholders have noted the following actions as the highlights – support to the

Ma'an Orphan Center with the provision of meals, transportation, education, utility bills, etc.; supplying the Ma'an Hospital ICU with ventilating machines during the epidemic, in addition to oxygen generators; installation of a PV System for the Ma'an Culture Social Center; distribution of heaters during the winter; improvements to parks and bus stops in Ma'an Municipality by providing park cleaning, painting bus stops, structural maintenance, etc.; supplying safety equipment to Ma'an Education Department for distribution across the Ma'an School District, etc.

Carthage Power Company (CPC) – Rades II (Tunisia)

CPC remains a sponsor in a primary school in Rades providing the necessary school supplies for the pupils at the start of the academic year as per the list provided by the Managers and the Head Teacher of the school.

CPC has provided support to pandemic response efforts by providing medical consumables to the National Civil Protection Services and Fire Fighting unit and contributing to painting the exterior of the Police Station within the Rades Petroleum Complex. It, once again, followed the regional tradition of offering sweets and meals during the Eid El Fitr and Eid El Kabir at the Police Station as a part of CPC's care and wellbeing support to the actions and engagements of the Police within the security of the Rades Petroleum Complex. CPC conceived this effort to reinforce the commitments of all stakeholders to the safety and security of this critical and strategic business zone of Tunisia. CPC also provided donations to Tunisian Association of the Blind.

CPC has continued to be an initiative-taking Board Member of the Groupement de Gestion et de Maintenance "GMG" (Management and Maintenance Group of the Petroleum zone where CPC is located) providing leadership and management support. It has also continued to be an active Board Member of the Occupational Medical Agency of the Governorate of Ben Arous. CPC today has the reputation of being a management leader in terms of occupational health, safety, and hygiene.

Nebras Power (Latin America)

During 2021, the Salgueiro, Jaíba, Francisco Sá and Lavras Solar Complex businesses implemented various local community programs. The aims of those programs were to establish open lines of communications and to engage and foster positive relationships with the communities, focusing on institutions and infrastructure.

Environmental education programs were implemented with all the businesses promoting conservation efforts and to inculcate respect and an understanding of the history and culture of the communities surrounding each business. This initiative leveraged previous surveys where needs in relation to health, diseases, heritage and culture were identified.

Local workshops and dedicated meetings were performed with the business neighbors and local authorities to better inform about the projects.

For the Lavras business, actions to improve the conditions of the roads surrounding the project area were implemented. A local campaign against venomous creatures was also put in place, with the community being given maps of places where Snake Antivenom would be found quickly (Mr. Jose Frota Institute). Additionally, on Children's Day, donations were made for a 'toys & food' campaign.

At Salgueiro, a tree seedling donation campaign was conducted within the Quilombola community. An area of 144m² was donated to the community to plant and grow tree seedlings which would result in about 4.500 plants. Seedling cultivation training was conducted for fifteen people who would be using the plantation.

Nebras Power Netherlands (Netherlands)

The socio-economic contributions of the Netherlands investments meet the primary goals of Nebras Power and its 3-P philosophy. The CSR efforts were fully focused on the safety, security, health and well-being of the staff and the stakeholders of the business. The businesses observed and reinforced the instructions and directions issued by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). To the extent and degree required, management adapted and adopted the practical compliance with these requirements.

Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (SHWF) (Australia)

Covid continued to present challenges in the community space at Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (SHWF) limiting the opportunities to physically meet and present information to the local groups.

The program's Community Reference Group met face-to-face on three occasions with the other two meetings held via Zoom video conferencing,

The reference group continued to play a vital role in connecting the project with the community and providing information from the project to the wider community during these trying times.

The program provided information to the community via newsletters and videos that were shown on televisions in local shopfronts at Beaufort and Skipton.

SHWF advanced its extensive community investment program with a major financial commitment of AUD $272,000 to the Beaufort Golf and Bowls Club to resurface the bowling green. This commitment, made in 2020, became a reality in 2021 with the Bowls Club increasing its membership by a third in three months while attracting other clubs from around the region to play major tournaments at this now state-of-the-art bowling green.

The program also continued to reach out to neighbours and community members on a case-by-case basis to answer any Stockyard Hill or community program related questions.

Corporate Governance

Nebras Power is committed to adhering to the highest standards of corporate governance. We believe in promoting transparency and fairness throughout our governance and leadership system. The Chief Executive Officer of Nebras Power has the ultimate responsibility for the day-to-day management, direction and operation of the Company and oversees the operational decisions affecting the business.

In line with its objective to build a well-structured, world-class corporate governance framework, in 2021 the Company continued 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.

We are in the process of developing the following additional policies and procedures:

- Data Protection Policy
- EHSS Procedures

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

The Company held a three-day training for the Board of Directors (Role of the Director and the Board). The aim of the training was to help the Board recognise their key legal responsibilities, gain familiarity with their role in corporate governance and risk management as well as instil a corporate culture of compliance from the top down. 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.

Our Corporate Governance Approach

Our corporate governance framework is based on local and international best practices and is aimed at promoting transparency and fairness in the way we conduct our business, while creating long-term value for our shareholders. In doing so, we take into account the interests of all other stakeholders involved in our business: employees, customers, suppliers, partners and financiers, governments and other public authorities, as well as the local communities of the areas where we conduct our business.

The Shareholders' Meeting

The shareholders meeting adopts the most relevant decisions concerning the company, such as the approval of the annual financial statement, the allocation of net income, the approval of external auditor and the remuneration of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the governing body accountable to the shareholders and entrusted with the direction of the company. It carries out all the activities appropriate for the achievement of the corporate objectives. Nebras's Board of Directors is comprised of ten (10) directors.

The broad range of backgrounds, expertise and experience brought by the members of our Board of Directors plays a crucial role in the long-term sustainable development of our business and operations. Four Board of Directors meetings were held in 2021.

Board Committee

The Board of Directors has three committees: the Audit Committee, the Investment Committee, and the Remuneration Committee. Each of these committees has been established pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors and has adopted a written charter setting forth its scope and responsibilities.

The committees act as consultancy and advisory bodies to the Board of Directors and do not assume the functions of management, which remain the responsibility of the CEO and the Executive Management team.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee activity is focused on monitoring the integrity, completeness and accuracy of the financial statements, reviewing the reliability and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems, monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the internal audit function and monitoring the independence of the external auditors. The Audit Committee also advises the Board of Directors regarding compliance with law, regulations and internal policies. The members of the Audit Committee are appointed by the Board of Directors and the duration of their office is three years. The charter of the Audit Committee sets out the composition and terms of office, roles, responsibilities and functions of the Audit Committee members.

The Investment Committee

The Investment Committee activity is focused on assisting the Board of Directors in setting the company's investment strategy and reviewing investment proposals. Investment Committee members are appointed by the Board of Directors and serve a three-year term.

The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is a standing consultancy and advisory body to the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Remuneration Committee ensures that the overall remuneration levels of the company's employees are transparent, aligned with company's strategic goals, consistent with a "performance-based" culture and are aimed at maintaining the company's competitive position in the labour market in terms of ability to attract and retain talent, and in terms of consistency with internal and external remuneration benchmarks.

Internal Controls:

Ultimate responsibility for the operation of the internal control system rests with the Board of Directors of the company, supported in this crucial task by the Audit Committee. The Company has a robust and effective internal control function. Nebras's internal controls are processes designed to achieve effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations.

The Internal Audit function is responsible for designing, overseeing, implementing and auditing Nebras's internal control processes, and testing the compliance of our business and operations with the internal control framework.

The Internal Audit function reports directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is backed by a formal audit charter approved by the Board of Directors, which sets out its role and responsibilities.

External Auditors:

The Board of Directors proposes to the General Shareholders Meeting the appointment of an external auditor based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee. At the General Assembly Meeting of March 30, 2021, and based on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, the shareholders have resolved upon the appointment of KPMG as Nebras Power's external auditors for year 2021, and approved their annual audit fees of QR 300,000. No company other than KPMG and its affiliates has provided external audit services to Nebras Power in relation to the year 2021. In addition to fees for audit work, KPMG and/or its affiliates were paid QR 12,740 for assurance, consulting and advisory services.

Financial Review

The year 2021 proved to be a successful for Nebras Power and was driven by the underlying performance of the Company's diverse asset portfolio. During the year, Nebras completed the acquisition of a 75% equity stake in a portfolio of five operating solar PV projects in Ukraine, a 50% share in NEC Energia hydro projects in Brazil and a 40% of equity in the Zonnepark Duisterweg project (part of the Gutami solar PV portfolio in the Netherlands).

As Nebras Power has a controlling stake in the Ukrainian solar assets, the business is consolidated in the Group's financial statements. The other two businesses are treated as equity-accounted investees for financial reporting purposes due to Nebras Power's non-controlling interest. Total Operating Income for the year 2021 was QR 426.7 million compared to QR 595.4 million in 2020. The 28% year-on-year reduction is primarily explained by the decrease in share of income from associates – largely from positive deferred tax adjustment in 2020 and negative deferred tax adjustment in 2021 at Paiton (cancellation of Indonesian Government's plans to further reduce corporate income tax rate from 22% to 20% in that country), higher unplanned outages at Paiton during 2021, and lower interest income from lower average cash balance and lower interest rates on term deposits (ranging from 1.15% to 2.40% in 2021 compared to 1.15% to 3.75% in 2020) partially offset by revenues from two solar PV projects in Brazil that successfully achieved commercial operations in 2021 and Ukraine solar PV portfolio acquired during the year.

Operating profit for the year was QR 289.3 million compared to QR 365.9 million in 2020. The 21% year-on-year decrease is driven by the factors explained above, partially offset by fair value adjustment recorded on Assets Held for Sale (portion of investment in Paiton Energy) in 2020 and lower General and Administrative expenses in 2021. Net result of CPC is reported under profit from discontinued operations in 2021 and 2020 due to end of PPA term and transition of CPC in 2022.

Net profit for the year attributable to Nebras was QR 212.7 million (24% decrease year-on-year) and was derived from operating profit adjusted for finance costs, income tax, profit from discontinued operation and non-controlling interests. The decrease compared to 2020 results is primarily explained by deferred tax adjustments and higher unplanned outages at Paiton, lower interest income partially offset by fair value adjustment recorded on Assets Held for Sale recorded in 2020.

Total assets at the year-end 2021 were QR 8,651.4 million (QR 641.6 million or an 8% increase compared to 2020). Non-current assets were QR 4,961.7 million (28% higher than last year). Investment in associates and joint ventures was QR 3,214.3 million (8% increase compared to 2020 balance). Investments in NEC Energia in Brazil, Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (SHWF), in Zonnepark Duisterweg project, conversion of the shareholder loan into capital at Amin and share of profits from associates were partially offset by dividends declared from associates during the year.

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) amounted to QR 591.7 million, a QR 492.6 million growth from last year. Increase in PP&E is mainly due to Salgueiro and Jaíba Brazil solar PV projects achieving commercial operations during the year (transfer from CWIP) and acquisition of Ukraine solar PV portfolio partially offset by depreciation charge. The QR 323.0 million increase in capital work-in-progress is explained primarily by the construction and development activities for solar PV projects in Brazil, partially offset by transfer of two projects to PP&E that achieved commercial operations during the year. The other two projects are expected to start operations during 2022. Increase to goodwill of QR 72.3 million is explained by the acquisition of solar PV portfolio in Ukraine. Current assets were QR 3,689.7 million, showing a decrease of QR 456.6 million compared to 2020. A decrease in trade and other receivables is explained mainly by the re-classification of the CPC's trade and other receivables to Disposal group held for distribution and decrease in the advances made in relation to construction of the solar PV projects in Brazil. Due to discontinued operation accounting treatment, CPC's total assets were classified as Disposal group held for distribution in the amount of QR 216.0 million at the end of 2021.

Total liabilities were QR 3,206.7 million showing QR 350.7 million increase (12% higher than last year). The increase in loans and borrowings is mostly related to the construction of four solar PV projects in Brazil and acquisition of solar PV portfolio in Ukraine partially counteracted by settlement of CPC's credit facility. A decrease in trade and other payables is mainly due to construction and development of solar PV projects in Brazil and re-classification of the CPC's trade and other payables to Liabilities held for distribution (as part of discontinued operation treatment).

Our growth

Total Assets

In QR Millions

2021	8651.4
2020	8009.8
2019	7,201
2018	6,826
2017	6,098

Operating income 426.7	Total Liquidity 3015	Shareholder's Equity 5328
Net Income attributable to Nebras 212.7	Total Assets 8651.4	Y-on-Y Operating Income Growth (28%)

In QR Millions

Total equity at the end of 2021 was QR 5,444.8 million compared to QR 5,153.8 million at the year-end of 2020. The positive change is mainly attributable to the Comprehensive Income for the year and change in hedging reserve, which is largely driven by change in value of interest rate derivatives. At the end of 2021, total liquidity (cash, deposits, and available credit facilities) was QR 3,015 million compared to QR 3,504 million at the end of 2020. The decrease is driven by investments in NEC Energia Brazil, SHWF in Australia, Zonnepark Duisterweg project in the Netherlands, capital contributions to the solar PV projects in Brazil and acquisition of Ukraine solar PV portfolio partially offset by cash generated by operating and financing activities. Net cash flow from operating activities in 2021 was QR 184.4 million compared to QR 286.3 million in 2020. The 36% decrease is primarily due to lower dividends from Paiton as a result of higher unplanned outages and income tax prepayment in 2021, and lower interest income received on deposits held at Corporate due to lower cash balance.

In 2021, net cash outflow from investing activities was QR 846.2 million. The cash outlay is largely related to 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 Duisterweg solar PV project in the Netherlands and injection of additional equity in SHWF project in Australia.

By comparison, in 2020, cash outflow from investing activities was QR 566.0 million. The cash outflows are primarily explained by the construction of solar PV projects in Brazil, acquisition of 49% equity stake in SHWF in Australia and 40% equity share in ZMT solar PV project in the Netherlands. Above drivers are partially offset by the reclassification of term deposits to cash and cash equivalents.

Net cash flow from financing activities in 2021 was an inflow of QR 276.8 million and is mostly brought about by the project debt drawdowns for construction of solar PV projects in Brazil. Net cash inflow from financing activities in 2020 was QR 337.5 million, which was mainly driven by the project debt drawdowns for construction of solar PV projects in Brazil.

Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2021

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 2021, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (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.

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 and Regulatory 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 2021.

08 March 2022
Doha
State of Qatar

Gopal Balasubramaniam
KPMG
Qatar Auditors’ Registry Number 251

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021 In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**591,691,502**	99,055,934
Right-of-use of assets	6	**26,651,787**	33,304,245
Construction-in-progress	7	**804,350,717**	481,338,138
Goodwill	21	**220,363,704**	148,031,209
Equity-accounted investees	8	**3,206,917,372**	2,980,023,478
Equity investments at FVOCI		**7,346,194**	506,944
Derivative financial instruments	15(b)	**-**	2,097,028
Other non-current assets	9	**79,554,763**	98,343,475
Deferred tax asset	26	**24,839,188**	20,776,880
		4,961,715,227	3,863,477,331
Current assets			
Inventories		**22,163**	6,833,911
Trade and other receivables	10	**119,186,725**	322,195,054
Receivables from related parties	20(c)	**707,570**	586,427
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**2,844,785,983**	3,284,951,472
Assets-held-for-sale	13	**508,996,766**	531,740,962
Disposal group held-for-distribution	14	**215,994,674**	-
		3,689,693,881	4,146,307,826
Total assets		**8,651,409,108**	8,009,785,157
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	12	**3,650,000,000**	3,650,000,000
Hedging reserve	15(a)	**16,625,403**	(71,385,739)
Translation reserve		**(57,592,900)**	(23,690,702)
Statutory reserves		**419,898**	486,838
Retained earnings		**1,718,086,595**	1,498,444,660
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**5,327,538,996**	5,053,855,057
Non-controlling interests		**117,213,532**	99,947,346
Total equity		**5,444,752,528**	5,153,802,403
Non-current liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	15(b)	**28,433,531**	57,834,921
Loans and borrowings	16	**2,459,834,230**	2,258,884,144
Lease liabilities	17	**23,208,139**	28,411,292
Other non-current liabilities		**20,764,609**	42,770
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	18	**4,934,324**	3,748,291
		2,537,174,833	2,348,921,418
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	16	**222,926,930**	60,310,553
Lease liabilities	17	**3,407,414**	7,573,215
Trade and other payables	19	**260,634,183**	437,708,086
Payables to related parties	20(d)	**24,865,837**	1,469,482
Liabilities held for distribution	14	**157,647,383**	-
		669,481,747	507,061,336
Total liabilities		**3,206,656,580**	2,855,982,754
Total equity and liabilities		**8,651,409,108**	8,009,785,157

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 08 March 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

Mohammed Nasser Alhajri
Chairman

Khalid Jolo
Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 80 - 129 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 2021 In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	2021	2020
			*(Represented)**
Revenue from sale of electricity	22	**76,725,922**	14,500,576
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	8	**243,062,529**	453,517,533
Interest income	24	**57,337,084**	98,030,415
Management and technical service fees		**4,038,430**	4,473,666
Other income		**45,554,039**	24,891,679
Total operating income		**426,718,004**	595,413,869
Cost of electricity generation	23	**(27,479,552)**	(2,416,937)
General and administrative expenses	23	**(71,107,651)**	(82,001,024)
Other operating costs	23	**(14,909,137)**	(10,632,089)
Depreciation	23	**(23,934,786)**	(13,205,811)
Loss on initial recognition of assets held for sale		**-**	(121,249,514)
Total operating costs		**(137,431,126)**	(229,505,375)
Operating profit		**289,286,878**	365,908,494
Finance costs	25	**(62,909,036)**	(71,683,070)
Profit before tax		**226,377,842**	294,225,424
Income tax	26	**9,882,094**	9,754,178
Profit from continuing operations		**236,259,936**	303,979,602
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax	14	**(29,890,188)**	(21,557,244)
Profit for the year		**206,369,748**	282,422,358
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**212,666,073**	280,809,243
Non-controlling interests		**(6,296,325)**	1,613,115
		206,369,748	282,422,358
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Equity-accounted investees - share of OCI	8	**54,407,114**	(18,093,576)
Cash flow hedges – effective portion of changes in fair value		**33,604,028**	(34,657,235)
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences		**(33,902,198)**	(22,077,278)
Other comprehensive income		**54,108,944**	(74,828,089)
Total comprehensive income		**260,478,692**	207,594,269
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**266,775,017**	205,981,154
Non-controlling interests		**(6,296,325)**	1,613,115
		260,478,692	207,594,269
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share – continuing operations	27	**0.65**	0.83
Basic and diluted earnings per share – discontinued operations	27	**(0.07)**	(0.06)

**Refer note 14*

The notes on pages 80 - 129 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

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 2020	3,650,000,000	(20,422,841)	(1,613,424)	-	1,217,932,521	4,845,896,256	65,202,312	4,911,098,568
Total comprehensive income								
Profit	-	-	-	-	280,809,243	280,809,243	1,613,115	282,422,358
Other comprehensive income	-	(52,750,811)	(22,077,278)	-	-	(74,828,089)	-	(74,828,089)
Total comprehensive income	-	(52,750,811)	(22,077,278)	-	280,809,243	205,981,154	1,613,115	207,594,269
Changes in ownership interests								
Capital increase in a subsidiary with NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,713,067	32,713,067
Other adjustments	-	1,787,913	-	486,838	(297,104)	1,977,647	418,852	2,396,499
At 31 December 2020 /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**
Capital increase in a subsidiary with NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	**62,620,275**	**62,620,275**
Other adjustments	-	-	-	**(66,940)**	**6,975,862**	**6,908,922**	**(39,057,764)**	**(32,148,842)**
At 31 December 2021	**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**

The notes on pages 80 - 129 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

As at 31 December 2021

In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit after tax		**206,369,748**	282,422,358
Adjustments for:			
Share of results of equity-accounted investees- net of withholding tax	8	**(243,062,529)**	(453,517,533)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	18	**1,323,803**	1,352,124
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	23	**18,364,071**	7,887,243
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	23	**5,570,715**	5,307,312
Loss/ (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**580**	(300,893)
Furniture allowance amortization		**155,450**	171,574
Interest accrual over selling price		**(45,500,543)**	-
Interest income		**(57,337,084)**	(100,119,301)
Finance costs	25	**62,909,036**	71,683,070
Loss in initial recognition of assets held for sale		-	121,249,514
Changes in:			
- Inventories		**5,098,780**	2,631,392
- Trade and other receivables		**7,028,148**	(220,601,900)
- Receivable from related parties		**(121,143)**	(105,110)
- Trade and other payables		**(68,617,829)**	203,270,573
- Payable to related parties		**15,301,880**	(1,469,482)
Cash used in operations		**(92,516,917)**	(80,139,059)
Dividends received		**299,467,218**	333,552,258
Interest received		**52,699,754**	115,446,401
Interest paid		**(74,926,905)**	(81,696,360)
Furniture allowance paid		**(141,150)**	(98,896)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	18	**(137,770)**	(717,545)
Net cash from operating activities		**184,444,230**	286,346,799
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	**(1,224,937)**	(2,063,937)
Additions to the construction work-in-progress		**(628,280,552)**	(451,555,485)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		-	498,000
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	21	**(74,814,281)**	-
Investments in equity-accounted investees	8	**(160,646,730)**	(565,297,459)
Movement in other non-current assets, excluding debt service reserve and loans to related parties		**18,742,162**	(16,252,082)
Bank deposits, net movement		-	468,661,517
Net cash used in investing activities		**(846,224,338)**	(566,009,446)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans to related parties, net movement		**(7,587,633)**	(23,311,125)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	16	**401,762,398**	1,077,315,441
Repayments of loans and borrowings	16	**(170,287,636)**	(744,551,162)
Payments of lease liabilities	17	**(9,663,369)**	(4,692,034)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		**62,620,275**	32,713,067
Net cash from financing activities		**276,844,035**	337,474,187
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(384,936,073)**	57,811,540
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**3,284,951,472**	3,259,298,889
Cash and cash equivalents transferred to disposal group held-for-distribution		**(46,106,680)**	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		**(9,122,736)**	(32,158,957)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	11	**2,844,785,983**	3,284,951,472

The notes on pages 80 - 129 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Nebras Power Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") 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 Company is domiciled in the State of Qatar. Its registered office is at Floor 29, Burj Doha, 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*
Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C.	60%
Qatar Holding L.L.C.	40%
	100%

The Company is jointly controlled by the above two shareholders, which are two strategic Government Owned Entities of the State of Qatar, based on an agreement dated 6 February 2017.

On 30 December 2021, one of the joint venture partners, Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C. through its wholly owned subsidiary Ras Laffan Operating Company WLL, entered into a share sale and purchase agreement with the other joint venture partner, Qatar Holding L.L.C. to acquire the remaining 40% shareholding of the Group. The completion of the agreement is subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions stated in the agreement before the long stop date, being 30 June 2022.

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

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding	
		2021	2020
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%**	100%
BTU International (Bermuda) Ltd	Bermuda	**100%**	100%
Carthage Power Company SARL	Tunisia	**60%**	60%
Nebras Netherlands Brazil Investments 1 B.V.	Brazil	**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	
		2021	2020
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%**	-
Scythia-Solar-2 LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	-
Terslav LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	-
Sun Power Pervomaisk LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	-
Free-Energy Henichesk LLC	Ukraine	**75%**	-
Nebras Power Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	**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	
			2021	2020
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	**35.51%**	35.51%
IPM Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	Associate	**35.00%**	35.00%
Minejesa Capital B.V.	Netherlands	Associate	**35.51%**	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%
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 Duisterweg B.V.	Netherlands	Joint venture	**40.00%**	-
NEC Energia e Participacaoes S.A.	Brazil	Joint venture	**50.00%**	-
NEC Desinvolvimentod e Projectos em Energia e Participaoes S.A.	Brazil	Joint venture	**50.00%**	-

**Refer Note 13*

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 develop, acquire, manage and operate power, water 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.

As of the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, management is in the process of taking necessary actions needed to ensure full compliance with the requirements of Qatar Commercial Companies Law No.11 of 2015, whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021, including amending the Articles of Association of the Company where necessary, and has concluded that any non-compliance, if any as at the reporting date does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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	USD

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

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.

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.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

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 2021:

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

The new and amended standards listed above do not have material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements except for the Phase 2 IBOR reforms which required certain additional disclosures as disclosed in note 4.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform-Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

The amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting as a result of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships arising from the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate. The amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 relating to:

(i) Change in basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities;

The amendments will require an entity to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability that is required by interest rate benchmark reform by updating the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability. The Group has started an initial assessment of the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Hedge accounting

The amendments provide exceptions to the hedge accounting requirements in the following areas:

- Allow amendment of the designation of a hedging relationship to reflect changes that are required by the reform.
- When a hedged item in a cash flow hedge is amended to reflect the changes that are required by the reform, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve will be deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows are determined.
- When a group of items is designated as a hedged item and an item in the group is amended to reflect the changes that are required by the reform, the hedged items are allocated sub-groups based on the benchmark rates being hedged.
- If an entity reasonably expects that an alternative benchmark rate will be separately identifiable within a period of 24 months, it is not prohibited from designating the rate as a non-contractually specified risk component if it is not separately identifiable at the designation date.

The Group has started an initial assessment of the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements which is currently in progress until the date of the authorization of these consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Disclosure

The amendments will require the Group to disclose additional information about the entity's exposure to risks arising from interest rate benchmark reform and related risk management activities.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

f) IFRS requirements not yet effective, but available for early adoption

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective, however, these are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Effective date	New standards or amendments
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)
1 January 2023	· Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
	· IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
	· Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
	· Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
	· Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
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 has not early adopted any of the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Management does not expect that the adoption of the above new and amended standards and the interpretation to a standard will 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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

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.

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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Foreign currency (continued)

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.

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
Gas fired power assets	30 years	30 years
Solar PV roof top assets	20 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	3 years	NA

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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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”).

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 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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial instruments (continued)

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.
- 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. 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.

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.

f) Financial Instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

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.

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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

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.

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) Inventories

Inventories comprise of consumables which are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories / raw materials 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.

i) 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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j) 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.

k) Translation reserve

The translation reserve records exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. Upon disposal of foreign operations, the related accumulated exchange differences are recycled to the profit or loss.

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 (continued)

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) Provision for employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides employees' end of service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with employment contracts and the relevant labour laws in the jurisdictions in which it operates. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

q) Income tax (continued)

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 tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. 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 profits of one of its joint venture partner, 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.

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.

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.

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. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at the reporting date is the carrying amount of its financial assets, which are the following:

	Note	2021	2020
Loans receivable from related parties	9	**39,217,251**	31,629,618
Trade receivables – net of allowance for impairment	10	**10,982,084**	118,351,366
Other receivables	10	**11,245,552**	73,411,857
Cash at banks including term deposits	11	**2,844,779,692**	3,284,941,394
Receivables from related parties	20(c)	**707,570**	586,427
31 December		**2,906,932,149**	3,508,920,662

Trade receivables

The Group has Power Purchase Agreements with government and related entities. The credit risk with government and related entities is considered to be limited. As at the reporting date, credit impaired balance amounts to QR 1,396,638 (2020: QR 32,584,938) which has been specifically provided for. On the non-credit impaired balance, the ECL was determined to be immaterial. The movement in the loss allowance on trade receivables is disclosed in Note 10.

No trade receivables were written-off directly in profit or loss during the current or the comparative year.

Cash at bank and term deposits

Management considers that its cash at bank and term deposits have low credit risk based on external credit ratings of the counterparties, which are all at "investment grade" (above Baa3). 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.

The carrying amounts of the cash at bank and term deposits of the Group did not require any adjustment because the result of applying the ECL model was immaterial.

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

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.

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 2021			**Contractual cash flows**			
	Note	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**1-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities						
Loans and borrowings (1)	16	**2,682,761,160**	**(2,682,761,160)**	**(222,926,930)**	**(1,883,062,269)**	**(576,771,961)**
Payables to related parties	20(d)	**24,865,837**	**(24,865,837)**	**(24,865,837)**	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	17	**26,615,553**	**(26,615,553)**	**(3,407,414)**	**(23,208,139)**	-
Trade and other payables	19	**191,557,120**	**(191,557,120)**	**(191,557,120)**	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	15(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)**

31 December 2020			Contractual cash flows			
	Note	Carrying amount	Total	1-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities						
Loans and borrowings (1)	16	2,319,194,697	(2,319,194,697)	(60,310,553)	(2,258,884,144)	-
Payables to related parties	20(d)	1,469,482	(1,469,482)	(1,469,482)	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	17	35,984,507	(80,714,053)	(5,187,537)	(30,244,048)	(45,282,468)
Trade and other payables	19	349,297,327	(349,297,327)	(349,297,327)	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	15(b)	57,834,921	(57,834,921)	-	(57,834,921)	-
		2,763,780,934	(2,808,510,480)	(416,264,899)	(2,346,963,113)	(45,282,468)

(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.

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

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.

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.

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 2021 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 2021, 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.

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risk (continued)

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 2021 and at 31 December 2021. The amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are shown at their carrying amounts and derivatives are shown at their market value.

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		
Interest rate swaps (market value)	**28,433,531**	**-**

1 January 2021	USD LIBOR	
	Total amount of unreformed contracts	Amount with appropriate fallback clause
Financial liabilities		
Bank loans (carrying amount)	1,880,607,333	-
Derivatives		
Interest rate swaps (market value)	55,737,893	-

Hedging relationships

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.

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued)

Sensitivity (continued)

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

	Changes in basis points	*Effect on OCI*	*Effect on profit*
2021			
Floating rate instruments	**+25 bps**	**4,293,329**	**(6,706,903)**
2020			
Floating rate instruments	+25 bps	6,493,416	(5,797,987)

(b) 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)

	Fair value as at 31 December 2021			
Financial assets/financial liabilities	**Classification**	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	**Fair Value Hierarchy**
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	**10,982,084**		
Loans receivable from related parties	Amortised cost	**39,217,251**		
Receivables from related parties	Amortised cost	**707,570**		
Other receivables	Amortised cost	-		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	FVOCI	**7,346,194**	**7,346,194**	**Level 3**
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	**2,844,785,983**		
Term deposits	Amortised cost	-		
Assets held-for-sale	Fair value less costs to sell	**508,996,766**	**508,996,766**	**Level 3**
Disposal group held-for-distribution	Amortised cost	**215,994,674**		
Loans and borrowings	Other financial liabilities	**(2,682,761,160)**		
Trade and other payables	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**

4. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Fair value measurement (continued)

	Fair value as at 31 December 2020			
Financial assets/financial liabilities	Classification	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	118,351,365		
Loans receivables from related parties	Amortised cost	31,629,618		
Receivables from related parties	Amortised cost	586,427		
Other receivables	Amortised cost	73,411,857		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	FVOCI	506,944	506,944	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	3,284,951,472		
Term deposits	Amortised cost	-		
Assets held-for-sale (1)	Fair value less costs to sell	531,740,962	531,740,962	Level 3
Derivative financial instruments	FVTPL	2,097,028	2,097,028	Level 2
Loans and borrowings	Other financial liabilities	(2,319,194,697)		
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities	(349,297,327)		
Lease liabilities	Other financial liabilities	(35,984,507)		
Derivative financial instruments	FVTPL	(57,834,921)	(57,834,921)	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.

(1) During the previous year 2020, assets held for sale with a carrying amount of QR 651.1 million were written down to their fair value of QR 531.7 million, in accordance with IFRS 5 resulting in a loss of QR 119.4 million, which was included in profit or loss for the previous year 2020.

(c) 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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In Qatari Riyals

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Solar photovoltaic assets	Total
Costs:								
At 1 January 2021	-	1,574,153	5,062,682	125,049	1,607,349	3,754,487	117,831,681	129,955,401
Additions	-	28,671	186,565	-	-	220,000	789,701	1,224,937
Disposals	-	(4,650)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,650)
Transfer from construction- in-progress (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,055,587	315,055,587
Transfer to disposal group held for distribution (Note 14)		(1,082,000)	(1,962,607)	-	(376,818)	-	-	(3,421,425)
Acquired through business combinations (Note 21)	528,294	-	-	-	-	-	229,108,182	229,636,476
Effects of movements in exchange rates	-	(90,664)	(142,729)	-	(26,471)	-	(17,503,280)	(17,763,144)
At 31 December 2021	528,294	425,510	3,143,911	125,049	1,204,060	3,974,487	645,281,871	654,683,182
Accumulated depreciation:								
At 1 January 2021	-	1,420,534	3,914,056	99,913	769,104	3,083,375	21,612,483	30,899,465
Depreciation	-	86,274	587,914	20,142	188,520	618,885	16,862,336	18,364,071
Depreciation on disposals	-	(4,070)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,070)
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,090,898	19,090,898
Transfer to disposal group held for distribution (Note 14)		(1,073,853)	(1,936,891)	-	(372,709)	-	-	(3,383,453)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	-	(70,448)	(67,427)	-	(24,964)	(10,815)	(1,801,577)	(1,975,231)
At 31 December 2021	-	358,437	2,497,652	120,055	559,951	3,691,445	55,764,140	62,991,680
Carrying amounts								
At 31 December 2021	528,294	67,073	646,259	4,994	644,109	283,042	589,517,731	591,691,502

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In Qatari Riyals

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Office Equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Solar photovoltaic assets	Total
Costs:								
At 1 January 2020	-	1,230,497	4,360,823	125,049	1,498,747	3,496,882	94,885,342	105,597,340
Additions	-	367,471	496,261	-	942,600	257,605	-	2,063,937
Disposals	-	(165,212)	-	-	(875,500)	-	-	(1,040,712)
Transfer from construction in progress (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,195,621	13,195,621
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of movements in exchange rates	-	141,397	205,598	-	41,502	-	9,750,718	10,139,215
At 31 December 2020	-	1,574,153	5,062,682	125,049	1,607,349	3,754,487	117,831,681	129,955,401
Accumulated depreciation:								
At 1 January 2020	-	1,290,466	3,064,189	69,272	1,174,740	2,338,962	14,736,384	22,674,013
Depreciation	-	106,752	524,223	30,641	258,549	744,415	6,222,663	7,887,243
Depreciation on disposals	-	(77,543)	-	-	(766,062)	-	-	(843,605)
Adjustments	-	224,846	2,451	-	-	-	(1,071,751)	(844,454)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	-	(123,987)	323,193	-	101,877	-	1,725,187	2,026,270
At 31 December 2020	-	1,420,534	3,914,056	99,913	769,104	3,083,377	21,612,483	30,899,467
Carrying amount								
At 31 December 2020	-	153,619	1,148,626	25,136	838,245	671,110	96,219,198	99,055,934

6. Right-of-use assets

	2021	2020
Cost		
At 1 January	**45,219,561**	15,441,207
Additions (1)	**-**	29,778,354
Effects of movements in exchange rates	**(1,780,424)**	
At 31 December	**43,439,137**	45,219,561
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January	**11,915,316**	5,147,070
Depreciation (Note 23)	**5,570,715**	5,307,312
Depreciation capitalized as part of construction work-in-progress	**-**	1,460,934
Effects of movements in exchange rates	**(698,681)**	-
At 31 December	**16,787,350**	11,915,316
Carrying amounts		
At 31 December	**26,651,787**	33,304,245

(1) Additional right-of-use assets recognized in 2020 relates to land rental agreements, which are used for the construction of solar projects in Brazil and have an average contractual duration of 30 years.

7. Construction in progress

	2021	2020
Cost		
At 1 January	**481,338,138**	33,227,556
Cost incurred on construction (1)	**8,039,499**	3,781,931
Cost incurred on construction (2)	**620,165,128**	447,619,989
Other work-in-progress costs	**75,925**	153,565
Acquired through business combinations	**30,507**	-
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	**(315,055,587)**	(13,195,621)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**9,757,107**	9,750,718
At 31 December	**804,350,717**	481,338,138

(1) This represents solar energy projects under construction in Netherlands.

(2) This represents the cost of the construction of the solar projects in Brazil. These projects are expected to be completed and put into operation in 2022.

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8. Equity-accounted investees

	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**
Brabant Zon B.V. (9)	-	-	-	-	-	
Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty ltd (10)	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 (12)	1,820,750	-	-	-	-	1,820,750
Zonnepark Mosselbanken Tem. (11)	30,080,904	-	-	-	-	30,080,904
Zonnepark Duisterweg B.V. (13)	-	7,066,505	-	-	-	7,066,505
NEC Energia e Participacaoes S.A. (14)	-	100,505,966	(739,681)	-	-	99,766,285
NEC Desinvolvimentod e Projectos em Energia e Participaoes S.A. (15)	-	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**

8. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

	At 1 January 2020	Additions	Reclassification	Share of results	Dividends received/ declared	Share in cash flow hedges	At 31 December 2020
Associates:							
Phoenix Power Company SAOG (1)	171,150,956	-	-	14,881,737	(6,473,301)	(12,070,489)	167,488,903
Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company L.L.C. (1)	1,044,674	-	-	2,803,773	(2,489,111)	-	1,359,336
AES Oasis Ltd (2)	135,030,520	-	-	12,698,420	(3,431,967)	1,023,853	145,320,826
AES Baltic Holding B.V. (3)	99,773,149	-	-	20,435,535	(19,223,894)	-	100,984,790
PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd (4)	2,285,215,017	-	(639,115,909)	375,049,808	(267,696,236)	30,631	1,753,483,311
IPM Asia Pte Ltd (5)	174,462,084	-	-	7,646,883	(7,647,150)	(1,382,548)	173,079,269
Minejesa Capital B.V. (6)	55,093,707	-	(12,025,053)	17,867,436	(25,864,118)	(2,206,271)	32,865,701
AES Jordan Solar B.V. (7)	28,555,798	-	(20,031,579)	(1,938,651)	-	1,695,033	8,280,601
Brabant Zon B.V. (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty ltd (10)	-	534,306,180	-	10,592	-	-	534,316,772
Joint ventures:			-				
Shams Maan Solar UK Ltd (8)	32,790,581	-	-	4,062,000	(726,481)	(5,183,785)	30,942,315
Nebras IPC Power Developments Ltd (12)	910,375	910,375	-	-	-	-	1,820,750
Zonnepark Mosselbanken Tem. (11)	-	30,080,904	-	-	-	-	30,080,904
	2,984,026,861	565,297,459	(671,172,541)	453,517,533	(333,552,258)	(18,093,576)	2,980,023,478

8. 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 MW.

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 MW 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 MW 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 MW 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.

The sale has not been executed in 2021. The long-stop date was extended to 28 February 2022. The pre-requisites for sale are completed and the sale is expected to be completed in Q1 2022.

(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.

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 not been executed in 2021. The long-stop date was extended to 28 February 2022. The pre-requisites for sale are completed and the sale is expected to be completed in Q1 2022.

8. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

(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 MW solar power plant in Ma'an city in the Kingdom of Jordan.

(9) Brabant Zon B.V.

On 8 August 2018 the Group acquired Zen Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V, which owns 50% of Brabant Zon B.V., a joint venture company registered in the Netherlands engaged in the development of renewable energy projects. During 2019, the control structure of Bravant Zon B.V. was reassessed and the company has been considered a subsidiary as of 31 December 2019.

(10) 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.

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

(13) Zonnepark Duisterweg 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 Duisterweg BV to construct and commission solar photovoltaic plant of target capacity of 14.5 MW in Netherlands.

(14) 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.

(15) 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.

8. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

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

Summarized statement of financial position:

At 31 December 2021	Phoenix Power Company SAOG	Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company LLC	Total Phoenix	AES Oasis Ltd	AES Baltic Holding BV	PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	IPM Asia Pte Ltd	Minejesa Capital BV	AES Jordan Solar BV	Goldwind Stockyard Hill
Current assets	973,234,573	30,898,128	1,004,132,701	202,449,456	288,886,229	2,215,674,615	5,941,212	683,385,739	37,996,365	99,199,748
Non-current assets	4,910,220,449	-	4,910,220,449	647,278,313	829,701,857	13,178,373,483	-	8,013,916,119	161,883,807	2,776,197,261
Current liabilities	(1,064,792,808)	(8,455,563)	(1,073,248,371)	(72,522,960)	(74,425,279)	(844,048,557)	(77,018)	(556,861,822)	(134,816,316)	(153,912,374)
Non-current liabilities	(2,879,865,709)	(1,609,543)	(2,881,475,252)	(407,973,807)	(583,321,452)	(9,405,453,673)	-	(8,005,652,034)	(46,241,886)	(1,815,146,995)
Equity	1,938,796,505	20,833,022	1,959,629,527	369,231,002	460,841,355	5,144,545,868	5,864,194	134,788,002	18,821,970	906,337,640
Net assets of the investment in associates			187,039,915	89,520,252	102,310,302	1,337,633,370	18,759,767	35,046,229	10,994,177	444,105,442
Goodwill on acquisition			5,406,258	59,315,624	2,376,490	406,480,711	157,195,989	-	-	155,553,884
Carrying amounts			**192,446,173**	**148,835,876**	**104,686,792**	**1,744,114,081**	**175,955,756**	**35,046,229**	**10,994,177**	**599,659,326**

Summarised statement of comprehensive income:

For the year ended 31 December 2021	Phoenix Power Company SAOG	Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company LLC	Total Phoenix	AES Oasis Ltd	AES Baltic Holding BV	PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	IPM Asia Pte Ltd	Minejesa Capital BV	AES Jordan Solar BV	Goldwind Stockyard Hill
Revenue	1,159,238,752	70,819,892	1,230,058,644	58,635,331	45,970,740	3,208,302,466	-	520,735	20,184,219	(463)
Profit / (loss)	202,518,381	13,542,739	216,061,120	31,758,548	86,130,713	626,614,116	124,627	48,144,272	8,313,778	(5,622)
Other comprehensive income	64,618,418	-	64,618,418	4,553,696	-	-	-	10,906,293	1,612,291	110,296,363
Total comprehensive income	**267,136,799**	**13,542,739**	**280,679,538**	**36,312,244**	**86,130,713**	**626,614,116**	**124,627**	**59,050,565**	**9,926,069**	**110,290,741**

8. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

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

Summarized statement of financial position:

At 31 December 2020	Phoenix Power Company SAOG	Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company LLC	Total Phoenix	AES Oasis Ltd	AES Baltic Holding BV	PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	IPM Asia Pte Ltd	Minejesa Capital BV	AES Jordan Solar BV
Current assets	1,270,845,714	32,325,596	1,303,171,309	86,056,943	46,508,292	2,159,554,414	67,466,677	708,126,090	26,173,900
Non-current assets	5,062,482,489	-	5,062,482,489	674,100,410	877,532,971	13,534,368,373	-	8,455,439,189	166,722,644
Current liabilities	(1,448,585,059)	(10,647,746)	(1,459,232,805)	(69,647,875)	(66,176,149)	(827,715,081)	(22,085,876)	(585,443,955)	(143,605,597)
Non-current liabilities	(3,250,086,090)	(2,024,674)	(3,252,110,764)	(469,359,563)	(611,344,364)	(9,731,876,152)	-	(8,448,869,923)	(42,562.067)
Equity	1,634,657,054	19,653,176	1,654,310,229	221,149,915	246,520,750	5.134,331,554	45,380,801	129,251,401	49,248,385
Net assets of the investment in associates			163,441,981	86,005,202	98,608,300	1,334,977,547	15,883,280	44,890.753	8,280,601
Goodwill on acquisition			5,406,258	59,315,624	2,376,490	406,480,711	157,195,989	-	-
Carrying amounts			168,848,239	145,320,826	100,984,790	1,741,458,258	173,079,269	44,890,753	8,280,601

Summarised statement of comprehensive income:

For the year ended 31 December 2020	Phoenix Power Company SAOG	Phoenix Operation and Maintenance Company LLC	Total Phoenix	AES Oasis Ltd	AES Baltic Holding BV	PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	IPM Asia Pte Ltd	Minejesa Capital BV	AES Jordan Solar BV
Revenue	1,282,630,979	66,275,300	1,348,906,279	62,651,756	45,967,128	3,064,908,532	105,464,623	507,785,326	19,232,954
Profit / (loss)	151,286,118	13,251,419	164,537,536	54,698,957	87,898,414	1,058,474,805	21,971,051	50,310,964	(4,492,941)
Other comprehensive income	(125,668,165)	-	(125,668,165)	4,546,202	-	65,547	-	-	(2,031,713)
Total comprehensive income	25,617,953	13,251,419	38,869,371	59,245,159	87,898,414	1,058,540,352	21,971,051	50,310,964	(6,524,654)

8. Equity-accounted investees (continued)

The table below represents the summarised financial information of the investment in joint ventures held by the Group.

	2021	2020
Summarised statement of financial position:		
Current assets	**203,878,831**	57,894,825
Non-current assets	**641,470,570**	484,933,644
Current liabilities	**(89,390,888)**	(77,563,700)
Non-current liabilities	**(480,762,581)**	(410,617,349)
Equity	**275,195,932**	54,647,420
Net assets of the investment in joint ventures	**126,770,976**	20,000,177
Summarised statement of comprehensive income:		
Revenue	**233,789,847**	85,463,254
Cost of sales	**(51,237,703)**	(10,173,674)
Other income	**217,143**	-
Other expenses	**(2,167,886)**	(61,123,031)
Profit before tax	**180,601,401**	14,166,549
Income tax expense	**(8,986,044)**	(1,353,400)
Profit for the year	**171,615,357**	12,813,149

9. Other non-current assets

	2021	2020
Project development costs (1)	**13,416,162**	8,997,735
Debt service reserve (2)	**23,729,566**	30,056,124
Loans receivable from related parties (3) (note 20(b))	**39,217,251**	31,629,618
Other non-current assets	**3,191,784**	27,659,998
	79,554,763	98,343,475

(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 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 39,217,252 (2020: QR 23,311,125). During the year, receivable from Amin Renewable Energy Company SAOC amounting to QR 8,318,493 was settled in full (refer note 20(b)).

10. Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
Trade receivables	12,378,722	150,936,304
Prepayments	3,154,486	1,182,126
Advances made to suppliers	93,804,603	129,249,705
Other receivables	11,245,552	73,411,857
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables	(1,396,638)	(32,584,938)
	119,186,725	322,195,054

Movement of allowance for impairment of receivables was as below:

	2021	2020
At 1 January	32,584,938	30,305,358
(Reversal)/ Provision during the year	(380,909)	2,279,580
Arising out of business combinations	242,517	-
Transferred to assets held for sale	(31,049,908)	-
At 31 December	1,396,638	32,584,938

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
Cash in hand	6,291	10,078
Cash at bank - current accounts (1)	189,762,931	407,960,780
Cash and cash equivalents	189,769,222	407,970,858
Cash at bank - Term deposits with maturity of less than 3 months (2) and (3)	2,655,016,761	2,876,980,614
Cash and cash equivalents	2,844,785,983	3,284,951,472

(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 amount can be withdrawn at the option of the management with no significant penalties, hence classified as cash and cash equivalents.

(3) Cash held in term bank deposit accounts earn an average interest of 2.03% per annum (2020: average interest of 3.47% per annum).

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2021	2020
Qatari Riyal	1,784,313,417	1,969,074,713
Euro	14,269,941	26,330,562
Brazilian Real	40,943,741	117,622,100
Tunisian Dinar	-	11,821
US Dollar	970,850,242	1,171,911,691
Ukrainian Hryvnia	34,326,640	-
Australian Dollar	82,002	585
	2,844,785,983	3,284,951,472

12. Share capital

	2021	2020
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.

13. Assets held for sale

	2021	2020
At 1 January	531,740,962	-
Carrying value reclassified from “Investment in associates and joint ventures”	-	651,140,962
Less: Loss on initial recognition of assets held-for-sale*	-	(119,400,000)
Add: Interest accrual over selling price	45,500,543	-
Less: Dividends received pertaining to held for sale portion	(68,244,739)	-
	508,996,766	531,740,962

*During the previous year, 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. The completion of this sale is subject to conditions specified in the SPA which are expected to be completed in early 2022. In light of requirements of IFRS 5 ‚Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations‘, management has reclassified this portion of investment as held-for-sale. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 and IAS 28, management has ceased equity accounting over this portion. During 2021, management has recognised accrual of interest over the selling price (as agreed in the SPA) amounting to QR 45.5 million which is recorded as a reversal of impairment previously recognised. Further, the dividends received pertaining to the disposed-off portion, are accordingly reduced from the carrying amount.

14. Disposal group held for distribution

During the 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 is 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. Further, the comparative figures have also been represented.

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

i) Assets and liabilities of disposal group held for distribution

	2021
Property, plant and equipment	37,972
Other non-current assets	4,090,066
Deferred tax asset	1,455,809
Derivative financial instruments	1,281,413
Inventories	1,711,459
Trade and other receivables	161,311,275
Cash and cash equivalents	46,106,680
Assets held for distribution	**215,994,674**
Trade and other payables	130,944,170
Payables to related parties	26,703,213
Liabilities held for distribution	**157,647,383**

14. Disposal group held for distribution (continued)

ii) Results from discontinued operations

	2021
Revenue from sale of electricity	653,153,270
Interest income	1,321,552
Total operating income	654,474,822
Cost of electricity generation	(620,454,193)
General and administrative expenses	(14,391,351)
Other operating costs	(36,818,260)
Depreciation	(74,535)
Total operating costs	(671,738,339)
Operating loss	**(17,263,517)**
Finance costs	(1,991,323)
Loss before tax	(19,254,840)
Income tax expense	(10,635,348)
Loss from discontinued operations	**(29,890,188)**

iii) Cash flows from discontinued operations

	2021
Cash generated from operating activities	96,996,450
Cash generated from investing activities	1,097,605
Cash used in financing activities	(127,984,397)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(29,890,342)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	33,674,597
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held	42,322,426
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**46,106,681**

15. 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:

	2021	2020
At 1 January	**(71,385,739)**	(20,422,841)
Share of other comprehensive income from equity-investees (1)	**54,407,113**	(18,093,576)
Fair value of interest rate hedges	**52,287,869**	(24,389,070)
Transferred to interest expense	**(18,683,840)**	(8,480,252)
At 31 December	**16,625,403**	(71,385,739)

15. Hedges (continued)

(a) Hedging reserves (continued)

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

	2021	2020
Phoenix Power Company SAOG	**11,983,058**	(12,070,489)
PT Paiton Energy Pte Ltd	**22,820**	30,631
Shams Maan Solar UK Limited	**6,468,379**	(5,183,785)
Minejesa Capital B.V.	**3,802,132**	(2,206,271)
Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty Ltd	**30,110,383**	-
IPM Asia Pte Ltd	**151,764**	(1,382,548)
AES Oasis Ltd	**1,529,863**	1,023,853
AES Jordan Solar B.V.	**338,715**	1,695,033
Total	**54,407,114**	(18,093,576)

(b) Derivative financial instruments

	2021	2020
Assets		
Fair value of cash flow hedges	-	2,097,028

	2021	2020
Liabilities		
Fair value of cash flow hedges	**28,433,531**	57,834,921

16. Loans and borrowings

The movements in loans and borrowings were as follows:

	2021	2020
At 1 January	**2,319,194,697**	1,972,057,327
Additions	**401,762,398**	1,077,315,441
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 21)	**185,771,137**	-
Transfer to disposal group held for distribution	**(52,042,914)**	-
Repayments	**(170,287,636)**	(744,551,162)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**(6,041,937)**	9,967,676
Amortization of arrangement fee	**4,405,415**	4,405,415
At 31 December	**2,682,761,160**	2,319,194,697

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

	2021	2020
Non-current portion	**2,459,834,230**	2,258,884,144
Current portion	**222,926,930**	60,310,553
	2,682,761,160	2,319,194,697

16. Loans and borrowings (continued)

The Group had the following loans and borrowings:

	2021	2020
Bank loan *(i)*	**1,702,937,747**	1,698,532,333
Bank loan *(ii)*	**182,075,000**	182,075,000
Bank loan *(iii)*	**-**	52,042,919
Project finance loans *(iv)*	**88,690,081**	91,637,808
Project finance loans *(v)*	**603,024,785**	294,906,637
Project finance loans *(vi)*	**106,033,547**	-
	2,682,761,160	2,319,194,697

(i) On 8 December 2016, the Group entered into a syndicated revolving unsecured credit facility amounting to USD 430 million, translated to QR 1,565 million, with a consortium of banks to partially fund asset acquisitions. During 2018, the Group entered into an amendment to the original agreement according to which the credit facility has been increased to USD 470 million, translated to QR 1,712 million. Interest is charged at a rate of LIBOR + 1.1% per annum. The loan is repayable at maturity in the year 2023.

(ii) On 15 January 2019, the Group entered into an unsecured revolving loan agreement with DBS Bank Ltd (DIFC Branch) for an amount of USD 50 million, translated to QR 182,075,000, to fund its working capital requirements. Interest is charged at a rate of LIBOR + 0.60% per annum. The loan is repayable at maturity in the year 2022 and hence, classified as current liability.

(iii) This amount corresponds to cash overdraft facility of Carthage Power Company SARL in Tunisian Dinar used for working capital financing.

(iv) This represents three non-recourse project finance loans granted by Triodos Bank N.V. as follows:
- The first loan was extended under a Credit Agreement, dated 28 October 2015; the committed amount is EUR 14,678,527, equating to QR 65,613,015 and consists of a EUR 774,161, equating to QR 3,460,497 fixed loan Facility A with a scheduled maturity on 1 January 2026 and a EUR 13,904,366, equating to QR 62,152,517 fixed loan Facility B with a scheduled maturity on 31 July 2031. Interest is charged on a fixed 'all-in' basis of 2.08% per annum.
- The second loan was extended under a Credit Agreement, dated 30 November 2016; the total committed amount is EUR 15,035,000, equating to QR 67,206,450 and consists of two tranches (fixed loan Facility A and fixed loan Facility B) each of EUR 7,550,000, equating to QR 33,603,225 with a scheduled maturity date of 31 December 2032. Interest is charged on a fixed 'all-in' basis of 1.50% per annum.
- The third loan was granted to Braband Zon by Tridos Bank on the 3 of February 2016. The committed amount of the facility is EUR 3,497,724, equating to QR 15,634,827 and the maturity of the loan is on the 31 October 2031. Interest is charged on a fixed "all-in" basis of 2.08% per annum.

(v) This represents three project finance loans granted by Banco de Nordeste as follows:
- The first loan was provided to Salgueiro on the 25 June 2020. The total committed amount is BR 294,995,916, equating to QR 206,980,275. The maturity is on the 31 January 2039. Interest is charged at 2.18% per annum adjusted for inflation.
- The second loan was provided to Jaiba on the 15 September 2020. The total committed amount is BR 244,766,930, equating to QR 171,737,722. The maturity is on the 15 December 2041. Interest is charged at 1.55% per annum adjusted for inflation.
- The third loan was provided to Francisco on the 15 December 2020. The total committed amount is BR 242,292,728, equating to QR 170,001,728. The maturity is on the 15 December 2041. Interest is charged at 1.96% per annum adjusted for inflation.
- The fourth loan was provided to Lavras in April 2021. The total committed amount is BR 225,207,947, equating to QR 158,014,400. The maturity is on the 15 Jan 2042. Interest is charged at 1.41% per annum adjusted for inflation.

16. Loans and borrowings (continued)

(vi) This represents five project finance loans granted by UKGaz Bank and Osha Bank as follows:
- The first loan was provided to Scythia Solar 1 LLC on the 25 June 2018 from UkrGaz Bank. The total committed amount is EURO 2,914,775 equating to QR 12,173,849. The maturity is on the 31 May 2025. Interest is charged at 6.65% per annum.
- The second loan was provided to Scythia Solar 2 LLC on the 30 august 2019 from Oshad Bank. The total committed amount is EURO 10,520,632 equating to QR 43,940,472. The maturity is on the 1st October 2025. Interest is charged at 8% per annum.
- The third loan was provided to Terslav LLC on the 1st April 2020 from Oshad Bank. The total committed amount is EURO 7,466,600 equating to QR 31,185,002. The maturity is on the 1st August 2025. Interest is charged at 8% per annum.
- The fourth loan was provided to Sunpower Pervom LLC on the 1st April 2020 from UkrGaz Bank. The total committed amount is EURO 1,781,763 equating to QR 7,441,711. The maturity is on the 24th June 2024. Interest is charged at 6.54% per annum.
- The fifth loan was provided to Port Solar LLC on the 18th April 2018 from UkrGaz Bank. The total committed amount is EURO 3,520,637 equating to QR 14,704,292. The maturity is on the 17th April 2024. Interest is charged at 4.22% per annum.

17. Lease liabilities

	2021	2020
At 1 January	**35,984,507**	10,697,037
Addition	**-**	29,778,354
Interest expense (Note 25)	**294,415**	201,150
Repayment of lease payments	**(9,663,369)**	(4,692,034)
At 31 December	**26,615,553**	35,984,507

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

	2021	2020
Non-current	**23,208,139**	28,411,292
Current	**3,407,414**	7,573,215
	26,615,553	35,984,507

18. Provision for employees' end of service benefits

	2021	2020
At 1 January	**3,748,291**	3,113,712
Provision made (1)	**1,323,803**	1,352,124
Payment during the year	**(137,770)**	(717,545)
As 31 December	**4,934,324**	3,748,291

(1) The provision made for the year is included within staff costs in profit or loss (Note 23).

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.

19. Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
Trade payables	107,526,188	180,796,072
Accrued expenses	20,281,036	102,555,038
Accrued interest on borrowings	4,860,356	13,722,846
Other provision	69,077,063	88,410,759
Contingent consideration	9,312,627	37,395,776
Other payables	49,576,913	14,827,595
	260,634,183	437,708,086

20. Related party disclosures

a) Transactions with related parties

	Nature of transactions	2021	2020
Shareholder:			
Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.S.C.	Expenses	6,333,894	5,788,536
Equity-accounted investees:			
Shams Maan Power Generation PSC	Fee Income	21,972	-
AES Oasis Ltd (i)	Fee income	405,770	794,907
Minejesa Capital B.V.	Fee income	368,090	262,773
IPM O&M Services Pte Ltd (ii)	Fee income	-	1,911,788
AM Solar B.V. /Jordan PSC	Interest income	1,316,836	1,384,921
Amin Renewable Energy Company SAOC	Fee income	91,732	144,491
Amin Renewable Energy Company SAOC	Interest income	314,154	107,887
Other related parties:			
Marubeni Power Asset Management	O&M Agreement	1,474,354	1,682,336

(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.

20. Related party disclosures (continued)

b) Loans receivable from related parties

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

	2021	2020
At 1 January	31,629,618	-
Additions	15,906,126	31,629,618
Loan capitalized during the year	(6,839,285)	-
Repayment	(1,479,208)	-
At 31 December	39,217,251	31,629,618

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

- Opening balance included and amount of QR 8,318,493 pertaining to the loan granted to Amin Renewable Energy Company SAOC based on the agreement dated 19 March 2019. The loan carries an interest at 2.96% per annum. Out of this loan an amount of QR 6,839,285 was converted to investment and the remaining amount was settled during the year.
- QR 39,217,252 pertains to the loan granted to AES Jordan Solar. The loan carries an interest at 6% per annum and matures in December 2039.

c) Receivables from related parties

	2021	2020
Equity-accounted investees:		
Amin Renewable Energy Company SAOC	29,754	151,585
AES Jordan PSC	677,816	265,477
Other related parties:		
Michel Peek	-	165,680
Sunny Eggs	-	3,685
	707,570	586,427

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

d) Payables to related parties

	2021	2020
Other related parties:		
Michel Peek	78,689	22,350
Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.P.S.C.	1,447,134	1,447,132
Other affiliate companies	23,340,014	-
	24,865,837	1,469,482

e) Compensation of key management personnel

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

	2021	2020
Short term employee benefits	11,133,324	10,747,467
Long term employee benefits	-	-
	11,133,324	10,747,467

21. Goodwill

	2021	2020
Cost		
At 1 January	**148,031,209**	167,272,551
Arising from business combination – net (2a)	**76,712,891**	-
Effects of movement in foreign exchange rates (1)	**(4,380,396)**	(19,241,342)
At 31 December	**220,363,704**	148,031,209
Impairment		
At 1 January	-	-
Arising from business combination – net	-	-
At 31 December	-	-
Net carrying amount	**220,363,704**	148,031,209

(1) The reduction in the goodwill has resulted from the depreciation of the Brazilian Real to QR.

(2a) Acquisition of Ukrainian solar assets

On 5 April 2021, the Group acquired 75% shareholding in Ukrainian solar assets namely Sun Power Pervomaisk LLC, Scythia-Solar-2 LLC, Terslav LLC, Scythia-Solar-1 LLC and Free-Energy Henichesk LLC. through its fully owned subsidiary, Nebras Power Investment Management B.V. The consideration was transferred, and the deed was finalized in the beginning of June and consolidation is for the period from June 2021 to December 2021. Upon acquisition of Ukrainian solar assets, a provisional goodwill of QR 76.7 million was recognized during the year at the Group level. The deed of novation was executed on 5 April 2021 and accordingly, the subsidiary was consolidated from June 2021.

In accordance with IFRS 3, the Group has measured identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition-date fair values on a provisional basis and the Group has a window of one year to complete fair valuation exercise.

Assets acquired and liabilities

The provisional fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Ukrainian assets, as at the date of acquisition were:

	Fair value 2021
Property, plant and equipment	210,545,578
Non-current assets and other receivables	34,721,999
Cash and cash equivalents	12,378,585
Total assets	**257,646,162**
Loans and borrowings	185,771,137
Accruals and other payables	10,687,201
Due to related parties	34,797,688
Non-controlling interest	6,597,534
Total liabilities	**237,853,560**
Total identifiable net assets acquired	**19,792,602**
Purchase consideration transferred	87,192,866
Purchase consideration to be transferred (Note 19)	9,312,627
Goodwill	**76,712,891**
Analysis of cash flows on acquisition	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	12,378,585
Cash paid	(87,192,866)
Net cash outflow	**(74,814,281)**

21. Goodwill (continued)

(2b) Impairment testing of goodwill

	2021	2020
Cash generating units		
Nebras Brazil	**60,453,434**	64,833,830
Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V.	**83,197,379**	83,197,379
Ukrainian solar assets	**76,712,891**	-
	220,363,704	148,031,209

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 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 CGU.

	Discount rates used in 2021	Discount rates used in 2020
Cash generating units		
Zon Exploitatie Nederland Holding B.V.	**1.99%**	1.01%
Nebras Brazil	**9.53%-10.07%**	8.25% - 8.73%

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.

Sensitivity testing and goodwill impairment losses

At 31 December 2021, 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.

22. Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue streams

	2021	2020
Revenue from sale of electricity	**76,725,922**	14,500,576
Total revenue	**76,725,922**	14,500,576

Timing of revenue recognition

	2021	2020
Revenue recognized at point in time	**76,725,922**	14,500,576

23. Expenses by nature

	2021	2020
Cost of generation of electricity	**27,479,552**	2,416,937
Staff costs (1)	**39,630,065**	49,979,114
Consultancy and professional fees	**20,293,310**	20,022,433
Travel expenses	**696,922**	1,772,788
Board remuneration	**4,026,428**	4,144,327
Short term and low value rentals	**1,571,099**	1,920,766
Office expenses	**1,788,320**	1,225,893
Audit fees	**1,110,299**	656,792
Bank charges	**1,991,208**	2,278,912
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**18,364,071**	7,887,243
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 6)	**5,570,715**	5,307,312
Miscellaneous expenses	**14,909,137**	10,643,344
	137,431,126	108,255,861

(1) Staff costs include a provision of QR 1,323,803 (2020: QR 1,352,124) in respect of employees' end of service benefits (Note 18)

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

	2021	2020
Cost of electricity generation	**27,479,552**	2,416,937
General and administrative expenses	**71,107,651**	82,001,024
Other operating costs	**14,909,137**	10,632,089
Depreciation	**23,934,786**	13,205,811
	137,431,126	108,255,861

24. Interest income

	2021	2020
Interest earned on term deposits	**57,145,862**	97,770,819
Interest income from related parties	**191,222**	259,596
	57,337,084	98,030,415

25. Finance costs

	2021	2020
Loans and borrowings	**69,628,172**	57,685,717
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	**(7,013,551)**	13,796,203
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	**294,415**	201,150
	62,909,036	71,683,070

26. Taxation

The components of income tax are as follows:

	2021	2020
Current income tax from foreign subsidiaries	**(12,026,650)**	19,641,193
Deferred tax (i)	**21,908,744**	(9,887,015)
	9,882,094	9,754,178

(i) Deferred tax

Temporary differences	Balance as at 1 January 2021	Recognised in profit or loss	CTA 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 (1)	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**

(1) Tax losses carried forward include unused tax losses in Ukraine amounting to QR 21,908,744 which are eligible to be carried forward indefinitely and will be adjusted against future taxable profits.

27. 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 ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2021		2020	
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company	**239,369,780**	**(26,703,707)**	302,609,385	(21,800,142)
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	**365,000,000**	**365,000,000**	365,000,000	365,000,000
Basic earnings per share (QR)	**0.65**	**(0.07)**	0.83	(0.06)

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.

28. Commitments and contingencies

At 31 December 2021, the Group had contingent liabilities amounting to QR 114,723,632 (2020: QR 52,302,867) 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 106.4 million relating to on-going construction of its power plants in Brazil and QR 24 million relating to on-going construction of Stockyard Hill Wind Farm in Australia.

29. 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.

30. Impact of COVID 19

In relation to the evolving Coronavirus situation, management is abiding by the instructions issued by Qatar Government authorities. The Group's priority remains ensuring the health and safety of its employees whilst maintaining plant operations.

Management is actively monitoring its Occupational Health and Safety Management System and also ensuring to provide appropriate training and instructions to its staff and contractors on all health and safety matters.

As of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, there has been limited financial impact on the Group from the situation. Going forward, management will continue to monitor the potential impact and take necessary steps to mitigate any effects.

31. Subsequent events

i) Subsequent to reporting date, the Group has acquired 24% equity stake in Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited project in Bangladesh through its wholly owned subsidiary Nebras Power Investment Management BV. Unique Meghnaghat is constructing a 584 MW combined cycle power plant at Meghnaghat, Sonargaon, in Narayanganj district, approximately 27 km east of Dhaka. The plant will be one of the largest Independent Power Producer (IPP) projects in Bangladesh upon completion and will be supplying electricity to the Bangladesh Power Development Board for 22 years.

ii) Subsequent to the reporting period, the socio-economic and political landscape in Ukraine has suffered due to the ongoing conflict. Management is currently evaluating the financial impact, that the ongoing conflict could cause, over its Ukrainian assets and is also exploring alternative options to counter these impacts, therefore the impact of the current situation on the consolidated financial statements is undetermined.

Except for the above, 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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