

Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF QATAR AIRWAYS GROUP Q.C.S.C.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under "investment securities" is an investment in International Consolidated Airlines Group S.A. (IAG), amounting to QR 8.51 billion (2021: QR 12.41 billion) with a corresponding negative fair value reserve amounting to QR 7.81 billion (2021: QR 3.91 billion) representing investment in 25.1% ordinary shares of IAG. As disclosed in Note 35, the Group nominated 2 individuals who were elected to the Board of Directors of IAG at the general assembly held on 8 September 2020. However, the Group has continued to account for this investment at fair value through OCI (FVOCI) as the management has concluded that both the Group and IAG operate under strict competitive and anti-trust regulatory environment, which restricts the Group's ability to exercise significant influence over IAG in accordance with IAS 28. In this regard, we were unable to obtain sufficient, appropriate audit evidence with respect to the management's conclusion and hence, are unable to determine whether any adjustments to the classification, measurement and disclosure of such investment are required in the consolidated financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in 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 qualified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management 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, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF QATAR AIRWAYS GROUP Q.C.S.C. (CONTINUED)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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


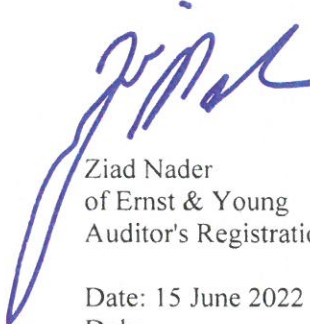
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
QATAR AIRWAYS GROUP Q.C.S.C. (CONTINUED)**

Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, an inventory count has been conducted in accordance with established principles, and the consolidated financial statements comply with the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015 (whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021) and the Company's Articles of Association. We have obtained all the information and explanations we required for the purpose of our audit, and are not aware of any violations of the above mentioned law or the Articles of Association having occurred during the year, which might have had a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position or performance.



Ziad Nader
of Ernst & Young
Auditor's Registration No. 258

Date: 15 June 2022
Doha

Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Revenue	3	52,128,993	29,287,439
Other operating income	4	176,248	111,546
Operating expenses	5	(41,474,119)	(30,449,007)
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		10,831,122	(1,050,022)
Other income	6	1,626,790	1,165,392
Gain / (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		57,388	(203,113)
Share of profit / (loss) from investment in joint ventures and an associate	13	136,241	(33,353)
General and administrative expenses	7	(4,281,136)	(3,922,396)
Finance costs	8	(2,407,172)	(2,092,872)
Loss on foreign currency exchange		(331,350)	(277,705)
Impairment of goodwill	12	(119,828)	-
Impairment reversals / (loss) on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	10 and 11	135,986	(8,406,232)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		5,648,041	(14,820,301)
Income tax expense	9	(40,910)	(34,977)
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		5,607,131	(14,855,278)
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
Equity holders of the parent		5,606,861	(14,852,636)
Non-controlling interests		270	(2,642)
		5,607,131	(14,855,278)



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Profit / (loss) for the year		<u>5,607,131</u>	<u>(14,855,278)</u>
Other comprehensive (loss) / income:			
<i>Items to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net gain on cash flow hedges	21	10,638	1,985,429
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		<u>(26,231)</u>	<u>64,623</u>
		<u>(15,593)</u>	<u>2,050,052</u>
<i>Items not to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net (loss) / gain on fair valuation of equity securities at FVOCI	21	<u>(3,026,146)</u>	<u>5,190,327</u>
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u>(3,041,739)</u>	<u>7,240,379</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u>2,565,392</u>	<u>(7,614,899)</u>
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
Equity holders of the parent		2,565,122	(7,612,257)
Non-controlling interests		<u>270</u>	<u>(2,642)</u>
		<u>2,565,392</u>	<u>(7,614,899)</u>

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Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	57,944,906	60,293,142
Right-of-use assets	11	24,054,478	27,674,783
Intangibles	12	284,933	387,678
Investment in joint ventures and an associate	13	183,662	167,726
Investment securities	14	14,748,645	17,774,728
Loans to affiliates and to an associate	31	31,344	926,918
Deferred tax asset		4,950	5,060
		97,252,918	107,230,035
Current assets			
Inventories	15	1,155,561	1,164,321
Accounts receivable and prepayments	16	9,942,088	6,808,769
Derivative financial instruments	32	1,992,483	1,726,893
Short-term deposits	17	265,122	166,731
Cash and cash equivalents	17	39,986,123	24,485,821
		53,341,377	34,352,535
TOTAL ASSETS		150,594,295	141,582,570
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	18	72,828,356	72,828,356
Capital reserve	19	1,643,816	1,643,816
Legal reserve	20	1,496,832	1,109,562
Fair value reserve	21	(8,546,424)	(5,530,916)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment reserve	22	-	293
Accumulated losses		(33,000,883)	(38,220,767)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(31,665)	(5,434)
Equity attributable to equity holder of the parent		34,390,032	31,824,910
Non-controlling interests		(163)	(433)
Total equity		34,389,869	31,824,477
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	24	1,531,285	1,383,737
Unredeemed frequent flyer liabilities	26	831,275	755,239
Deferred tax liability		52,548	85,205
Lease liabilities	11	20,236,952	24,915,679
Interest-bearing loans	23	55,123,607	42,542,063
Provision for maintenance	27	9,084,604	10,112,781
Retention payables	25	152,103	48,302
		87,012,374	79,843,006

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Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C.

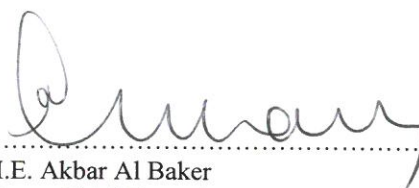
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

At 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	28	7,309,996	6,931,348
Provision for maintenance	27	3,064,640	1,526,465
Sales in advance of carriage		8,011,061	3,760,780
Lease liabilities	11	4,653,930	4,779,948
Interest-bearing loans	23	6,152,425	12,916,546
		<u>29,192,052</u>	<u>29,915,087</u>
Total liabilities		<u>116,204,426</u>	<u>109,758,093</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>150,594,295</u>	<u>141,582,570</u>



H.E. Saad Bin Sharida Al-Kaabi
Chairman



H.E. Akbar Al Baker
Group Chief Executive

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Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (Loss) before tax		5,648,041	(14,820,301)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	10(a)	5,056,468	4,948,150
Amortization on right-of-use assets	11	4,629,290	5,269,700
Lease concessions related to COVID-19	11	(12,151)	(10,672)
Finance costs	8	2,407,172	2,092,872
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	24	291,812	213,308
Net impairment loss on financial assets	7 and 33	15,146	128,369
Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	15	91,786	311,181
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	10	246,285	7,083,147
Impairment (reversal) loss on right-of-use assets	11	(382,271)	1,323,085
Impairment of goodwill	12	119,828	-
Share of (profit) loss from investment in joint ventures and an associate	13	(136,241)	33,353
Interest and dividend income		(515,425)	(175,364)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		(57,388)	203,113
Operating profit before working capital changes		17,402,352	6,599,941
Working capital changes:			
Accounts payable and accruals, sales in advance of carriage and provision for maintenance		4,599,783	(3,981,440)
Inventories		(83,026)	62,778
Accounts receivable and prepayments		(2,310,954)	(2,189,680)
Cash generated from operations		19,608,155	491,599
Finance costs paid		(2,038,495)	(1,714,657)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	24	(144,251)	(382,520)
Interest and dividend received		438,120	191,317
Dividend received from investment in joint ventures		47,500	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		17,911,029	(1,414,261)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		91,560	1,759,168
Purchase of intangible assets	12	(17,083)	-
Movement in short-term deposits		(95,235)	(81,854)
Net movement in loans to affiliates		132,211	(903,603)
Investment in a joint venture		(15,708)	-
Purchase of investment securities		(63)	(3,633,119)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	10	(3,235,473)	(4,141,492)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3,139,791)	(7,000,900)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital		-	11,000,000
Proceeds from interest-bearing loans		17,736,553	37,109,652
Repayment of interest-bearing loans		(11,919,130)	(16,954,860)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(5,088,359)	(4,734,977)
Net cash flows from financing activities		729,064	26,419,815
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		24,485,821	6,481,167
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 MARCH	17	39,986,123	24,485,821

The attached notes 1 to 36 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Attributable to equity holder of the parent									
	Share capital QR '000	Capital reserve QR '000	Legal reserve QR '000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment reserve QR '000	Fair value reserve QR '000	Accumulated losses QR '000	Foreign currency translation reserve QR '000	Total QR '000	Non-controlling interest QR '000	Total equity QR '000
At 1 April 2021	72,828,356	1,643,816	1,109,562	293	(5,530,916)	(38,220,767)	(5,434)	31,824,910	(433)	31,824,477
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	5,606,861	-	5,606,861	270	5,607,131
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(3,015,508)	-	(26,231)	(3,041,739)	-	(3,041,739)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,015,508)	5,606,861	(26,231)	2,565,122	270	2,565,392
Transfer to legal reserve (Note 20)	-	-	387,270	-	-	(387,270)	-	-	-	-
Transfer (from)/ to furniture, fixtures and equipment reserve (Note 22)	-	-	-	(293)	-	293	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	72,828,356	1,643,816	1,496,832	-	(8,546,424)	(33,000,883)	(31,665)	34,390,032	(163)	34,389,869

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Attributable to equity holder of the parent									
	Share capital QR '000	Capital reserve QR '000	Legal reserve QR '000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment reserve QR '000	Fair value reserve QR '000	Accumulated losses QR '000	Foreign currency translation reserve QR '000	Total QR '000	Non-controlling interest QR '000	Total equity QR '000
At 1 April 2020	45,528,276	1,643,816	17,330,381	16,387	(12,706,672)	(23,304,964)	(70,057)	28,437,167	2,209	28,439,376
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(14,852,636)	-	(14,852,636)	(2,642)	(14,855,278)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	7,175,756	-	64,623	7,240,379	-	7,240,379
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	7,175,756	(14,852,636)	64,623	(7,612,257)	(2,642)	(7,614,899)
Issuance of share capital (Note 18)	11,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000,000	-	11,000,000
Conversion of share premium	16,300,080	-	(16,300,080)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to legal reserve (Note 20)	-	-	79,261	-	-	(79,261)	-	-	-	-
Transfer (from)/ to furniture, fixtures and equipment reserve (Note 22)	-	-	-	(15,245)	-	15,245	-	-	-	-
Utilisation of furniture, fixtures and equipment reserve (Note 22)	-	-	-	(849)	-	849	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	72,828,356	1,643,816	1,109,562	293	(5,530,916)	(38,220,767)	(5,434)	31,824,910	(433)	31,824,477

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1 CORPORATE INFORMATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C. (the “Company”) is a Qatari Closed Shareholding Company registered in the State of Qatar. The Company was established on 30 November 1993 under commercial registration number 16070 and commenced operations in January 1994. The Company’s registered office is located at Qatar Airways Tower P.O. Box 22550, Doha, State of Qatar. The Company is ultimately wholly owned by the Government of the State of Qatar (the ‘Shareholder’).

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2022 comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred as the “Group”).

The main activities of the Group are as follows:

- Commercial air-transportation, which includes passenger, cargo, aircraft charters and related services;
- Aircraft handling, in-flight catering and related services to airlines using Hamad International Airport;
- Trading in duty free goods at Hamad International Airport and exchanging goods for redemption of award miles;
- Operation of restaurants at Hamad International Airport;
- Provision of facilities management services at Hamad International Airport;
- Hotel operations inside and outside the State of Qatar;
- Distribution of distilled beverages in the State of Qatar; and
- Management of Hamad International Airport.

The consolidated financial statements of Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C. as of and for the year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on 15 June 2022.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Qatari Riyals, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (QR’000) except where otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets (FVOCI investments and derivative financial instruments) and liabilities (unredeemed frequent flyer liabilities) that are measured at fair value.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements comply with the requirements of the Company’s Articles of Association (AoA). As defined in Article 44 of the AoA, on matters where there is no special provision stated in the Company’s Articles of Association, the Company is guided by the requirements of Qatar Commercial Companies Law No:11 of 2015 (whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No: 8 of 2021).

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Qatar Airways Group Q.C.S.C. and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”). These consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. The material subsidiaries of the Group incorporated in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

<u>Name of the subsidiary</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Effective shareholding</u>	
		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Strader S.A.	Switzerland	100%	100%
Amadeus Qatar W.L.L.	State of Qatar	60%	60%
Dhifatina for Hotels W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Oryx Holdings, Inc.	United States of America	100%	100%
Qatar Airways Investments (UK) Ltd	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Qatar Aviation Lease Company Q.J.S.C. (QALC)	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Qatar Aviation Services Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Qatar Aviation Services India Pvt. Ltd	Republic of India	100%	100%
Qatar Aircraft Catering Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Qatar Distribution Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Qatar Duty Free Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Qatar Duty Free Company – Food and Beverage Division	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Qatar Executive W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Internal Media Services Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Oryx International School W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Discover Qatar W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%
Qatar Airways Holidays W.L.L.	State of Qatar	100%	100%

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Strader SA, (“Strader”) is a private limited liability company incorporated in Switzerland and the owner of Hilton Geneva Hotel and Conference Centre located in Geneva, Switzerland.

Amadeus Qatar W.L.L. is engaged in activities relating to marketing, distribution, installation and maintenance of the Amadeus reservation and travel agency system to various travel agencies in the State of Qatar.

Dhiafatina for Hotels W.L.L. is engaged in the operation of hotel properties inside and outside the State of Qatar.

Oryx Holdings, Inc., incorporated in Wilmington, Delaware, USA, is principally engaged in holding real estate properties.

Qatar Airways Investments (UK) Ltd. is engaged to make and manage strategic investments in companies based in the United States of America and South America.

QALC is registered as Qatari Joint Stock Company in the State of Qatar under Commercial Registration No. 42734. QALC was incorporated on 18 June 2009 and its primary objectives are to acquire and lease aircraft and aircraft components.

Qatar Aviation Services Company W.L.L. is engaged in the operations of ground-handling services to various airlines operating in Qatar. It is also engaged in selling tickets of several international airlines on behalf of the customers.

Qatar Aviation Services India Pvt. Ltd is engaged in providing aircraft load data processing for passenger, cargo charter, air taxis and air cargo aircraft registered in Qatar and worldwide excluding India.

Qatar Aircraft Catering Company W.L.L. is engaged in providing in-flight catering and related services to Qatar Airways and other airlines in Qatar.

Qatar Distribution Company W.L.L. is primarily engaged in the distribution of distilled beverages and specialty foods.

Qatar Duty Free Company W.L.L. is primarily engaged in trading of duty free goods and operating restaurants and coffee shops at Hamad International Airport.

Qatar Executive W.L.L. is engaged in providing commercial and private charter flights.

Internal Media Services Company W.L.L. is engaged in public relations, advertising, marketing and promotional activities in the State of Qatar.

Oryx International School W.L.L. is an educational institution and co-educational preparatory school for students from Reception to year 13.

Discover Qatar W.L.L. is engaged in providing tourist packages within the State of Qatar.

Qatar Airways Holidays W.L.L. is engaged in travel and tourism activities by providing services that include hotel bookings, flights tickets, and tours reservations.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Company except for Amadeus Qatar W.L.L., and Strader S.A., whose financial years end on 31 December and Oryx International School W.L.L. whose financial year ends on 31 August. Appropriate adjustments are made for subsidiaries that use different accounting periods and policies to conform to those adopted by the Company.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company balances and transactions, and any unrealised gain and losses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from parent shareholders' equity. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for using the parent extension method, whereby, the difference between the consideration and the book value of the share of the net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill.

2.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

Effective from 1 April 2021, the Group adopted IFRS 16: COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions. the nature and effect of these changes are disclosed below.

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2021, but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Description

Effective dates

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark

Reform – Phase 2

1 January 2021

Amendments to IFRS 16 COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

1 April 2021

Amendments to IFRS 16 COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment was intended to apply until 30 June 2021, but as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is continuing, on 31 March 2021, the IASB extended the period of application of the practical expedient to 30 June 2022. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

The Group has elected to utilise the practical expedient for all rent concessions that meet the criteria. The practical expedient has been applied retrospectively, accordingly it has been applied to all rent concessions that satisfy the criteria.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest
- Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued
- Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group did not early adopt any new or amended standards and interpretations during the year and intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

<u>Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Amendments to IFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter	1 January 2022
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities	1 January 2022
IAS 41 Agriculture: Taxation in fair value measurements	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
IFRS 17: Insurance contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	1 January 2024

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised either in profit or loss or as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Revenue

The Group's revenues primarily derive from commercial air-transportation services which includes passenger, cargo, aircraft charters and related services. Revenue is recognized when the transportation service has been provided. These are generally paid for by customers in advance of transportation and are recognized, net of discounts, as deferred revenue (forward sales) until the customer has flown. A typical flight ticket contract includes promise to provide different flight segments and loyalty points. The Group considers these promises as separate distinct performance obligations and therefore, decided to allocate the transaction price in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15. The Group considers whether it is an agent or a principal in relation to the services it provides by considering whether it has a performance obligation to provide services to the customer or whether the obligation is to arrange for the services to be provided by a third party.

Revenue from sale of duty free goods and beverages and catering operations is recognised at a point in time when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

Other revenue including ground handling services, income from hotel operations and commissions is recognised as the related performance obligation is satisfied (over time) using an appropriate methodology which reflects the activity that has been undertaken to satisfy the related obligation.

Other income

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payments is established.

Claims and liquidated damages

Claims and liquidated damages are recognised in the consolidated income statement when a contractual entitlement exists, amounts can be reliably measured and receipt is virtually certain. When the claims and liquidated damages do not relate to a compensation for loss of income, the amounts are taken to the consolidated statement of financial position as a reduction to the cost of the asset to which it relates.

Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at fair value of consideration given. Fair value of aircraft takes into account manufacturer's credit. The carrying value is reviewed if events or changes indicate such values are not recoverable.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured. Other costs are charged to the consolidated income statement during the year in which they are incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost. When the asset is ready for its intended use, it is transferred from capital projects to the appropriate category under property, plant and equipment and depreciated in accordance with the Group's policies.

Fleet assets owned are depreciated at rate calculated to write down the cost to the estimated residual value at the end of their planned operational lives as per the Group's fleet plan, on a straight-line basis.

Land and capital projects are not depreciated. Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less their estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful life of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment, apart from freehold land is depreciated based on estimated economic useful life and estimated residual value or in the case of leasehold properties over the duration of the leases if shorter, on a straight-line basis.

The estimated economic useful life and estimated residual value of the Group's assets for the calculation of depreciation are as follows:

<i>Asset type</i>	<i>Estimated economic useful life</i>	<i>Estimated residual value</i>
Aircraft	7 - 18 years	0% - 15%
Executive jets (included as part of aircraft)	10 years	25% - 45%
Executive jets - Amiri (included as part of aircraft)	2 - 8 years	15% - 90%
Aircraft spare engines	6 - 31 years	0% - 21 %
Aircraft spares and modifications	Upto 15 years	0% - 20%
Buildings	20 - 50 years	Nil
Furniture, vehicles, ground and office equipment	3-15 years	Nil
Catering plant and equipment	6-7 years	Nil
Ground handling equipment	6-7 years	Nil

Aircraft modifications are depreciated over remaining useful life or lease term (in case of aircraft under lease) of the respective aircraft.

Aircraft spare engines are depreciated over their respective aircraft fleet retirement date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease term or estimated economic useful life, whichever is shorter.

The estimated residual value, estimated economic useful life and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and when the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the consolidated income statement in the year the item is derecognised.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Aircraft maintenance, repair, and overhaul costs

The major maintenance checks, typically consist of more complex inspections and servicing of the aircraft, are capitalised when the recognition criteria is met and depreciated over the average expected life between major overhauls.

Maintenance costs which are covered by PBTH agreements with original equipment manufacturers/ MROs where there is a transfer of risk and legal obligation are expensed on the basis of actual hours flows (accrue and pay). Maintenance costs for LLPs of leased engines are expensed on the basis of engine flight cycles consumed.

All other line maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, any investment income earned on temporary surplus funds is deducted from borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. In the case of general borrowings, a capitalisation rate, which is the weighted average rate of general borrowing costs, is applied to the expenditure on qualifying assets and included in the cost of the asset.

Intangibles

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

- a. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated income statement in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.
- b. Landing rights acquired from other airlines are capitalised at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. Capitalised landing rights based within the EU are not amortised, as regulations within the EU consider them to have an indefinite economic life.
- c. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represent the excess of the consideration paid over the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquire. Where the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree is in excess of the consideration paid, a gain on bargain purchase is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Leases

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the date of the commencement of lease. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and those leases of low-value assets. Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the consolidated income statement. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, that do not contain a purchase option.

Investment in joint ventures and an associate

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but it is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investments in its joint ventures and an associate are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture or the associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture or the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture and associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint ventures and the associate. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture or an associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture or the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture or the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss in investment in joint ventures and an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated income statement outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the joint venture or the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture or its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture or the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture or the associate and its carrying value, then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit (loss) from investment in joint ventures and an associate in the consolidated income statement.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Investment in joint ventures and an associate (continued)

Upon loss of joint control over the joint venture or significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture or the associate upon loss of joint control or significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Financial instruments

Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income and
- those to be measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. All financial instruments are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments

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

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Business model: the business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'). Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables includes accounts receivables, cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits that are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except short term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(ii) Measurement (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand and deposits with any qualifying financial institution (including money market funds) repayable on demand or maturing within three months of the date of acquisition and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand, investments in money market funds and short-term deposits as defined above.

Equity instruments

Upon initial recognition, the Group elects to classify its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(iii) Impairment

Overview of the expected credit loss (ECL) principles

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Group's impairment method by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking ECL approach.

The Group has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all receivables and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit loss expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL).

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group sets its financial assets (debt instruments) into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

- Stage 1: When financial debt instruments are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs.
- Stage 3: Debt instruments considered credit-impaired. The Group records an allowance for the LTECLs.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(iii) Impairment

Overview of the expected credit loss (ECL) principles

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on a three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- PD The *Probability of Default* is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.
- EAD The *Exposure at Default* is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date and accrued interest.
- LGD The *Loss Given Default* is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers three scenarios (a base case, a best case and worst case). The maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Group has the legal right to call it earlier.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

- Stage 1: The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.
- Stage 2: When a financial debt instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs.
- Stage 3: For debt instrument that are considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for this debt instrument. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

For receivables only, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Current market conditions

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(iii) Impairment (continued)

Forward looking information (continued)

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

Write-offs

The Group's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group has classified all financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 under loans and borrowings, derivative financial instruments, and other financial liabilities as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Subsequent measurement (continued)

Loans and borrowings (continued)

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not billed by the supplier.

(iii) Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value is the estimated amount for which assets could reasonably be exchanged for on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction wherein the buyer and seller has each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

For financial investments traded in organised markets, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices. For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined by using discounted cash flow analysis or reference to broker or dealer price quotations. For discounted cash flow analysis, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market related rate for a similar instrument.

Investments in mutual funds are stated at net assets value of the fund.

The fair value of a derivative is the equivalent of the unrealised gain or loss from marking to market the derivative using prevailing market rates. The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured is provided in Note 34.

Derivatives and hedging activities

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as commodity derivatives to hedge its risks associated with jet-fuel price fluctuations and foreign currency exchange derivatives to hedge its currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derivatives and hedging activities (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

The fair value of commodity derivatives and foreign currency exchange derivatives are determined by reference to available market information and swap/forward valuation methodology. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to consolidated income statement, except for the effective portion and cost of hedging for cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting, and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including its analysis of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how it determines the hedge ratio).

Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis at each reporting date or upon a significant change in the circumstances affecting the hedge effectiveness requirements, whichever comes first. The assessment relates to expectations about hedge effectiveness and is therefore only forward-looking.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gains or losses on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Amounts recognised as other comprehensive income are transferred to the consolidated income statement when the hedged transaction affects the consolidated income statement, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects consolidated income statement.

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash flow hedges (continued)

Cost of hedging

When designating the spot element of the derivative financial instruments, the forward element shall be accounted as cost of hedging. As such, the change in fair value of the forward element is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity. In the case of a transaction related hedged item, the change in the fair value of the forward element is deferred in OCI and included, like transaction costs, in the measurement of the hedged item (or it is reclassified to profit or loss when a hedged sale occurs). In case of a time-period related hedged item, the forward element that exists at inception is amortised from the separate component of equity to profit or loss on a rational basis.

As a result of the above accounting, fluctuations in the fair value of the forward element over time will affect other comprehensive income, and the amount accumulated in OCI will be recognised in profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss (in case of a transaction related hedged item), or be amortised to profit or loss (in case of a time-period related hedged item).

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or non-current or separated into current and non-current portions based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances:

- When the Group expects to hold a derivative as an economic hedge for a period beyond 12 months after the reporting date, the derivative is classified as non-current consistent with the classification of the underlying item.
- Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistent with the cash flows of the host contract.

Derivative instruments that are designated as, and are effective hedging instruments, are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instrument is separated into a current portion and a non-current portion only if a reliable allocation can be made.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of purchase cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Goods for resale, food and beverages are valued at weighted average costs
- Spare parts, catering materials and other supplies are valued on a first in first out (FIFO) basis

Provision for inventory obsolescence is estimated on a systematic basis and deducted from the gross carrying value of the inventory. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any further costs expected to be incurred on completion and disposal.

Interest-bearing loans

Interest-bearing loans are recognised initially at fair value of the amounts borrowed, less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, with any differences between the cost and final settlement values being recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period of the loans. Instalments due within one year at amortised cost are shown as a current liability.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides for end of service benefits determined in accordance with the Group's policy based on employees' salaries and the number of years of service. The expected costs of the benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Applicable benefits are paid to employees on completion of their term of employment with the Group. Accordingly, the Group has no expectation of settling its employees' terminal benefits obligation in the near term.

With respect to its Gulf Cooperation Council ("GCC") employees, the Group makes contributions to a Government Pension Fund calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated income statement net of any reimbursement.

Frequent flyer programme

The Group operates a frequent flyer programme called “Privilege Club” that allows members to earn Avios by flying on Qatar Airways and other airlines participating in the programme. Members can also earn Avios by participating in non-airline programmes. Avios are used to avail various rewards given by the Privilege Club programme.

The portion of revenue attributable to the Avios earned by the member is identified and accounted for separately as a liability (unredeemed frequent flyer liabilities) based on the relative SSP per Avios. Estimation technique are used to determine the SSP of Avios based on various historical trends such as weighted average ticket value, seat factor, routes used by members to avail reward tickets, other avenue used by members to redeem the Avios and expiry of Avios. The SSP of Avios is reviewed on a periodical basis.

The liability (unredeemed frequent flyer liabilities) is recognised as revenue in the consolidated income statement when the Group fulfills its obligation of rewarding goods and services to the member for the Avios earned.

Miles accrued through utilising the services of programme partners are paid for by the participating partners and the resulting revenue is recorded as other operating income.

Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction is recognised. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are recognised at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of determination of such fair value. The difference, if any, is taken to consolidated statement of other comprehensive income or consolidated income statement along with the fair value adjustments.

Foreign operation – consolidation

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing on the reporting date and the income statements are translated using average exchange rates during the year. The exchange differences, on consolidation, are recognised in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of a foreign operation, it is recycled to consolidated income statement.

Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxation is provided for as and when the liability arises except where management is of the opinion that exemption from such liability will ultimately be granted by the relevant authorities in the countries concerned.

Deferred income taxes are provided for the tax effect of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. The Group uses the liability method to account for income taxes, which requires deferred taxes to be recorded at the statutory rate expected to be in effect when the taxes are paid. Subsidiaries are subject to taxation under the provisions of income tax law in the respective country of tax residence. The tax liability of the Group is included under “accounts payable and accruals”.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 March 2022

3 REVENUE

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
<i>Scheduled services:</i>		
Passenger	24,674,588	7,971,322
Cargo	23,036,093	18,490,592
	47,710,681	26,461,914
<i>Other revenue:</i>		
Sale of duty-free goods and beverages	2,119,143	1,214,110
Aircraft charters	1,138,793	949,648
Reservation and travel agency	489,017	154,683
Ground handling services and lounges	400,813	297,571
Hotel operations	192,572	176,399
In-flight catering and related service charges	42,578	12,399
Advertisement and promotions	35,396	20,715
	4,418,312	2,825,525
	52,128,993	29,287,439

4 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Concessionary income	50,607	20,732
Income from Al Maha Services	49,631	23,684
Fee income	46,251	41,850
Service income	16,107	7,909
Commission	1,223	532
Miscellaneous	12,429	16,839
	176,248	111,546

5 OPERATING EXPENSES

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Fuel costs	12,044,026	5,373,108
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	6,044,711	5,438,007
Landing, ground handling, over flying and crew layover	5,995,364	4,699,891
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	4,618,070	4,502,763
Amortization on right-of-use assets (Note 11)	4,455,595	4,994,243
Aircraft maintenance and insurance	3,661,058	2,898,227
Passenger services	1,133,833	508,817
Cost of sales of duty-free goods and beverages	932,730	550,476
Revenue commissions	827,406	345,980
Reservations, communications and revenue accounting	663,055	329,918
Advertisement and promotions	362,240	332,142
Cost of in-flight catering and other services	305,326	116,982
Aircraft and engine lease rentals (Note 11)	295,633	141,373
Hotel operations	80,542	91,209
Indirect tax	18,774	93,451
Miscellaneous	35,756	32,420
	41,474,119	30,449,007

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 March 2022

6 OTHER INCOME

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Liquidated damages, incentives and compensation claims from suppliers	673,768	590,873
Interest income	498,590	161,475
Leasing income	251,344	202,279
Maintenance and development fees	30,359	78,274
Dividend income from investment securities	16,835	13,889
Management fees	14,647	12,092
Miscellaneous	141,247	106,510
	<u>1,626,790</u>	<u>1,165,392</u>

7 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	2,218,493	1,843,893
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	438,398	445,387
Bank charges and commission	430,456	143,604
Repairs, maintenance and insurance	292,695	270,643
Legal and consultancy fees	200,207	157,189
Amortization on right-of-use assets (Note 11)	173,695	275,457
Communication	92,964	73,166
Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories (Note 15)	91,786	311,181
Rental - office, vehicles, accommodation and equipment	56,993	74,379
Management fees	38,158	25,795
Stationery and publication materials	36,527	23,874
Office utilities	17,198	13,027
Net impairment loss on financial assets (Note 33)	15,146	128,369
Travelling	8,323	6,698
Shipping and clearance	6,574	23,080
Miscellaneous	163,523	106,654
	<u>4,281,136</u>	<u>3,922,396</u>

8 FINANCE COSTS

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Interest on interest-bearing loans	1,081,940	557,928
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 11)	1,020,591	1,203,134
Interest on provision for maintenance (Note 27)	304,641	331,810
	<u>2,407,172</u>	<u>2,092,872</u>

9 INCOME TAX

The income tax expense represents the sum of current income tax computed. Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current year and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

The Group is subject to the prevailing tax law in the State of Qatar. The tax rate applicable to the taxable subsidiary companies, joint venture companies and global branches established for the purposes of providing air transportation activities varies for each jurisdiction. For the purpose of determining the taxable results for the year, the accounting profit of the entities were adjusted for tax purposes in accordance with local tax legislation. Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both income and expenses which are based on the current understanding of the existing laws, regulations and practices of each jurisdiction in which the relevant subsidiary is a tax resident. Given that the Group is subject to various tax jurisdictions and regulations, it is not practical to provide a detailed reconciliation between accounting and taxable profits, together with the details of the effective tax rates.

The subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate of the Group, which file corporate income tax returns and compute their corporate income tax liability locally are as follows:

<u>Name of the entity</u>	<u>Country of tax residence</u>	<u>Tax legislation</u>
Amadeus Qatar W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
AQA Holding S.P.A.	Italy	Law imposing imposta sul reddito delle società (IRES) and imposta regionale sulle attività produttive (IRAP)
Dhifatina for Hotels W.L.L.	State of Qatar, United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Australia	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018, United Kingdom Corporation Tax Act 2010, Dutch Tax Law and Income, Tax Assessment Act 1936 (ITAA 1936) and Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 of Australia (ITAA 1997)
Facilities Management & Maintenance Company L.L.C.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Internal Media Services Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Linc Facility Services L.L.C.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Oryx Holdings, Inc.	United States of America	The Internal Revenue Code
Oryx International School W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Qatar Aircraft Catering Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Qatar Airways Investments (UK) Ltd	United Kingdom	United Kingdom Corporation Tax Act 2010
Qatar Aviation Services Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Qatar Aviation Services India Pvt. Ltd	Republic of India	Income Tax Act 1961
Qatar Distribution Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Qatar Duty Free Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Qatar Airways SSP L.L.C.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Qatar Aviation Lease Company Q.J.S.C.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Qatar Executive W.L.L.	State of Qatar	The Qatar Income Tax Law – Law No. 24 of 2018
Strader S.A.	Switzerland	Federal Act of 14 December 1990

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 March 2022

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Aircraft QR'000</i>	<i>Aircraft spare engines QR'000</i>	<i>Aircraft spares QR'000</i>	<i>Land and buildings QR'000</i>	<i>Furniture, vehicles, ground and office equipment QR'000</i>	<i>Catering plant and equipment QR'000</i>	<i>Ground handling equipment QR'000</i>	<i>Capital projects QR'000</i>	<i>Total QR'000</i>
Cost:									
At 1 April 2021	57,745,649	5,558,728	6,398,022	3,919,463	3,629,976	34,247	652,565	15,411,359	93,350,009
Additions	1,788	-	-	5,316	62,039	2,992	24,104	3,139,234	3,235,473
Reclassifications	2,614,263	143,067	330,047	19,776	225,547	984	1,405	(3,335,089)	-
Disposals including write-offs	(272,904)	(200,285)	(163,256)	(2)	(160,554)	(175)	(6,292)	(192,237)	(995,705)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(48,753)	(7,023)	-	-	(1,631)	(57,407)
At 31 March 2022	60,088,796	5,501,510	6,564,813	3,895,800	3,749,985	38,048	671,782	15,021,636	95,532,370
Depreciation and impairment:									
At 1 April 2021	22,763,761	2,906,675	3,163,428	724,032	2,546,686	13,253	527,876	411,156	33,056,867
Provided during the year	3,765,768	248,873	555,341	137,235	309,495	6,810	32,946	-	5,056,468
Impairment loss (Note 35)	280,278	(31,744)	625	-	-	-	-	(2,874)	246,285
Disposals including write-offs	(214,329)	(198,532)	(132,056)	2	(154,763)	(153)	(6,292)	(34,206)	(740,329)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(27,351)	(4,476)	-	-	-	(31,827)
At 31 March 2022	26,595,478	2,925,272	3,587,338	833,918	2,696,942	19,910	554,530	374,076	37,587,464
Net book value:									
At 31 March 2022	33,493,318	2,576,238	2,977,475	3,061,882	1,053,043	18,138	117,252	14,647,560	57,944,906

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 March 2022

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	<i>Aircraft QR'000</i>	<i>Aircraft spare engines QR'000</i>	<i>Aircraft spares QR'000</i>	<i>Land and buildings QR'000</i>	<i>Furniture, vehicles, ground and office equipment QR'000</i>	<i>Catering plant and equipment QR'000</i>	<i>Ground handling equipment QR'000</i>	<i>Capital projects QR'000</i>	<i>Total QR'000</i>
Cost:									
At 1 April 2020	53,097,575	5,177,818	5,728,546	3,810,625	3,553,374	29,191	631,224	20,542,911	92,571,264
Additions	-	-	-	4,509	43,208	4,902	25,704	4,063,169	4,141,492
Reclassifications	7,277,030	593,910	734,815	55,337	185,791	240	1,630	(8,848,753)	-
Disposals including write-offs	(2,628,956)	(213,000)	(65,339)	(37,570)	(192,057)	(86)	(5,993)	(345,843)	(3,488,844)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	86,562	39,660	-	-	(125)	126,097
At 31 March 2021	57,745,649	5,558,728	6,398,022	3,919,463	3,629,976	34,247	652,565	15,411,359	93,350,009
Depreciation and impairment:									
At 1 April 2020	14,636,096	2,239,602	2,173,027	592,729	2,331,026	8,392	499,257	89,555	22,569,684
Provided during the year	3,592,229	312,795	544,239	125,289	334,304	4,944	34,350	-	4,948,150
Impairment loss (Note 35)	5,741,823	464,712	499,068	-	49,181	-	-	328,363	7,083,147
Disposals including write-offs	(1,206,387)	(110,434)	(52,906)	(27,827)	(181,448)	(83)	(5,731)	(6,762)	(1,591,578)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	33,841	13,623	-	-	-	47,464
At 31 March 2021	22,763,761	2,906,675	3,163,428	724,032	2,546,686	13,253	527,876	411,156	33,056,867
Net book value:									
At 31 March 2021	34,981,888	2,652,053	3,234,594	3,195,431	1,083,290	20,994	124,689	15,000,203	60,293,142

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 March 2022

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Notes:

- (a) The depreciation charge has been allocated in the consolidated income statement as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Operating expenses (Note 5)	4,618,070	4,502,763
General and administrative expenses (Note 7)	438,398	445,387
	<u>5,056,468</u>	<u>4,948,150</u>

- (b) Property, plant and equipment with a net carrying amount of QR 23,996 million (2021: QR 26,650 million) is mortgaged as security for certain interest-bearing loans.
- (c) Buildings with a total net carrying amount of QR 972 million (2021: QR 757 million) were constructed on plots of land received from the Government of State of Qatar which were accounted at nominal value.
- (d) Borrowing costs amounting to QR 330 million (2021: QR 444 million) were capitalised during the year. A capitalisation rate of 2.7% (2021: 3.00%) had been used on general borrowings up to the date when substantially all the activities necessary to bring the qualifying asset to its intended use are complete.
- (e) At 31 March 2022, the aircraft fleet comprised of 257 aircraft (2021: 253 aircraft). This comprises of 205 passenger aircraft (2021: 208 aircraft) 30 freighters (2021: 26 freighters), and 22 executive jets (2021: 19 executive jets). Out of the total aircraft fleet, 145 aircraft (2021: 146 aircraft) are under lease. (Refer Note 11).

11 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets recognised and the movement during the year:

	<i>Aircraft</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Commercial and residential buildings</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Vehicles</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QR'000</i>
At 1 April 2021	27,138,100	536,450	233	27,674,783
Additions during the year including remeasurements	502,051	127,718	2,087	631,856
Disposals during the year	(174)	(4,682)	-	(4,856)
Amortisation on right-of-use assets	(4,450,581)	(177,978)	(731)	(4,629,290)
Reversal of impairment (Note 35)	382,271	-	-	382,271
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(289)	3	(286)
At 31 March 2022	<u>23,571,667</u>	<u>481,219</u>	<u>1,592</u>	<u>24,054,478</u>

	<i>Aircraft</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Commercial and residential buildings</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Vehicles</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QR'000</i>
At 1 April 2020	33,550,252	792,282	554	34,343,088
Additions during the year including remeasurements	26,794	33,785	613	61,192
Disposals during the year	(122,619)	(13,950)	-	(136,569)
Amortisation on right-of-use assets	(4,993,242)	(275,524)	(934)	(5,269,700)
Impairment loss (Note 35)	(1,323,085)	-	-	(1,323,085)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(143)	-	(143)
At 31 March 2021	<u>27,138,100</u>	<u>536,450</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>27,674,783</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 March 2022

11 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
At 1 April	29,695,627	34,469,839
Additions during the year	526,623	34,370
Disposals during the year	(226,053)	(71,483)
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 8)	1,020,591	1,203,134
Payments made during the year	(6,108,950)	(5,938,111)
Lease concessions related to COVID-19	(12,151)	(10,672)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(4,805)	8,550
At 31 March	<u>24,890,882</u>	<u>29,695,627</u>

Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Current portion	4,653,930	4,779,948
Non-current portion	<u>20,236,952</u>	<u>24,915,679</u>
	<u>24,890,882</u>	<u>29,695,627</u>

The following are the amounts recognised in consolidated income statement:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Amortization on right-of-use assets (Note 5)	4,455,595	4,994,243
Amortization on right-of-use assets (Note 7)	173,695	275,457
Impairment (reversal) loss on right-of-use assets (Note 35)	(382,271)	1,323,085
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 8)	1,020,591	1,203,134
Short-term rentals - office, vehicles, accommodation and equipment (Note 7)	56,993	74,379
Short-term rentals - aircraft and engine leases (Note 5)	295,633	141,373
Lease concessions related to COVID-19	(12,151)	(10,672)
Total amount recognised in consolidated income statement	<u>5,608,085</u>	<u>8,000,999</u>

During the year the Group had total cash outflows for leases of QR 6,108.9 million (2021: QR 5,938.11 million) and non-cash additions to right-of-use assets of QR 631.86 million (2021: QR 61.19 million) and lease liabilities of QR 526.6 million (2021: QR 34.37 million).

12 INTANGIBLES

Intangible assets include goodwill relating to acquisition of subsidiaries and landing rights owned by the Group at London Heathrow airport, which establish the right to operate flights through that airport. The landing rights have an indefinite useful life as the Group has title to slots on a permanent basis and there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the slots are expected to generate net cash flows for the Group.

	Landing rights QR'000	Goodwill QR'000	Total QR'000
At April 2021	267,850	119,828	387,678
Additions	17,083	-	17,083
Impairment charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(119,828)</u>	<u>(119,828)</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>284,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>284,933</u>

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At 31 March 2022

12 INTANGIBLES (CONTINUED)

	<i>Landing rights QR'000</i>	<i>Goodwill QR'000</i>	<i>Total QR'000</i>
At April 2020	267,850	117,972	385,822
Translation reserve	-	1,856	1,856
At 31 March 2021	<u>267,850</u>	<u>119,828</u>	<u>387,678</u>

For the purpose of impairment testing the carrying value of the landing rights was included as part of the airline level Cash Generating Unit (CGU). No impairment was identified on these landing rights. For further details please refer 'Impairment of non-financial assets' under Note 35.

Goodwill pertains to the acquisition of hotels. Each hotel to which goodwill relates is considered as CGU for the purpose of goodwill impairment assessment. For the current year, the Group performed the impairment testing of goodwill by computing the recoverable value of the CGUs to which it relates and comparing this amount to the carrying amount of the CGU. Based on the impairment test the entire carrying value of the goodwill has been impaired with a corresponding charge to consolidated income statement amounting to QR 119.8 million (2021: Nil) (Refer Note 35).

13 INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES AND AN ASSOCIATE

The Group has ownership interest in the following entities:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Effective shareholding</i>	
			<i>31 March 2022</i>	<i>31 March 2021</i>
Facilities Management and Maintenance Company L.L.C. (FMMC)	Joint venture	Primarily engaged in delivery of facilities management services to the Hamad International Airport	51%	51%
Linc Facility Services L.L.C. (LFS)	Joint venture	Primarily engaged in onsite facility management in the State of Qatar and other MENA countries	33.5%	33.5%
Qatar Airways SSP L.L.C. (QASSP)	Joint venture	Primarily engaged in restaurant management and beverages trading in the State of Qatar	51%	51%
QA HMSHost L.L.C.	Joint venture	Primarily engaged in management and operating of food and beverage outlets.	51%	-
AQA Holding S.P.A. (AQA)	Associate	Primarily engaged in charter and scheduled flight services.	49%	49%
			<i>2022 QR'000</i>	<i>2021 QR'000</i>
Investment in joint ventures (Note 13.1)			<u>183,662</u>	<u>167,726</u>
			<u>183,662</u>	<u>167,726</u>

13 INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES AND AN ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

Group's share of results from investment in joint ventures and an associate in the consolidated income statement comprise of the following:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
<i>Group's share of loss from investment in an associate (Note 13.2)</i>		
(Reversal of) / provision for liquidation settlements	<u>88,568</u>	<u>(65,171)</u>
	88,568	(65,171)
Group's share of profit from investment in joint ventures (Note 13.1)	<u>47,673</u>	<u>31,818</u>
	<u>136,241</u>	<u>(33,353)</u>

13.1 Investment in joint ventures

The following table illustrates the summarised statements of financial position of the joint ventures:

	<i>FMMC</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>LFS</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>QASSP</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QR'000</i>
<i>At 31 March 2022</i>				
Current assets	246,809	148,717	58,287	453,813
Non-current assets	24,531	3,646	9,964	38,141
Current liabilities	(61,087)	(11,248)	(11,068)	(83,403)
Non-current liabilities	<u>(24,994)</u>	<u>(5,075)</u>	<u>(2,035)</u>	<u>(32,104)</u>
Net assets	<u>185,259</u>	<u>136,040</u>	<u>55,148</u>	<u>376,447</u>
The Group's share	<u>94,482</u>	<u>45,347</u>	<u>28,125</u>	<u>167,954</u>
Cost of investment in QA HMSHost L.L.C.				<u>15,708</u>
The Group's share and the carrying amount of the investments				<u>183,662</u>

QA HMSHost L.L.C. has not commenced operations as at 31 March 2022.

	<i>FMMC</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>LFS</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>QASSP</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QR'000</i>
<i>At 31 March 2021</i>				
Current assets	255,213	128,752	73,438	457,403
Non-current assets	25,515	2,730	1,839	30,084
Current liabilities	(82,944)	(4,012)	(2,907)	(89,863)
Non-current liabilities	<u>(20,831)</u>	<u>(3,892)</u>	<u>(1,219)</u>	<u>(25,942)</u>
Net assets	<u>176,953</u>	<u>123,578</u>	<u>71,151</u>	<u>371,682</u>
The Group's share and the carrying amount of the investment	<u>90,246</u>	<u>41,193</u>	<u>36,287</u>	<u>167,726</u>

13 INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES AND AN ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)**13.1 Investment in joint ventures (continued)**

Summarised income statements of the joint ventures for the year ended 31 March are as follows:

	<i>FMMC</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>LFS</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>QASSP</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QR'000</i>
2022				
Revenue	<u>282,609</u>	<u>168,608</u>	<u>84,542</u>	<u>535,759</u>
Profit for the year	<u>38,304</u>	<u>32,401</u>	<u>33,996</u>	<u>104,701</u>
Group's share of profit	<u>19,535</u>	<u>10,800</u>	<u>17,338</u>	<u>47,673</u>
	<i>FMMC</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>LFS</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>QASSP</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QR'000</i>
2021				
Revenue	<u>294,102</u>	<u>102,156</u>	<u>37,984</u>	<u>434,242</u>
Profit/ (loss) for the year	<u>44,399</u>	<u>27,960</u>	<u>(287)</u>	<u>72,072</u>
Group's share of profit/ (loss)	<u>22,644</u>	<u>9,320</u>	<u>(146)</u>	<u>31,818</u>

The joint ventures had no other contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2022 and 2021, except as disclosed in Note 29 (b).

13.2 Investment in an associate

On 28 September 2017, the Group acquired 49% interest in AQA Holding S.P.A. ("AQA") which is the parent company of "Air Italy S.P.A." (formerly known as 'Meridiana Fly').

On 11 February 2020, as a result of the Extra-ordinary Shareholders meeting of Air Italy S.P.A., the shareholders of Air Italy S.P.A. approved the placement of Air Italy S.P.A. in liquidation. As a result of which the Group impaired its investment in an associate.

The associate had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2022 and 2021, except which are disclosed in Note 29 (b).

14 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Investment securities measured at FVOCI – equity securities	<u>14,748,645</u>	<u>17,774,728</u>
	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
At cost	<u>24,776,664</u>	<u>24,776,601</u>
Fair value reserve (Note 21)	<u>(10,028,019)</u>	<u>(7,001,873)</u>
	<u>14,748,645</u>	<u>17,774,728</u>

Investment securities with a net carrying amount of QR 10,813 million (2021: QR 14,591 million) are mortgaged as security for certain interest-bearing loans (Note 23).

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15 INVENTORIES

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Spare parts	870,234	876,608
Catering materials	346,900	356,242
Goods for resale	278,354	201,525
Goods-in-transit	38,612	16,303
Other supplies	72,582	94,286
	<u>1,606,682</u>	<u>1,544,964</u>
Less: Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	<u>(451,121)</u>	<u>(380,643)</u>
	<u><u>1,155,561</u></u>	<u><u>1,164,321</u></u>

Movements in the provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories are as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
At 1 April	380,643	89,633
Provided during the year (Note 7)	91,786	311,181
Written-off during the year	<u>(21,308)</u>	<u>(20,171)</u>
At 31 March	<u><u>451,121</u></u>	<u><u>380,643</u></u>

16 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Trade accounts receivable	5,168,521	4,003,941
Amounts due from related parties (Note (a))	2,765,637	1,902,782
Loan to an affiliate (Note 31)	770,769	7,406
Accrued income	112,690	16,996
Deposits	87,589	81,706
Other receivables	351,705	353,769
	<u>9,256,911</u>	<u>6,366,600</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses of trade accounts receivable and amounts due from related parties	<u>(222,017)</u>	<u>(243,127)</u>
	<u>9,034,894</u>	<u>6,123,473</u>
Prepayments	838,539	669,922
Advances to suppliers	68,655	15,374
	<u><u>9,942,088</u></u>	<u><u>6,808,769</u></u>

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade accounts receivables and amounts due from related parties:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR '000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR '000</i>
At 1 April	243,127	158,536
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 33)	18,302	101,253
Amounts written-off	<u>(39,412)</u>	<u>(16,662)</u>
As at 31 March	<u><u>222,017</u></u>	<u><u>243,127</u></u>

16 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS (CONTINUED)*Notes:*

(a) Included in the amounts due from related parties are the following balances:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
<i>Shareholder:</i>		
Government of the State of Qatar	669,185	304,213
<i>Joint ventures and an associate:</i>		
Qatar Airways SSP L.L.C.	1,462	1,556
QA HMS Host L.L.C.	1,210	-
Facilities Management and Maintenance Company L.L.C.	1,099	1,147
AQA Holding S.P.A. (AQA)	-	288,561
<i>Affiliates and other related parties:</i>		
Hamad International Airport (Note (b))	1,697,606	1,246,441
Qatar Tourism	294,943	-
Amiri Flight	69,969	35,930
Directors and other key management personnel	654	427
Other affiliates	29,509	24,507
	<u>2,765,637</u>	<u>1,902,782</u>

(b) Amount due from Hamad International Airport includes short-term loan of QR 650 million (2021: QR 850 million) provided by the Group during 2021. The loan carries interest at commercial rate.

(c) For credit risk disclosures of expected credit loss on trade accounts receivable and amounts due from related parties under IFRS 9, please see Note 33 and Note 31 respectively.

17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise the following consolidated statement of financial position amounts:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Cash at banks and on hand	23,710,311	12,609,442
Money market funds	9,104,113	-
Short-term deposits (net)	<u>7,436,821</u>	<u>12,043,110</u>
	40,251,245	24,652,552
Less: Short-term deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	<u>(265,122)</u>	<u>(166,731)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows	<u>39,986,123</u>	<u>24,485,821</u>

Notes:

(a) Cash at bank earns interest at market rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods between one day and one year, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. Short-term deposits and net bank balances amounting to QR 560 million (2021: QR 2.4 billion) are held with entities owned by the Government of the State of Qatar, on an arm's length basis.

(b) Cash and bank balances include deposits amounting to QR 730 million (2021: QR 514 million) in certain countries that the Group operates. These deposits have been restricted from being transferred out of those countries due to various reasons. However, the funds are available for disbursement within the territory of those countries.

17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)*Notes: (continued)*

- (c) The Group invests in low volatility money market funds with same day access for subscription and redemption. They are measured at fair value through profit and loss under IFRS 9.
- (d) For credit risk disclosures of expected credit loss on short-term deposits under IFRS 9, please see Note 33.

18 SHARE CAPITAL

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
<i>Authorised shares</i>		
7,300,000,000 (2021: 7,300,000,000) shares of QR 10 each	<u>73,000,000</u>	<u>73,000,000</u>
<i>Issued and fully paid shares</i>		
7,282,835,632 (2021: 7,282,835,632) shares of QR 10 each	<u>72,828,356</u>	<u>72,828,356</u>

During 2021 the Company issued 1.1 billion new shares to its shareholder at a nominal value of QR 10 per share against cash equity injection of QR 11 billion. Also, the share premium of QR 16.3 billion, which was reported under legal reserve in the consolidated financial statements in the previous years', was converted to ordinary share capital of the Company by issuing 1.63 billion new shares at a nominal value of QR 10 per share to the shareholder.

Issuance of above mentioned new ordinary shares of the Company have been approved by the shareholder in Extraordinary General Assembly meeting of the Company held on 24 September 2020.

19 CAPITAL RESERVE

Capital reserve includes the fair value of non-monetary contribution representing three plots of land received from the Government of the State of Qatar, the shareholder of the Company. In 2013, the Group disposed the three plots of land.

20 LEGAL RESERVE

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Transfer of profit	<u>1,496,832</u>	<u>1,109,562</u>
	<u>1,496,832</u>	<u>1,109,562</u>

As required by Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015 (whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021) and the Articles of Associations of the respective companies in the Group, 10% of the annual profit for the year of each company should be transferred to legal reserve until such time it reaches 50% of the issued share capital of the respective company. The reserve is not normally available for distribution, except in the circumstances stipulated by the above Law.

As disclosed in Note 18, during 2021 the Company converted the share premium of QR 16.3 billion to ordinary share capital by issuing new ordinary shares at nominal value of QR 10 per share to the shareholder of the Company.

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21 FAIR VALUE RESERVE

	2022		
	<i>Cash flow hedges QR'000</i>	<i>Financial asset at FVOCI QR'000</i>	<i>Total QR'000</i>
At 1 April	1,470,957	(7,001,873)	(5,530,916)
Net (loss) gain on fair valuation	-	(3,026,146)	(3,026,146)
Net gain on cash flow hedges	10,638	-	10,638
Net movement shown as part of other comprehensive income	10,638	(3,026,146)	(3,015,508)
At 31 March	1,481,595	(10,028,019)	(8,546,424)
	2021		
	<i>Cash flow hedges QR'000</i>	<i>Financial asset at FVOCI QR'000</i>	<i>Total QR'000</i>
At 1 April	(514,472)	(12,192,200)	(12,706,672)
Net (loss) gain on fair valuation	-	5,190,327	5,190,327
Net gain on cash flow hedges	1,985,429	-	1,985,429
Net movement shown as part of other comprehensive income	1,985,429	5,190,327	7,175,756
At 31 March	1,470,957	(7,001,873)	(5,530,916)

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within fair value reserve as part of equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

22 FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT RESERVE

In accordance with the terms of the Hotel Management Agreement entered into by the Group, certain percentage of the gross revenues of the hotels are set aside as a reserve for furniture, fixtures and equipment. This reserve is utilised for replacements and additions to furniture, fixtures and equipment.

23 INTEREST-BEARING LOANS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Current	6,152,425	12,916,546
Non-current	55,123,607	42,542,063
	61,276,032	55,458,609

Various term loans were obtained by the Group mainly to finance the acquisition of aircraft, investment securities, commercial properties and for working capital requirements. The loans carry interest at commercial rates. These loans were secured by a pledge of the acquired aircraft with a carrying value of QR 23,670 million (2021: QR 26,300 million), pledge of shares of investment securities amounting to QR 10,813 million (2021: QR 14,591 million) and mortgage of commercial properties amounting to QR 326 million (2021: QR 350 million).

23 INTEREST-BEARING LOANS (CONTINUED)

The maturity profile of the term loans is shown below:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Within one year	6,152,425	12,916,546
Between 2 and 5 years	41,253,130	28,590,436
After 5 years	13,870,477	13,951,627
	<u>61,276,032</u>	<u>55,458,609</u>

The currency denomination of the term loans is shown below:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
US Dollars (USD)	43,521,437	37,618,780
Qatar Riyal (QR)	16,029,040	16,038,594
Euro (EUR)	833,306	878,609
Swiss Francs (CHF)	608,953	626,403
Australian Dollar (AUD)	181,838	188,665
Great Britain Pounds (GBP)	101,458	107,558
	<u>61,276,032</u>	<u>55,458,609</u>

Term loans by interest rate:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Fixed rate	21,318,115	17,538,001
Floating rate	39,957,917	37,920,608
	<u>61,276,032</u>	<u>55,458,609</u>

The carrying value approximates the fair value of the interest-bearing loans as most of the outstanding loans have floating interest rate. The fair value of the term loans falls into level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

24 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Movement in the provision recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
At 1 April	1,383,737	1,550,615
Provided during the year	291,812	213,308
End of service benefits paid	(144,251)	(382,520)
Translation reserve	(13)	2,334
At 31 March	<u>1,531,285</u>	<u>1,383,737</u>

25 RETENTION PAYABLES

Retention payables represent the amount withheld from payments to contractors. These amounts will be settled upon completion of the maintenance/construction period subject to satisfactory discharge of the obligations by the contractors. These have been disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Current portion (Note 28)	20,440	37,331
Non-current portion	152,103	48,302
	<u>172,543</u>	<u>85,633</u>

26 UNREDEEMED FREQUENT FLYER LIABILITIES

Unredeemed frequent flyer liabilities relate to the frequent flyer programme and represent the fair value of outstanding reward credits. Revenue is recognised when the Group fulfils its obligations by supplying free goods and services on the redemption of the reward credits.

27 PROVISION FOR MAINTENANCE

Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Current portion	3,064,640	1,526,465
Non-current portion	9,084,604	10,112,781
	<u>12,149,244</u>	<u>11,639,246</u>

Movement for the provision for maintenance is as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
At 1 April	11,639,246	12,043,675
Provided during the year	2,487,375	1,868,045
Unwinding of discount* (Note 8)	304,641	331,810
Payments made during the year	(2,358,910)	(2,628,009)
Remeasurements	76,892	23,725
At 31 March	<u>12,149,244</u>	<u>11,639,246</u>

* Expected future cashflows to settle the future maintenance obligations and end of lease obligations are discounted. If the discount rates were to increase by 1%, holding all other factors constant, there would be a cumulative adjustment to decrease the provision by QR 340 million (2021: QR 360 million).

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28 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Trade accounts payable	2,826,632	3,013,669
Accrued expenses	3,329,303	2,479,724
Interest payable	213,648	196,018
Unearned revenue	101,422	367,480
Tax payable	94,344	198,244
Credits received from suppliers	29,661	27,367
Retention payables (Note 25)	20,440	37,331
Advances from customers	13,871	13,112
Amounts due to related parties (Note (a))	793	9,630
Other payables	679,882	588,773
	<u>7,309,996</u>	<u>6,931,348</u>

Note:

(a) Included in the amounts due to related parties are the following balances:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
<i>Affiliates and other related parties:</i>		
Qatar Tourism	-	5,925
Other affiliates	793	3,705
	<u>793</u>	<u>9,630</u>

Terms and conditions relating to amounts due to related parties are disclosed in Note 31.

29 CONTINGENCIES

- (a) The Group is involved in certain claims and litigations related to its operations. In the opinion of management as advised by the legal counsel, liabilities, if any, arising from these claims and litigations will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position or on the results of its operations.
- (b) At 31 March 2022, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of performance bonds, letters of credit and letters of guarantee amounting to QR 619 million (2021: QR 574 million) arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise, including its share of joint ventures' contingent liabilities which have been incurred jointly with other investors.

29 CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)**(c) Air transportation activities:**

The tax position with respect to air transportation activities in many jurisdictions is determined in accordance with the relevant Double Tax Treaty as applicable. There is an increased focus on the use of Double Tax Treaties by international governments and international governing bodies dictating tax policy. In the case of international airlines, detailed reviews are being conducted by foreign tax authorities to ensure that international airlines remain in compliance with the intended scope of relief under Double Tax Treaties. The Group has reviewed the relevant Double Tax Treaties and has concluded that it remains within the scope of the intended relief. While it is difficult to predict whether foreign tax authorities will concur, if a dispute of this nature were to arise, the Group does not anticipate that there will be a material impact on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group files corporate income tax returns and computes its corporate income tax liability where there is a statutory requirement to do so in respect of its air transportation activities in many jurisdictions globally. In certain jurisdictions, the corporate income tax returns are currently under detailed review by the relevant tax authority. Corporate income tax returns contain matters which could be subject to differing or evolving interpretations by the local tax authority. Further in certain jurisdictions, the process of obtaining the approval of the local tax authority in respect of a corporate income tax return – i.e. tax clearance for a particular year may comprise a lengthy time-frame. Resolution of a tax position adopted by way of negotiation or litigation may take several years to complete. While it is difficult to predict the outcome of certain open corporate income tax assessments, the Group does not anticipate that there will be a material impact on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and a sufficient provision have already been accounted in the Group's books of accounts.

(d) Grounding of A350 Aircraft

During the performance of certain maintenance events it was established that a significant proportion of the Company's A350 aircraft fleet have experienced accelerated surface degradation. The Qatar Civil Aviation Authority has consequently suspended the airworthiness review certificates of 23 A350 aircraft due to safety concerns, and these aircraft were grounded. Following multiple unsuccessful attempts to resolve this issue amicably, the Company subsequently commenced legal proceedings against Airbus in the English High Court (Technology and Construction Court) on 17 December 2021. The Company seeks liquidated damages for the grounded aircraft in accordance with signed legal agreements and an order that requires Airbus to a) transparently investigate the condition and to establish the conclusive and full root cause of the defect, to understand the impact of the condition on the continuing airworthiness of the aircraft and to prevent further degradation; b) provide a permanent rectification to the condition for aircraft both existing and to be delivered; and c) not deliver further A350 aircraft until such defects are identified and permanently rectified. The safety of its passengers and crew is of utmost importance to the Company and it will continue to pursue all possible avenues to obtain an acceptable resolution. By a 17 January 2022 notice, Airbus alleged that the Company's refusal to take delivery of further A350s acted as cross-default and it was therefore terminating the delivery of a new fleet of 50 A321 Neos. The Company brought English High Court (Technology and Construction Court) proceedings on 11 February 2022 contesting Airbus' 17 January 2022 notice and seeking orders for the A321 Neo contract to be performed. At a hearing on 26 May 2022, the High Court ordered a joint trial to take place in the claims in Summer 2023. Final judgment is expected on all claims by Autumn 2023. The Company's assessment of its prospects in both sets of legal proceedings remains extremely positive but as with any case, there are litigation risks. The financial impact of the grounded aircraft is yet to be fully assessed and any judgment made to the detriment of the Company may as well have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position or performance.

30 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Commitments for the purchase of aircraft and engines

The total capital commitments for the purchase of aircraft and engines are as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Authorised and contracted	<u>242,175,348</u>	<u>214,684,679</u>

Commitments have been entered into for the purchase of aircraft for delivery as follows:

	<i>Number of Aircraft</i> <i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Within 1 year	<u>16</u>	19
More than 1 year	<u>171</u>	<u>157</u>
	<u>187</u>	<u>176</u>

Others

As at 31 March 2022, the Group had raised various order commitments amounting to QR 1,067 million (2021: QR 944 million) to purchase rotables, spares and other inventory items. The Group expects to receive these within twelve months.

Other capital projects

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Other capital projects	<u>2,302,446</u>	<u>1,623,964</u>

31 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent the Owner and key management personnel of the Group and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of transactions with these related parties are approved by the Group's management.

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated income statement are as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
<i>Affiliates and other related parties:</i>		
<i>Income</i>		
Revenue and operating income	<u>70,908</u>	<u>65,238</u>
Other income	<u>221,458</u>	<u>202,279</u>
Interest income	<u>4,258</u>	<u>39,250</u>
<i>Expenses</i>		
Finance costs	<u>43,740</u>	<u>130,237</u>
Operating and other expenses	<u>360,834</u>	<u>303,527</u>

In addition to the above, the Group has also entered into transactions, such as purchase of fuel and services, with other Government owned or controlled entities in the normal course of business, including sponsorship agreements.

31 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)**Related party balances**

The sales to and purchases from, and banking transactions with related parties are made at terms mutually agreed between the parties. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash except otherwise disclosed in the notes to these consolidated financial statements. For the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group has recorded an impairment allowance of QR 36,455 thousand (2021: QR 51,992 thousand) relating to amounts due from joint ventures and an associate and affiliates and other related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Amounts due from and due to related parties and certain other balances are disclosed in Notes 16, and 28 respectively.

Loans to affiliates and to an associate

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Gross carrying amount	882,892	1,015,103
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(80,779)	(80,779)
	802,113	934,324

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of loans to affiliates and to an associate:

	2022 QR '000	2021 QR '000
At 1 April	80,779	57,454
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	23,325
At 31 March	80,779	80,779

Disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Non-current	31,344	926,918
Current (Note 16)	770,769	7,406
	802,113	934,324

In 2021, the Group provided interest-bearing loans of USD 125 million each to one of its affiliates. These loans are due within a period of one to six years and carry interest at commercial rates.

For credit risk disclosures of expected credit loss on loans to affiliates and to an associate under IFRS 9, please see Note 33.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of members of key management during the year is as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Short-term benefits	39,789	36,618
Employees' end of service benefits and pension benefits	2,120	2,120
	41,909	38,738

32 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES**Fuel hedging related derivative instruments**

The Group's earnings are affected by changes in the price of jet fuel. The Group's strategy for managing the risk on fuel price, as defined by the management, aims to provide the Group with protection against sudden and significant increases in jet fuel prices. In meeting these objectives, the fuel risk management programme allows for the judicious use of approved instruments such as swaps and options with approved counterparties and within approved credit limits.

The Group manages this fuel price risk by using commodity swaps and commodity option contracts and hedging up to 2 years forward using a mix of these instruments. IFRS 9 permits hedge accounting of risk components provided they are separately identifiable and reliably measurable. Crude oil derivatives, which were previously designated as a proxy hedge for forecasted jet fuel consumptions, are now designated in qualifying cash flow hedges of the crude oil risk component of highly probable forecasted jet fuel consumptions resulting to a one to one hedge ratio. Accounting ineffectiveness may still arise where the price index of the designated hedging instrument is different to the crude oil benchmark in the geographical location of the hedged jet fuel uplift and when the timing of cash flows from hedging instruments significantly deviate from the timing of cash flows from forecasted jet fuel consumptions.

The Group consider Brent crude to be a separately identifiable and measurable component of jet fuel price. In addition, the Group primarily operates in a geographical area in which Brent is the crude oil benchmark.

The description of the Group risk management strategy and each risk category of risk exposures are discussed further in Note 33 Financial Risk Management.

Forward element of forward contracts

Cash flow hedges in respect of foreign currency forwards include only the spot element of the forward contracts. IFRS 9 allows the forward element of forward contract to be excluded from the designation of a financial instrument and accounted for as a cost of hedging. The fair value changes related to the forward element are recognised in other comprehensive income and would be reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item hits the profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
<u>Derivative assets</u>		
Jet fuel hedging contracts	<u>1,992,483</u>	<u>1,726,893</u>
Positive fair value	<u>1,992,483</u>	<u>1,726,893</u>
Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as:		
Current portion	<u>1,992,483</u>	<u>1,726,893</u>

The amounts relating to items designated as hedging instruments and hedge ineffectiveness were as follows:

<i>Risk Category</i>	<i>Assets⁽¹⁾ QR'000</i>	<i>Liabilities⁽¹⁾ QR'000</i>	<i>Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss loss⁽²⁾ QR'000</i>	<i>Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss⁽²⁾ QR'000</i>
2022				
Jet fuel hedges	<u>1,992,483</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,167,382)</u>

32 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

<i>Risk Category</i>	<i>Assets⁽¹⁾ QR'000</i>	<i>Liabilities⁽¹⁾ QR'000</i>	<i>Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss⁽²⁾ QR'000</i>	<i>Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss ⁽²⁾ QR'000</i>
2021				
Jet fuel hedges	<u>1,726,893</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(731,842)</u>

⁽¹⁾ Fair value of hedging instruments is reported on the face of consolidated statement of financial position as 'derivative financial instruments'.

⁽²⁾ Hedge ineffectiveness and amount reclassified from the hedge reserve upon settlement is included in the consolidated income statement under 'Operating expenses - 'Fuel costs''.

During the year, net gain of QR 10.64 million (2021: net gain of QR 1,985 million) relating to the effective portion of jet fuel hedges was recognised in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**Objective and policies**

The Group operates globally and generates revenue in various currencies. The Group's operations carry certain financial and commodity risks, including the effects of changes in jet fuel prices, foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and the market value of its investments. The Group's overall risk management approach is to moderate the effects of such volatility on its financial performance. The Group's policy is to use derivatives to hedge specific exposures.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise interest-bearing loans, lease liabilities, retention payables, trade accounts payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial assets such as trade accounts receivable, investment securities, derivative financial instruments, amounts due from related parties, deposits, short-term deposits, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, which arise directly from its operations.

As derivatives are used for the purpose of risk management, they do not expose the Group to market risk because gains and losses on the derivatives offset losses and gains on the matching asset, liability, revenue or costs being hedged. Moreover, counterparty credit risk is generally restricted to any hedging gain from time to time, and not the principal amount hedged. Therefore, the possibility of a material loss arising in the event of non-performance by counterparty is considered to be unlikely.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The management periodically reviews and approves the Group's financial risk management policies which are summarised below:

Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

The Group's financial assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate risk comprise of bank deposits and interest-bearing loans.

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's financial assets and liabilities with floating interest rates.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**Market risk (continued)***(i) Interest rate risk (continued)*

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated income statement to reasonably possible changes in interest rates 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, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March.

The effect of decreases in interest rates is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i>
Effect on profit	<u><u>(80,103)</u></u>	<u><u>(48,655)</u></u>

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Group's foreign currency risk exposure arises from services offered and received by the Group in currencies other than the Group's functional currency.

As the Qatari Riyal is pegged to the US Dollar, balances in US Dollar are not considered to represent a significant currency risk. The Group's exposure to currency risk is limited to currencies other than US Dollar and US Dollar pegged currencies.

Trade accounts payable and interest-bearing loans include an amount of QR 2,092 million (2021: QR 1,806 million) due in foreign currencies, mainly in Euro, Chinese Yuan, Hong Kong Dollar, Indian Rupee and Great Britain Pound.

Trade accounts receivable includes an amount of QR 3,196 million (2021: QR 2,485 million) in foreign currencies, mainly in Euro, Indian Rupee, Nigerian Naira, Australian Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Chinese Yuan, Iranian Rial and Great Britain Pound.

Bank balances includes an amount of QR 3,978 million (2021: QR 1,473 million) in foreign currencies, mainly in Euro, Indian Rupees, Nigerian Naira, Australian Dollar, Chinese Yuan, Iranian Rial and Great Britain Pound.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Euro, Great Britain Pound, and other foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities held as at 31 March 2022.

The effect of decreases in foreign exchange rates is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

	<i>Effect on profit</i>	
	<i>2022</i> <i>QR'000</i> <i>5%</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>QR'000</i> <i>5%</i>
Euro	43,626	(3,962)
Great Britain Pound	22,913	7,715
Other currencies	187,585	103,850
	<u><u>254,124</u></u>	<u><u>107,603</u></u>

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**Market risk (continued)***(iii) Equity price risk*

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the effect of cumulative changes in fair value to reasonably possible changes in quoted prices, with all other variables held constant. The effect of decreases in prices is expected to be equal and opposite impact on the equity.

	<i>Changes in equity prices</i>	<i>Effect on equity</i>	
		<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
		<i>QR'000</i>	<i>QR'000</i>
<i>At 31 March</i>			
London Stock Exchange	+5%	384,062	560,223
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	+5%	134,782	133,916
Shanghai Stock Exchange	+5%	76,363	81,855
Madrid Stock Exchange	+5%	41,229	60,132
Qatar Exchange	+5%	36,555	25,995
Santiago Stock Exchange	+5%	3,455	18,329

(iv) Jet fuel price risk

Jet Fuel price risk is the risk of loss to the Group arising from adverse fluctuations in fuel prices. To mitigate the risk, the Group aims to reduce if not eliminate a proportion of the price risk to manage break-even fuel rate and pass-through fuel costs. Management acknowledges that as market condition and risk appetite change, the risk management strategy may change and hence will be reconsidered and revised (as a minimum) as part of the annual review process.

The jet fuel price risk sensitivity analysis below is based on the assumption that all other factors, such as fuel surcharge and uplifted fuel volume, remain constant. The sensitivity analysis is based on contracts that are still outstanding as at the reporting date. Under these assumptions, the effect of increase in both jet fuel and crude oil prices by one US Dollar per barrel, the sensitivity of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	<i>Changes in fuel price USD/ Barrel</i>	<i>Effect on profit QR'000</i>
At 31 March 2022	+1	<u>(115,433)</u>
At 31 March 2021	+1	<u>(38,693)</u>

The effect of the decreases in both jet fuel and crude oil prices, each by one US Dollar per barrel is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown above.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk if counterparties fail to make payments as they fall due in respect of:

- Payment of trade receivables as invoices fall due after being raised
- Contractual cash flows of short-term deposits carried at amortised cost
- Payment of loans as instalments fall due

The following credit risk modelling applies:

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**Credit risk (continued)**

Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- External credit rating (as far as available)
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group and changes in the operating results of the borrower

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within determined defaulted days of when they fall due.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group. The Group categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments at a determined default definition. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Generally, trade receivables are fully provided for if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in the table below. It is not the practice of the Group to obtain collateral over receivables. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade accounts receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets disclosed in the consolidated income statement is summarised as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Trade accounts receivable and amounts due from related parties (Note 16)	18,302	101,253
Loans to affiliates and to an associate (Note 31)	-	23,325
Short-term deposits	(3,156)	3,791
Net (Note 7)	<u>15,146</u>	<u>128,369</u>

(i) General approach

General approach is used for short-term deposits and loans to affiliates and to an associate. The Group accounts for its credit risk by appropriately providing for expected credit losses on a timely basis. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Group considers historical loss rates for each category of debtor, and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**Credit risk (continued)***(i) General approach (continued)*

The Group provides for credit losses against these financial assets as follows:

Category	External credit rating	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
			Estimated gross carrying amount at default QR '000	Carrying amount (net of impairment provision) QR '000	ECL Provision at 31 March 2022 QR '000	Estimated gross carrying amount at default QR '000	Carrying amount (net of impairment provision) QR '000	ECL Provision at 31 March 2021 QR '000
Short-term deposits	Investment grade	12 M ECL	7,438,753	7,436,821	1,932	12,048,198	12,043,110	5,088
Loans to affiliates and to an associate	-	12 M ECL	882,892	802,113	80,779	1,015,103	934,324	80,779

(ii) Simplified approach

For trade accounts receivable, Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The loss allowance provision as at 31 March 2022 is determined as follows; the expected credit losses below also incorporate forward looking information.

2022	Current – 30 days past due QR '000	30 – 60 days past due QR '000	61 – 90 days past due QR '000	91 – 180 days past due QR '000	181 – 360 days past due QR '000	More than 360 days past due QR '000	Total QR '000
Expected credit loss rate	0.15%	3.15%	3.82%	2.73%	2.60%	30.47%	3.59%
Estimated gross carrying amount	4,084,548	41,366	27,747	352,545	123,799	538,516	5,168,521
Expected credit loss	6,284	1,304	1,061	9,617	3,220	164,076	185,562
2021	Current – 30 days past due QR '000	30 – 60 days past due QR '000	61 – 90 days past due QR '000	91 – 180 days past due QR '000	181 – 360 days past due QR '000	More than 360 days past due QR '000	Total QR '000
Expected credit loss rate	1.02%	0.96%	4.73%	3.37%	1.89%	80.03%	4.77%
Estimated gross carrying amount	3,491,085	95,599	18,624	82,141	130,861	185,631	4,003,941
Expected credit loss	35,532	920	880	2,766	2,486	148,551	191,135

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets such as deposits and other receivables, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. Exposures are considered of good credit standing and management believes there is a minimal risk of default thus, expected credit loss is insignificant but being monitored for significant changes in credit risk.

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At 31 March 2022

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its 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 putting to risk the Group's reputation.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of the Group's own reserves. The Group's terms of purchases require amounts to be paid within 30-45 days from the invoice date.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 March based on contractual undiscounted payments:

<i>At 31 March 2022</i>	<i>Less than 1 year QR'000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years QR'000</i>	<i>> 5 years QR'000</i>	<i>Total QR'000</i>
Interest-bearing loans	7,882,508	44,793,945	14,755,091	67,431,544
Lease liabilities	5,466,420	15,655,246	6,977,240	28,098,906
Provision for maintenance	3,082,267	7,225,255	2,965,550	13,273,072
Trade accounts payable	2,826,632	-	-	2,826,632
Retention payables	20,440	152,103	-	172,543
Amounts due to related parties	793	-	-	793
Other financial liabilities	893,530	-	-	893,530
	<u>20,172,590</u>	<u>67,826,549</u>	<u>24,697,881</u>	<u>112,697,020</u>
<i>At 31 March 2021</i>	<i>Less than 1 year QR'000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years QR'000</i>	<i>> 5 years QR'000</i>	<i>Total QR'000</i>
Interest-bearing loans	14,019,169	31,480,603	14,438,759	59,938,531
Lease liabilities	5,800,496	18,052,109	10,066,880	33,919,485
Provision for maintenance	1,653,595	8,893,389	2,807,189	13,354,173
Trade accounts payable	3,013,669	-	-	3,013,669
Retention payables	37,331	48,302	-	85,633
Amounts due to related parties	9,630	-	-	9,630
Other financial liabilities	784,791	-	-	784,791
	<u>25,318,681</u>	<u>58,474,403</u>	<u>27,312,828</u>	<u>111,105,912</u>

Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Group makes adjustments to its capital structure, in light of changes in economic and business conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares or obtain funds from the shareholder. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

Capital, which includes share capital, capital reserve, legal reserve, and accumulated losses is measured at QR 42,968 million as on 31 March 2022 (2021: QR 37,361 million).

34 FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

As at 31 March 2022, the Group held the following assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

<i>At 31 March 2022</i>	<i>Level 1 QR'000</i>	<i>Level 2 QR'000</i>	<i>Level 3 QR'000</i>
<i>Assets measured at fair value:</i>			
Financial assets at FVOCI	13,528,944	-	1,219,701
Money market funds	9,104,113	-	-
Jet fuel hedging contracts	-	1,992,483	-
<i>Liabilities measured at fair value:</i>			
Unredeemed frequent flyer liabilities	-	-	831,275
<i>At 31 March 2021</i>	<i>Level 1 QR'000</i>	<i>Level 2 QR'000</i>	<i>Level 3 QR'000</i>
<i>Assets measured at fair value:</i>			
Financial assets at FVOCI	17,608,975	-	165,753
Jet fuel hedging contracts	-	1,726,893	-
<i>Liabilities measured at fair value:</i>			
Unredeemed frequent flyer liabilities	-	-	755,239

During the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The fair values of jet fuel swap contracts are the mark-to-market values of these derivative contracts as at the end of the reporting date. The fair values of WTI/Brent crude oil option/swap contracts were determined by reference to available market information. As the Group hedges its jet fuel requirements in Brent and that the majority of the Group's fuel uplifts are in US Dollar, the Brent price of US Dollar 107.91/bbl were used as the input for market fuel price to the valuation model.

35 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed regularly. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to circumstances beyond the Group's control and are reflected in the assumptions if and when they occur.

35 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)**Impairment of non-financial assets**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. These calculations require use of significant estimates and assumptions.

COVID-19 has adversely impacted the Group's operations due to travel restrictions worldwide. Accordingly, the Group has performed impairment assessment for its non-financial assets as per the requirements of IAS 36.

Goodwill and landing rights (For the purpose of impairment testing, the carrying value of the landing rights was included as part of the general CGU) which have indefinite economic lives are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist.

In the current year, the Group assessed the impairment of goodwill acquired in business combinations. The recoverable value of the CGUs to which the goodwill was allocated were measured at the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal or value-in-use. The Group utilised the valuation reports of third-party independent valuers to assess the fair values of these CGUs. As a result of this assessment, goodwill amounting to QR 119.83 million was impaired as at 31 March 2022 (2021: QR Nil) (Refer Note 12).

In 2021, the Group assessed specific impairment of its fleet of A380s, A330s and B737 Max aircraft that were not likely to be used in operation. Aircraft were impaired to their recoverable value measured at the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal or value-in-use. Where relevant the Group utilised the valuation reports of a third-party independent valuer to assess the fair values of the aircraft and related assets. As a result, these aircraft and related assets were excluded from general CGU based impairment assessment for other non-financial assets of the Group.

As part of the annual assessment of impairment of non-financial assets, the Group reassessed the specific impairment of its A380 and A330 fleet and their related assets in the current year. As a result of this reassessment, additional impairment loss for the A380 fleet was recognised and an impairment reversal was recognised for certain A330 aircraft and related assets which were returned back in operation. These A330s and the related assets are considered as part of the general CGU in the current year impairment assessment.

With the exception of aircraft and related assets which were assessed for specific impairment as highlighted above, impairment assessment for other non-financial assets is carried on at the level of 'cash-generating unit' (CGU) defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets, liabilities and associated intangible assets that generate cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets. For this purpose, Group's remaining fleet and related assets and landing rights form a single CGU.

The recoverable amount of the network airline operations has been measured based on value-in-use method, using a discounted cash flow model. The cash flow projections are based on forecast period of 5 years upto financial year 2026-27. Forecast for the financial year 2026-27 has been used to compute the terminal value with a long term expected growth rate of 2% (2021: 2%).

Group has used a pre-tax discount rate of 7% (2021: 6.5%) to calculate value-in-use of assets included in the CGU. The discount rate represents weighted average cost of capital of the Group, adjusted to the risks specific to the underlying assets.

Other than the specific impairment (reversal) loss, no other impairment charge has arisen as a result of the review performed on the network airline operations. No reasonable and possible change in the key assumptions for the network airline operation would cause the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and landing rights to exceed the recoverable amount.

Total impairment (reversal)/loss of non-financial assets included in the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Impairment loss included under property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	246,285	7,083,147
Impairment (reversal) loss included under right-of-use assets (Note 11)	(382,271)	1,323,085
Impairment of goodwill (Note 12)	119,828	-
	(16,158)	8,406,232

35 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Impairment of investment in joint ventures and an associate

The Group determines, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in joint ventures and associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint ventures and their carrying value and recognises that amount in the 'share of profits of joint ventures and associate' in the consolidated income statement.

Classification of investment in financial asset at FVOCI

IAS 28: *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* defined significant influence as "power to participate in financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but not control or joint control over those policies". Significant influence is presumed when an entity owns 20% or more of the voting power of the investee unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Significant influence is presumed not to be present when an entity owns less than 20% of the voting power of the investee unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated.

(i) Investments in International Consolidated Airlines Group (IAG)

As at the reporting date, the Group owns 25.1% of the ordinary share capital of IAG with a carrying value of QR 8.5 billion. The Group assessed that it does not have significant influence over its investments in IAG at the reporting date. As a result of this judgement, the investment is accounted for at FVOCI as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group considered the following factors in assessing whether the Group has significant influence with respect to its investment in IAG:

- On 8 September 2020, two directors nominated by the Group were appointed on IAG's Board. These directors, although nominated by the Group, act in their individual capacity as experts without influence from the Group. Neither of the nominees are employees or directors of the Group.
- The Group does not participate in policy-making decisions or processes of IAG.
- Due to strict anti-trust legal and regulatory requirements, the Group has conducted a detailed assessment of risks relating to its participation in IAG's financial and operating policy decisions. Since the Group and IAG are competitors, there are potential concerns over antitrust violations. The Group cannot participate in IAG's strategic decision-making process involving access to sensitive information relating to financial and operating matters. Hence, the Group has no practical ability to exercise significant influence over IAG.
- The Group does not have access to the financial information to apply the equity method of accounting under IAS 28 as this would require the Group to seek potentially wide-ranging, granular, and competitively sensitive information from IAG in order to discharge its financial reporting obligations. There is no mechanism, nor has there ever been to seek advance 'clearance' or 'approval' from the relevant authorities to neutralise the potentially serious antitrust exposure resulting from information exchanges between competitors, and there are significant challenges in designing safeguards to address the serious antitrust exposure resulting from unlawful information exchanges.
- Transactions between the Group and IAG are routine transactions and there are no other material transactions between the Group and IAG
- There is no interchange of managerial personnel or provision of essential technical information between the Group and IAG.
- There are no potential voting rights

(ii) Investments in JetSuiteX Inc. (JSX)

The Group considered the following factors in assessing whether the Group has significant influence with respect to its investment in JSX:

- The appointed Director acts in his capacity as an independent director without any influence on the Group
- The Group does not participate in policy-making decision or processes of JSX
- Transactions between the Group and JSX are routine transactions and there are no other material transactions between the Group and JSX
- There is no interchange of managerial personnel or provision of essential technical information
- There are no potential voting rights

35 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Leases - Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options – Group as a lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Some of the Group leases includes extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group 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. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade accounts receivable

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade accounts receivable. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e. by Geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credits and other credit insurance). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group’s historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the aviation sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. Due to the impact of COVID-19 on global economy, the Group adjusted its assumptions applied in the calculation of the ECLs allowance for the potential impact of the pandemic on its outstanding trade accounts receivables.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group’s historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer’s actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group’s trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 33.

Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories

Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on anticipated selling prices.

At the reporting date, gross inventories were QR 1,606 million (2021: QR 1,545 million) with provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories amounting to QR 451 million (2021: QR 381 million). Any difference between the amounts actually realised in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the consolidated income statement.

35 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Frequent flyer programme

Due to the unavailability of a directly observable selling price for Avios, the management estimated their standalone selling price based on historical redemption data. Management used the weighted average of redemption values obtained from historical redemption transactions to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a Avios (a function of values based on services such as: excess baggage, lounge access, upgrades, spending on duty free using miles etc. realized in its redemption transactions). Management also expects breakage from Avios expiry based on their analysis of historical redemption trends. The redemption rates were derived using historical redemption data. Estimates of Avios revenues as well as remaining frequent flyer programme liability are dependent on updates made to the calculated redemption rates every year.

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of revenue. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue Breakage

In calculating the revenue from passenger and cargo ticket breakage, management derived its breakage rate based on an analysis of historical ticket expiry trends. Management believes that the use of expected value method provides the best estimate of the breakage rates based on recent historical information. Management had applied these rates for a portfolio of contracts in estimating the amounts to be recognized as breakage revenue.

Estimated economic useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management estimates the economic useful life and residual values of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. These estimates are determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the estimated residual value and estimated economic useful life annually and future depreciation charges would be adjusted where management believes the estimated economic useful life and residual value differ from previous estimates.

During the year, the Group revised the useful lives and residual values of certain aircraft. The estimated economic useful life was reduced from 18 years to 8 years and the residual life was reduced from 5% to Nil in the current year.

Management believes that the revised estimated economic useful and residual value reflect more appropriately the economic useful life and residual value of these aircraft and are in line with the Group's fleet plan and industry practice making the Group's consolidated financial statements more comparable. If the Group had continued with the useful life and residual value as estimated during the previous year, the depreciation charged to the consolidated income statement would have been lower by QR 430 million with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the assets. It is not practical to quantify the effect of this change on future periods.

Aircraft maintenance and overhaul expenditure under power-by-the-hour agreements

The Group has entered into several 'risk-transfer' Power-By-The-Hour (PBTH) agreements with original equipment manufacturers/MROs to cover maintenance services for both owned and leased aircraft components such as aircraft engines and APUs. Determination of whether the risks have been transferred to the service provider may depend on, among other things, the contract, the related rights and obligations of each party in the event of termination and whether contract payments are refundable, contract cost adjustments and true-ups. The assessment would be made at the inception of the contract or after the contract has been substantially modified.

The Group accounts for such provision for maintenance on the contractual PBTH rate per flying hour/cycle consumed at reporting date and using assumptions relating to expected costs including escalation and discount rates commensurate with the expected obligation maturity and long-term maintenance schedules. An estimate is made at each reporting period to ensure that the provision corresponds to the expected costs to be borne by the Group. A significant level of judgement is exercised by management given the long-term nature and diversity of assumptions that go into the determination of the provision.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

35 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments.

Consolidation

The Group has carried out an assessment of its arrangements with other shareholders, through a review of shareholder agreements and other documentation establishing rights and obligations of the shareholders, for its investments in joint venture and other entities. In assessing whether the Group exercises control over an investee, the Group has considered whether it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The Group has evaluated its involvement with investees in determining whether the Group has control, joint control or significant influence over such investees. Based on its assessment, the Group has concluded that the accounting classification and treatment reflected in the consolidated financial statements is appropriate.

Going concern

As we enter the third year of Covid-19, the pandemic continues to adversely impact the global aviation industry. However, there are signs of recovery with the global uptake of Covid-19 vaccinations, the relaxing and lifting of travel restrictions throughout the world, as well as the growth across the sector.

During the year the Group achieved positive financial results with a net profit after tax of QAR 5.6 billion (2021: Loss of QAR 14.9 billion). The revenue for the year increased by 78% over last year and 2% over the pre-covid results for the year ended 31 March 2020. The operating cash flows for the year were QAR 17.9 billion (2021: Negative 1.4 billion). The Group's cash and cash equivalents (including short term bank deposits) stand at QR 40.3 billion as at 31 March 2022.

The management continually monitors and reviews the situation to ensure the Group's operational and financial stability.

In light of the positive financial results and improving industry outlook, the management has prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

36 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparatives for 2021 have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentation for the current year. Such reclassifications were made to improve the quality of presentation and do not affect previously reported profit or equity.