Company Number 131580

Report of Directors and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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#### **Company Information**

**Directors** Robert Lucas

Gregg Myers Martin Catchpole Wooshick Kim

Charlotte Louise Brunning

Livia Napolano (appointed 11 December 2023) Giacomo Matarazzo (resigned 11 December 2023)

Mathew David Henry

Changyan Shi (appointed 12 April 2023) Camille Depoutot (resigned 12 April 2023) Jon Le Sueur (resigned 25 July 2023)

Glenn St Clair Boddie (appointed 25 July 2023)

Corporate Administrator Maples Fiduciary Services (Jersey) Limited

2nd Floor Sir Walter Raleigh House

48-50 Esplanade St Helier

JE2 3QB Jersey

Company Secretary Maples Company Secretary (Jersey) Limited

2nd Floor Sir Walter Raleigh House

48-50 Esplanade St Helier

JE2 3QB Jersey

**Solicitor** Maples and Calder (Jersey) LLP

2nd Floor Sir Walter Raleigh House

48-50 Esplanade St Helier

JE2 3QB Jersey

**Registered office** 2nd Floor Sir Walter Raleigh House

48-50 Esplanade St Helier

JE2 3QB Jersey

Banker HSBC Bank PLC

9 Canada Square

London E145HQ United Kingdom

**Auditor** Ernst & Young

Chartered Accountants

Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Street

Dublin 2 D02 YA40 Ireland

#### Report of Directors

The Directors present the audited financial statements of Galaxy Pipeline Assets Bidco Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

#### Incorporation

The Company was incorporated in Jersey on 26 May 2020.

#### **Principal activities**

The Company's principal activity is to hold an investment in an associate on behalf of Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited (the "Parent Company") and to obtain external financing.

The authorised share capital of the Company is USD5,000,000,000 divided into 5,000,000,000 shares of a par value of USD 1.00 each. The Company issued 2 shares at par on the date of incorporation to Maples Nominees (Jersey) No.1 Limited. On 1 June 2020, Maples Nominees (Jersey) No.1 Limited transferred all its shares to Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited. On 13 July 2020, the Company issued additional 1,979,221,355 shares at par to Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited to partly finance the investment in ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC.

On 23 June 2020, the Company entered into an Initial Bank Facilities Agreement (the "Loans Facility") with various banks. The total commitment under the Loans Facility was USD7,960,000,000 and was repayable after 24 months after the Loans Facility closing date subject to 12 months extension at the option of the Company. On 14 July 2020, the Company drew the USD7,960,000,000 to finance the equity investment in ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC which represents, in total, 47.7% of the entire issued share capital of ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC. On 03 November 2020, the Company refinanced portion of the Loans Facility by issuing the following senior secured bonds (the "Bonds") which were subsequently listed on the Global Exchange Market ("GEM") of the Euronext Dublin:

Series	Currency	<b>Maturity Date</b>	Principal (USD)
A	USD	30-Sept-2027	1,100,000,000
В	USD	31-Mar-2036	1,550,000,000
C	USD	30-Sept-2040	1,350,000,000
Total			4,000,000,000

The Company used the proceeds from issuance of the above Bonds to repay principal amounting to US\$3,953,567,077 on the Loans Facility of which US\$2,323,726,000 was paid directly to the Loans facility agent.

On 16 February 2021, the Company refinanced the remaining portion of the Loans Facility by issuing additional senior secured bonds which were subsequently listed on the GEM of the Euronext Dublin. The details of the additional bonds are as follow:

Series	Currency	Maturity Date	Principal (USD)
D	USD	31-Mar-2034	1,750,000,000
E	USD	30-Sept-2040	2,170,000,000
Total			3,920,000,000

The Company used the proceeds from issuance of the above Bonds to substantially repay principal amounting to US\$4,066,432,923 on the Loans Facility of which US\$2,248,261,561 was paid directly to the Loans facility agent.

#### Report of Directors (continued)

#### Results and dividend

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to USD 838,951,066 (2022: loss after tax of USD 1,208,567,093). During the year, the Company paid dividends amounting to USD 258,395,582 (2022: USD261,789,860).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company, in the course of its business activities, is exposed to various risks including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Company fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Operational risk is the risk of indirect or direct loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's operations. The Company's objective is to manage operational risk and does so primarily by outsourcing all administration functions to a professional service provider. The Company was incorporated with the purpose of engaging in those activities outlined in this report. All corporate administration functions are outsourced to Maples Fiduciary Services (Jersey) Limited.

In addition to this, Directors considered climate-related risks and macro-economic factors such as changes in interest rates, inflation, the Russian and Ukraine conflict and the Israel and Hamas conflict. The Directors believe that these risks have no material impact to the Company.

The most significant risks that the Company faces are market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. Separately all service providers have invoked their business continuity plans and are actively reporting to management. The Company continues to actively manage the situation as it unfolds so that it is prepared to take additional actions to mitigate the impact.

A more detailed discussion of the risks the Company is exposed to is set out in Note 16.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who held office during the year and subsequently at the date of this report were as follows:

- Robert Lucas
- Gregg Myers
- Martin Catchpole
- Wooshick Kim
- Charlotte Louise Brunning
- Livia Napolano (appointed 11 December 2023)
- Giacomo Matarazzo (resigned 11 December 2023)
- Mathew David Henry
- Changyan Shi (appointed 12 April 2023)
- Camille Depoutot (resigned 12 April 2023)
- Jon Le Sueur (resigned 25 July 2023)
- Glenn St Clair Boddie (appointed 25 July 2023)

#### Report of Directors (continued)

#### **Directors (continued)**

None of the Directors or Secretary who held office on 31 December 2023 and 2022 held any shares, debentures, warrants or options in the Company or any group Company at that date, or during the year. Two of the current Directors are employees of the Corporate Administrator and as such had an interest in the Corporate Administration fees in their capacity as Directors.

#### Company secretary

The Company Secretary who held office during the year and subsequently at the date of this report is Maples Company Secretary (Jersey) Limited.

#### Registered office

The Company's registered office is at 2nd Floor Sir Walter Raleigh House, 48-50 Esplanade St Helier, JE2 3QB, Jersey.

#### Going concern

The Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors considered climate-related risks and macro-economic factors such as changes in interest rates, inflation, the Russian and Ukraine conflict and the Israel and Hamas conflict in the going concern assessment of the Company. The Directors anticipate that its investment in associate will continue to generate enough cash flow on an ongoing basis to meet the Company's liabilities as they fall due. The Directors anticipated that the Company is expected to operate for 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements due to the following reasons:

- The Company is expected to receive quarterly cash dividends from ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC.
- The cash dividends from ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC will cover the financial liabilities that will fall due.

For these reasons, the Directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate.

#### **Independent Auditor**

Ernst & Young, Chartered accountants has been appointed as auditor to the Company and have expressed willingness to continue in office.

#### **Subsequent events**

Refer to Note 19 of the financial statements for details of subsequent events.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.

Glenn St Clair Boddie

Director

Date: 27 June 2024

Robert Lucas

Director

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Jersey Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period in accordance with any generally accepted accounting principles. The directors have elected to prepare the financial statements according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. The financial statements of the company are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the period end and of the profit or loss of the company for the period then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the directors should:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- specify which generally accepted accounting principles have been adopted in their preparation; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping accounting records which are sufficient to show and explain its transactions and are such as to disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements prepared by the company comply with the requirements of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 and enable these financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

These financial statements comply with the aforementioned requirements.

Glenn St Clair Boddie

Director

Date: 27 June 2024

**Robert Lucas** 

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Director



#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Galaxy Pipeline Assets Bidco Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 20, including the material accounting policy information. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- ▶ give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- ► have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- ► have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, including the UK FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included obtaining management's going concern assessment, and assessing the adequacy of the means by which the directors have satisfied themselves that it is appropriate for them to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period up to 30 June 2025 which is at least 12 months from the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.



#### Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters	<ul> <li>Calculation and recording of Share of Net Profit/(Loss) in Associate Using Equity Method</li> </ul>
Materiality	► Overall materiality of USD 18,977,872 which represents 2% of Equity.

#### An overview of the scope of our audit

#### Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the company. This enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the company and effectiveness of controls, and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed. All audit work was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

#### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Board of Directors
Calculation and recording of Share of Net Profit/(Loss) in Associate Using Equity Method	<ul> <li>Assessed the appropriateness of policies governing the accounting treatment and measurement of share of the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Our planned audit procedures were completed, and no material exceptions</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Share of net (profit/(loss) of associate accounted for using the equity method:</li> </ul>	net profit/(loss) in the associate.	were noted.
<ul> <li>2023: USD 1,035,831,236</li> <li>2022: (USD 1,000,751,106)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Performed a walkthrough over the process for calculating the share in net profit/(loss), to identify and review the design</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Investment in an Associate</li> <li>2023: USD 7,881,391,648</li> </ul>	effectiveness of the related controls.	
o 2022: USD 7,688,531,902	<ul> <li>Reviewed the signed financial statements of the associate</li> </ul>	
The measurement of share of net profit/(loss) in associate accounted	and obtained confirmation of the associate's balances to	



Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Board of Directors
<ul> <li>confirm the investment that Bidco holds.</li> <li>Inspected the agreements that support the Company's claim over the profit generated by the associate.</li> <li>Reviewed the mathematical accuracy of the share of Net Profit/(Loss) entitled to the Company.</li> </ul>	
	confirm the investment that Bidco holds.  Inspected the agreements that support the Company's claim over the profit generated by the associate.  Reviewed the mathematical accuracy of the share of Net Profit/(Loss) entitled to the

#### Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

#### Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Company to be USD 18,977,872 (31 December 2022: USD 7,366,762), which is 2% (31 December 2022: 2%) of Equity (31 December 2022: Total Equity). We believe that Equity is the most appropriate basis as the Shareholders of the Company are the key users of the financial statements, whose expectation will be to assess the profitability of the entity.

During the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality and updated our materiality using the final audited balances.

#### Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (31 December 2022: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely USD 14,233,404 (31 December 2021: USD 5,525,072). We have set performance materiality at this percentage based on our knowledge of the entity and industry, effectiveness of the control environment, our assessment of the risks associated with the engagement.

#### Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.



We agreed with the Board of Directors that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of USD 948,894 (31 December 2022: USD 368,338), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Report of Directors and Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on pages 3 to 6, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Report of Directors and Statement of Director's Responsibilities .

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept by the company, or proper returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- ► the financial statements are not in agreement with the company's accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit



#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

## Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the company and management.

- ► We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 and IFRS as adopted by the EU;
- ► We understood how Galaxy Pipeline Assets Bidco Limited is complying with those frameworks by inquiring with management as to the procedures in place for ensuring compliance with the frameworks;
- ▶ We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by understanding the processes of the Company and identifying the key measures of the Company's performance (Share of net profit/(loss)in associate);
- ▶ Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved technical reviewers to assist with the



review of the compliance of the Company's financial statements with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Article 113A of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ramakrishnan Ramanathan

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants

Dublin

27 June 2024

### **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023 USD	Year ended 31 December 2022 USD
Income			
Share of net profit/(loss) of associate accounted for			
using the equity method	6,9	1,035,831,236	(1,000,751,106)
Interest income	11	2,294,806	
		1,038,126,042	(1,000,751,106)
Expenses			
Interest expense	7	(196,296,258)	(204,719,648)
Administrative expenses	8	(2,878,718)	(3,096,339)
		(199,174,976)	(207,815,987)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		838,951,066	(1,208,567,093)
Tax expense	5	-	-
Profit/(loss) after taxation		838,951,066	(1,208,567,093)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		838,951,066	(1,208,567,093)

The results above are from continuing operations.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

### **Statement of Financial Position**

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Non - current assets			
Investment in an associate	9	7,881,391,648	7,688,531,902
		7,881,391,648	7,688,531,902
Current assets			
Other assets	10	24,279	549,749
Cash and cash equivalents	11	214,069,101	210,311,168
		214,093,380	210,860,917
Total assets		8,095,485,028	7,899,392,819
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost	12	(6,713,967,268)	(7,094,968,765)
		(6,713,967,268)	(7,094,968,765)
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost	12	(384,589,100)	(386,063,700)
Interest payable	7	(47,706,010)	(49,768,314)
Other payables	13	(329,042)	(253,916)
		(432,624,152)	(436,085,930)
Total liabilities		(7,146,591,420)	(7,531,054,695)
Equity			
Called up share capital	14	(1,979,221,357)	(1,979,221,357)
Retained deficit		1,030,327,749	1,610,883,233
Total equity		(948,893,608)	(368,338,124)
Total liabilities and equity		(8,095,485,028)	(7,899,392,819)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board:

Glenn St Clair Boddie

Director

Robert Lucas
Director

Date: 27 June 2024

# **Statement of Changes in Equity**For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital USD	Retained deficit USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,979,221,357	(1,610,883,233)	368,338,124
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	- -	838,951,066	838,951,066
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	838,951,066	838,951,066
Dividend distribution	-	(258,395,582)	(258,395,582)
Balance at 31 December 2023	1,979,221,357	(1,030,327,749)	948,893,608
	Share capital USD	Retained (deficit) USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,979,221,357	(140,526,280)	1,838,695,077
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	-	(1,208,567,093)	(1,208,567,093)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,208,567,093)	(1,208,567,093)
Dividend distribution	-	(261,789,860)	(261,789,860)
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,979,221,357	(1,610,883,233)	368,338,124

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

### **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Note	Year ended 31 December 2023 USD	Year ended 31 December 2022 USD
	838,951,066	(1,208,567,093)
6,9	(1,035,831,236)	1,000,751,106
11	(2,294,806)	-
7	192,708,655	200,800,632
7	3,587,603	3,919,016
10	525,470	9,000
	2,294,806	-
13	75,126	(15,774)
	16,684	(3,103,113)
9	842,971,490	845,247,308
	842,971,490	845,247,308
12	(386,063,700)	(387,800,900)
7	(194,770,959)	(202,871,229)
18	(258,395,582)	(261,789,860)
	(839,230,242)	(852,461,989)
	, , ,	, , ,
	3,757,933	(10,317,794)
	210,311,168	220,628,962
11	214,069,101	210,311,168
	6,9 11 7 7 10 13	Note     31 December 2023 USD       838,951,066       6,9     (1,035,831,236)       11     (2,294,806)       7     192,708,655       7     3,587,603       10     525,470       2,294,806     2,294,806       13     75,126       16,684       9     842,971,490       842,971,490       7     (194,770,959)       18     (258,395,582)       (839,230,242)       3,757,933       210,311,168

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 1. General information

#### Company background

The Company was incorporated in Jersey on 26 May 2020. The Company's principal activity is to hold investment on behalf of the parent entity and to obtain external financing.

The authorised share capital of the Company is USD 5,000,000,000 divided into 5,000,000,000 shares of a par value of USD 1.00 each. The Company issued 2 shares at par on the date of incorporation. On 13 July 2020, the Company issued additional 1,979,221,355 shares at par to partly finance the investment on ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC.

On 23 June 2020, the Company entered into an Initial Bank Facilities Agreement ("the Loans Facility") with various banks. The total commitment under the Loans Facility was USD 7,960,000,000 and is repayable after 24 months after the Loans Facility closing date subject to extension. On 14 July 2020, the Company drew the USD 7,960,000,000 to finance the equity investment in ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC which represents, in total, 47.7% of the entire issued share capital of ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC. On 03 November 2020, the Company refinanced portion of the Loans Facility by issuing the following senior secured bonds (the "Bonds") which were subsequently listed on the Global Exchange Market ("GEM") of the Euronext Dublin:

Series	Currency	Maturity Date	Principal (USD)
A	USD	30-Sept-2027	1,100,000,000
В	USD	31-Mar-2036	1,550,000,000
C	USD	30-Sept-2040	1,350,000,000
Total		-	4,000,000,000

The Company used the proceeds from issuance of the above Bonds to repay principal amounting to US\$3,953,567,077 on the Loans Facility.

On 16 February 2021, the Company refinanced the remaining portion of the Loans Facility by issuing additional senior secured bonds which were subsequently listed on the GEM of the Euronext Dublin. The details of the additional bonds are as follow:

Series	Currency	Maturity Date	Principal (USD)
D	USD	31-Mar-2034	1,750,000,000
E	USD	30-Sept-2040	2,170,000,000
Total			3,920,000,000

The Company used the proceeds from issuance of the above Bonds to substantially repay principal amounting to US\$4,006,432,923 on the Loans Facility of which US\$2,248,261,561 was paid directly to the Loans facility agent.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

#### (a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

#### (a) Statement of compliance (continued)

The Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors considered climate-related risks and macro-economic factors such as changes in interest rates, inflation, the Russian and Ukraine conflict and the Israel and Hamas conflict in the going concern assessment of the Company. The Directors anticipate that its investment in associate will continue to generate enough cash flow on an ongoing basis to meet the Company's liabilities as they fall due. The Directors anticipated that the Company is expected to operate for 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements due to the following reasons:

- The Company is expected to receive quarterly cash dividends from ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC.
- The cash dividends from ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC will cover the financial liabilities that will fall due.

For these reasons, the Directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate.

#### (b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### (c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in USD, the functional currency of the Company. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Directors of the Company believe that USD most faithfully represents the economic effects of underlying transactions, events and conditions as the loans and share capital issued by the Company are denominated in USD.

#### (d) Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. There were no significant judgements or estimates applied in preparing these financial statements.

#### (e) Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the current year

The Company applied for the first-time the standards and amendments to standards listed below.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

#### (e) Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations (continued)

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the current year (continued)

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2
- Definition of Accounting Estimates Amendments to IAS 8
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction Amendments to IAS 12
- International Tax Reform Pillar Two Model Rules -Amendments to IAS 12

The above amendments did not have a material effect on the Company.

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations below that are relevant to the Company are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Description	Effective date (financial period beginning)*
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities	1 January 2024**
with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1	
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	1 January 2024**
Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	1 January 2024**
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

<sup>\*</sup>Where new requirements are endorsed the EU effective date is disclosed. For un-endorsed standards and interpretations, the IASB's effective date is noted. Where any of the upcoming requirements are applicable to the Company, it will apply them from their EU effective date.

The Directors have considered the new standards, amendments and interpretations as detailed in the above table and do not plan to adopt these standards early. The Directors have concluded that the above standards will have no material impact to the financial statements of the Company.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### (a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

<sup>\*\*</sup>EU Endorsed

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### (a) Foreign currency transactions (continued)

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

#### (b) Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

#### (c) Investment in an associate

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies.

The Company's investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost plus transaction costs. Transaction cost includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the associate in profit or loss, and the Company's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the associate in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from the associate is recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Company measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the investment in associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (d) Financial instruments

The financial instruments held by the Company include the following:

- Financial assets; and
- Financial liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### (d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Classification

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below.

In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- a) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
   or
- b) On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

#### Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

#### Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company includes in this category cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Under IFRS 9, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; or
- b) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
- c) At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

#### Financial liabilities

#### Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### (d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### **Classification (continued)**

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (continued)

The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

The Company's financial liabilities at amortised cost include interest payable, other payables and bonds.

#### Recognition

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

#### **Initial measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities (other than those classified as at FVTPL) are measured initially at their fair value plus or minus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

#### Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are classified as at FVTPL, at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in net change in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Interest earned or paid on these instruments is recorded separately in interest income or expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derivatives are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the financial period in which they arise. Fair value is determined by the swap counterparties.

Financial assets and liabilities, other than those classified as at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets and liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### (d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and the Company has:

- a) Transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) Neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset (or has entered into a pass-through arrangement), and 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 Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company 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 Company has retained.

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

#### **Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

#### (e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Income from short-term highly liquid investments are included under interest income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### (f) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### (g) Interest expense

Interest expense includes interest on the financial liabilities which is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method, and amortisation of loan transaction cost which is amortised over the life of the loan using the effective interest rate method.

#### (h) Income and expenses

All other income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

#### (i) Dividends

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. The distribution is authorised when it is approved by the Board of Directors. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

#### 4. Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

#### 5. Tax expense

The Company is subject to Jersey income taxation at 0%.

#### 6. Share of net profit/(loss) of associate accounted for using the equity method

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Share of net profit/(loss) of associate accounted for		
using the equity method	1,035,831,236	(1,000,751,106)
	1,035,831,236	(1,000,751,106)
7. Interest expense	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Interest expense on bonds	(192,708,655)	(200,800,632)
Amortisation of transaction cost on financial	(172,700,033)	(200,000,032)
liabilities at amortised cost (Note 12)	(3,587,603)	(3,919,016)
	(196,296,258)	(204.719.648)

Interest payable outstanding at year end amounted to USD 47,706,010 (31 December 2022: USD 49,768,314). In 2023, the Company paid interest of USD 194,770,959 (2022: USD 202,871,229).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 8. Administrative expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2023 USD	Year ended 31 December 2022 USD
Commitment fees	(1,460,000)	(1,463,077)
Corporate administration fees	(148,467)	(161,640)
Rating fees	(570,948)	(757,935)
Other expenses	(653,980)	(677,819)
Audit fees	(45,323)	(35,868)
	(2,878,718)	(3,096,339)

The Company is administered by the Corporate Administrator and has no employees. The Corporate Administrator provides two directors to the Company as part of its service under the corporate service agreement. See Note 18 for details. The Directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (31 December 2022: nil).

#### 9. Investment in an associate

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
At the beginning of the year Share of net profit/(loss) of associate accounted for using	7,688,531,902	9,534,530,316
the equity method	1,035,831,236	(1,000,751,106)
Dividend received	(842,971,490)	(845,247,308)
At the end of the year	7,881,391,648	7,688,531,902

The Company holds 47.7% of the share capital of ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC, a company incorporated in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC holds a lease over 38 gas pipelines in the United Arab Emirates.

The table below provides the summarised financial information of ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 prepared under IFRS.

Balance sheet	31 December 2023 USD'000	31 December 2022 USD'000
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Financial assets	14,877,853	14,457,433
Current assets		
Financial assets	1,643,707	1,659,844
Other receivables	3	3
Cash	122	64
Total assets	16,521,685	16,117,344

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 9. Investment in an associate (continued)

Balance sheet (continued)	31 December 2023 USD'000	31 December 2022 USD'000
Liabilities	CSD 000	CSD 000
Current liabilities	83	60
T		
Equity	20 707 065	20 707 065
Share capital	20,707,965	20,707,965
Retained deficit	(4,186,363)	(4,590,681)
Total equity	16,521,602	16,117,284
Total liabilities and equity	16,521,685	16,117,344
Town monarca and equally		10,117,011
Group's share in the net equity of the associate	47.7%	47.7%
Group a share in the net equity of the associate	7,880,804	7,687,944
Translation difference at the date of acquisition	588	588
Investment in an associate	7,881,392	7,688,532
Income Statement	Year ended	Year ended
	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
	USD'000	USD'000
Finance income/(loss)	2,171,731	(2,097,848)
Administrative expenses	(177)	(2,077,040) $(162)$
Net income/(loss)	2,171,554	(2,098,010)
ivet ilicollic/(1055)	2,1/1,334	(2,090,010)
% of shares held	47.7%	47.7%
Company's share of the net profit/(loss) of associate	1,035,831	(1,000,751)

During the year, the Company received dividends from the associate amounting to USD 842,971,490 (31 December 2022: USD 845,247,308). In 2022, ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC incurred finance loss due to increase in interest rates impacting the revaluation of financial assets.

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company's investment in associate is worth at least the amounts at which they are stated above with no indication of impairment. Therefore, no impairment recorded (2022: nil).

#### 10. Other assets

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Prepayments	24,279	549,749
	24,279	549,749
11. Cash and cash equivalents		
	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Cash at bank	71,677,399	210,311,168
Cash equivalents	142,391,702	<u> </u>
	214,069,101	210,311,168

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 11. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the bank accounts are held with HSBC Bank PLC. Refer to note 16(b) for credit risk disclosure relating to cash and cash equivalents.

In 2023, the Company invested in short-term deposits qualifying as cash and cash equivalents. The interest income from these short-term deposits was USD 2,294,806 (2022: USD nil). The short-term deposits are with HSBC Bank PLC.

#### 12. Financial liabilities at amortised cost

	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
	USD	USD
Bonds	(7,098,556,368)	(7,481,032,465)
	(7,098,556,368)	(7,481,032,465)

As at 31 December 2023, the current and non-current portion of the Bonds was USD 384,589,100 (2022: USD 386,063,700) and USD 6,713,967,268 (2022: USD 7,094,968,765), respectively.

Movement in financial liabilities at amortised cost

	Year ended 31 December 2023 USD	Year ended 31 December 2022 USD
Principal		
At the beginning of the year	(7,508,714,100)	(7,896,515,000)
Repayments during the year	386,063,700	387,800,900
As at end of the year	(7,122,650,400)	(7,508,714,100)
Capitalised transaction cost		
At the beginning of the year	27,681,635	31,600,651
Amortisation during the year	(3,587,603)	(3,919,016)
	24,094,032	27,681,635
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, net	(7,098,556,368)	(7,481,032,465)

On 23 June 2020, the Company entered into an Initial Bank Facilities Agreement ("the Loans Facility") with various banks. The total commitment under the Loans Facility was USD 7,960,000,000 and was repayable after 24 months after the Loans Facility closing date subject to 12 months extension at the option of the Company.

On 14 July 2020, the Company drew down the USD7,960,000,000 to finance the investment on ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC.

On 03 November 2020, the Company refinanced portion of the Loans Facility by issuing the following senior secured bonds (the "Bonds") which were subsequently listed on the Global Exchange Market ("GEM") of the Euronext Dublin:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 12. Financial liabilities at amortised cost (continued)

Series	Currency	<b>Interest rate</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	Principal (USD)
A	USD	1.75%	30-Sept-2027	1,100,000,000
В	USD	2.63%	31-Mar-2036	1,550,000,000
C	USD	3.25%	30-Sept-2040	1,350,000,000
Total			-	4,000,000,000

The Company used the proceeds from issuance of the above Bonds to repay principal amounting to US\$3,953,567,077 on the Loans Facility of which US\$2,323,726,000 was paid directly to the Loans facility agent.

On 16 February 2021, the Company refinanced the remaining portion of the Loans Facility by issuing additional senior secured bonds which were subsequently listed on the GEM of the Euronext Dublin. The details of the additional bonds are as follow:

Series	Currency	Interest rate	<b>Maturity Date</b>	Principal (USD)
D	USD	2.16%	31-Mar-2034	1,750,000,000
E	USD	2.94%	30-Sept-2040	2,170,000,000
Total				3,920,000,000

The Company used the proceeds from issuance of the above Bonds to substantially repay principal amounting to US\$4,066,432,923 on the Loans Facility of which US\$2,248,261,561 was paid directly to the Loans facility agent.

The principal and interest on Bonds are payable on semi-annual basis every 31 March and 30 September each year pursuant to the amortisation schedule set forth in the offering memorandum.

#### 13. Other payables

	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
	USD	USD
Accruals	(329,042)	(253,916)
	(329,042)	(253,916)

#### 14. Share capital

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Authorised		
5,000,000,000 ordinary shares of USD 1 each	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,979,221,357 ordinary shares of USD 1 each	1,979,221,357	1,979,221,357
	1,979,221,357	1,979,221,357

All of the Company's shares are subscribed and held by Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited. 1,979,221,357 ordinary shares were issued at USD 1 each.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 15. Ownership of the Company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited, its immediate and ultimate parent. Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in Jersey.

#### 16. Financial risk and capital management

#### Financial risk management

The Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company has exposure to the following risks:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

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

#### a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of 3 types of risk:

- Interest rate risk
- Currency risk
- Other price risk

#### i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Longer term obligations are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes.

At the reporting date, the interest rate risk profile of the Company's financial instruments is as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 16. Financial risk and capital management (continued)

#### a) Market risk (continued)

31 December 2023	Floating rate (USD)	Fixed rate (USD)	Non-interest bearing (USD)	Total (USD)
Cash and cash				
equivalents	214,069,101	-	-	214,069,101
Total assets	214,069,101	-	-	214,069,101
Financial liabilities held				
at amortised cost	-	(7,098,556,368)	-	(7,098,556,368)
Interest payable	-	-	(47,706,010)	(47,706,010)
Other payables	-	-	(329,042)	(329,042)
Total liabilities	-	(7,098,556,368)	(48,035,052)	(7,146,591,420)
Net exposure	214,069,101	(7,098,556,368)	(48,035,052)	(6,932,522,319)
31 December 2022	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest	Total
~	(USD)	(USD)	bearing (USD)	(USD)
Cash and cash	210 211 160			210 211 160
equivalents	210,311,168	-	-	210,311,168
Total assets	210,311,168	-	-	210,311,168
Financial liabilities held				
at amortised cost	-	(7,481,032,465)	-	(7,481,032,465)
Interest payable	-	-	(49,768,314)	(49,768,314)
Other payable	-	-	(253,916)	(253,916)
Total liabilities	-	(7,481,032,465)	(50,022,230)	(7,531,054,695)
Net exposure	210,311,168	(7,481,032,465)	(50,022,230)	(7,320,743,527)

#### Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for interest bearing assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting year in the case of instruments that have floating rates.

A 100 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonable possible change in interest rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 16. Financial risk and capital management (continued)

#### a) Market risk (continued)

#### i. Interest rate risk (continued)

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the annual interest income on the cash and cash equivalents and profit before tax will increase by USD 2,140,691 (2022: USD 2,103,112). A decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates would have a similar and opposite effect.

No sensitivity analysis is presented for financial liabilities as the Company had no financial liabilities that are subject to floating interest rates.

#### ii. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk which arises due to the assets and liabilities of the Company held in foreign currencies, which will be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The Company did not hold any significant foreign currency denominated financial assets or liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

#### iii. Other price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Other price risks may include risks such as equity price risk, commodity price risk, prepayment risk (i.e. the risk that one party to a financial asset will incur a financial loss because the other party repays earlier or later than expected), and residual value risk.

The Company is not exposed to other price risk as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

#### b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's assets. The Company's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, which represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

	31 December 2023 31 December 2022		
	USD	USD	
Cash and cash equivalents	214,069,101	210,311,168	
	214,069,101	210,311,168	

The Company's cash and cash equivalents comprise bank accounts and short-term deposits held with HSBC Bank PLC. The credit rating of HSBC Bank PLC based on S&P was A-1 (2022: A-1).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 16. Financial risk and capital management (continued)

#### c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset and thus, the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities including undiscounted interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

31 December		Gross			
2023	Carrying	contractual	Less than one	Between one to	More than
	amount	cash flows	year	five years	five years
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
Financial	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
liabilities at					
amortised cost	(7,098,556,368)	(8,970,665,561)	(570,692,733)	(2,186,596,414)	(6,213,376,414)
Interest payable	(47,706,010)	(47,706,010)	(47,706,010)	-	-
Other payables	(329,042)	(329,042)	(329,042)	_	-
	(7,146,591,420)	(9,018,700,613)	(618,727,785)	(2,186,596,414)	(6,213,376,414)
31 December		Gross			
31 December 2022	Carrying	Gross contractual cash	Less than one	Between one to	More than
	Carrying amount		Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
	·	contractual cash			
	amount	contractual cash flows	year	five years	five years
2022	amount	contractual cash flows	year	five years	five years
2022 Financial	amount	contractual cash flows	year (USD)	five years	five years
Financial liabilities at	amount (USD) (7,481,032,465) (49,768,314)	contractual cash flows (USD)	year (USD)	five years (USD)	five years (USD)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	amount (USD) (7,481,032,465)	contractual cash flows (USD) (9,551,007,590)	year (USD) (580,376,573)	five years (USD)	five years (USD)

ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC holds a lease over 38 gas pipelines in the United Arab Emirates. The Company will share from the net profits of ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC having owned 47.7% of the latter's total issued shares. The cash dividends from ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC will be used to pay the Company's liabilities as they fall due.

#### d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

Operational risk arises from all of the Company's operations. The Company was incorporated with the purpose of engaging in those activities outlined in note 1. All management and administration functions are outsourced to Maples Fiduciary Services (Jersey) Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 16. Financial risk and capital management (continued)

#### e) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and bonds issued as disclosed in Note 14 and 12, respectively. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement during the year.

#### 17. Fair value

The fair value of a financial asset and financial liability is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company's financial instruments carried at fair value are analysed below by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all
  instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the
  unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category
  includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where
  significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the
  instruments.

The Company had no financial instruments carried at fair value as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The fair value of the cash and cash equivalents, interest payable and other payable approximates their fair values given the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

As at 31 December 2023, the financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise bonds (2022: bonds). The fair value of the bonds was determined based on quoted market price and classified as Level 2 (2022: Level 2). As at 31 December 2023, the fair value of the bonds was USD 5,958,929,347 (2022: USD 6,176,618,325).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 18. Related party transactions

The Company considers the Directors, Company Secretary and the Corporate Administrator as related parties. The Board of Directors are responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of the Company. The Board is comprised of nine Directors, two of whom are employees of the Corporate Administrator.

During the year, the Company incurred fees of USD 148,467 (2022: USD 161,640) related to the provision of corporate administration and company secretarial services provided by the Corporate Administrator and Company Secretary. There were no outstanding fees as at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

The Corporate Administrator provides Directors to the Company as part of its service under the corporate service agreement and as such the Directors had an interest in the Corporate Administration fees in their capacity as directors.

During the year, the Company distributed dividends to its Parent Company amounting to USD 258,395,582 (2022: USD 261,789,860).

The details of the transactions with ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC during the year are disclosed in Note 9.

#### 19. Subsequent events

In January 2024, the Company paid dividends amounting to USD 70,246,960.

In March 2024, the Company received dividends amounting to USD 213,082,180.

In April 2024, the Company paid dividends amounting to USD 62,660,765 and repaid the principal due on its Bonds amounting to USD 199,887,800.

There have been no other significant events subsequent to year end that would require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements.

#### 20. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 June 2024.