

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The attached document is only being made available to persons who are either (1) QIBs (as defined below) or (2) on an offshore basis outside the United States.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following disclaimer before continuing. The following disclaimer applies to the offering circular (the **“Offering Circular”**) attached to this electronic transmission and you are therefore advised to read this disclaimer carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the Offering Circular. In accessing the Offering Circular, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them from time to time, each time you receive any information from the State of Qatar, acting through the Ministry of Finance (the **“Issuer”**) as a result of such access.

Confirmation of Your Representation: In order to be eligible to access, and by accessing the Offering Circular, you are deemed to have agreed with J.P. Morgan Securities plc and Standard Chartered Bank (together, the **“Dealers”**) and the Issuer that (i) you have understood and agreed to the terms set out herein, (ii) you and any customer you represent are either (a) a person who is outside the United States, its territories and possessions and the electronic mail address you have given to us is not so located, or (b) a person that is a **“Qualified Institutional Buyer”** (a **“QIB”**) within the meaning of Rule 144A under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **“Securities Act”**), (iii) either you and any customer you represent are QIBs or are outside the United States and any purchase of securities will only be in an offshore transaction (within the meaning of Regulation S of the Securities Act), (iv) you consent to the making available of the Offering Circular electronically on our website, (v) you will not transmit the Offering Circular (or any copy of it or part thereof) or disclose, whether orally or in writing, any of its contents to any other person except with the consent of the Dealers, and (vi) you acknowledge that you will make your own assessment regarding any legal, taxation or other economic considerations with respect to any decision to subscribe for or purchase any Notes.

You are reminded that the Offering Circular has been made available to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession the Offering Circular may be lawfully made available in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorised to, make available, forward or otherwise distribute the Offering Circular, electronically or otherwise, to any other person and in particular to any person located in the United States or to any U.S. address. Failure to comply with this directive may result in a violation of the Securities Act or the applicable securities laws of other jurisdictions.

RESTRICTIONS: NOTHING IN THE MAKING AVAILABLE OF THE OFFERING CIRCULAR ON OUR WEBSITE CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION.

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER JURISDICTION, AND THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, WITHIN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS. THE OFFERING CIRCULAR MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER AND, IN PARTICULAR, MAY NOT BE FORWARDED TO ANY PERSON LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES OR U.S. ADDRESS. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THE OFFERING CIRCULAR IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. IF YOU HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR CONTRARY TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING RESTRICTIONS, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORISED, AND WILL NOT BE ABLE, TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED HEREIN.

Under no circumstances shall the Offering Circular constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Notes in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful.

The Offering Circular is not being made available to, and must not be passed on to, the general public in the United Kingdom. The Offering Circular is only being distributed to and is only directed at persons who (a) are investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the **“Financial Promotion Order”**), (b) are high net worth entities or other persons falling within Article 49(a) to (e) of the Financial Promotion Order, or (c) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, the **“FSMA”**)) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated (all such persons being referred to as **“relevant persons”**). This communication is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this

communication relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this communication or any of its contents.

The Offering Circular has been made available in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents made available via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently none of the Dealers, any person who controls any of the Dealers, the Issuer, any director, officer, employee or agent of or public official representing any of them, or any affiliate of any such person accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the Offering Circular made available in electronic format and the hard copy version available on request from any of the Dealers.

The distribution of the Offering Circular in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession the Offering Circular comes are required by the Dealers and the Issuer to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions.



THE STATE OF QATAR

acting through the Ministry of Finance

Global Medium Term Note Programme

Under this Global Medium Term Note Programme (the “**Programme**”), the State of Qatar, acting through the Ministry of Finance (the “**Issuer**”, “**Qatar**” or the “**State**”), may elect, subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, from time to time to issue notes (the “**Notes**”) denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) (as defined below).

Notes may only be issued in registered form. The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under “*Overview of the Programme*” and any additional Dealer(s) appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a “**Dealer**” and together, the “**Dealers**”), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Offering Circular to the “**Relevant Dealer(s)**” shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe for such Notes.

**AN INVESTMENT IN NOTES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME INVOLVES CERTAIN RISKS.
SEE “RISK FACTORS”.**

Application may be made to the Financial Conduct Authority (the “**FCA**”) for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to the official list of the FCA (the “**Official List**”) and to the London Stock Exchange plc (the “**London Stock Exchange**”) for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange’s main market. For the purposes of any such application, the Issuer is an exempt issuer pursuant to Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**EUWA**”) (as amended, the “**UK Prospectus Regulation**”). Accordingly, this Offering Circular has not been reviewed or approved by the FCA and has not been approved as a base prospectus by any other competent authority under the UK Prospectus Regulation. Notes admitted to the Official List and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange’s main market will not be subject to the prospectus requirements of the UK Prospectus Regulation, but will be issued in accordance with the listing rules of the London Stock Exchange.

References in this Offering Circular to Notes being “**listed**” (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes have been admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange’s main market and have been admitted to the Official List. The London Stock Exchange’s main market is a UK regulated market for the purposes of Article 2(1)(13A) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 on markets in financial instruments as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (“**UK MiFIR**”).

The aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and certain other information which is applicable to each Tranche (as defined herein) of Notes will be set out in the pricing supplement specific to each Tranche (the “**Pricing Supplement**”). Payments of interest on Notes issued under the Programme will be made without deduction for, or on account of, taxes imposed by the State of Qatar to the extent described in Condition 12 (*Taxation*) under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”.

Qatar has been assigned a long-term credit rating of “**AA-**” with a stable outlook by S&P Global Ratings UK Limited, a division of S&P Global Inc. (“**S&P**”), “**AA-**” with a stable outlook by Fitch Ratings, Ltd. (“**Fitch**”), and “**Aa3**” with a stable outlook by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., a subsidiary of Moody’s Corporation (“**Moody’s**”). Each of S&P and Fitch is established in the United Kingdom (the “**UK**”) and is registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 on credit rating agencies, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 462/2013, as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK CRA Regulation**”). As such, S&P and Fitch are included in the list of registered credit rating agencies published by the Financial Conduct Authority on its website (<https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/credit-rating-agencies/registered-certified-cras>) in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation. Moody’s is not established in the UK or registered under the UK CRA Regulation, but credit ratings issued by Moody’s have been endorsed by Moody’s Investors Service Limited, an entity established in the UK and included in the list of registered credit rating agencies published by the Financial Conduct Authority on its website (<https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/credit-rating-agencies/registered-certified-cras>) in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation. S&P, Fitch and Moody’s are not established or registered in the European Economic Area (the “**EEA**”) under Regulation (EU) No 462/2013 (the “**EU CRA Regulation**”), but credit ratings issued by S&P have been endorsed by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited, credit ratings issued by Fitch have been endorsed by Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited, and credit ratings issued by Moody’s have been endorsed by Moody’s Deutschland GmbH, each of which is an entity established in the EEA and included in the list of registered credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website (<https://www.esma.europa.eu/supervision/credit-rating-agencies/risk>) in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. No report of any rating agency is being incorporated by reference herein.

Certain tranches of Notes (each, a “**Tranche**”) to be issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated and, if rated, the credit rating agency issuing such rating will be specified in the Pricing Supplement. Where a Tranche is rated, such rating will not necessarily be equivalent to the ratings assigned to the Issuer. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Notes, does not address the likelihood or timing of repayment and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning credit rating agency.

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. The Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The Notes may be offered and sold (A) outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**”) and (B) within the United States to persons who are “qualified institutional buyers” (“**QIBs**”) in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“**Rule 144A**”). Prospective purchasers who are QIBs are hereby notified that sellers of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. For a description of these and certain further restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of Notes and distribution of this Offering Circular, see “*Subscription and Sale*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

This Offering Circular should be read and construed together with any amendment or supplement hereto. In relation to a Tranche of Notes, this Offering Circular should be read and construed together with the Pricing Supplement.

Arrangers and Dealers

J.P. Morgan

Standard Chartered Bank

The date of this Offering Circular is 26 May 2022

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Circular. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Offering Circular is in accordance with the facts and this Offering Circular does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. Where information has been sourced from a third party (other than a state agency or Government department, in respect of which the Issuer accepts responsibility), the Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by such third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The source of any third-party information contained in this Offering Circular is stated where such information appears in this Offering Circular.

Each Tranche (as defined herein) of Notes will be issued on the terms set out herein under the “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” (the “**Conditions**”), as completed by the Pricing Supplement. This Offering Circular must be read and construed together with any supplements hereto and, in relation to any Tranche of Notes which is the subject of Pricing Supplement, must be read and construed together with the Pricing Supplement.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Offering Circular or any other document entered into in relation to the Programme or any information supplied by the Issuer or such other information as is in the public domain and, if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or any Dealer.

The Dealers and the Agents (as defined in the Conditions) have not (and none of their respective affiliates have) independently verified the information contained herein. Accordingly, neither the Dealers nor the Agents or any of their respective affiliates makes any representation or warranty or accepts any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Offering Circular and none of the Dealers or the Agents (nor any of their respective affiliates) accepts any responsibility for any acts or omissions of the Issuer or any other person in connection with this Offering Circular or the issue and offering of any Notes under the Programme.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any Pricing Supplement are intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or the Dealers that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement should purchase the Notes. Each potential purchaser of Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Offering Circular and any Pricing Supplement and its purchase of Notes should be based upon such investigation as it deems necessary.

The Dealers do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Offering Circular and any Pricing Supplement nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Dealers.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Note shall, in any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained in this Offering Circular is true subsequent to the date hereof or, if applicable, the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change, or any event reasonably likely to involve any adverse change, in the condition (financial, economic, political or otherwise), general affairs or prospects of the Issuer since the date hereof or, if applicable, the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct at any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Offering Circular and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. The Issuer, the Dealers, the Agents and their affiliates do not represent that this Offering Circular may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any

such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer, the Dealers, the Agents or any of their affiliates which is intended to permit a public offering of any Notes or distribution of this Offering Circular in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Offering Circular nor any advertisement or other offering materials may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except in circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement comes are required by the Issuer and the Dealers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement and other offering material relating to the Notes, see “*Subscription and Sale*”. In particular, the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation. Neither this Offering Circular nor any Pricing Supplement constitutes an offer or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any Notes and should not be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or the Dealers that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement should subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Each recipient of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement shall be taken to have made its own investigation and appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of the Issuer.

None of the Dealers or the Agents or any of their affiliates or the Issuer makes any representation to any investor in the Notes regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws. Any investor in the Notes should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time. Each investor should consult with its own advisers as to the legal, tax, business, financial and related aspects of the purchase of any Notes.

Prospective purchasers must comply with all laws that apply to them in any place in which they buy, offer or sell any Notes or possess this Offering Circular. Any consents or approvals that are needed in order to purchase any Notes must be obtained prior to the deadline specified for any such consent or approval. The Issuer, the Dealers, the Agents and their affiliates are not responsible for compliance with these legal requirements.

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (a) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular or any applicable supplement;
- (b) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (c) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor’s currency;
- (d) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (e) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal and tax advisers to determine whether and to what extent: (i) the Notes are legal investments for it; (ii) the Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing; and (iii) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

NOTICE TO U.S. INVESTORS

This Offering Circular may be submitted on a confidential basis in the United States to a limited number of QIBs for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of certain Notes which may be issued under the Programme. Its use for any other purpose in the United States is not authorised. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally submitted.

Notes may be offered or sold within the United States only to QIBs in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act or any other applicable exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Any QIB who is a purchaser of Notes in the United States is hereby notified that the offer and sale of any Notes to it may be being made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Each purchaser or holder of Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate or any Notes issued in registered form in exchange or substitution therefor (together “**Legended Notes**”) will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase of any such Legended Notes, to have made certain representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes as set out in “*Subscription and Sale*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

NEITHER THE PROGRAMME NOR THE NOTES HAVE BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER U.S. REGULATORY AUTHORITY, NOR HAS ANY OF THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES PASSED UPON OR ENDORSED THE MERITS OF ANY OFFERING OF NOTES OR THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS IN THE EEA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

This Offering Circular has been prepared on the basis that any Notes with a minimum denomination of less than EUR 100,000 (or equivalent in another currency) will only be offered to the public pursuant to an exemption under section 86 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, the “**FSMA**”), in the case of Notes offered in the UK or Article 1(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the “**Prospectus Regulation**”), in the case of Notes offered in the EEA.

Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in the UK of Notes which are the subject of an offering contemplated in this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation to the offer of those Notes may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation, in each case, in relation to such offer.

Any person making or intending to make an offer in an EEA Member State of Notes which are the subject of an offering contemplated in this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation to the offer of those Notes may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation, in each case, in relation to such offer.

MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/TARGET MARKET

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “MiFID II Product Governance” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the “**MiFID Product Governance Rules**”), any Dealer subscribing for any

Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/TARGET MARKET

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “UK MiFIR Product Governance” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 309B OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT (CHAPTER 289) OF SINGAPORE

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “Notification under Section 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore” which will state the product classification of the Notes pursuant to section 309B(1) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore (as modified or amended from time to time, the “**SFA**”). The Issuer will make a determination in relation to each issue about the classification of the Notes being offered for purposes of section 309B(1)(a). Any such legend included on the relevant Pricing Supplement will constitute notice to “relevant persons” for purposes of section 309B(1)(c) of the SFA.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, all Notes shall be prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the “**MAS**”) Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and in the MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

NOTICE TO UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS

The distribution in the UK of this Offering Circular, any Pricing Supplement and any other marketing materials relating to the Notes if effected by a person who is not an authorised person under the FSMA is being addressed to, or directed at, only persons who: (i) are investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the “**Financial Promotion Order**”); (ii) are high net worth entities or other persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (e) of the Financial Promotion Order; or (iii) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “**relevant persons**”). Any such materials are directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which any such materials relate is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on any such materials or any of their contents.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE STATE OF QATAR

This Offering Circular does not and is not intended to constitute an offer, sale or delivery of notes or other debt financing instruments under the laws of the State of Qatar and has not been and will not be reviewed or approved by or registered with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority or the Qatar Central Bank. The Notes are not and will not be traded on the Qatar Exchange.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN CANADA

The Notes may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Offering Circular (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation; *provided* that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 (or, in the case of securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a non-Canadian jurisdiction, section 3A.4) of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (NI 33-105), the Dealers are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

This Offering Circular may not be distributed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia except to such persons as are permitted under the Rules on the Offer of Securities and Continuing Obligations issued by the Board of the Capital Market Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "CMA") Resolution No. 3-123-2017 dated 9/4/1439H corresponding to 27 December 2017G as amended by the Board of the Capital Markets Authority Resolution No. 1-104-2019 dated 01/02/1441H corresponding to 30 September 2019G (the "**Rules on the Offer of Securities and Continuing Obligations**").

The CMA does not make any representation as to the accuracy or completeness of this Offering Circular, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss arising from, or incurred in reliance upon, any part of this Offering Circular. Prospective purchasers of Notes issued under the Programme should conduct their own due diligence on the accuracy of the information relating to the Notes. If a prospective purchaser does not understand the contents of this Offering Circular, he or she should consult an authorised financial adviser.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer of securities in the Kingdom of Bahrain in terms of Article (81) of the Central Bank and Financial Institutions Law 2006 (decree Law No. 64 of 2006). This Offering Circular and any related offering documents have not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Central Bank of Bahrain. Accordingly, no securities may be offered, sold or made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase nor will this Offering Circular or any other related document or material be used in connection with any offer, sale or invitation to subscribe or purchase securities, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in the Kingdom of Bahrain, other than to 'accredited investors', as such term is defined by the Central Bank of Bahrain, for an offer outside the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Central Bank of Bahrain has not reviewed, approved or registered this Offering Circular or any related offering documents and it has not in any way considered the merits of the Notes to be offered for investment, whether in or outside the Kingdom of Bahrain. Therefore, the Central Bank of Bahrain assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the statements and information contained in this Offering Circular and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from reliance upon the whole or any part of the content of this Offering Circular. No offer of securities will be made to the public in the Kingdom of Bahrain and this Offering Circular must be read by the addressee only and must not be issued, passed to, or made available to the public generally.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF MALAYSIA

The Notes may not be offered for subscription or purchase and no invitation to subscribe for or purchase the Notes in Malaysia may be made, directly or indirectly, and this Offering Circular or any document or other materials in connection therewith may not be distributed in Malaysia other than to persons falling within the categories set out in Schedule 6 or Section 229(1)(b), Schedule 7 or Section 230(1)(b) and Schedule 8 or Section 257(3) of the Capital Market and Services Act 2007 of Malaysia.

The Securities Commission of Malaysia shall not be liable for any non-disclosure on the part of the Issuer and assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any statements made or opinions or reports expressed in this Offering Circular.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In this Offering Circular, all references to “QR”, “Qatari riyals” and “riyals” are to the lawful currency for the time being of Qatar, all references to “dollars”, “U.S. dollars” and “U.S.\$” are to the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America, all references to “Euros” or “€” are to the lawful currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended from time to time, and all references to “pounds sterling”, “pounds”, “GBP” and “£” refer to the lawful currency for the time being of the UK. Translations of amounts from riyals to U.S. dollars in this Offering Circular are solely for the convenience of the reader. The riyal has been pegged to the U.S. dollar since 1971. Since 1980, the peg has been effectively set at a fixed exchange rate of 3.64 riyals per U.S. dollar and this rate was officially adopted in 2001. Accordingly, translations of amounts from riyals to U.S. dollars have been made at this exchange rate for all periods presented in this Offering Circular.

Certain financial information included in this Offering Circular has been rounded and, as a result, the totals of the information presented may vary slightly from the actual arithmetic totals of such information.

PRESENTATION OF CERTAIN RESERVES INFORMATION

All natural resources within Qatar, including hydrocarbons, are owned by the State of Qatar. Through the Concession (Decree Law No. 10 of 1974 (as amended) and Law No. 3 of 2007), the State of Qatar has granted to QatarEnergy the exclusive right to explore, negotiate, contract for, develop and produce Qatar’s hydrocarbon resources. Unless otherwise indicated, any reference in this Offering Circular to reserves of crude oil and condensate, natural gas or other hydrocarbons are reserves owned by the State of Qatar that QatarEnergy has the exclusive right to operate and develop through the Concession. The Concession granted to QatarEnergy has an unlimited term, it remains valid as long as QatarEnergy remains in existence.

All reserves are defined in this Offering Circular as initial reserves prior to any field production minus cumulative production as of 31 December 2020.

Proven reserves

QatarEnergy believes that the “proven” classification is similar to, but does not directly correspond with, the definition of “proved” reserves used by the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Proven reserves are defined in this Offering Circular as reserves that are equal to proven ultimate recovery minus cumulative production. Proven ultimate recovery includes:

- (i) the ultimate recovery that is assigned to areas defined by wells that have penetrated the reservoirs in locations falling within areas defined by existing and committed developments, geological and engineering information, provided that there is no reasonable doubt as to their productivity;
- (ii) the ultimate recovery to be obtained from reservoirs which have proved to be productive by production tests, but which are not yet developed to the stage of production; and
- (iii) the ultimate recovery to be obtained from successful application of supplementary recovery methods, based on experience gained from pilot tests or actual practices in similar reservoir conditions.

Confirmed reserves

QatarEnergy employs the “confirmed” reserves classification, which does not correspond with any definition used by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, to delineate the recoverable hydrocarbon volumes in the productive layers of the North Field and other fields in Qatar. This includes the Proven reserves as outlined above. In addition, the “confirmed” reserves classification is based on QatarEnergy’s detailed appraisal of field volumes based on technical data from multiple appraisal wells and flow tests to surface in undeveloped parts of the fields which indicate the presence of volumes from hydrocarbon-bearing layers and bounded areas.

Certain reserves information presented in this Offering Circular is based on an annual review of reserves and resources compiled by QatarEnergy. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the most recent annual review of reserves and resources was dated as at 31 December 2020. In addition, QatarEnergy also reviews its reserves and resources classification from time to time. See *“Risk Factors—Risks relating to Qatar—Information on hydrocarbon reserves is based on estimates that have not been reviewed by an independent consultant for the purposes of this offering”*.

PRESENTATION OF HYDROCARBON DATA

References in this Offering Circular to “**bbf**” are to barrel of oil. References in this Offering Circular to “**bscfd**” are to billion standard cubic feet per day. References in this Offering Circular to “**GW**” are to gigawatts. References in this Offering Circular to “**kbbf**” are to thousands of barrels. References in this Offering Circular to “**kbpd**” are to thousands of barrels per day. References in this Offering Circular to “**LNG**” are to liquefied natural gas, a product of natural gas that, through a refrigeration process, has been cooled to a liquid state, which occupies a volume that is approximately 1/600th of its gaseous state. References in this Offering Circular to “**LPG**” are to liquefied petroleum gas. References in this Offering Circular to “**mscfd**” are to million standard cubic feet per day. References in this Offering Circular to “**tons**” are to metric tons, with one ton being equal to 1,000 kilograms. References in this Offering Circular to “**kta**” are to kilotons per annum. References in this Offering Circular to “**mtpa**” are to million tons per annum. References in this Offering Circular to “**tpa**” are to tons per annum and references to “**tpd**” are to tons per day.

Information relating to production, transportation and sales of processed gas is presented in standard cubic feet. Information relating to production, transportation and sales of LNG and liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane) is presented in tons, a unit of measure that reflects the mass of the relevant hydrocarbon. Information relating to the production, transportation and sale of condensate and GTL products is presented in barrels. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons or 158.9873 litres.

All converted data in this Offering Circular with respect to natural gas, LNG, condensate, liquefied petroleum gas and dry gas are estimates only and actual volumes may differ. For information on dry gas, normal cubic metres have been converted to standard cubic feet, with one actual cubic metre equivalent to 37.32584 standard cubic feet. This is not a straight volumetric conversion as normal cubic metres are measured at one bar and zero degrees Centigrade, whilst standard cubic feet are measured at one bar and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Propane has been converted based on 12.40 barrels per ton and normal butane has been converted based on 10.94 barrels per ton.

Proven and, if applicable, confirmed reserves of natural gas have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent in this Offering Circular using an oil industry methodology, which converts gas to barrels of oil equivalent on a calorific basis according to a conversion factor of one billion cubic feet of gas (including condensate) to 0.201 million barrels of oil equivalent.

Barrel measurements for volumes sold will vary from volumes produced and mass per barrel will differ between the oil produced onshore, which is lighter and sweeter, and the oil produced offshore, which is heavier and more sour due to higher Sulphur content.

The information provided in this Offering Circular on production capacity includes an allowance for plant reliability, and as a result, does not represent peak throughput capacity for the relevant plant or equipment. Production capacity data is consistent with expected typical average production rates. Volumes presented for production capacity following completion of construction are forward looking projections based upon engineering estimates and actual performance may vary.

PRESENTATION OF CERTAIN OTHER DATA RELATED TO QATAR

Unless otherwise stated, all annual information contained in this Offering Circular has been prepared on the basis of calendar years. Certain figures included in this Offering Circular have been rounded and, as a result, the totals of the figures presented may vary slightly from the actual arithmetic totals of such figures.

Statistical data and other information presented herein related to Qatar, in particular, information presented under “*Overview of the State of Qatar*”, “*The Economy of Qatar*”, “*Monetary and Financial System*”, “*Public Finance*”, “*Indebtedness*” and “*Balance of Payments*”, is based on information made available by governmental agencies and entities of Qatar, including the Ministry of Finance, QE, the QCB and the Planning and Statistics Authority.

Some of the data appearing in this Offering Circular under “*Overview of the State of Qatar*”, “*The Economy of Qatar*”, “*Monetary and Financial System*”, “*Public Finance*”, “*Indebtedness*” and “*Balance of Payments*” has been obtained from: (i) sources such as (a) the QCB Annual Reports, the Quarterly Statistical Bulletins, the Quarterly Balance of Payments Reports, the Financial Stability Reviews, each published by the QCB; (b) the Qatar Economic Outlook reports, the Annual Trade Bulletins, the Quarterly Foreign Merchandise Trade Statistics, the Qatar Foreign Investment Reports, the National Accounts, the GDP Estimates and the 2020 Census Report, each published by the Planning and Statistics Authority; (c) the National Development Strategies and (d) the Qatar National Vision 2030; (ii) third-party industry expert reports; (iii) Qatari press reports and publications, edicts and resolutions of Qatar; and (iv) statistics and data available on the official websites of the Ministry of Finance, the Planning and Statistics Authority, the QCB and the Qatar Information Exchange. In the case of the presented statistical information, similar statistics may be obtainable from other sources, although the underlying assumptions and methodology, and consequently the resulting data, may vary from source to source. The State has relied on the accuracy of such aforementioned information without carrying out an independent verification thereof and cannot guarantee their accuracy. The State confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced, and, as far as the State is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by such sources, no facts have been omitted from the information in this Offering Circular that would render it inaccurate or misleading.

Prospective investors in the Notes should review the description of the economy of Qatar and the public finances of Qatar set forth in this Offering Circular in light of the following observations. Statistics contained in this Offering Circular, including those in relation to nominal GDP, balance of payments, revenues and expenditure of the Government of Qatar (the “**Government**”), inflation in and indebtedness of Qatar, have been obtained from, amongst others, the Ministry of Finance, QE, the QCB and the Planning and Statistics Authority. Such statistics, and the component data on which they are based, may be unreliable and may not have been compiled in the same manner as data provided by similar sources in Western Europe and the United States. Similar statistics may be obtainable from other sources, although the underlying assumptions and methodology and, consequently, the resulting data, may vary from source to source. There may also be material variances between preliminary or estimated data set forth in this Offering Circular and actual results, and between the data set forth in this Offering Circular and corresponding data previously published by or on behalf of Qatar. In particular, measurements of GDP and exports are often revised to account for the final settlement of hydrocarbon exports. Additionally, as of January 2019, the Qatari Consumer Price Index was recalculated to use a base year of 2018 instead of 2013.

In June 2020, the base year for national accounts changed to 2018 from 2013 constant prices. The rebasing exercise follows international standards for national income accounting, which recommends that countries update the national accounts price weights, particularly during times of rapid economic growth and relative price changes. The change in base-year prices affects not only the sector profile of output when measured in constant prices but also constant price GDP growth and its components. Changes in the structure of relative prices between 2013 and 2018 have led to large adjustments in the price weights used to aggregate across output components. In Qatar, the price of hydrocarbon output relative to the price of non-hydrocarbon goods and services is of particular relevance. In 2013, hydrocarbon prices were significantly higher than in 2018. Accordingly, application of 2018 prices in aggregating across sector output gives a reduced weight to hydrocarbon activity than would application of 2013 prices. Equally, the use of 2018 prices attaches greater weight to non-hydrocarbon activity, therefore, measured in 2018 prices, a higher share of non-hydrocarbon activity in total GDP is expected than if measured in 2013 prices.

In this Offering Circular “**n.a.**” means “not available”.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Circular contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms “believes”, “estimates”, “anticipates”, “expects”, “intends”, “may”, “will” or “should” or, in each case, their negative, or other variations or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this Offering Circular and include statements regarding the Issuer’s intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, amongst other things, the Issuer’s future economic and financial position, economic strategy, budgets and the Issuer’s plans and objectives.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Each prospective investor in the Notes is cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that the Issuer’s actual economic and financial condition may differ materially from that suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Circular. In addition, even if Qatar’s economic and financial condition is consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Circular, these developments may not be indicative of developments in subsequent periods. Important factors that could cause those differences include, but are not limited to:

- adverse political, legal, economic and other conditions in Qatar or in the surrounding region;
- any material reduction in the price of and demand for natural gas, crude oil and other hydrocarbons;
- declines in the volume of crude oil and liquefied natural gas exported from Qatar and a slowdown in the rate of development of the North Field; and
- adverse economic conditions affecting, or volatility within, Qatar’s financial or real estate sectors.

Each prospective investor in the Notes is urged to read this Offering Circular, including the sections entitled “*Risk Factors*”, “*Overview of the State of Qatar*”, “*The Economy of Qatar*”, “*Monetary and Financial System*”, “*Public Finance*”, “*Indebtedness*” and “*Balance of Payments*” for a more complete discussion of the factors that could affect the Issuer’s future economic and financial position.

Except as required by law, the Issuer undertakes no obligation to publicly update or publicly revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Issuer or to persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements referred to above and contained elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Issuer is a foreign sovereign state and a substantial portion of the assets of the Issuer are located outside the United States and the United Kingdom. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States or in England upon the Issuer or to enforce, in US courts or English courts, judgments or arbitral awards against the Issuer, or to enforce in Qatari courts judgments obtained in US courts or English courts or arbitral awards obtained in the United States or in England, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of United States federal securities laws. It may not be possible to enforce, in original actions in Qatari courts, liabilities predicated solely on United States federal securities laws.

Qatari law and Qatari courts allow for the enforcement of United States courts judgments or arbitral awards rendered against the Issuer. Certain formalities are required to enforce in Qatari courts a judgment obtained in United States courts or in English courts, or arbitral awards obtained in the United States or in England, against the Issuer. Such formalities include: (1) translating the award or judgment into Arabic language, (2) the judgment or award shall be the final determination of a competent court with no further right of appeal, (3) the subject matter was not reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Qatari courts and the foreign judgment or arbitral award has been handed down by a court of competent jurisdiction or a duly constituted arbitral panel, (4) the parties to the proceedings in which the judgment or award was rendered were properly served and represented, (5) the judgment or award is *res judicata* pursuant to the law of the court which rendered the judgment or the arbitration panel which rendered the award, and

(6) the foreign judgment or arbitral award does not contradict with a decision or order rendered by a court in Qatar or violates the public policy or morality in Qatar.

Articles No. (34) and (35) of the Law No. 2 of 2017 promulgating the Civil and Commercial Arbitration Law deal with the enforcement of arbitral awards in Qatari courts. Articles (34) and (35) provide, *inter alia*, that arbitral awards shall have the status of “res judicata” and shall be enforceable regardless of the country in which the award was issued. Recognition or enforcement of any arbitral award may not be refused, irrespective of the country where the award was rendered, except (1) where a party to the arbitration, at the time of the conclusion of the arbitration agreement, was incompetent or under some incapacity, or the arbitration agreement is invalid under the applicable law as per the parties’ agreement, or under the law of the country where the award was made if the parties fail to agree on the applicable law, (2) if the party against whom enforcement is sought was not notified of the proceedings or was unable to present its defence for reasons beyond its control, (3) if the award has decided matters that fall outside the scope of, or in excess of, the arbitration agreement, (4) if the composition of the arbitral tribunal, appointment of arbitrators or the arbitral proceedings was in contradiction of the law or the arbitration agreement, or (5) if the award is no longer binding or has been set aside, or enforcement of the award has been stayed by a court of the country in which the award was issued.

The Notes are governed by English law and disputes in respect of the Notes may be settled under the Arbitration Rules (the “**Rules**”) of the London Court of International Arbitration (“**LCIA**”) with the seat of arbitration in London, England. However, before the arbitral tribunal has been constituted in respect of a claim asserted or brought by or against Noteholder(s), such Noteholder(s) may, by notice in writing to the Issuer, require that the dispute be referred to the courts of England, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any such dispute. In these circumstances, the Issuer has agreed to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England. Notwithstanding that a judgment may be obtained in an English court, there is no assurance that the Issuer has or would at the relevant time have assets in the United Kingdom against which such a judgment could be enforced.

By Decree Number 29 of 2003, the accession by the State of Qatar to the New York Convention of 1958 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (“**New York Convention**”) was approved as a Qatari law and brought into effect from 15 March 2003. Accordingly, whenever the New York Convention applies to a foreign arbitral award, that award will be recognised and enforced in the State of Qatar subject to compliance with the requirements of the New York Convention. For a discussion of possible limitations on the ability to enforce in Qatari courts judgments obtained in US courts or English courts or arbitral awards obtained in the United States or in England (including judgments obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws), see “*Risk Factors—Risks relating to enforcement in Qatar—Qatari law relating to the enforcement of arbitral awards and foreign judgments is relatively untested and investors in the Notes may be unable to recover in civil proceedings for any English law violations*”. These factors create greater judicial uncertainty than would be expected in certain other jurisdictions.

To the extent that the Issuer may, in any jurisdiction, claim for itself or its revenues, assets or properties which consist of its public and private properties invested in financial, commercial or industrial activities or deposited in banks (“**Sovereign Assets**”) immunities from suit, execution, attachment (whether in aid of execution, before judgment or otherwise) or legal process and to the extent that in any such jurisdiction there may be attributed to itself or its Sovereign Assets such immunity (whether or not claimed), the Issuer shall, in the Conditions, agree for the benefit of the Noteholders not to claim and shall waive such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction (including, without limitation, the United States Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 and Decree Law No. (18) of 1996 Amending Certain Provisions of Law No. (10) of 1987 in respect of the Public and Private Properties of the State of Qatar). In addition, to the extent that the Issuer or any of its Sovereign Assets shall be entitled in any jurisdiction to any immunity from set off, banker’s liens or any similar rights or remedies, and to the extent that there shall be attributed, in any jurisdiction, such an immunity, the Issuer shall agree, by virtue of agreement or covenant, not to claim, and shall agree to waive, such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction with respect to any claim, suit, action, proceeding, right or remedy arising out of or in connection with any of the Notes. The waiver of sovereign immunity has never been tested before a Qatari court or any other authority in Qatar.

BENCHMARKS REGULATION

Interest and/or other amounts payable under the Notes may be calculated by reference to certain reference rates. Any such reference rate may constitute a benchmark for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/2011 (the “**EU Benchmarks Regulation**”) or the EU Benchmarks Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK Benchmarks Regulation**”). If any such reference rate does constitute such a benchmark, the Pricing Supplement will indicate whether or not the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 (Register of administrators and benchmarks) of the Benchmarks Regulation or the FCA pursuant to Article 36 (Register of administrators and benchmarks) of the UK Benchmarks Regulation. Transitional provisions in the EU Benchmarks Regulation and the UK Benchmarks Regulation may have the result that the administrator of a particular benchmark is not required to appear in the register of administrators and benchmarks at the date of the Pricing Supplement. The registration status of any administrator under the EU Benchmarks Regulation and/or the UK Benchmarks Regulation is a matter of public record and, save where required by applicable law, the Issuer does not intend to update the relevant Pricing Supplement to reflect any change in the registration status of the administrator.

STABILISATION

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the stabilisation manager(s) in the applicable Pricing Supplement (the “**Stabilisation Manager(s)**”) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not necessarily occur. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the Issue Date and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the Stabilisation Manager(s) (or person(s) acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

WEBSITES AND WEB LINKS

The websites and/or web links referred to in this Offering Circular are included for information purposes only and the content of such websites or web links is not incorporated into, and does not form part of, this Offering Circular.

LANGUAGE

The language of this Offering Circular is English. Certain legislative references and technical terms have been cited in their original language in order that the correct technical meaning may be ascribed to them under applicable law.

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OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Offering Circular and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the Pricing Supplement that relate thereto.

Words and expressions defined in “*Form of the Notes*” and “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” shall have the same meanings in this overview.

Issuer	The State of Qatar acting through the Ministry of Finance.
Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of the Issuer	52990074F6OJOAXK4P65.
Description	Global Medium Term Note Programme.
Programme Amount	The Programme is unlimited in amount.
Risk Factors	<p>There are risks relating to the Notes, which investors should ensure they fully understand. These include the fact that the Notes may not be suitable investments for all investors, and risks relating to the Issuer and the market.</p> <p>See “<i>Risk Factors</i>”.</p>
Arrangers and Dealers	J.P. Morgan Securities plc and Standard Chartered Bank.
Fiscal Agent, Principal Paying Agent and Regulation S Transfer Agent	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.
Rule 144A Paying Agent, Rule 144A Transfer Agent, Rule 144A Registrar and Regulation S Registrar	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
Currencies	Notes may be denominated in any currency or currencies, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements, as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).
Pricing Supplement	Notes issued under the Programme may be issued pursuant to this Offering Circular and the Pricing Supplement. The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Tranche of Notes will be the terms and conditions set out herein (the “ Conditions ”), as completed by the Pricing Supplement.
Listing and Trading	<p>Application has been made for Notes issued under the Programme to be listed on the London Stock Exchange.</p> <p>Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on other or further stock exchanges or markets agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) in relation to the relevant Series. Notes which are neither listed nor admitted to trading on any market may also be issued.</p>

The Pricing Supplement will state whether or not the relevant Notes are to be listed and/or admitted to trading and, if so, on which stock exchanges and/or markets.

Clearing Systems

Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear**”), Clearstream Banking, S.A. (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”) and/or The Depository Trust Company (“**DTC**”), unless otherwise agreed, and such other clearing system(s) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Dealer(s).

Issuance in Series

Notes will be issued in series (each, a “**Series**”) having one or more issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the date of the first payment of interest) to the Notes of each Series being intended to be interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may comprise one or more Tranches issued on the same or different issue dates. The specific terms of each Tranche (which will comprise, where necessary, the relevant terms and conditions and, save in respect of the issue date, issue price, date of the first payment of interest and nominal amount of the Tranche), will be identical to the terms of other Tranches of the same Series and will be completed in the Pricing Supplement.

Status of the Notes

The Notes constitute and will constitute direct, general, unconditional, unsubordinated and, subject to Condition 6 (*Negative Pledge*), unsecured Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer for which the full faith and credit of the Issuer is pledged. The Notes rank and will rank without any preference amongst themselves and equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer. It is understood that this provision shall not be construed so as to require the Issuer to make payments under the Notes rateably with payments being made under any other Public External Indebtedness.

“**Public External Indebtedness**” means any indebtedness (including indebtedness incurred under a Shari’ah compliant financing) not in the Relevant Currency which is in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, certificates, bonds, notes, Sukuk, debentures or other securities which for the time being are, or are intended to be or are capable of being, quoted, listed or dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other securities market.

“**Relevant Currency**” means (i) the lawful currency of Qatar, or (ii) any currency adopted as the lawful common currency of any member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council; *provided* that, at the time of the incurrence of any Public External Indebtedness, Qatar is a member state participating in such common currency.

Negative Pledge

So long as any of the Notes remains outstanding (as defined in the Agency Agreement), except as set forth in Condition 6 (*Negative Pledge*), the Issuer neither create nor permit to subsist any lien, pledge, mortgage, security interest, deed of trust, charge or other encumbrance or arrangement having a similar effect upon the whole or any part of its existing or future assets or revenues to

secure any Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer or any other Person or any guarantee or indemnity thereof unless, at the same time or prior thereto, the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Deed of Covenant are secured equally and ratably with such Public External Indebtedness or shall be approved by an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in Condition 17 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions; Electronic Consents*)) of the Noteholders.

“Public External Indebtedness” means any indebtedness (including indebtedness incurred under a Shari’ah compliant financing) not in the Relevant Currency which is in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, certificates, bonds, notes, Sukuk, debentures or other securities which for the time being are, or are intended to be or are capable of being, quoted, listed or dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other securities market.

“Relevant Currency” means (i) the lawful currency of Qatar, or (ii) any currency adopted as the lawful common currency of any member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council; *provided* that, at the time of the incurrence of any Public External Indebtedness, Qatar is a member state participating in such common currency.

Issue Price

Notes may be issued at any price and either on a fully or partly paid basis, as specified in the Pricing Supplement. The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.

Maturities

The Notes may have any maturity as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), subject, in relation to specific currencies, to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements.

Forms of Notes

Notes may only be issued in registered form.

Each Tranche of Notes will be represented by either:

- (i) Individual Note Certificates; or
- (ii) one or more Unrestricted Global Certificates in the case of Notes sold outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S and/or one or more Restricted Global Certificates in the case of Notes sold to QIBs in the United States in reliance on Rule 144A,

in each case as specified in the Pricing Supplement (each Individual Note Certificate, Unrestricted Global Certificate and Restricted Global Certificate being a **“Certificate”**).

Each Note represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate will be registered in the name of a common depository (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, if such Unrestricted Global

Certificate will be held for the benefit of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg through DTC and/or any other relevant clearing system and the relevant Unrestricted Global Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common depositary or such other nominee or custodian.

Each Note represented by a Restricted Global Certificate will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. (or such other entity as is specified in the Pricing Supplement), as nominee for DTC, and the relevant Restricted Global Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the DTC Custodian. Beneficial interests in Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate may only be held through DTC at any time.

Redemption

Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed at par on such dates and in such manner as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement.

Optional Redemption

Notes may be redeemed before their stated maturity at the option of the Issuer (either in whole or in part) and/or the holders of the Notes (the “**Noteholders**”) to the extent (if at all) specified in the Pricing Supplement.

Interest

Notes may be interest-bearing or non-interest bearing. Interest (if any) may accrue at a fixed rate or a floating rate and the method of calculating interest may vary between the issue date and the maturity date of the relevant Series as specified in the Pricing Supplement.

Denominations

The Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and as specified in the Pricing Supplement (the “**Specified Denomination**”), subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements. The minimum denomination of each Note shall be not less than EUR 100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than Euros, the equivalent amount in such currency as at the date of the issue of the Notes) unless the Notes will only be offered to the public pursuant to an exemption under section 86 of the FSMA, in the case of Notes offered in the UK, or Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation, in the case of Notes offered in the EEA.

Notes (including Notes denominated in Sterling) which have a maturity of less than one year and in respect of which the issue proceeds are to be accepted by the Issuer in the UK or whose issue otherwise constitutes a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA will have a minimum denomination of at least £100,000 (or its equivalent in another currency). See “*Subscription and Sale*”.

Cross Acceleration

The Notes will have the benefit of a cross-default clause, as described in Condition 13.4 (*Cross-acceleration*).

Meetings of Noteholders

The Conditions contain a “collective action” clause, which permits defined majorities to bind all Noteholders, as described in

Condition 17 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions; Electronic Consents*).

If the Issuer issues future debt securities, which contain collective action clauses in substantially the same form as the collective action clause in the Conditions, Notes would be capable of aggregation for voting purposes with any such future debt securities, thereby allowing “cross-series” modifications to the terms and conditions of all affected series of Notes (even, in some circumstances, where majorities in certain Series did not vote in favour of the modifications being voted on).

See “*Risk Factors—Risks related to the Notes generally—The Conditions contain provisions which may permit the amendment or modification of the Notes without the consent of all Noteholders*”.

Taxation

All payments in respect of the Notes will be made without deduction for or on account of withholding taxes imposed by Qatar in accordance with Condition 12 (*Taxation*). In the event that any such deduction is made, the Issuer will, save in certain limited circumstances provided in Condition 12 (*Taxation*), be required to pay additional amounts to cover the amounts so deducted.

Enforcement of Notes in Global Form

In the case of Global Certificates, individual investors’ rights against the Issuer will be governed by a deed of covenant dated on or about 26 May 2022 (the “**Deed of Covenant**”), a copy of which will be available for inspection at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent.

Ratings

The rating of certain Series of Notes to be issued under the Programme may be specified in the Pricing Supplement.

A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche is rated, the applicable rating(s) will be specified in the Pricing Supplement.

Selling Restrictions and Transfer Restrictions

For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of offering material in the United States of America, the EEA, the UK, the State of Qatar (including the Qatar Financial Centre), Canada, the People’s Republic of China, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre), the Dubai International Financial Centre, Japan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea (“**Korea**”), Singapore, Malaysia, the State of Kuwait (“**Kuwait**”), Switzerland, Indonesia, Brunei, the Republic of Italy (“**Italy**”) and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of the Notes. See “*Subscription and Sale*”.

There are restrictions on the transfer of Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A. See “*Transfer Restrictions*” below.

Governing Law

English law.

Waiver of Immunity

To the extent that the Issuer may in any jurisdiction claim for itself or its revenues, assets or properties which consist of its public and private properties invested in financial, commercial or industrial activities or deposited in banks ("**Sovereign Assets**"):

- (a) any immunity from suit, attachment or execution to which it might otherwise be entitled by virtue of its sovereign status under the State Immunity Act 1978 of the United Kingdom or otherwise in any Dispute which may be instituted pursuant to Condition 23.2 (*Agreement to arbitrate*) in any arbitration having its seat in London, England; and
- (b) any immunity from attachment or execution to which it might otherwise be entitled by virtue of its sovereign status in any other jurisdiction in an action to enforce an arbitral award properly obtained in England and Wales as referred to in paragraph (a) above,

the Issuer has irrevocably agreed for the benefit of the Noteholders not to claim and irrevocably waived such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction (including, without limitation, the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 of the United States and Decree Law No. (18) of 1996 Amending Certain Provisions of Law No. (10) of 1987 in respect of the Public and Private Properties of the State of Qatar). In addition, to the extent that the Issuer or any of its Sovereign Assets shall be entitled in any jurisdiction to any immunity from set-off, banker's lien or any similar right or remedy, and to the extent that there shall be attributed, in any jurisdiction, such an immunity, the Issuer has irrevocably agreed not to claim and irrevocably waived such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction with respect to any claim, suit, action, proceeding, right or remedy arising out of or in connection with the Notes.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Qatar

Investing in securities involving emerging markets, such as Qatar, generally involves a higher degree of risk.

Investing in securities involving emerging markets, such as Qatar, generally involves a higher degree of risk than investments in securities of issuers from more developed countries. Investors should also note that emerging markets such as Qatar are subject to rapid change and that the information set forth in this Offering Circular may become outdated relatively quickly. Moreover, financial turmoil in any one emerging market country tends to demonstrate a contagion effect, in which an entire region or class of investment is disfavoured by international investors. Therefore, Qatar could be adversely affected by negative economic or financial developments in other emerging market countries. As has happened in the past, financial problems or an increase in the perceived risks associated with investing in emerging economies could dampen foreign investment in Qatar and adversely affect its economy. Other higher risks relating to emerging markets such as Qatar include, but are not limited to governmental intervention, including expropriation or nationalisation of assets or increased levels of protectionism; increased governmental regulations, or adverse governmental activities, with respect to price, import and export controls, the environment, customs and immigration, capital transfers, foreign exchange and currency controls, labour policies and land and water use and foreign ownership; arbitrary, inconsistent or unlawful government action; changing tax regimes, including the imposition or increase of taxes; and difficulties and delays in obtaining governmental and other approvals for operations or renewing existing ones. There can be no assurance that the market for securities bearing emerging market risk, such as the Notes, will not be affected negatively by events elsewhere, especially in emerging markets.

The fluctuations in hydrocarbon prices have impacted the State's revenues and its financial condition and may continue to do so in the foreseeable future.

Oil

Despite ongoing diversification efforts, the State's revenues are significantly affected by international oil and natural gas prices, which have fluctuated significantly over the past two decades, including over the last three years. International prices for crude oil have fluctuated substantially as a result of many factors, including global demand for oil and natural gas, factors which affect available supply, such as the ability or willingness of the OPEC and non-OPEC countries, such as Russia, to set and maintain oil production levels, changes in governmental regulations and international relations, including as a result of the Ukraine-Russia conflict, weather, general economic conditions and competition from other energy sources.

World oil prices had recovered from the lows of U.S.\$43.32 (monthly Europe Brent Spot Price FOB) per barrel witnessed in February 2009, in the wake of the global economic crisis, generally averaging between U.S.\$95 and U.S.\$125 per barrel (monthly Europe Brent Spot Price FOB) for most of 2011 to 2013 and for the first three quarters of 2014. However, in October 2014, crude oil prices began to fall sharply, reaching U.S.\$38.01 per barrel in December 2015 (monthly Europe Brent Spot Price FOB) and U.S.\$30.70 per barrel in January 2016 (monthly Europe Brent Spot Price FOB). The price of crude oil has recovered since early 2016 and increased to U.S.\$53.31 per barrel in December 2016 (monthly Europe Brent Spot Price FOB) and U.S.\$64.37 per barrel in December 2017 (monthly Europe Brent Spot Price FOB) and then decreased to U.S.\$57.36 in December 2018 (monthly Europe Brent Spot Price FOB). Since January 2020, the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak and fear of further spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) have caused significant disruptions in international economies and international financial and oil markets, including a substantial decline in the price of oil. On 9 March 2020, the price of oil fell approximately 20 per cent. due to a dispute over production levels between Russia and Saudi Arabia, as a result of which Saudi Arabia has increased its production to record levels. As at 30 March 2020, the price of crude oil was U.S.\$19.07 per barrel (Europe Brent Spot Price FOB). Prices rallied substantially in 2021, with an average of U.S.\$70.86 and by January 2022, the average price reached U.S.\$86.51 per barrel. The invasion of Ukraine has resulted in further volatility, with oil prices spiking to a 14-year high in March 2022 amidst concerns about the shut-in of some Russian exports. However, there can be no assurance that the recent high oil prices will be sustained and will not decrease again in the future.

Natural Gas and Petrochemicals

Furthermore, as crude oil prices provide an indexation benchmark for LNG and petrochemical feedstock prices, changes in crude oil prices have also had an impact on LNG and petrochemical prices. International prices for LNG have fluctuated significantly in the past depending on global supply and demand and the availability and

price of alternative energy sources. The development of fracking technology in the United States has increased both United States gas reserves and gas production, which has led to depressed pipeline natural gas prices in the United States and a divergence of those natural gas prices from prices in Asia and Europe, resulting in the launch of numerous LNG export terminals in the US, which overtook Qatar as the world's largest LNG exporter in early 2022. There are also additional LNG projects that are expected to come on stream in the next several years that will significantly increase the supply of LNG, including in the United States, Russia and Mozambique. Increased supply, together with other factors such as a potential global economic downturn, could put downward pressure on LNG prices, which are currently elevated as a result of supply concerns in Europe over the Russia-Ukraine conflict. In addition, QE's ability to export petrochemicals to Asia may be negatively affected by competition from Saudi Arabia, Iran and the UAE, which are all aiming to increase their petrochemicals export capacity.

Limitations on Increased Production

In the past, Qatar was able to partially offset periods of lower hydrocarbon prices by increases in hydrocarbon production. However, most of Qatar's oilfields are mature and crude oil production may have peaked in 2010. LNG production capacity has been stable since 2011, but actual production can vary year-on-year owing to maintenance cycles. A moratorium on the development of new gas projects in the North Field was in place between 2005 and April 2017, and although work is now underway on the North Field expansion projects, the long lead time to develop gas projects means that Qatar may not be able to significantly increase gas production in the near future.

QatarEnergy ("QatarEnergy" or "QE"), which manages the State's interests in all oil, gas, petrochemical and refining enterprises in Qatar and abroad, does not currently engage in hedging activities to mitigate against fluctuations in hydrocarbon prices and, accordingly, the recent material decrease in hydrocarbon prices has affected the financial condition of the State and any further decrease may continue to do so.

Continued low hydrocarbon production and any material reduction in the prices of natural gas, crude oil and other hydrocarbons will have a significant impact on the value of the State's reserves and may materially adversely impact the State's revenues and the financial condition of the State.

Lower hydrocarbon revenues may affect the ability of the State to invest in and diversify its economy.

Although international prices for hydrocarbon products have recovered sharply since 2020 and are forecast to average the most since 2014, during 2022, the market is inherently volatile and these forecasts may not prove to be accurate and, in any case, prices could decline sharply in subsequent years owing to factors such as increased supply, as OPEC+ reduces its cuts, and lower demand if there is a global economic downturn or a more sustained push to diversify global energy away from fossil fuels.

In Qatar, lower hydrocarbon prices in recent years have had a significant impact on the State's revenues and the financial condition of the State. Revenues from oil and gas were QR170,667 million (U.S.\$46,887 million) for the year ended 31 December 2019, QR134,080 million (U.S.\$36,835 million) for the year ended 31 December 2020 and, according to preliminary data, QR156,342 million (U.S.\$42,951 million) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The oil and gas sector contributed 80.7 per cent., 78.0 per cent. and 79.2 per cent. to total revenues in the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The oil and gas sector contributed 36.8 per cent. (preliminary), 29 per cent., 35.7 per cent., 39 per cent., and 34 per cent. to Qatar's total nominal GDP for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In the past, the State has used hydrocarbon revenues to invest in its economy, including through increased public sector wages, investment in downstream oil and gas projects and in non-hydrocarbon areas such as construction. Lower hydrocarbon revenue adversely affects the State's ability to continue to invest in these areas of its economy at the same level. Beginning in 2015, Qatar started to incur budget deficits and turned to deficit financing, including the issuance of bonds, as one way of continuing its investments in its economy. There can be no guarantee that the State can continue to raise debt financing in the future to finance projected deficits at either the same cost of funds or in similar amounts.

If lower current hydrocarbon revenues are sustained or become worse for an extended period, this will have a significant adverse effect on Qatar's economy, which in turn could adversely impact the capacity of the State to implement its economic investment and diversification programmes. The combination of both lower hydrocarbon revenues and potentially lower revenues from non-hydrocarbon sources as a result of lower investments would adversely affect the State's financial condition.

Qatar's efforts to further diversify its economy may not be successful.

Qatar's economy remains dependent on hydrocarbons, though the Government has been working towards diversifying the economy in recent years. The Qatar National Vision 2030 is a comprehensive economic vision that outlines a path for the future development of Qatar's economy and is based on shifting Qatar's economy from a hydrocarbon-driven economy to a global diversified economy. However, there can be no assurance that Qatar's efforts to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons will be successful. A failure to diversify the economy would make the economy more susceptible to the risks associated with the sectors in which the economy is concentrated and any downturn in such sectors could result in the slowdown of the entire economy which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on the economic and financial condition of Qatar.

Any further economic downturn may have an impact on the financial condition of Qatar, including the financial sector.

Following the 2008-2009 global financial crisis, financial markets in the United States, Europe and Asia experienced a period of unprecedented turmoil and upheaval characterised by extreme volatility and declines in security prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, inability to access capital markets, the bankruptcy, failure, collapse or sale of various financial institutions and an unprecedented level of intervention from the United States government and other governments. These circumstances were further exacerbated by the deteriorating economic situation in certain European countries during this period, such as Greece, Portugal, Spain and Ireland, amongst others, political instability, turmoil and conflict in the Middle East and North Africa region and natural disasters and other catastrophic events. More recently, capital flight from emerging markets has led to tighter financial conditions in a number of countries, including some countries in the Middle East and North Africa region.

These deteriorating economic conditions resulted in the State providing financial support to Qatar's banking sector by making equity and other investments in domestic commercial banks. Although macroeconomic indicators have improved since the 2008-2009 global financial crisis, and the State's policies have generally resulted in improved economic performance in Qatar, there can be no assurance that such level of performance will be sustained. In addition, should there be a deterioration in economic conditions in the Middle East and North Africa region, including Qatar, the State may find it necessary to assume responsibility for the financial liabilities of both State-owned and non-State-owned enterprises in Qatar, which are not currently reflected as either the direct or contingent liabilities of the State. Any such intervention by the State could materially adversely affect the economy and financial condition of the State, and expose the State to additional liabilities. Furthermore, whilst oil prices have recovered since early 2016, if a lower oil price environment is sustained for an extended period, the capacity of the State to support enterprises in Qatar could be eroded somewhat. Additionally, this could adversely impact the capacity of the State to implement its infrastructure investment programme, including infrastructure projects related to the World Cup, the pan GCC rail network, and others, which could lead to lower than expected medium-term growth.

The current conflict between Ukraine and Russia has caused unstable market and economic conditions and is expected to have additional global consequences.

The credit and financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and disruptions due to the current conflict between Ukraine and Russia. The conflict is expected to have further global economic consequences, including but not limited to the possibility of significantly diminished liquidity and credit availability, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, increases in inflation rates and uncertainty about economic and political stability. In addition, the United States and other countries have imposed sanctions on Russia which increases the risk that Russia, as a retaliatory action, may launch cyberattacks against the United States and other NATO countries, their governments, infrastructure and businesses. Any of the foregoing consequences, including those we cannot yet predict, may have a material adverse impact on the global economic and market conditions, which could adversely affect Qatar's economy.

The worldwide economic effects of the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) may continue to adversely affect Qatar's economy.

In December 2019, the emergence of a new strain of the coronavirus (COVID-19) was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China that has subsequently spread throughout the world, including Qatar. On 30 January 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency of international concern and on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic.

In response, Qatar implemented nationwide restrictions on movement and economic activity similar to those taken in many other countries, such as imposing self-quarantine, instituting curfews, suspending non-essential businesses, banning public gatherings and closing down schools and universities, amongst others (collectively “**Quarantine Measures**”).

Restrictions implemented both domestically and globally to combat the spread of COVID-19, as well as uncertainty regarding future developments relating to the pandemic, have had and may continue to have an adverse effect on Qatar’s economy. As in other countries, certain sectors such as tourism, transportation, hospitality, recreation and entertainment have been particularly affected by the ongoing pandemic.

The pandemic will continue to have an impact on the macroeconomic environment, producing volatility, uncertainty and disruption in global financial markets, the severity and duration of which will depend on future developments. Such developments are inherently uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted and key sectors of Qatar’s economy may prove slow to recover. In addition, although Qatar has implemented a vaccination programme, the country remains exposed to risks stemming from potential delays in efforts to attain and distribute sufficient quantities of vaccines in a timely manner, as well as from vaccine hesitancy amongst the public and any further developments that could render such vaccines less effective in the future. Any such developments could have a material adverse effect on Qatar’s economy and on the ability of Qatar to perform its obligations with respect to the Notes.

The future revenues of the State may be negatively impacted as a result of changes to QE’s long-term sale and purchase agreements or if QE and its joint ventures are unable to deliver LNG or natural gas under their long term sale and purchase agreements.

Certain of QE’s joint ventures have entered into long-term sale and purchase agreements for the supply of LNG or natural gas to third parties. If any of QE’s drilling, shipping or other transportation activities were to permanently cease to operate or be interrupted in the future, for reasons other than force majeure, these joint ventures may be exposed to significant contractual liabilities, which may negatively impact QE’s financial condition and results of operations and, accordingly, the revenues of the State. Any such interruption in the supply of LNG or natural gas could materially adversely affect the revenues to the State generated by QE, thereby impacting the ability of the State to finance its obligations.

Recent changes in global oil and gas markets, such as the shift from long-term sale and purchase agreements for the supply of LNG or natural gas to shorter term or smaller scale contracts could have a material adverse effect on QE’s operations in the future (if the pricing reflected in QE’s long-term sale and purchase agreements could not be replicated in shorter term sale and purchase agreements) and could increase QE’s exposure to downwards fluctuations in LNG market prices.

In addition, QE and certain of QE’s joint ventures and group companies have entered into long-term sale and purchase agreements for the supply of LNG or natural gas to third parties. If any of QE’s or its group companies drilling, shipping or other transportation activities were to permanently cease to operate or be interrupted in the future, for reasons other than force majeure, these joint ventures and companies may be exposed to significant contractual liabilities, which may negatively impact QE’s financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, such cessation or interruption could result in lost or deferred sales with a corresponding decrease or deferral of revenue, irrespective of whether or not due to force majeure.

QE’s revenues could also be negatively impacted by: (i) decreases in the market price of LNG; (ii) downward revisions of the LNG price formulas, and/or changes to the basis/formulas used to calculate prices, used in QE’s long-term LNG sale and purchase agreements as a result of periodic price reviews (i.e., mechanisms that require the parties from time to time to renegotiate the price formula in an LNG sale and purchase agreement and that may give an independent expert or arbitral tribunal power to revise the price in the absence of mutual agreement of the parties); and/or (iii) decreases in component prices (such as index prices or oil prices) to which the LNG price may be linked under LNG price formulas in QE’s LNG sale and purchase agreements.

The future revenues of the State may be negatively impacted if joint venture projects in which state-owned entities have provided completion guarantees are delayed or cancelled.

If any joint venture project in which QE or another state-owned entity has provided a completion guarantee is delayed or cancelled with the result that the guarantee is called, this may negatively impact the financial condition and results of operations of the relevant entity and, accordingly, the revenues of the State.

The production, processing, storage and shipping of hydrocarbons in Qatar subjects the State and QE to risks associated with hazardous materials.

The oil and gas sector in Qatar consists of both upstream and downstream activities which include the production, processing, storage and shipping of oil, natural gas, petrochemicals and other hydrocarbons in various physical states. Hydrocarbons, by their nature, are often hazardous materials which have the potential to harm or damage property, production facilities, people and the environment. A disaster involving hydrocarbons, such as an oil spill, could have a materially adverse effect on the revenues or assets of QE or the State, either from direct losses, such as the loss of export revenue, the loss of tax revenue or liability to third parties or from indirect losses, such as unrecovered clean-up costs from third parties or unmitigated environmental damage. Although Qatar has not experienced a significant disaster involving hydrocarbons, the State cannot guarantee that such an event will not occur in the future.

The State is located in a region that is subject to ongoing geopolitical, political and security concerns.

Although Qatar has historically enjoyed domestic political stability and good international relations, Qatar is located in a region that is strategically important and parts of this region are experiencing or have, at times, experienced political instability, geopolitical and diplomatic tensions, domestic turmoil and violence, and armed conflict. For example, there have been significant political changes in Tunisia and Egypt, armed conflicts in Iraq, Libya and Syria, an ongoing civil war in Yemen, an escalation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as well as the multinational conflict with the Islamic State, and protests and related activities in a number of other countries in the region. These recent and ongoing developments, along with terrorist acts, acts of maritime piracy and other forms of instability in the region, that may or may not directly involve Qatar, could have a material adverse effect on Qatar's economy, including an effect on Qatar's ability to engage in international trade and destabilising effects on the oil and gas market. QE and its subsidiaries rely heavily on the ability to send and receive ships through the Straits of Hormuz and any closure of the Strait of Hormuz may have an adverse impact on GCC countries, including Qatar.

Additionally, Qatar is dependent on expatriate workforce, ranging from unskilled labourers to highly skilled professionals in several industry sectors. Should regional instability increase or foreign militants commence operations in Qatar, this could materially decrease the availability of expatriate labour with appropriate skills, which could negatively impact Qatar's economy as a whole as the continued availability of skilled labour is an important aspect of the Qatar National Vision 2030. In addition, as the Government continues to diversify Qatar's economy into other sectors, the country's exposure to broader regional and global economic trends or geopolitical developments may increase. Although the Quartet Blockade ended in January 2021 with the al-Ula Agreement, the episode is a reminder of risks presented by deteriorations in bilateral relations or deepening instability elsewhere in the region which, should it materialise, could adversely impact Qatar and broader regional security and may have a material adverse effect on Qatar's economy.

Prior to 2009, Qatar had a high rate of inflation which was caused, in part, by the failure of domestic real estate supply to meet levels of demand and a return of high rates of inflation in the future could adversely affect the economy.

Prior to 2009, Qatar had high levels of inflation and the overall annual inflation rate was 15.2 per cent., 13.6 per cent. and 11.8 per cent. in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The high levels of inflation prior to 2009 were primarily accounted for by the rapid and sustained increase in real estate prices, as well as an increase in international food and raw material prices. In 2009 and 2010, inflation rates were negative as a result of the decrease in housing costs. In 2011, Qatar made an exit from the deflation phase of the previous two years by recording positive inflation of 1.9 per cent. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, consumer price inflation continued to increase, with the general index increasing by 2.32 per cent., 3.20 per cent. and 3.36 per cent., respectively and this was in contrast to global trends where inflation pressures eased considerably, especially in advanced economies. In 2019 and 2020, there was consumer price deflation of 0.89 per cent. and 2.58 per cent. respectively, and then a return of inflation of 2.31 per cent. in 2021. There can be no assurance that Qatar will not be subject to much higher inflation rates in the future.

Although the Government and the QCB can use various monetary instruments to address price stability, including moving interest rates independently of the U.S. Federal Reserve despite the currency peg, there can be no guarantee that the Government or the QCB will be able to achieve or maintain price stability and thus control inflation. If Qatar were to face high rates of inflation in the future, this could adversely affect its economy.

The statistical data contained in this Offering Circular should be treated with caution by prospective investors.

Statistics contained in this Offering Circular, including those in relation to nominal GDP, balance of payments, revenues and expenditure, and indebtedness of the Government, have been obtained from, amongst others, the Ministry of Finance, QE, the QCB and the Planning and Statistics Authority. Such statistics, and the component data on which they are based, may be unreliable and may not have been compiled in the same manner as data provided by similar sources in Western Europe and the United States. Similar statistics may be obtainable from other sources, although the underlying assumptions and methodology and, consequently, the resulting data, may vary from source to source. There may also be material variances between preliminary or estimated statistical data set forth in this Offering Circular and actual results, and between the statistical data set forth in this Offering Circular and corresponding data previously published, or published in the future, by or on behalf of Qatar. In addition, due to deficiencies in the currency of certain data, some statistical information for recent years is not available as of the date of this Offering Circular. Consequently, the statistical data contained in this Offering Circular should be treated with caution by prospective investors.

Information on hydrocarbon reserves is based on estimates that have not been reviewed by an independent consultant for the purposes of this offering.

The information on oil, gas and other reserves contained in this Offering Circular is based on an annual review of reserves compiled by QE as of 31 December 2020. Neither the State nor the Dealers have engaged an independent consultant or any other person to conduct a review of Qatar's natural gas or crude oil reserves in connection with this offering. All reserve estimates presented herein are based on data maintained by QE.

Reserves valuation is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of crude oil and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality and reliability of available data, engineering and geological interpretations and subjective judgment. Additionally, estimates may be revised based on subsequent results of drilling, testing and production. The proportion of reserves that can ultimately be produced, the rate of production and the costs of developing the fields are difficult to estimate and, therefore, the reserve estimates may differ materially from the ultimately recoverable quantities of crude oil and natural gas.

Any alteration to, or abolition of, the foreign exchange "peg" of the Qatari riyal or other regional currencies at a fixed exchange rate to the U.S. dollar could lead to a devaluation of the Qatari riyal against the U.S. dollar and could adversely impact the banking system in Qatar and across the wider GCC region.

Since 1980, the peg has been effectively set at a fixed exchange rate of 3.64 riyals per U.S. dollar and this rate was officially adopted in 2001. The following oil producing GCC countries also have their currencies pegged to the U.S. dollar as at the date of this Offering Circular: the UAE; Saudi Arabia; the Sultanate of Oman; and Bahrain. In response to the ongoing volatility of oil price internationally, oil producing countries with currencies that have been traditionally pegged to the U.S. dollar have faced pressure to de-peg and, in certain cases, have de-pegged their currencies. For example, Kazakhstan de-pegged the Kazakhstani tenge from the U.S. dollar on 20 August 2015, which was followed on 21 December 2015 by the removal of the U.S. dollar peg against the Azerbaijani manat. There is a risk that, in response to the continuing oil price volatility, additional countries may choose to unwind their existing currency peg to the U.S. dollar, both in the GCC and the wider region.

Any future de-pegging by the GCC states would pose a systemic risk to the regional banking systems due to the devaluation of any de-pegged currency against the U.S. dollar and the impact this would have on the open cross currency positions held by regional banks. Given the levels of exposure amongst regional financial institutions to other pegged currencies, it is also likely that such currency de-valuation(s) would adversely impact the banking systems in Qatar and across the wider GCC.

Any such de-pegging either in Qatar or across the wider region could affect Qatar's ability to perform its obligations in respect of the Notes.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks.

In 2017, Moody's, S&P and Fitch downgraded Qatar's rating to Aa3, AA- and AA-, respectively. Each rating agency also changed the sovereign's outlook to negative in 2017, citing Qatar's economic and financial risks and the ongoing recent events affecting regional relations as the primary reason for its rating downgrade. In 2018, each rating agency affirmed its rating, and changed Qatar's outlook to stable. Since then, Moody's, S&P and Fitch have repeatedly affirmed Qatar's rating and stable outlook.

Any downgrade or negative change in outlook in Qatar's sovereign credit rating (whether solicited or unsolicited), or in the credit ratings of instruments issued, insured or guaranteed by related institutions or agencies, could

negatively affect the price of the Notes and could have a material adverse effect on Qatar's cost of borrowing and could limit its access to debt capital markets.

The credit ratings included or referred to in this Offering Circular will be treated for the purposes of the CRA Regulation as having been issued by S&P, Fitch and Moody's. Each of S&P, Fitch and Moody's is established in the European Union and is registered under the CRA Regulation. Each of these agencies is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/List-registered-and-certified-CRAs>) in accordance with the CRA Regulation.

A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Notes. Credit ratings are subject to revisions or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. The State cannot be certain that a credit rating will remain for any given period of time or that a credit rating will not be downgraded or withdrawn entirely by the relevant rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances in the future so warrant. The State has no obligation to inform the Bondholders of any such revision, downgrade or withdrawal. A suspension, downgrade or withdrawal at any time of the credit rating assigned to the State may adversely affect the market price of the Notes.

Qatari law relating to the enforcement of arbitral awards and foreign judgments is relatively untested and investors in the Notes may be unable to recover in civil proceedings for US securities laws violations.

Qatari law relating to the enforcement of arbitral awards and foreign judgments is relatively untested.

Pursuant to Decree No. (29) of 2003, the State of Qatar joined the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958. Accordingly, whenever this convention applies to a foreign arbitral award, that award should be recognised and enforced in compliance with the requirements of this convention.

The United States and the State of Qatar do not have any treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Qatari legal counsel has advised that, as a matter of Qatari law, Qatari courts will enforce a judgment or arbitral award upon the same conditions as would be determined in the foreign jurisdiction for the enforcements of Qatari judgments and arbitral awards as long as (a) the subject matter was not reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Qatari courts and the foreign judgment or arbitral award has been handed down by a court of competent jurisdiction or a duly constituted arbitral panel, (b) the parties to the proceedings in which the judgment or award was rendered were properly served and represented, (c) the judgment or award is *res judicata* pursuant to the law of the court which rendered the judgment or the arbitration panel which rendered the award, and (d) the foreign judgment or arbitral award does not contradict a decision or order rendered by a court in Qatar or violates the public policy or morals of the State.

The State has recently adopted a new law organising arbitration, including the enforcement mechanism of arbitral awards. The enforcement of arbitral awards in Qatari courts is organised by virtue of Articles No. (34) and (35) of the law No. (2) of 2017 regarding the Civil and Commercial Arbitration. Articles (34) and (35) provide, amongst other things, that arbitral awards shall enjoy "res judicata" and shall be enforceable regardless of the country where the award was issued. Recognition or enforcement of any arbitral award may not be refused, irrespective of the country where the award was rendered, except (1) where a party to the arbitration, at the time of the conclusion of the arbitration agreement, was incompetent or under some incapacity, (2) if the arbitration agreement is invalid, or (3) if the party against whom the enforcement is sought were not properly notified or not able to present his defence.

Notwithstanding the above, there can be no assurance that arbitration in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement and/or either series of Notes would protect the interests of the relevant series of Bondholders to the same extent as would the United States or Qatari courts in original proceedings.

In addition, Qatar is a foreign sovereign state and a substantial portion of the assets of the State are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon the State or to enforce in US courts judgments or arbitral awards against the State or to enforce in Qatari courts judgments obtained in US courts or arbitral awards obtained in the United States, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of United States federal securities laws. It may not be possible to enforce, in original actions in Qatari courts, liabilities predicated solely on United States federal securities laws. These factors create greater judicial uncertainty than would be expected in certain other jurisdictions.

To the extent that the State may, in any jurisdiction, claim for itself or its Sovereign Assets immunities from suit, execution, attachment (whether in aid of execution, before judgment or otherwise) or legal process and to the

extent that in any such jurisdiction there may be attributed to itself or its Sovereign Assets such immunity (whether or not claimed), the State shall, in the Conditions, agree for the benefit of the Bondholders not to claim and shall waive such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction (including, without limitation, the United States Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 and Decree Law No. (18) of 1996 Amending Certain Provisions of Law No. (10) of 1987 in respect of the Public and Private Properties of the State of Qatar). In addition, to the extent that the State or any of its Sovereign Assets shall be entitled in any jurisdiction to any immunity from set-off, banker's liens or any similar rights or remedies, and to the extent that there shall be attributed, in any jurisdiction, such an immunity, the State shall agree, by agreement or covenant, not to claim and shall agree to waive such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction with respect to any claim, suit, action, proceeding, right or remedy arising out of or in connection with any of the Notes. The waiver of sovereign immunity has never been tested before a Qatari court or any other authority in Qatar.

In addition, the enforcement of the terms of the Notes may be affected by (i) Article 402 of Qatari Law Number (22) of 2004 (the "Civil Law"), which provides that if a debtor establishes that settlement of an obligation has become impossible due to an extraneous cause that is beyond the debtor's control and to which the debtor did not contribute, the obligation will be extinguished; (ii) Article (188) of the Civil Law, which provides that in bilateral contracts, if the performance of a party's obligation has become impossible because of an extraneous cause in which the party played no part, this obligation and reciprocal obligations will be extinguished and the contract is *ipso facto* rescinded; (iii) Article 171 of the Civil Law, which provides that should any exceptional event occur which could not be foreseen, and as a consequence of which the performance of a contractual obligation, though not impossible, has become a heavy burden to the debtor threatening the debtor with excessive loss, a Qatari court may, according to the circumstances, and after considering the relative interests of the parties, reduce the onerous obligation to a reasonable extent; (iv) Article (204) of the Civil Law, which provides that where a person proves that damages have arisen from a cause beyond his control, such as force majeure, unforeseen event or the fault of the victim or a third party, such person shall not be liable for such damages, unless there is a provision to the contrary; and (v) Article 256 of the Civil Law, which provides that a debtor will not be liable to compensate the creditor for any damages suffered by the creditor if the debtor proves that the non-performance or delay arose from a foreign cause beyond his control.

The Qatar legal system continues to develop and this may create an uncertain environment for investment and business activity.

Qatar is continuing to develop its legal and regulatory institutions. As a result, procedural safeguards as well as formal regulations and laws may not be applied consistently. In some circumstances, it may not be possible to obtain the legal remedies provided under Qatari laws and regulations in a timely manner. As the legal environment remains subject to continuous development, investors in Qatar may face uncertainty as to the security of their investments. Any unexpected changes in the legal systems in Qatar may have a material adverse effect on the rights of the relevant series of Bondholders.

Future attitudes of Qatari courts regarding interest cannot be predicted.

Although, under the laws of Qatar, contractual provisions for the charging and payment of interest are permissible and have been routinely enforced under Qatari law, a court applying Qatari law may not enforce such a provision either to pay interest on interest or to the extent that, on a given date, accrued but unpaid interest exceeded outstanding principal. The future attitude of Qatari courts and Qatari law regarding the payment of interest cannot be predicted.

There is no principle of binding precedent in the Qatari courts.

There is no doctrine of binding precedent in the Qatari courts; decisions of the Qatari courts are not routinely published and there is no comprehensive up-to-date reporting of court decisions. As a result, any experience with and knowledge of prior rulings of the Qatari courts may not be a reliable basis from which to predict decisions that Qatari courts may adopt in the future. The outcome of any legal dispute remains uncertain.

FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH NOTES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Notes

A range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for investors. Set out below is a description of the most common such features.

If the Notes include a feature to convert the interest basis from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or vice versa, this may affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes concerned.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes are Notes which bear interest at a rate that converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Such a feature to convert the interest basis, and any conversion of the interest basis, may affect the secondary market in, and the market value of, such Notes as the change of interest basis may result in a lower interest return for Noteholders. Where the Notes convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. Where the Notes convert from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on those Notes and could affect the market value of an investment in the relevant Notes.

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer. If the Issuer has the right to redeem any Notes at its option, this may limit the market value of the Notes concerned and an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a manner which achieves a similar effective return.

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Notes which are issued at a substantial discount or premium may experience price volatility in response to changes in market interest rates.

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount (such as Zero Coupon Notes) or premium to their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for more conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of such securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to more conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities. Such volatility could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Notes.

There are risks related to Notes which are linked to “benchmarks”.

Regulatory risks

Reference rates and indices, including interest rate benchmarks, such as LIBOR, which are used to determine the amounts payable under financial instruments or the value of such financial instruments (“**Benchmarks**”), have, in recent years, been the subject of political and regulatory scrutiny as to how they are created and operated. This has resulted in regulatory reform and changes to existing Benchmarks, with further changes anticipated. These reforms and changes may cause a Benchmark to perform differently than it has done in the past or to be discontinued. Any change in the performance of a Benchmark or its discontinuation, could have a material adverse effect on any Notes referencing or linked to such Benchmark.

Regulatory reforms, such as the EU Benchmarks Regulation or the UK Benchmarks Regulation, could have a material impact on any Notes linked to or referencing Benchmark, in particular, if the methodology or other terms of the relevant Benchmark are changed in order to comply with the requirements of any such regulation. Such changes could, amongst other things, have the effect of reducing, increasing or otherwise affecting the volatility of the published rate or level of the relevant Benchmark.

More broadly, any of the international or national reforms, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of Benchmarks, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a Benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by the EU Benchmarks Regulation and/or the UK Benchmarks Regulation reforms, as applicable, in making any investment decision with respect to any Notes linked to or referencing a Benchmark.

Risks relating to the calculation of the Rate of Interest

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified as the manner in which the Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes (other than those that reference SOFR Benchmark (as defined in the Conditions)) is to be determined, the Conditions provide that the Rate of Interest shall be determined by reference to the Relevant Screen Page (or its successor or replacement). In circumstances where such Original Reference Rate is discontinued, neither the Relevant Screen Page nor any successor or replacement may be available.

Where the Relevant Screen Page is not available, and no successor or replacement for the Relevant Screen Page is available, the Conditions provide for the Rate of Interest to be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to quotations from banks communicated to the Calculation Agent.

Where such quotations are not available (as may be the case if the relevant banks are not submitting rates for the determination of such Original Reference Rate), the Rate of Interest may ultimately revert to the Rate of Interest applicable as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date before the Original Reference Rate was discontinued. Uncertainty as to the continuation of the Original Reference Rate, the availability of quotes from reference banks, and the rate that would be applicable if the Original Reference Rate is discontinued may adversely affect the value of, and return on, the Floating Rate Notes.

Benchmark Events include (amongst other events): (i) the permanent discontinuation of an Original Reference Rate; and (ii) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that the Original Reference Rate is (or will be deemed by such supervisor to be) no longer representative of its relevant underlying market. If a Benchmark Event occurs and Screen Rate Determination applies (whether or not the relevant Floating Rate Notes reference SOFR), the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser. The Independent Adviser shall endeavour to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate to be used in place of the Original Reference Rate, despite the continued availability of the Original Reference Rate in the case of (ii) above. The use of any such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate to determine the Rate of Interest is likely to result in Notes initially linked to or referencing the Original Reference Rate performing differently (which may include payment of a lower Rate of Interest) than they would do if the Original Reference Rate were to continue to apply in its current form. In addition, the market (if any) for Certificates linked to any such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate may be less liquid than the market for Certificates linked to the Original Reference Rate. Prospective investors should note that an Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to the Conditions shall, in the absence of bad faith or fraud have no liability whatsoever to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents or the Noteholders for any determination made by it pursuant to the Conditions.

Furthermore, if a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate for the Original Reference Rate is determined by the Independent Adviser, the Conditions provide that the Issuer may vary the Agency Agreement and the Conditions, as necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate, without any requirement for consent or approval of the Noteholders.

If a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate is determined by the Independent Adviser, the Conditions also provide that an Adjustment Spread will be determined by the Independent Adviser and applied to such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate. The Adjustment Spread is: (i) the spread, formula or methodology which is formally recommended in relation to the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body (which may include a relevant central bank, supervisory authority or group of central banks and/or supervisory authorities); (ii) if no such recommendation has been made, or in the case of an Alternative Rate, the spread, formula or methodology which the Independent Adviser determines is customarily applied to the relevant Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) in international debt capital markets transactions to produce an industry-accepted replacement rate for the Original Reference Rate; or (iii) if the Independent Adviser determines that no such spread is customarily applied, the spread, formula or methodology which the Independent Adviser determines and which is recognised or acknowledged as being the industry standard for over-the-counter derivative transactions which reference the Original Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate, as the case may be.

Accordingly, the application of an Adjustment Spread may result in the Notes performing differently (which may include payment of a lower Rate of Interest) than they would do if the Original Reference Rate were to continue to apply in its current form. The choice of replacement Benchmark is uncertain and could result in the use of risk free rates such as SOFR (see “—*The market continues to develop in relation to SOFR as a reference rate for Floating Rate Notes*” below) and/or in the replacement Benchmark being unavailable or indeterminable.

The Issuer may be unable to appoint an Independent Adviser or the Independent Adviser may not be able to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate in accordance with the Conditions.

Where the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser in a timely manner, or the Independent Adviser is unable to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate before the date which is ten business days prior to the next Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest for the next succeeding Interest Period will be the Rate of Interest applicable as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date before the occurrence of the Benchmark Event, or where the Benchmark Event occurs before the first Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest will be the initial Rate of Interest.

Where the Issuer has been unable to appoint an Independent Adviser or, the Independent Adviser has failed, to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate in respect of any given Interest Period, it will continue to attempt to appoint an Independent Adviser in a timely manner before the next succeeding Interest Determination Date and/or to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate to apply to the next succeeding and any subsequent Interest Periods, as necessary.

Applying the initial Rate of Interest, or the Rate of Interest applicable as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date before the occurrence of the Benchmark Event is likely to result in Notes linked to or referencing the relevant Benchmark performing differently (which may include payment of a lower Rate of Interest) than they would do if the relevant Benchmark were to continue to apply, or if a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate could be determined.

In the case of Floating Rate Notes which reference SOFR where Condition 8.10(b) (*Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)*) is specified as applicable in the relevant Pricing Supplement where the Issuer or its designees determine that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, a Benchmark replacement as determined in accordance with Condition 8.10(b) *Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)* will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to such Notes. Such Benchmark replacement may result in the Notes behaving differently (which may include payment of a lower Rate of Interest).

Where ISDA Determination is specified as the manner in which the Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes is to be determined, the Conditions provide that the Rate of Interest in respect of the Notes shall be determined by reference to the relevant Floating Rate Option in the ISDA Definitions. Where the Floating Rate Option specified is an “IBOR” Floating Rate Option, the Rate of Interest may be determined by reference to the relevant screen rate or the rate determined on the basis of quotations from certain banks. If the relevant IBOR is permanently discontinued and the relevant screen rate or quotations from banks (as applicable) are not available, the operation of these provisions may lead to uncertainty as to the Rate of Interest that would be applicable, and may, adversely affect the value of, and return on, the Floating Rate Notes.

Terms and expressions used but not defined in this risk factor have the respective meanings given to them in the Conditions.

The market continues to develop in relation to SOFR as a reference rate for Floating Rate Notes.

Investors should be aware that the international debt capital markets continue to develop in relation to SOFR as a reference rate and its adoption as an alternative to U.S. dollar LIBOR. In particular, market participants and relevant working groups are exploring alternative reference rates based on SOFR, including term SOFR reference rates (which seek to measure the market’s forward expectation of an average SOFR rate over a designated term).

SOFR is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “**Federal Reserve**”) and is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralised by U.S. Treasury securities and is a current preferred replacement rate to U.S. dollar LIBOR. SOFR differs from U.S. dollar LIBOR in a number of material respects. As such, investors in Floating Rate Notes that reference SOFR should be aware that U.S. dollar LIBOR and SOFR may behave materially differently.

The future performance of SOFR is impossible to predict. The level of SOFR over the term of Floating Rate Notes may bear little or no relation to the historical level of SOFR. Prior observed patterns, if any, in the behaviour of market variables, such as correlations, may change in the future. Whilst some pre-publication hypothetical performance data has been published by the Federal Reserve, such data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. As such, no future performance of SOFR or Floating Rate Notes linked to or which reference a SOFR rate may be inferred from any of the hypothetical or actual historical performance data.

In addition, the market or a significant part thereof may adopt an application of SOFR that differs significantly from that set out in the Conditions. The Issuer may also in the future issue securities referencing SOFR that differ materially in respect of interest determination when compared with any Notes referencing SOFR previously issued by it under the Conditions. As SOFR is published and calculated by third parties based on data received from other sources, the Issuer has no control over its determination, calculation or publication. There can be no guarantee that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of investors in Floating Rate Notes linked to or which reference a SOFR rate (or that any applicable benchmark fallback provisions provided for in the Conditions will provide a rate which is economically equivalent for Noteholders). The Federal Reserve has no obligation to consider the interests of Noteholders in calculating, adjusting, converting, revising or discontinuing SOFR. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on such Notes and the trading price of such Notes. Further, the Rate of Interest payable on Floating Rate Notes which reference a SOFR rate is only capable of being determined at the end of the relevant Interest Period and shortly prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date. It may therefore be difficult for investors in Floating Rate Notes which reference a SOFR rate to reliably estimate the amount of interest which will be payable on such Notes. Further, in contrast to U.S. dollar LIBOR-based Notes, if Notes referencing SOFR become due and payable as a result of an Event of Default under Condition 13 (*Events of Default*), or are otherwise redeemed early on a date which is not an Interest Payment Date, the final Rate of Interest payable in respect of such Notes shall only be determined on the date on which the Notes become due and payable and shall not be reset thereafter.

Investors should also be aware that the manner of adoption or application of SOFR as a reference rate in the international debt capital markets may differ materially compared with the application and adoption of SOFR in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. Investors should carefully consider how any mismatch between the adoption of SOFR as a reference rate across these markets may impact any hedging or other arrangements which they may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of Floating Rate Notes linked to or which reference a SOFR rate.

Since SOFR is a relatively new market index (publication of SOFR having only commenced on 3 April 2018), Floating Rate Notes linked to or which reference a SOFR rate may have no established trading market when issued, and an established trading market may never develop or may not be very liquid. Market terms for debt securities linked to or which reference a SOFR rate may evolve over time and, as a result, trading prices of such Notes may be lower than those of Notes that are linked to or which reference a SOFR rate that are issued later. Further, if SOFR does not prove to be widely used in securities like the Notes, the trading price of Floating Rate Notes linked to or which reference a SOFR rate may be lower than those of Notes linked to or which reference indices that are more widely used. Investors in such Notes may not be able to sell such Notes at all or may not be able to sell such Notes at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

Investors should note that interest on Notes linked to or which reference a SOFR rate will be calculated and paid in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Conditions and the Pricing Supplement. In particular: (i) where the Interest Determination Date in respect of an Interest Accrual Period falls before the end of that Interest Accrual Period, the interest payable in respect of that Interest Accrual Period will not reflect any increase (or decrease) in the underlying daily SOFR rate after that Interest Determination Date; and (ii) if SOFR Payment Delay is specified in the Pricing Supplement as the relevant Compounded SOFR Average, interest will be paid after the end of the Interest Period for which it has been calculated (for each Interest Period other than the final Interest Period).

Investors should consider these matters when making their investment decision with respect to any Floating Rate Notes linked to or which reference a SOFR rate.

Terms and expressions used but not defined in this risk factor have the respective meanings given to them in the Conditions.

Risks related to the Notes generally

The Conditions contain provisions which may permit the amendment or modification of the Notes without the consent of all Noteholders.

The Conditions contain provisions regarding amendments, modifications and waivers, commonly referred to as “collective action” clauses. Such clauses permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders, including Noteholders who did not vote, or as the case may be, did not sign the written resolution or give their consent electronically and including those Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority. The relevant provisions also permit,

in relation to reserved matters, multiple Series of Notes to be aggregated for voting purposes (provided that each such Series also contains the collective action clauses in the terms and conditions of the relevant Notes).

The Issuer expects that all Series of Notes issued under the Programme will include such collective action clauses, thereby giving the Issuer the ability to request modifications or actions in respect of reserved matters across multiple Series of Notes. This means that a defined majority of the holders of such Series of Notes (when taken in the aggregate only, in some circumstances, and/or individually) would be able to bind all Noteholders in all the relevant aggregated Series.

There is a risk therefore that the terms and conditions of a Series of Notes may be amended, modified or waived in circumstances whereby the Noteholders voting in favour of an amendment, modification or waiver may be Noteholders of a different Series of Notes. In addition, there is a risk that the provisions allowing for aggregation across multiple Series of Notes may make the Notes less attractive to purchasers in the secondary market on the occurrence of an Event of Default or in a distress situation. Further, any such amendment, modification or waiver in relation to any Notes may adversely affect their trading price.

In the future, the Issuer may issue debt securities which contain collective action clauses in the same form as the collective action clauses in the Conditions. If this occurs, then this could mean that any Series of Notes issued under the Programme would be capable of aggregation with any such future debt securities.

The Conditions restrict the ability of an individual holder to declare an event of default, and permit a majority of holders to rescind a declaration of such a default.

The Notes contain a provision which, if an Event of Default occurs, permits the holders of at least 25 per cent. in aggregate nominal amount of the outstanding Notes to declare all the Notes to be immediately due and payable by providing notice in writing to the Issuer, whereupon the Notes shall become immediately due and payable, at their nominal amount with accrued interest, without further action or formality.

The Conditions also contain a provision permitting the holders of at least 50 per cent. in aggregate nominal amount of the outstanding Notes to notify the Issuer to the effect that the Event of Default or Events of Default giving rise to any above-mentioned declaration is or are cured following any such declaration and that such holders wish the relevant declaration to be withdrawn. The Issuer shall give notice thereof to the Noteholders, whereupon the relevant declaration shall be withdrawn and shall have no further effect. The value of the Notes could be adversely affected by a change in English law or administrative practice.

The Conditions are governed by English law in effect as at the date of this Offering Circular. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law or administrative practice after the date of this Offering Circular nor whether any such change could adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments under the Notes.

Investors who hold less than the minimum Specified Denomination may be unable to sell their Notes and may be adversely affected if Definitive Notes are subsequently issued.

The Conditions of the Notes do not permit the sale or transfer of Notes in such circumstances as would result in amounts being held by a holder which are lower than the minimum Specified Denomination (as defined in the Conditions). However, in the event that a holder holds a principal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination, such holder would need to purchase an additional amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to at least the minimum Specified Denomination to be able to trade such Notes. Noteholders should be aware that Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

If a Noteholder holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time, such Noteholder may not receive a Definitive Note in respect of such holding (should Definitive Notes be issued) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to at least a Specified Denomination in order to be eligible to receive a Definitive Note.

If Definitive Notes are issued, holders should be aware that Definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Holders of Notes held through DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg must rely on procedures of those clearing systems to effect transfers of Notes, receive payments in respect of Notes and vote at meetings of Noteholders.

Notes issued under the Programme will be represented on issue by one or more Global Certificates that may be deposited with a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or may be deposited with a nominee for DTC (each as defined under “*Form of the Notes*”). Except in the circumstances described in each Global Certificate, investors will not be entitled to receive Notes in definitive form. Each of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and their respective direct and indirect participants will maintain records of the beneficial interests in each Global Certificate held through it. Whilst the Notes are represented by a Global Certificate, investors will be able to trade their beneficial interests only through the relevant clearing systems and their respective participants.

Whilst the Notes are represented by Global Certificates, the Issuer will discharge its payment obligations under the Notes by making payments through the relevant clearing systems. A holder of a beneficial interest in a Global Certificate must rely on the procedures of the relevant clearing system and its participants to receive payments under the Notes. The Issuer has no responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in any Global Certificate.

Holders of beneficial interests in a Global Certificate will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the Notes so represented. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by the relevant clearing system and its participants to appoint appropriate proxies.

Transferability of the Notes may be limited under applicable securities laws.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction. Notes issued under the Programme may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred in the United States other than to persons that are QIBs. Each purchaser of Notes will be deemed, by its acceptance of such Notes, to have made certain representations and agreements intended by the Issuer to restrict transfers of Notes as described under “*Subscription and Sale*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*”. It is the obligation of each purchaser of Notes to ensure that its offers and sales of Notes comply with all applicable securities laws.

In addition, if at any time the Issuer determines that any owner of Notes, or any account on behalf of which an owner of Notes purchased its Notes, is a person that is required to be a QIB, the Issuer may compel that such owner’s Notes be sold or transferred to a person designated by or acceptable to the Issuer.

Risks related to the market generally

An active secondary market in respect of the Notes may never be established or may be illiquid and this would adversely affect the value at which an investor could sell his Notes.

Notes issued under the Programme will (unless they are to be consolidated into a single Series with any Notes previously issued) be new securities which may not be widely distributed and for which there is currently no active trading market. Notes may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market does develop, it may not be very liquid, and Notes may trade at a discount to their initial offering price depending on prevailing interest rates, market for similar securities, general economic conditions and the Issuer’s financial condition. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for the Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rates, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market value of the Notes. In addition, liquidity may be limited if the Issuer makes large allocations to a limited number of investors.

Credit ratings assigned to the Issuer or any Notes may not reflect all the risks associated with an investment in those Notes.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to Qatar. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above and other factors that

may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the relevant rating agency at any time.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under the CRA Regulation from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes in the EEA, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended, subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances). Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by third-country non-EEA credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EEA-registered credit rating agency or the relevant third country rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended, subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances). The list of registered and certified rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website in accordance with the CRA Regulation is not conclusive evidence of the status of the relevant rating agency being included in such list, as there may be delays between certain supervisory measures being taken against a relevant rating agency and the publication of an updated list.

Investors regulated in the UK are subject to similar restrictions under the UK CRA Regulation. As such, in general, UK regulated investors are required to use for UK regulatory purposes ratings issued by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation. In the case of ratings issued by a third country non-UK credit rating agencies, third country credit ratings can either be: (a) endorsed by a UK-registered credit rating agency; or (b) issued by a third country credit rating agency that is certified in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation. Note this is subject, in each case, to (a) the relevant UK registration, certification or endorsement, as the case may be, not having been withdrawn or suspended, and (b) transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances. In the case of third country credit ratings, for a certain limited period of time, transitional relief accommodates continued use for regulatory purposes in the UK, of existing pre-2021 ratings, provided the relevant conditions are satisfied.

If the status of the rating agency rating the Notes changes for the purposes of the CRA Regulation or the UK CRA Regulation, relevant regulated investors may no longer be able to use the rating for regulatory purposes in the EEA or UK, as applicable, and the Notes may have a different regulatory treatment, which may impact the value of the Notes and their liquidity in any secondary market. Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings is set out on the cover of this Offering Circular.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments.

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (i) the Notes are legal investments for it, (ii) the Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (iii) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of the Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Risks relating to enforcement in Qatar

Qatari law relating to the enforcement of arbitral awards and foreign judgments is relatively untested and investors in the Notes may be unable to recover in civil proceedings for any English law violations.

The Notes, the Agency Agreement and the other documents relating to the issue of the Notes provide that any dispute, controversy or claim with or against the Issuer which arises out of or relates to the Notes, the Agency Agreement or such other document shall be referred to and be finally resolved by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of The London Court of International Arbitration with the seat of arbitration in London, England. Qatari law relating to the enforcement of arbitral awards and foreign judgments is relatively untested.

Pursuant to Decree No. (29) of 2003, the State of Qatar joined the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958. Accordingly, whenever this convention applies to a foreign arbitral award, that award should be recognised and enforced in compliance with the requirements of this convention.

The United Kingdom and the State of Qatar do not have any treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. As a matter of Qatari law, Qatari courts will enforce a judgment or arbitral award upon the same conditions as would be determined in the foreign jurisdiction for the

enforcements of Qatari judgments and arbitral awards as long as (a) the subject matter was not reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Qatari courts and the foreign judgment or arbitral award has been handed down by a court of competent jurisdiction or a duly constituted arbitral panel, (b) the parties to the proceedings in which the judgment or award was rendered were properly served and represented, (c) the judgment or award is *res judicata* pursuant to the law of the court which rendered the judgment or the arbitration panel which rendered the award, and (d) the foreign judgment or arbitral award does not contradict a decision or order rendered by a court in the State of Qatar or violates the public policy or morals of Qatar.

Articles No. 34 and 35 of the Law No. 2 of 2017 promulgating the Civil and Commercial Arbitration Law deal with the enforcement of arbitral awards in Qatari courts. Articles 34 and 35 provide, *inter alia*, that arbitral awards shall have the status of “*res judicata*” and shall be enforceable regardless of the country in which the award was issued. Recognition or enforcement of any arbitral award may not be refused, irrespective of the country where the award was rendered, except (1) where a party to the arbitration, at the time of the conclusion of the arbitration agreement, was incompetent or under some incapacity, or the arbitration agreement is invalid under the applicable law as per the parties’ agreement, or under the law of the country where the award was made if the parties fail to agree on the applicable law, (2) if the party against whom enforcement is sought was not notified of the proceedings or was unable to present its defence for reasons beyond its control, (3) if the award has decided matters that fall outside the scope of, or in excess of, the arbitration agreement, (4) if the composition of the arbitral tribunal, appointment of arbitrators or the arbitral proceedings was in contradiction of the law or the arbitration agreement or (5) if the award is no longer binding or has been set aside, or enforcement of the award has been stayed by a court of the country in which the award was issued.

Notwithstanding the above, there can be no assurance that arbitration in connection with the Notes, the Agency Agreement or the other documents relating to the issue of the Notes would protect the interests of the Noteholders to the same extent as would the United Kingdom or Qatari courts in original proceedings.

In addition, a substantial portion of the assets of the Issuer are located outside England and Wales. As a result, it may not be possible for Noteholders to effect service of process within England and Wales upon the Issuer or to enforce English court judgments or arbitral awards against the Issuer or to enforce in Qatari courts judgments obtained in the English courts or any arbitral awards. It may not be possible to enforce, in original actions in Qatari courts, liabilities predicated solely on English law. These factors create greater judicial uncertainty than would be expected in certain other jurisdictions.

The Issuer shall, in the Conditions, irrevocably and unconditionally agree that, should any person bring legal proceedings against the Issuer or its assets in connection with any series of the Notes, no immunity (sovereign or otherwise) from such legal proceedings (which shall be deemed to include, without limitation, suit, attachment prior to judgment, other attachment, levy, the obtaining of judgment, execution or other enforcement) shall be claimed by or on behalf of the Issuer or with respect to any of its assets. In addition, to the extent that the Issuer or any of its assets shall be entitled in any jurisdiction to any immunity from set off, banker’s lien or any similar right or remedy, and to the extent that there shall be attributed, in any jurisdiction, such an immunity, the Issuer shall, in the Conditions, irrevocably agree not to claim and irrevocably waive such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction with respect to any claim, suit, action, proceeding, right or remedy arising out of or in connection with any series of the Notes. The waiver of sovereign immunity has never been tested before a Qatari court or any other authority in the State of Qatar.

In addition, the enforcement of the terms of the Notes may be affected by (i) Article No. 402 of Qatari Law No. 22 of 2004 (the “**Civil Law**”), which provides that if a debtor establishes that settlement of an obligation has become impossible due to an extraneous cause that is beyond the debtor’s control and to which the debtor did not contribute, the obligation will be extinguished; (ii) Article No. 188 of the Civil Law, which provides that in bilateral contracts, if the performance of a party’s obligation has become impossible because of an extraneous cause in which the party played no part, this obligation and reciprocal obligations will be extinguished and the contract is *ipso facto* rescinded; (iii) Article No. 171 of the Civil Law, which provides that should any exceptional event occur which could not be foreseen, and as a consequence of which the performance of a contractual obligation, though not impossible, has become a heavy burden to the debtor threatening the debtor with excessive loss, a Qatari court may, according to the circumstances, and after considering the relative interests of the parties, reduce the onerous obligation to a reasonable extent; (iv) Article No. 204 of the Civil Law, which provides that where a person proves that damages have arisen from a cause beyond his control, such as *force majeure*, unforeseen event or the fault of the victim or a third party, such person shall not be liable for such damages, unless there is a provision to the contrary; (v) Article No. 256 of the Civil Law, which provides that a debtor will not be liable to compensate the creditor for any damages suffered by the creditor if the debtor proves that the non-

performance or delay arose from a foreign cause beyond his control; and (vi) Article No. 375 gives the Qatari courts discretion to grant a grace period for repayment of debts.

SUPPLEMENTS

Following the publication of this Offering Circular a supplement may be prepared by the Issuer. Statements contained in any such supplement shall, to the extent applicable (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise), be deemed to modify or supersede statements contained in this Offering Circular. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this Offering Circular.

The Issuer will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy relating to information included in this Offering Circular which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Offering Circular or publish a new Offering Circular for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following is the text of the terms and conditions of the Notes which, as completed by the Pricing Supplement and save for the text in italics, will be incorporated by reference into each Global Certificate and endorsed upon each Individual Note Certificate issued pursuant to the Programme. The terms and conditions applicable to any Note in global form will differ from those terms and conditions which would apply to the Note were it in definitive form to the extent described under “Form of the Notes” below.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Programme

The State of Qatar, acting through the Ministry of Finance (the “**Issuer**”), has established a Global Medium Term Note Programme (the “**Programme**”) for the issuance of notes (the “**Notes**”).

1.2 Pricing Supplement

Notes issued under the Programme are issued in series (each a “**Series**”), the Notes of each Series being interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may comprise one or more tranches (each a “**Tranche**”) of Notes issued on the same or different issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the first payment of interest). Each Tranche is the subject of pricing supplement (which pricing supplement in respect of any individual Tranche of Notes shall be referred to herein as, “**Pricing Supplement**”). The terms and conditions applicable to a particular Tranche of Notes are these terms and conditions together with the applicable Pricing Supplement (together, the “**Conditions**”). In the event of any inconsistency between these terms and conditions and the Pricing Supplement, the Pricing Supplement shall prevail. The Notes may only be issued in registered form, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

1.3 Agency Agreement

The Notes are the subject of an issue and paying agency agreement dated 26 May 2022 (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Agency Agreement**”) between the Issuer, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as fiscal agent and principal paying agent (the “**Fiscal Agent**”, which expression includes any successor Fiscal Agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as Rule 144A transfer agent in the case of Notes cleared through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other applicable clearing system (the “**Euroclear/Clearstream Rule 144A Transfer Agent**”, which expression includes any successor Euroclear/Clearstream Rule 144A transfer agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes) and as Rule 144A registrar in the case of Notes cleared through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other applicable clearing system (the “**Euroclear/Clearstream Rule 144A Registrar**”, which expression includes any successor Euroclear/Clearstream Rule 144A registrar appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as Regulation S transfer agent (the “**Regulation S Transfer Agent**”, which expression includes any successor Regulation S transfer agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as Regulation S registrar (the “**Regulation S Registrar**”, which expression includes any successor Regulation S registrar appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Rule 144A paying agent (the “**Rule 144A Paying Agent**”, which expression includes any successor Rule 144A paying agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), as Rule 144A transfer agent in the case of Notes settled through DTC (the “**DTC Rule 144A Transfer Agent**”, which expression includes any successor DTC Rule 144A transfer agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes, and together with the Euroclear/Clearstream Rule 144A Transfer Agent, the “**Rule 144A Transfer Agents**”) and each a “**Rule 144A Transfer Agent**”) and as Rule 144A registrar in the case of Notes settled through DTC (the “**DTC Rule 144A Registrar**”, which expression includes any successor DTC Rule 144A registrar appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes, and together with the Euroclear/Clearstream Rule 144A Registrar, the “**Rule 144A Registrars**”) and each a “**Rule 144A Registrar**”) and the paying agents named therein (together with the Fiscal Agent and the Rule 144A Paying Agent, the “**Paying Agents**”, which expression includes any successor or additional paying agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes). The Rule 144A Transfer Agents and the Regulation S Transfer Agent are together referred to as the “**Transfer Agents**”. The Rule 144A Registrars and the Regulation S Registrar are together known as the “**Registrars**”. References herein to

the “**Agents**” are to the Registrars, the Fiscal Agent, the Transfer Agents and the Paying Agents, and any reference to an “**Agent**” is to each one of them.

1.4 **Deed of Covenant**

The Notes are subject to, and constituted by, a deed of covenant dated 26 May 2022 (as amended and/or supplemented from time to time, the “**Deed of Covenant**”) entered into by the Issuer for the benefit of the Noteholders. The original of the Deed of Covenant is held by the Fiscal Agent.

1.5 **The Notes**

All subsequent references in these Conditions to “**Notes**” are to the Notes, which are the subject of the Pricing Supplement. Copies of the Pricing Supplement are available for inspection during normal business hours at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent, the initial specified office of which is set out in the Agency Agreement. In the event that the Fiscal Agent determines that it is not possible to carry out a physical inspection at its specified office, the Pricing Supplement shall alternatively, and upon request, be made available via email.

1.6 **Overviews**

Certain provisions of these Conditions are overviews of the Agency Agreement or the Deed of Covenant and are subject to their detailed provisions. The holders of the Notes (the “**Noteholders**”), are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of the Agency Agreement and the Deed of Covenant applicable to them. Copies of the Agency Agreement and the Deed of Covenant are available for inspection by Noteholders during normal business hours at the Specified Offices of the Paying Agents, or, if applicable, the Registrars, the initial Specified Offices of which are set out in the Agency Agreement. In the event that the relevant Paying Agent or the relevant Registrar, as the case may be, determines that it is not possible to carry out a physical inspection at its Specified Office, the documents shall alternatively, and upon request, be made available via email.

2. **DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION**

2.1 **Definitions**

In these Conditions, the following expressions have the following meanings:

“**Accrual Yield**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Additional Business Centre(s)**” means the city or cities specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Additional Financial Centre(s)**” means the city or cities specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Business Day**” means:

- (a) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro, and unless the Pricing Supplement specifies that the Floating Rate Note provisions apply and the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark, a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in London, in the Principal Financial Centre of the relevant currency and in each (if any) Additional Business Centre;
- (b) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in each (if any) Additional Business Centre; and
- (c) if the Pricing Supplement specifies that the Floating Rate Note provisions apply and the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark, any weekday that is a U.S. Government Securities Business Day and is not a legal holiday in New York or one or more Additional Business Centres and is not a date on which banking institutions in those cities or Additional Business Centres are authorised or required by law or regulation to be closed;

“**Business Day Convention**” in relation to any particular date, has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement and, if so specified in the Pricing Supplement, may have different meanings in relation to different dates and, in this context, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

- (a) “**Following Business Day Convention**” means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day;
- (b) “**Modified Following Business Day Convention**” or “**Modified Business Day Convention**” means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (c) “**Preceding Business Day Convention**” means that the relevant date shall be brought forward to the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (d) “**Floating Rate Convention**” means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event:
 - (i) such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; and
 - (ii) each subsequent such date shall be the last Business Day of the month in which such date would have fallen had it not been subject to adjustment;

“**Calculation Agent**” means the Fiscal Agent or such other Person specified in the Pricing Supplement as the party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s);

“**Calculation Amount**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**” means Clearstream Banking S.A.;

“**Code**” means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

“**control**” means the power, directly or indirectly, through the ownership of voting securities or other ownership interests or through contractual control or otherwise, to direct the management of or elect or appoint a majority of the board of directors or other Persons performing similar functions in lieu of, or in addition to, the board of directors of a corporation, trust, financial institution or other entity;

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount for any period of time (the “**Calculation Period**”), such day count fraction as may be specified in these Conditions or the Pricing Supplement and:

- (a) if “**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**” is so specified, means:
 - (i) where the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Regular Period during which it falls, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (A) the actual number of days in such Regular Period; and (B) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and
 - (ii) where the Calculation Period is longer than one Regular Period, the sum of:
 - (A) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Regular Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and
 - (B) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Regular Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods in any year;
- (b) if “**Actual/365**” or “**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (i) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period

falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (ii) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);

- (c) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (d) if “**Actual/360**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (e) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1) + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + [(D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30;

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D1 is greater than 29, in which case D2 will be 30;

- (f) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1) + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + [(D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30; and

- (g) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1) + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + [(D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30,

provided that in each such case, the number of days in the Calculation Period is calculated from and including the first day of the Calculation Period to but excluding the last day of the Calculation Period;

“**DTC**” means The Depository Trust Company;

“**Early Redemption Amount**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 10.7 (*Early redemption amounts*);

“**Euroclear**” means Euroclear Bank SA/NV;

“**Final Redemption Amount**” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**First Interest Payment Date**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Fixed Coupon Amount**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Interest Accrual Period**” means the period beginning on and including the Interest Commencement Date and ending on but excluding the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on but excluding the next succeeding Interest Payment Date;

“**Interest Amount**” means:

- (a) in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that Interest Accrual Period and which, in the case of Fixed Rate Notes, and unless otherwise specified in the Pricing Supplement, shall mean the Fixed Coupon Amount specified in the Pricing Supplement as being payable on the Interest Payment Date ending the Interest Period of which such Interest Accrual Period forms part; and
- (b) in respect of any other period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that period;

“**Interest Commencement Date**” means the Issue Date of the Notes or such other date as may be specified as the interest commencement date in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Interest Payment Date**” means, unless specified otherwise, the First Interest Payment Date and any date or dates specified as such in, or determined in accordance with the provisions of, the Pricing

Supplement and, if a Business Day Convention is specified in the Pricing Supplement, as the same may be adjusted in accordance with the relevant Business Day Convention;

“**Interest Period**” means the period beginning on and including the Interest Commencement Date and ending on but excluding the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on but excluding the next succeeding Interest Payment Date unless otherwise specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**ISDA**” means the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.;

“**ISDA Definitions**” means either the 2006 ISDA Definitions or the 2021 ISDA Definitions (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and, if specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, as supplemented by the ISDA Benchmarks Supplement;

“**Issue Date**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Lien**” means any lien, pledge, mortgage, security interest, deed of trust, charge or other encumbrance or arrangement having a similar effect;

“**Margin**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Maturity Date**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Maximum Redemption Amount**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Minimum Redemption Amount**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**minimum Specified Denomination**” means the minimum denomination of each Note, which, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, shall not be less than EUR 100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than Euros, the equivalent amount in such currency as at the date of the issue of the Notes);

“**Optional Redemption Amount (Call)**” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Optional Redemption Amount (Put)**” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Optional Redemption Date**” means either the Optional Redemption Date (Call) or the Optional Redemption Date (Put), as applicable;

“**Optional Redemption Date (Call)**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Optional Redemption Date (Put)**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Payment Business Day**” means:

- (a) if the currency of payment is euros, any day which is:
 - (i) a day on which banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for dealings in foreign currencies; and
 - (ii) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or
- (b) if the currency of payment is not euros, any day which is:
 - (i) a day on which banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for dealings in foreign currencies; and

- (ii) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre;

“**Person**” means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, unincorporated organisation, trust or any other juridical entity, including, without limitation, a public sector instrumentality, whether or not having separate legal personality;

“**Principal Financial Centre**” means, in relation to any currency, the principal financial centre for that currency, *provided* that:

- (a) in relation to euros, it means the principal financial centre of such member state of the European Union as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent; and
- (b) in relation to Australian dollars, it means either Sydney or Melbourne and, in relation to New Zealand dollars, it means either Wellington or Auckland; in each case as is selected by the Issuer;

“**Public External Indebtedness**” means any indebtedness (including indebtedness incurred under a Shari’ah compliant financing) not in the Relevant Currency which is in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, certificates, bonds, notes, Sukuk, debentures or other securities which for the time being are, or are intended to be or are capable of being, quoted, listed or dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other securities market;

“**public sector instrumentality**” means Qatar Central Bank, Qatar Energy, Qatar Investment Authority, any other department, ministry or agency of the government of Qatar or any corporation, trust, financial institution or other entity owned or controlled by the government of Qatar or any of the foregoing;

“**Put Option Notice**” means a notice in the form available from the Specified Office of any Paying Agent or the relevant Registrar, which must be delivered to a Paying Agent or the relevant Registrar by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder, and as set out at Schedule 7 (*Form of Put Option Notice*) of the Agency Agreement;

“**Put Option Receipt**” means a receipt issued by a Paying Agent to a depositing Noteholder upon deposit of a Note with such Paying Agent by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder, substantially in the form set out at Schedule 8 (*Form of Put Option Receipt*) of the Agency Agreement;

“**Qatar**” means the State of Qatar;

“**QIBs**” means “qualified institutional buyers” within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act;

“**Rate of Interest**” means the rate or rates (expressed as a percentage per annum) of interest payable in respect of the Notes specified in the Pricing Supplement or calculated or determined in accordance with the provisions of these Conditions and/or the Pricing Supplement;

“**Record Date**” means the fifteenth Relevant Banking Day before the due date for payment;

“**Redemption Amount**” means, as appropriate, the Final Redemption Amount, the Optional Redemption Amount (Call), the Optional Redemption Amount (Put), the Early Redemption Amount or such other amount in the nature of a redemption amount as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Reference Banks**” means the four major banks selected by the Issuer (in consultation with the Calculation Agent) in the market that is most closely connected with the Reference Rate;

“**Reference Price**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Reference Rate**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Regular Period**” means:

- (a) in the case of Notes where interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including the Interest Commencement Date to but excluding the First Interest Payment Date and each successive period from and including one Interest Payment Date to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date;
- (b) in the case of Notes where, apart from the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where “**Regular Date**” means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls; and
- (c) in the case of Notes where, apart from one Interest Period other than the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where “**Regular Date**” means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls other than the Interest Payment Date falling at the end of the irregular Interest Period;

“**Relevant Banking Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in the place of the Specified Office of the relevant Registrar;

“**Relevant Currency**” means: (a) the lawful currency of Qatar; or (b) any currency adopted as the lawful common currency of any member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, *provided* that at the time of the incurrence of any Public External Indebtedness, Qatar is a member state participating in such common currency;

“**Relevant Date**” means, in relation to any payment, whichever is the later of: (a) the date on which the payment in question first becomes due; and (b) if the full amount payable has not been received in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment by the Fiscal Agent on or prior to such due date, the date on which (the full amount having been so received) notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*);

“**Relevant Financial Centre**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Relevant Time**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Securities Act**” means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

“**Securitisation**” means any securitisation (Shari’ah compliant or otherwise) of existing or future assets and/or revenues, *provided* that: (a) any Lien given by the Issuer in connection therewith is limited solely to the assets and/or revenues which are the subject of the securitisation; (b) each Person participating in such securitisation expressly agrees to limit its recourse to the assets and/or revenues so securitised as the principal source of repayment for the money advanced or payment of any other liability; and (c) there is no other recourse to the Issuer in respect of any default by any Person under the securitisation;

“**Shari’ah**” means the divine Islamic “law” as derived from: (a) the Qur’an, which is the holy book of Islam; (b) the sunna, or binding authority of the dicta and decisions of the Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him); (c) ijma, or “consensus” of the community of Islamic scholars; and (d) the qiyas, or analogical deductions, as well as other primary sources of law;

“**Specified Currency**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Specified Denomination(s)**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**Specified Office**” has the meaning given in the Agency Agreement;

“**Specified Period**” has the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement;

“**TARGET System**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System;

“**TARGET Settlement Day**” means any day on which the TARGET System is open for the settlement of payments in euros; and

“Zero Coupon Note” means a Note specified as such in the Pricing Supplement.

2.2 Interpretation

In these Conditions:

- (a) any reference to principal shall be deemed to include the Redemption Amount, any additional amounts in respect of principal which may be payable under Condition 12 (*Taxation*), any premium payable in respect of a Note and any other amount in the nature of principal payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (b) any reference to interest shall be deemed to include any additional amounts in respect of interest, which may be payable under Condition 12 (*Taxation*) and any other amount in the nature of interest payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (c) references to Notes being “**outstanding**” shall be construed in accordance with the Agency Agreement;
- (d) if an expression is stated in Condition 2.1 (*Definitions*) to have the meaning given in the Pricing Supplement, but the Pricing Supplement gives no such meaning or specifies that such expression is “not applicable” then such expression is not applicable to the Notes; and
- (e) any reference to the Agency Agreement or the Deed of Covenant shall be construed as a reference to the Agency Agreement or the Deed of Covenant, as the case may be, as amended and/or supplemented up to and including the Issue Date of the Notes.

3. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Notes are issued in the Specified Currency and the Specified Denomination and may be held in holdings equal to the Specified Denomination, which shall not be less than the minimum Specified Denomination. The holder of each Note shall (except as otherwise required by law) be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes (whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or any other interest therein, any writing on the Note relating thereto (other than the endorsed form of transfer) or any previous loss or theft of such Note), and no Person shall be liable for so treating such holder. Title to Notes will pass upon registration of transfers in the register, which the Issuer shall procure to be kept by the Registrars, in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. All Individual Note Certificates will be numbered serially with an identity number which will be recorded in the register.

4. TRANSFERS OF NOTES

4.1 Transfers of Notes

A Note may, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Agency Agreement, be transferred in whole or in part only (*provided* that such part and the remainder not transferred is not less than the Specified Denomination) upon the surrender of the Note to be transferred, together with the form of transfer endorsed on it duly completed and executed, at the Specified Office of the relevant Registrar. In the case of a transfer of part only of a Note, a new Note will be issued to the transferee and a new Note in respect of the balance not transferred will be issued to the transferor.

4.2 Issue of new Notes

Each new Note to be issued upon the transfer of a Note will, within ten Relevant Banking Days of the day on which such Note was presented for transfer, be available for collection by each relevant holder at the Specified Office of the relevant Registrar or, at the option of the holder requesting such transfer, be mailed (by uninsured post at the risk of the holder(s) entitled thereto) to such address(es), as may be specified by such holder. For these purposes, a form of transfer received by the relevant Registrar or the Fiscal Agent after the Record Date in respect of any payment due in respect of the Notes shall be deemed not to be effectively received by the relevant Registrar or the Fiscal Agent until the day following the due date for such payment.

4.3 Charges for transfer or exchange

The issue of new Notes on transfer will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent or the relevant Registrar, but upon payment by the applicant of (or the giving by the applicant of such indemnity and/or security, as the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent or the relevant Registrar may require in respect of) any tax, duty or other governmental charges which may be imposed in relation thereto.

4.4 Closed Periods

Holders of the Notes may not require transfers of a Note to be registered during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any redemption of or payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes.

4.5 Forced Transfer

If at any time the Issuer determines that any beneficial owner of Notes, or any account for which such owner purchased Notes, who is required to be a QIB as defined in Rule 144A is not a QIB, the Issuer may (a) compel such beneficial owner to sell its Notes to a Person who is (i) a U.S. Person who is a QIB and that is, in each case, otherwise qualified to purchase such Notes in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act or (ii) a Person who is outside the United States, its territories and possessions or (b) compel the beneficial owner to sell such Notes to the Issuer or an affiliate thereof at a price equal to the lesser of (x) the purchase price paid by the beneficial owner for such Notes, (y) 100 per cent. of the principal amount thereof and (z) the fair market value thereof. The Issuer has the right to refuse to honour the transfer of interests in a Restricted Global Certificate or any Restricted Notes to a Person who is not a QIB.

5. STATUS

The Notes constitute and will constitute direct, general, unconditional, unsubordinated and, subject to Condition 6 (*Negative Pledge*), unsecured Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer for which the full faith and credit of the Issuer is pledged. The Notes rank and will rank without any preference among themselves and equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer. It is understood that this provision shall not be construed so as to require the Issuer to make payments under the Notes rateably with payments being made under any other Public External Indebtedness.

6. NEGATIVE PLEDGE

So long as any Note remains outstanding (as defined in the Agency Agreement), except as set forth below, the Issuer will neither create nor permit to subsist any Lien upon the whole or any part of its existing or future assets or revenues to secure any Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer or any other Person or any guarantee or indemnity thereof unless, at the same time or prior thereto, the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Deed of Covenant are secured equally and rateably with such Public External Indebtedness or as shall be approved by an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in Condition 17.1(g) (*Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions; Electronic Consents*)) of the Noteholders; *provided*, however, that the foregoing shall not apply to:

- (a) any Lien upon any property or asset incurred for the purpose of financing the acquisition or cost of construction, improvement or repair of such property or asset or any renewal or extension of any such Lien which is limited to the original property or asset covered thereby and which secures any renewal or extension of the original secured financing;
- (b) any Lien existing on any property or asset at the time of its acquisition and any renewal or extension of any such Lien which is limited to the original property or asset covered thereby and which secures any renewal or extension of the original secured financing;
- (c) any Lien in existence on the date on which the first Tranche of the relevant Series is issued;
- (d) any Lien arising in the ordinary course of banking transactions and securing the Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer maturing not more than one year after the date on which it is originally incurred;

- (e) any Lien arising by operation of law or which arose pursuant to any order of attachment, distraint or similar legal process arising in connection with court proceedings so long as the execution or other enforcement thereof is effectively stayed and the claims secured thereby are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;
- (f) any Lien incurred for the purpose of financing all or part of the costs of the acquisition, construction or development, improvement, repair, extension or refinancing of a project, *provided* that the property over which such Lien is granted consists solely of the property, assets or revenues of such project (including, without limitation, royalties and other similar payments accruing to the Government of the State of Qatar generated by the relevant project);
- (g) any Shari’ah compliant financing, offering of certificates or other instruments (including, but not limited to, a Shari’ah compliant sale and Ijara (lease) financing) (a “**Transaction**”), *provided* that the Issuer does not provide any Lien over its property or assets to secure the performance of the obligations of the Issuer under or with respect to any such Transaction; and
- (h) any Lien arising in connection with the incurrence of Public External Indebtedness as part of a Securitisation or any renewal or extension thereof.

7. FIXED RATE NOTE PROVISIONS

7.1 Application

This Condition 7 (*Fixed Rate Note Provisions*) is applicable to the Notes only if the Fixed Rate Note provisions are specified in the Pricing Supplement as being applicable.

7.2 Accrual of interest

The Notes bear interest on their outstanding principal amount from, and including, the Interest Commencement Date at the Rate of Interest payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date in each year, subject as provided in Condition 11 (*Payments*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition 7.2 (after as well as before judgment) until whichever is the earlier of: (a) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder; and (b) the day which is seven days after the Fiscal Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).

7.3 Fixed Coupon Amount

The amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any Interest Period shall be the relevant Fixed Coupon Amount and, if the Notes are in more than one Specified Denomination, shall be the relevant Fixed Coupon Amount in respect of the relevant Specified Denomination.

7.4 Calculation of interest amount

If interest is required to be calculated for a period ending other than on an Interest Payment Date, such interest shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination of such Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose, a “**sub-unit**” means, in the case of any currency other than U.S. Dollars, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of U.S. Dollars, means one cent.

8. FLOATING RATE NOTE PROVISIONS

8.1 Application

This Condition 8 (*Floating Rate Note Provisions*) is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note provisions are specified in the Pricing Supplement as being applicable.

8.2 Accrual of interest

The Notes bear interest on their outstanding principal amount from, and including, the Interest Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Rate of Interest, which shall be determined in the manner specified in the Pricing Supplement, such interest being payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date in each year, subject as provided in Condition 11 (*Payments*). The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 8.6 (*Calculation of Interest Amount*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition 8.2 (after as well as before judgment) until whichever is the earlier of: (a) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder; and (b) the day which is seven days after the Fiscal Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).

8.3 Rate of Interest for Floating Rate Notes

The Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined in the manner specified in the Pricing Supplement and the provisions below relating to either ISDA Determination or Screen Rate Determination shall apply, depending upon which is specified in the Pricing Supplement.

(a) ISDA Determination

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by the Calculation Agent as a rate equal to the relevant ISDA Rate. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (a):

“**ISDA Rate**” for an Interest Accrual Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under a Swap Transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:

- (i) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the Pricing Supplement;
- (ii) the Designated Maturity is a period specified in the Pricing Supplement; and
- (iii) the relevant Reset Date is the first day of that Interest Accrual Period unless otherwise specified in the Pricing Supplement.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (a), “**Floating Rate**”, “**Floating Rate Option**”, “**Designated Maturity**”, “**Reset Date**” and “**Swap Transaction**” have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (a), if the Temporary Non-Publication Fallback in respect of any specified Floating Rate Option is specified to be “**Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Alternative Rate**” in the Floating Rate Matrix of the 2021 ISDA Definitions, the reference to “**Calculation Agent Alternative Rate Determination**” in the definition of “**Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Alternative Rate**” shall be replaced by “**Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Previous Day’s Rate**”.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (a), the definition of “**Fallback Observation Day**” in the ISDA Definitions shall be deemed deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

““**Fallback Observation Day**” means, in respect of a Reset Date and the Calculation Period (or any Compounding Period) to which that Reset Date relates, unless otherwise agreed, the day that is five Business Days preceding the related Payment Date.”

(b) Screen Rate Determination

- (i) If “**Applicable – Term Rate**” is specified as the method of Screen Rate Determination in the Pricing Supplement:

- a. where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period will, subject as provided below, be either:
- (1) the offered quotation; or
 - (2) the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations,
- (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page at the Relevant Time on the Interest Determination Date in question as determined by the Calculation Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Calculation Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations;
- b. if the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if subparagraph a.(1) applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if subparagraph a.(2) applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the Relevant Time, subject as provided below, the Issuer shall request the principal Relevant Financial Centre office of each of the Reference Banks to provide to the Issuer and the Calculation Agent its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate at approximately the Relevant Time on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Issuer and the Calculation Agent such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations as determined by the Calculation Agent; and
- c. if sub-paragraph b. above applies and the Calculation Agent determines that fewer than two Reference Banks are providing offered quotations (such determination to be made by no later than close of business on the Interest Determination Date in the Relevant Financial Centre of the relevant Reference Banks), subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be the arithmetic mean of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage) as communicated to (and at the request of) the Issuer and the Calculation Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered at the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in the Relevant Financial Centre interbank market or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Issuer and the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for such purpose) informs the Issuer and the Calculation Agent it is quoting to leading banks in the Relevant Financial Centre interbank market provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph by no later than two Business Days after the Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Accrual Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Accrual Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest

relating to the relevant Interest Accrual Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Accrual Period).

(ii) If “Applicable – SOFR Benchmark” is specified as the method of Screen Rate Determination in the Pricing Supplement:

a. the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period will, subject to Condition 8.10 (*Benchmark Discontinuation*) and as provided below, be equal to the relevant SOFR Benchmark plus or minus (if any) (as indicated in the Pricing Supplement) the Margin, all as determined by the Calculation Agent on the relevant Interest Determination Date. The “**SOFR Benchmark**” will be determined based on Simple SOFR Average, Compounded SOFR Average or SOFR Index Average, as follows (subject in each case to Condition 8.10 (*Benchmark Discontinuation*)):

(1) If Simple SOFR Average (“**Simple SOFR Average**”) is specified in the Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the SOFR Benchmark will be determined, the SOFR Benchmark for each Interest Accrual Period shall be the arithmetic mean of the SOFR reference rates for each U.S. Government Securities Business Day during the period, as calculated by the Calculation Agent, and where, if applicable and as specified in the Pricing Supplement, the SOFR reference rate on the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date shall be used for the days in the period from (and including) the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date.

(2) If Compounded SOFR Average (“**Compounded SOFR Average**”) is specified in the Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the SOFR Benchmark will be determined, the SOFR Benchmark for each Interest Accrual Period shall be equal to the value of the SOFR reference rates for each day during the relevant Interest Accrual Period (where SOFR Observation Lag, SOFR Payment Delay or SOFR Lockout is specified in the Pricing Supplement as applicable to determine Compounded SOFR Average) or SOFR Observation Period (where SOFR Observation Shift is specified in the Pricing Supplement as applicable to determine Compounded SOFR Average).

Compounded SOFR Average shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent in accordance with one of the formulas referenced below depending upon which is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement:

(i) SOFR Observation Lag:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_{i-xUSBD} \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards) and where:

“**SOFR_{i-xUSBD}**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant Interest Accrual Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for the U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling the number of Lookback

Days prior to that U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i”;

“**Lookback Days**” means such number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the Pricing Supplement, provided that such number shall not be less than five without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent;

“**d**” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“**d₀**” for any Interest Accrual Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period; “**i**” means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to d₀, representing each relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Accrual Period; and

“**ni**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant Interest Accrual Period, means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFRi-xUSBD applies.

(ii) SOFR Observation Shift:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_{i-5USBD} \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards) and where:

“**SOFR_{i-5USBD}**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant SOFR Observation Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for that U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling five U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to that day “i”;

“**SOFR Observation Period**” means, in respect of each Interest Accrual Period, the period from (and including) the date falling five U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the first day of the relevant Interest Accrual Period to (but excluding) the date falling five U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Accrual Period;

“**d**” means the number of calendar days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

“**d₀**” for any SOFR Observation Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

“**i**” means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to d_0 , representing each U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant SOFR Observation Period; and

“**ni**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” in the relevant SOFR Observation Period, means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR_i applies.

(iii) SOFR Payment Delay:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards) and where:

“**SOFR_i**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” in the relevant Interest Accrual Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for that U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**”;

“**Effective Interest Payment Date**” shall be the number of Interest Payment Delay Days following each Interest Payment Date; provided that the Effective Interest Payment Date with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period will be the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the Notes prior to the Maturity Date, the relevant Optional Redemption Date;

“**Interest Payment Delay Days**” means the number of Business Days as specified in the Pricing Supplement, provided that such number shall not be less than five without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent;

“**d**” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“**d₀**” for any Interest Accrual Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“**i**” means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to d_0 , representing each relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Accrual Period; and

“**ni**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” in the relevant Interest Accrual Period, means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” up to (but

excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR_i applies.

For the purposes of calculating Compounded SOFR Average with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period where SOFR Payment Delay is specified in the Pricing Supplement, the SOFR reference rate for each U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the period from (and including) the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date or the relevant Optional Redemption Date, as applicable, shall be the SOFR reference rate in respect of such SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date.

For the avoidance of doubt, if “Payment Delay” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being applicable, all references in these Conditions to the Notes being payable on an Interest Payment Date shall be read as references to interest on the Notes being payable on the Effective Interest Payment Date.

(iv) SOFR Lockout:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards) and where:

“**SOFR_i**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” in the relevant Interest Accrual Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for that U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**”, except that the SOFR for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” in respect of the period from (and including) the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Accrual Period shall be the SOFR reference rate in respect of such SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date;

“**d**” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“**d₀**” for any Interest Accrual Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“**i**” means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to **d₀**, representing each relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Accrual Period; and

“**ni**” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” in the relevant Interest Accrual Period, means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “**i**” up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR_i applies.

- (iii) If SOFR Index Average (“**SOFR Index Average**”) is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement, the SOFR Benchmark for each Interest Accrual Period shall be equal to the value of the SOFR reference rates for each day during the relevant Interest Accrual Period as calculated by the Calculation Agent as follows:

$$\left(\frac{SOFR Index_{End}}{SOFR Index_{Start}} - 1 \right) \times \left(\frac{360}{d_c} \right)$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards) and where:

“**SOFR Index**”, with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, means the SOFR Index value as published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at the SOFR Index Determination Time on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day, provided that:

if the value specified above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the “SOFR Index Average” shall be calculated on any Interest Determination Date with respect to an Interest Accrual Period, in accordance with the Compounded SOFR Average formula described above in Condition 8.3(b)(ii) “SOFR Observation Shift”; or

if the value specified above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the provisions set forth in Condition 8.10 (*Benchmark Discontinuation*) shall apply as specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**SOFR Index_{End}**” means the SOFR Index value on the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the Pricing Supplement prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Accrual Period (or in the final Interest Accrual Period, the Maturity Date), provided that such number shall not be less than five without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent;

“**SOFR Index_{Start}**” means the SOFR Index value on the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the Pricing Supplement prior to the first day of the relevant Interest Accrual Period, provided that such number shall not be less than five without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent;

“**SOFR Index Determination Time**” means, in relation to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

“**SOFR Observation Period**” means, in respect of each Interest Accrual Period, the period from (and including) the date falling five U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the first day of the relevant Interest Accrual Period to (but excluding) the date falling the five U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Accrual Period; and

“**d_c**” means the number of calendar days in the applicable SOFR Observation Period.

8.4 Linear Interpolation

Where Linear Interpolation is specified in the Pricing Supplement as applicable in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Reference Rate (where Screen Rate Determination is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement) or the relevant Floating Rate Option (where ISDA Determination is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement), one of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates

are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period and the other of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period; provided, however, that if there is no rate available for the period of time next shorter or, as the case may be, next longer, then the Calculation Agent shall determine such rate at such time and by reference to such sources as the Issuer shall determine appropriate.

8.5 Margin, Maximum Rate of Interest and Minimum Rate of Interest

- (a) If any Margin is specified in the Pricing Supplement (either (1) generally, or (2) in relation to one or more Interest Accrual Periods), an adjustment shall be made to all Rates of Interest, in the case of (1), or the Rates of Interest for the specified Interest Accrual Periods, in the case of (2), calculated in accordance with Condition 8.3 (*Rate of Interest for Floating Rate Notes*) by adding (if a positive number) or subtracting the absolute value (if a negative number) of such Margin subject always to the next paragraph.
- (b) If any Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is specified in the Pricing Supplement, then any Rate of Interest shall be subject to such maximum or minimum, as the case may be.

8.6 Calculation of Interest Amount

The Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined in relation to each Interest Period, determine the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period and calculate the Interest Amount payable in respect of each Note for such Interest Period. The Interest Amount will be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination of the relevant Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a “subunit” means, in the case of any currency other than U.S. Dollars, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of U.S. Dollars, means one cent.

8.7 Calculation of other amounts

If the Pricing Supplement specifies that any other amount is to be calculated by the Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time or times at which any such amount is to be determined, calculate the relevant amount. The relevant amount will be calculated by the Calculation Agent in the manner specified in the Pricing Supplement.

8.8 Publication

The Calculation Agent will cause each Rate of Interest and Interest Amount determined by it, together with the relevant Interest Payment Date, and any other amount(s) required to be determined by it together with any relevant payment date(s) to be notified to the Issuer, the Paying Agents and each competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system (if any) by which the Notes have then been admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation as soon as practicable after such determination but (in the case of each Rate of Interest, Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date) in any event not later than the first day of the relevant Interest Period. Notice thereof shall also promptly be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*). The Calculation Agent will be entitled to recalculate any Interest Amount (on the basis of the foregoing provisions) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the relevant Interest Period. If the Calculation Amount is less than the minimum Specified Denomination the Calculation Agent shall not be obliged to publish each Interest Amount but instead may publish only the Calculation Amount and the Interest Amount in respect of a Note having the minimum Specified Denomination.

8.9 Binding Determinations

All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Condition 8.9 (*Binding Determinations*) by the Calculation Agent will (in the absence of manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Paying Agents and the Noteholders, and (subject as aforesaid) no liability to any such Person will attach to the Calculation

Agent in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions for such purposes.

8.10 Benchmark Discontinuation

(a) Independent Adviser

This Condition 8.10 shall apply unless Condition (b) (*Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)*) is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement.

(i) *Appointment of Independent Adviser*

If a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to an Original Reference Rate when any Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Original Reference Rate, the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate (in accordance with Condition 8.10(a)(ii) (*Successor Rate or Alternative Rate*)) and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread and any Benchmark Amendments (in accordance with Condition 8.10(a)(iv) (*Benchmark Amendments*)).

In making such determination, an Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to this Condition 8.10(a) shall act in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner. In the absence of bad faith, fraud or gross negligence, the Independent Adviser shall have no liability whatsoever to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents or the Noteholders for any determination made by it pursuant to this Condition 8.10(a).

If (1) the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser; or (2) the Independent Adviser appointed by the Issuer fails to determine a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Rate in accordance with this Condition 8.10(a) prior to the date which is 5 business days prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest applicable to the next succeeding Interest Period shall be equal to the Rate of Interest last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of the immediately preceding Interest Period. If there has not been a first Interest Payment Date, the Rate of Interest shall be the initial Rate of Interest. Where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Period shall be substituted in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Period. For the avoidance of doubt, this paragraph shall apply to the relevant next succeeding Interest Period only and any subsequent Interest Periods are subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, the first paragraph of this Condition 8.10(a)(i). For the purposes of this Condition 8.10(a)(i) and Condition 8.10(a)(v) (*Notices, etc.*) only, “**business day**” means a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, on which banks are open for business in the place of the specified office of the Calculation Agent.

(ii) *Successor Rate or Alternative Rate*

If the Independent Adviser determines that:

- (1) there is a Successor Rate, then such Successor Rate and the applicable Adjustment Spread shall subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for all future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the operation of this Condition 8.10(a)); or
- (2) there is no Successor Rate but that there is an Alternative Rate, then such Alternative Rate and the applicable Adjustment Spread shall subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest

(or the relevant component part thereof) for all future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the operation of this Condition 8.10(a)).

(iii) *Adjustment Spread*

The Adjustment Spread (or the formula or methodology for determining the Adjustment Spread) shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be). If the Independent Adviser is unable to determine the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then the Successor Rate or Alternative Rate (as applicable) will apply without an Adjustment Spread.

(iv) *Benchmark Amendments*

If any Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and, in either case, the applicable Adjustment Spread is determined in accordance with this Condition 8.10(a) and the Independent Adviser (following consultation with the Issuer) determines (1) that amendments to the Agency Agreement and/or these Conditions, including, but not limited to amendments to the Day Count Fraction, Relevant Screen Page, Business Day Convention, Interest Determination Date, the definition of Business Days, and/or the definition of Reference Rate applicable to the Notes, are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and/or (in either case) the applicable Adjustment Spread (such amendments, the “**Benchmark Amendments**”) and (2) the terms of the Benchmark Amendments, then at the direction of the Issuer and subject to giving notice thereof in accordance with Condition 8.10(a)(v) (*Notices, etc.*), (x) the Issuer shall vary the Agency Agreement and/or these Conditions to give effect to such Benchmark Amendments with effect from the date specified in such notice and (y) the Agents shall (at the Issuer’s expense), without any requirement for the consent or sanction of the Noteholders, be obliged to concur with the Issuer in effecting such Benchmark Amendments. No Agent shall be liable to the Noteholders or any other person for so acting or relying on such notice, irrespective of whether any such modification is or may be materially prejudicial to the interests of any such Noteholder or person.

In connection with any such variation in accordance with this Condition 8.10(a)(iv), the Issuer shall comply with the rules of any stock exchange on which the Notes are for the time being listed or admitted to trading.

(v) *Notices, etc.*

Any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate, Adjustment Spread and the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments, determined in accordance with this Condition 8.10(a) will be notified promptly and not less than 10 business days prior to the date on which such Benchmark Amendments are due to come into effect by the Issuer to the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent and the Paying Agents. In accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*), notice shall be provided to the Noteholders promptly thereafter. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify (A) that a Benchmark Event has occurred; (B) the Successor Rate or Alternative Rate (as applicable); (C) any applicable Adjustment Spread; and (D) the effective date of the Benchmark Amendments, if any.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Condition 8.10(a), if following the determination of any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate, Adjustment Spread or Benchmark Amendments (if any), in the Calculation Agent’s opinion there is any uncertainty between two or more alternative courses of action in making any determination or calculation under this Condition 8.10(a), the Calculation Agent shall forthwith notify the Issuer of such fact. If the Calculation Agent is not promptly provided with the necessary direction or clarification, or is otherwise unable to make such determination or calculation under this Condition 8.10(a) for any reason, it shall forthwith notify the Issuer of such fact and shall be under no obligation to make such determination or clarification and shall incur no liability for not doing so.

(vi) *Survival of Original Reference Rate*

Without prejudice to the obligations of the Issuer under Conditions 8.10(a)(i), 8.10(a)(ii), 8.10(a)(iii) and 8.10(a)(iv), the Original Reference Rate and the fall-back provisions provided for in Conditions 8.3(a) and 8.3(b) will continue to apply unless and until a Benchmark Event has occurred.

(b) **Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)**

This Condition 8.10(b) shall only apply where Condition 8.10(b) (*Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)*) is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement.

(i) *Benchmark Replacement*

If the Issuer or any of its respective designees determine on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the Notes in respect of all determinations on such date and for all determinations on all subsequent dates.

(ii) *Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes*

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or any of its respective designees will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, any of the Agents shall, at the direction and expense of the Issuer effect such consequential amendments to the Agency Agreement and these Conditions as may be required to give effect to this Condition 8.10(b). Noteholders' consent shall not be required in connection with effecting any such changes, including the execution of any documents or any steps to be taken by any of the Agents (if required). Further, none of the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents, the Registrars or the Transfer Agents shall be responsible or liable for any determinations, decisions or elections made by the Issuer or any of its respective designees with respect to any Benchmark Replacement or any other changes and shall be entitled to rely conclusively on any certifications provided to each of them in this regard.

(iii) *Decisions and Determinations*

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or any of its respective designees pursuant to this Condition 8.10(b), including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection: (1) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error; (2) will be made in the sole discretion of the Issuer or any of its respective designees, as applicable; and (3) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Notes or any other party.

8.11 **Definitions**

The following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below for the purpose of this Condition 8:

“**Adjustment Spread**” means either: (1) a spread (which may be positive, negative or zero); or (2) a formula or methodology for calculating a spread, in each case to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- (1) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended in relation to the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or (if no such recommendation has been made, or in the case of an Alternative Rate);

- (2) the Independent Adviser determines is customarily applied to the relevant Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) in international debt capital markets transactions to produce an industry-accepted replacement rate for the Original Reference Rate; or (if the Independent Adviser determines that no such spread is customarily applied); or
- (3) the Independent Adviser determines is recognised or acknowledged as being the industry standard for over-the-counter derivative transactions which reference the Original Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be);

“**Alternative Rate**” means an alternative benchmark or screen rate which the Independent Adviser determines in accordance with Condition 8.10(a)(ii) (*Successor Rate or Alternative Rate*) is customarily applied in international debt capital markets transactions for the purposes of determining rates of interest (or the relevant component part thereof) in the same Specified Currency as the Notes;

“**Applicable Maturity**” means:

- (1) in relation to Screen Rate Determination, the period of time designated in the Reference Rate, and
- (2) in relation to ISDA Determination, the Designated Maturity;

“**Benchmark**” means, initially, the relevant SOFR Benchmark specified in the Pricing Supplement; provided that if the Issuer or any of its respective designees determine on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant SOFR Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then “**Benchmark**” means the applicable Benchmark Replacement;

“**Benchmark Event**” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Original Reference Rate or Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (1) the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) ceasing to be published for a period of at least 5 Business Days or ceasing to exist;
- (2) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component);
- (3) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) that the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) has been or will be permanently or indefinitely discontinued;
- (4) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component), which states that the administrator of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component);

- (5) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) that the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) is (or will be deemed by such supervisor to be) no longer representative of its relevant underlying market; or
- (6) it has become unlawful for any Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent, the Issuer or other party to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder using the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component),

provided that the Benchmark Event shall be deemed to occur (a) in the case of sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) above, on the date of the cessation of publication of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) or the discontinuation of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component), as the case may be, (b) in the case of sub-paragraph (4) above, on the date of the prohibition of use of the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component), and (c) in the case of sub-paragraph (5) above, on the date with effect from which the Original Reference Rate or the Benchmark (or such component) will no longer be (or will be deemed by the relevant supervisor to no longer be) representative of its relevant underlying market and which is specified in the relevant public statement, and, in each case, not the date of the relevant public statement. The occurrence of a Benchmark Event shall be determined by the Issuer and promptly notified to the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent and the Paying Agents. For the avoidance of doubt, neither the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent nor the Paying Agents shall have any responsibility for making such determination;

“Benchmark Replacement” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or any of its respective designees as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the sum of:
 - (i) the alternate reference rate that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof); and
 - (ii) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (2) the sum of:
 - (i) the ISDA Fallback Rate; and
 - (ii) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
- (3) the sum of:
 - (i) the alternate reference rate that has been selected by the Issuer or any of its respective designees as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) giving due consideration to any industry-accepted reference rate as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for U.S. dollar-denominated Floating Rate Notes at such time; and
 - (ii) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

“Benchmark Replacement Adjustment” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or any of its respective designees as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;
- (2) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or

- (3) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or any of its respective designees giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated Floating Rate Notes at such time;

“Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) the Issuer or any of its respective designees decide may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer or any of its respective designees decide that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or any of its respective designees determine that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or any of its respective designees determine is reasonably necessary);

“Benchmark Replacement Date” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (1) in the case of sub-paragraph (1) or (2) of the definition of “Benchmark Event”, the later of:
- (i) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein; and
 - (ii) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (2) in the case of sub-paragraph (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Event”, the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination;

“Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page” means the Bloomberg screen designated “SOFRRATE” or any successor page or service;

“Independent Adviser” means an independent financial institution of international repute or an independent financial adviser with appropriate expertise appointed by the Issuer under Condition 8.10(a)(i) (*Appointment of Independent Adviser*);

“Interest Determination Date” means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Accrual Period, the date specified as such in the Pricing Supplement or, if none is so specified: (i) the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is Sterling; (ii) the day falling two Business Days in London for the Specified Currency prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is neither Sterling nor euro; (iii) the day falling two TARGET Settlement Days prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is euro; (iv) the fourth U.S. Government Securities Business Day prior to the last day of each Interest Period if SOFR Benchmark is specified in the Pricing Supplement as the Reference Rate and where Simple SOFR Average is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement or where SOFR Observation Lag, SOFR Observation Shift or SOFR Lockout is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement to determine Compounded SOFR Average or where SOFR Index Average is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement; or (v) the Interest Payment Date at the end of each Interest Accrual Period, provided that the Interest Determination Date with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period will be the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately following the relevant SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date if SOFR Benchmark is specified in the Pricing Supplement as the Reference Rate and where SOFR Payment Delay is specified in the Pricing Supplement as applicable to determine Compounded SOFR Average;

“ISDA Fallback Adjustment” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark;

“ISDA Fallback Rate” means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment;

“Original Reference Rate” means the originally-specified benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) used to determine the Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) on the Notes;

“Reference Time” with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is the SOFR Benchmark, the SOFR Determination Time (where Simple SOFR Average or Compounded SOFR Average is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement) or SOFR Index Determination Time (where SOFR Index Average is specified as applicable in the Pricing Supplement), or (2) if the Benchmark is not the SOFR Benchmark, the time determined by the Issuer or any of its respective designees after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes;

“Relevant Governmental Body” means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto;

“Relevant Nominating Body” means, in respect of a benchmark or screen rate (as applicable):

- (1) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable); or
- (2) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (a) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, (b) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable), (c) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities, or (d) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof;

“Relevant Screen Page” means the page, section or other part of a particular information service (including, without limitation, Reuters) specified as the Relevant Screen Page in the Pricing Supplement, or such other page, section or other part as may replace it on that information service or such other information service, in each case, as may be nominated by the Person providing or sponsoring the information appearing there for the purpose of displaying rates or prices comparable to the Reference Rate;

“Reuters Page USDSOFR=” means the Reuters page designated “USDSOFR=” or any successor page or service;

“SOFR” means, in respect of any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the reference rate determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the following provision:

- (1) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time as such reference rate is reported on the Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page; the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time as such reference rate is reported on the Reuters Page USDSOFR=; or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time on the SOFR Administrator’s Website;
- (2) if the reference rate specified in (1) above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the SOFR reference rate shall be the reference rate published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website for the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR was published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website; or
- (3) if the reference rate specified in (1) above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the provisions set forth in Condition 8.10(a) (*Independent Adviser*) or Condition 8.10(b) (*Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)*) shall apply as specified in the Pricing Supplement;

“**SOFR Administrator**” means the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate);

“**SOFR Administrator’s Website**” means the website of the SOFR Administrator;

“**SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date**” means the Benchmark Replacement Date with respect to the then-current SOFR Benchmark;

“**SOFR Benchmark Transition Event**” means the occurrence of a Benchmark Event with respect to the then-current SOFR Benchmark;

“**SOFR Determination Time**” means approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

“**SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date**” means the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the end of each Interest Accrual Period, the Maturity Date or the relevant Optional Redemption Date, as applicable, as specified in the Pricing Supplement, provided that such number shall not be less than five without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent;

“**Successor Rate**” means a successor to or replacement of the Original Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body;

“**Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement**” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; and

“**U.S. Government Securities Business Day**” means any day except for a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

9. ZERO COUPON NOTE PROVISIONS

9.1 Application

This Condition 9 (*Zero Coupon Note Provisions*) is applicable to the Notes only if the Zero Coupon Note provisions are specified in the Pricing Supplement as being applicable.

9.2 Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes

If the Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note is improperly withheld or refused, the Redemption Amount shall thereafter be an amount equal to the sum of:

- (a) the Reference Price; and
- (b) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price on the basis of the relevant Day Count Fraction from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) whichever is the earlier of: (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder; and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Fiscal Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).

10. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

10.1 Scheduled redemption

Unless previously redeemed, or purchased and cancelled, the Notes will be redeemed at their Final Redemption Amount on the Maturity Date, subject as provided in Condition 11 (*Payments*).

10.2 Redemption at the option of the Issuer

If the Call Option is specified in the Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole or, if so specified in the Pricing Supplement, in part on any Optional

Redemption Date (Call) at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Call) on the Issuer giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders (or such other notice period as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement) (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall oblige the Issuer to redeem the Notes or, as the case may be, the Notes specified in such notice on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Call) at the Optional Redemption Amount (Call) plus accrued interest (if any) to such date).

10.3 **Redemption at the option of the Issuer on maturity (Issuer Maturity Par Call)**

Unless a Put Option Notice has been given pursuant to Condition 10.5 (*Redemption at the option of Noteholders*), and if the Issuer Maturity Par Call is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Issuer may, having given not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice (or such other period of notice as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*) (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time during the period commencing on (and including) a day prior to the Maturity Date specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement to (but excluding) the Maturity Date, at their principal amount, together with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

10.4 **Partial redemption**

If the Notes are to be redeemed in part only on any date in accordance with Condition 10.2 (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*), the Notes shall be redeemed (so far as may be practicable) *pro rata* to their principal amounts, subject always to compliance with all applicable laws and the requirements of any listing authority, stock exchange or quotation system on which the relevant Notes may be listed, traded or quoted. In the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, a new Note in respect of the unredeemed balance shall be issued in accordance with Condition 4 (*Transfers of Notes*) which shall apply as in the case of a transfer of Notes as if such new Note were in respect of the untransferred balance.

10.5 **Redemption at the option of Noteholders**

If the Put Option is specified in the Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Issuer shall, at the option of the holder of any Note redeem such Note on the Optional Redemption Date (Put) specified in the relevant Put Option Notice at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Put) together with interest (if any) accrued to such date. In order to exercise the option contained in this Condition 10.5, the holder of a Note must, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days (or such other notice period as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement) before the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), deposit at the Specified Offices of the relevant Registrar or any Paying Agent such Note and a duly completed Put Option Notice in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent or Registrar specifying the aggregate outstanding principal amount in respect of which such option is exercised. The Paying Agent or Registrar with which a Note is so deposited shall deliver a duly completed Put Option Receipt to the depositing holder. No Note, once deposited with a duly completed Put Option Notice in accordance with this Condition 10.5, may be withdrawn; *provided* that if, prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), any such Note becomes immediately due and payable or, upon due presentation of any such Note on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), payment of the redemption moneys is improperly withheld or refused, the relevant Paying Agent or Registrar, as the case may be, shall mail notification thereof to the depositing holder at such address as may have been given by such holder in the relevant Put Option Notice and shall hold such Note at its Specified Office for collection by the depositing holder against surrender of the relevant Put Option Receipt. For so long as any outstanding Note is held by a Paying Agent or Registrar, as the case may be, in accordance with this Condition 10.5, the depositor of such Note, and not such Paying Agent, shall be deemed to be the holder of such Note for all purposes.

The Issuer shall redeem the Notes in respect of which Put Option Receipts have been issued on the Optional Redemption Date (Put), unless previously redeemed. Payment in respect of any Note so delivered will be made in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC, as applicable.

The holder of a Note may not exercise such Put Option in respect of any Note which is the subject of an exercise by the Issuer of its Call Option.

In the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, a new Note in respect of the unredeemed balance shall be issued in accordance with Condition 4 (*Transfers of Notes*) which shall apply in the case of a transfer of Notes as if such new Note were in respect of the untransferred balance.

10.6 No other redemption

The Issuer shall not be entitled to redeem the Notes otherwise than as provided in Conditions 10.1 (*Scheduled redemption*) to 10.5 (*Redemption at the option of Noteholders*) above.

10.7 Early redemption amounts

For the purpose of Condition 13 (*Events of Default*), each Note will be redeemed at an amount (the “**Early Redemption Amount**”), calculated as follows:

- (a) in the case of a Note (other than a Zero Coupon Note), at the amount specified as the Early Redemption Amount in the applicable Pricing Supplement or, if no such amount is so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, at the Final Redemption Amount thereof; or
- (b) in the case of a Zero Coupon Note, at an amount equal to the sum of:
 - (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which the Note becomes due and payable.

Where such calculation is to be made for a period which is not a whole number of years, the calculation in respect of the period of less than a full year shall be made on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement for the purposes of this Condition 10.7 or, if none is so specified, a Day Count Fraction of 30E/360.

10.8 Purchase

The Issuer and any public sector instrumentality may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise and at any price. Such Notes may be held, resold (*provided* that such resale is outside the United States (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) or, in the case of any Notes resold pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act, is only made to a Person reasonably believed to be a QIB) or, at the discretion of the holder thereof, surrendered for cancellation and, upon surrender thereof, all such Notes will be cancelled forthwith. Any Notes so purchased, while held by, or on behalf of, any Person (including but not limited to the Issuer) for the benefit of the Issuer or any public sector instrumentality, in each case as beneficial owner, shall not entitle the holder to vote at any meeting of Noteholders and shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of meetings of Noteholders or for the purposes of any Written Resolution or for the purposes of calculating quorums at meetings of the Noteholders or for the purposes of Condition 17 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions; Electronic Consents*).

10.9 Cancellation

All Notes surrendered for cancellation in accordance with Condition 10.8 (*Purchase*) above will be cancelled and may not be reissued or resold, and the obligations of the Issuer in respect of any such Notes shall be discharged. For so long as the Notes are listed on any stock exchange, and the rules of such exchange so require, the Issuer shall promptly inform such exchange of the cancellation of any Notes under this Condition 10.9.

11. PAYMENTS

11.1 Redemption Amount

Payments of the Redemption Amount (together with accrued interest) due in respect of the Notes shall be made in the currency in which such amount is due against presentation, and save in the case of partial payment of the Redemption Amount, surrender of the relevant Notes at the Specified Office of the relevant Registrar. If the due date for payment of the Redemption Amount of any Note is not a business day (as defined below), then the Noteholder will not be entitled to payment until the next business day, and from such day and thereafter will be entitled to payment by transfer to a designated account on any day which is a Relevant Banking Day, business day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign

exchange markets settle payments in the relevant currency in the place where the relevant designated account is located and no further payment on account of interest or otherwise shall be due in respect of such postponed payment unless there is a subsequent failure to pay in accordance with these Conditions, in which event interest shall continue to accrue as provided in these Conditions.

11.2 Principal and interest

Payments of principal and interest shall be made to a designated account denominated in the relevant currency on the relevant due date for payment by transfer to such account. If the due date for any such payment is not a business day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in the relevant currency in the place where the relevant designated account is located, then the Noteholder will not be entitled to payment thereof until the first day thereafter which is a business day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in the relevant currency in the place where the relevant designated account is located and no further payment on account of interest or otherwise shall be due in respect of such postponed payment unless there is subsequent failure to pay in accordance with these Conditions, in which event interest shall continue to accrue as provided in these Conditions.

11.3 Payments subject to fiscal laws

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes are subject in all cases to: (a) any applicable fiscal or other laws, regulations and directives in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 12 (*Taxation*); and (b) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, official interpretations thereof, or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commission or expenses shall be charged to the holders of the Notes in respect of such payments.

In this Condition 11 (*Payments*), “**business day**” means:

- (a) any day which is in the case of payment by transfer to an account, a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or
- (b) in the case of surrender of a Note, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the place in which the Note is surrendered.

12. TAXATION

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes by, or on behalf of, the Issuer shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of Qatar or any political subdivision therein or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the holders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any Note presented for payment:

- (a) by or on behalf of a holder, that would not have been payable or due but for the holder being liable for such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note by reason of its having some connection with Qatar, or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, other than the mere acquisition or holding of any Note or the enforcement or receipt of payment under or in respect of any Note;
- (b) more than 30 days after the Relevant Date, except to the extent that the holder of such Note would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting such Note for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days;
- (c) where such withholding or deduction is required pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or

agreements thereunder, official interpretations thereof, or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto; or

(d) any combination of items (a) through (c) above.

Any reference in these Conditions to principal or interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include any additional amounts which may be payable under this Condition 12.

13. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

If any of the following events (each an “**Event of Default**”) occurs and is continuing with respect to a Series of Notes:

13.1 Non-payment of principal

the Issuer fails to pay any amount of principal in respect of any of the Notes of such Series when due at maturity or otherwise and such failure continues for a period of 30 days;

13.2 Non-payment of interest

the Issuer fails to pay any amount of interest in respect of any of the Notes of such Series when due and payable and such failure continues for a period of 30 days;

13.3 Breach of other obligations or undertakings

the Issuer defaults in the performance or observance of, or compliance with, any of its other obligations or undertakings in respect of any of the Notes of such Series and either such default is not capable of remedy or such default (if capable of remedy) is not remedied within 60 days after written notice of such default shall have been given to the Issuer by any Noteholder of such Series;

13.4 Cross-acceleration

the holders of any Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer accelerate such Public External Indebtedness or declare such Public External Indebtedness to be due and payable, or required to be prepaid (other than by a regularly scheduled required prepayment), prior to the stated maturity thereof; *provided* that the aggregate amount of the relevant Public External Indebtedness in respect of which one or more of the events mentioned above in this Condition 13.4 shall have occurred equals or exceeds U.S.\$100,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency or currencies);

13.5 Moratorium

the Issuer shall enter into an arrangement with its creditors generally for the rescheduling or postponement of its debts, or a moratorium on the payment of principal of, or interest on, all or any part of the Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer shall be declared by the Issuer; or

13.6 Unlawfulness or Invalidity

the validity of any of the Notes of such Series is contested by the Issuer or any Person acting on its behalf or the Issuer or any Person acting on its behalf shall deny any of the Issuer’s obligations under any of the Notes of such Series or as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations in Qatar, which change or amendment takes place after the date on which the first Tranche of the relevant Series is issued: (a) it becomes unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under or in respect of any of the Notes of such Series or the Deed of Covenant; or (b) any of such obligations becomes unenforceable or invalid,

then the Fiscal Agent shall, upon receipt of written requests to the Issuer at the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent from holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of such Series of Notes then outstanding, declare all the Notes of such Series due and payable, in each case at their principal amount together with accrued interest, without further formality (any such declaration, a “**Default Declaration**”). Upon a Default Declaration by the Fiscal Agent, the Fiscal Agent shall give notice thereof to the Issuer and to the holders of such Series of Notes in accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*).

If the Issuer receives notice in writing from holders of at least 50% in aggregate principal amount of the relevant Series of Notes then outstanding to the effect that the Event of Default or Events of Default giving rise to any Default Declaration is or are cured following any such Default Declaration and that such holders wish such Default Declaration to be withdrawn, the Issuer shall give notice thereof to the relevant Series of Noteholders (with a copy to the Fiscal Agent), whereupon such Default Declaration shall be withdrawn and shall have no further effect but without prejudice to any rights or obligations which may have arisen before the Issuer gives such notice (whether pursuant to these Conditions or otherwise). No such withdrawal shall affect any other or any subsequent Event of Default or any right of any Noteholder in relation thereto.

14. PRESCRIPTION

Claims against the Issuer for principal in respect of Notes shall be prescribed and become void unless made within ten years of the appropriate Relevant Date. Claims against the Issuer for interest in respect of Notes shall become void unless made within five years of the appropriate Relevant Date.

Any money paid by the Issuer to the Fiscal Agent for payment due under any Note that remains unclaimed at the end of two years after the due date for payment of such Note will be repaid to the Issuer, and the holder of such Note shall thereafter look only to the Issuer for payment.

15. REPLACEMENT OF NOTES

If any Note is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent or the relevant Registrar, subject to all applicable laws and competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system requirements, upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection with such replacement and on such terms as to evidence, security, indemnity and otherwise as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

16. AGENTS

16.1 Obligations of Agents

In acting under the Agency Agreement and in connection with the Notes, the Paying Agents, the Calculation Agent, the Transfer Agents and the Registrars act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for or with any of the Noteholders, and each of them shall only be responsible for the performance of the duties and obligations expressly imposed upon it in the Agency Agreement or other agreement entered into with respect to its appointment or incidental thereto.

16.2 Maintenance of Agents

The initial Fiscal Agent, Transfer Agents and Registrars and their initial Specified Offices are listed in the Agency Agreement. The initial Calculation Agent (if any) is specified in the Pricing Supplement. The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent (including the Fiscal Agent), the Registrars, the Transfer Agents or the Calculation Agent and to appoint any successor Fiscal Agent, Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent or Calculation Agent; *provided* that:

- (a) the Issuer shall at all times maintain a Fiscal Agent;
- (b) the Issuer shall at all times maintain a Registrar;
- (c) if a Calculation Agent is specified in the Pricing Supplement, the Issuer shall at all times maintain a Calculation Agent; and
- (d) if and for so long as the Notes are admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent in any particular place, the Issuer shall maintain a Paying Agent (which may be the Fiscal Agent) and a Registrar each with a Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system.

Notice of any change in the Paying Agents, the Registrars, the Transfer Agents, the Calculation Agent or in their Specified Offices shall promptly be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*).

17. MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS; WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS; ELECTRONIC CONSENTS

17.1 Convening Meetings of Noteholders; Conduct of Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions

- (a) The Issuer may convene a meeting of any Series of the Noteholders at any time in respect of the relevant Series of Notes in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. The Issuer will determine the time and place of the meeting and will notify the relevant Series of Noteholders of the time, place and purpose of the meeting not less than 21 and not more than 45 calendar days before the meeting.
- (b) The Issuer or the Fiscal Agent will convene a meeting of any Series of Noteholders if the holders of at least 10 per cent. in principal amount of the outstanding Notes (as defined in the Agency Agreement and described in Condition 17.9 (*Notes controlled by the Issuer*)) of the relevant Series have delivered a written request to the Issuer or the Fiscal Agent (with a copy to the Issuer) setting out the purpose of the meeting. The Fiscal Agent will agree the time and place of the meeting with the Issuer promptly. The Issuer or the Fiscal Agent, as the case may be, will notify the relevant Series of Noteholders within 10 days of receipt of such written request of the time and place of the meeting, which shall take place not less than 21 and not more than 45 calendar days after the date on which such notification is given.
- (c) The Issuer (with the agreement of the Fiscal Agent) will set the procedures governing the conduct of any meeting in accordance with the Agency Agreement. If the Agency Agreement does not include such procedures, or additional procedures are required, the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent will agree such procedures as are customary in the market and in such a manner as to facilitate any multiple series aggregation, if in relation to a Reserved Matter the Issuer proposes any modification to the terms and conditions of, or action with respect to, two or more series of debt securities issued by it.
- (d) The notice convening any meeting shall be in the English language and will specify, *inter alia*:
 - (i) the date, time and location of the meeting;
 - (ii) the agenda and the text of any Extraordinary Resolution to be proposed for adoption at the meeting;
 - (iii) the record date for the meeting, which shall be no more than five business days before the date of the meeting;
 - (iv) the documentation required to be produced by a Noteholder in order to be entitled to participate at the meeting or to appoint a proxy to act on the Noteholder's behalf at the meeting;
 - (v) any time deadline and procedures required by any relevant international and/or domestic clearing systems or similar through which the Notes are traded and/or held by Noteholders;
 - (vi) whether Condition 17.2 (*Modification of a single Series of Notes only*), Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*), or Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*) shall apply and, if relevant, in relation to which other series of debt securities it applies;
 - (vii) if the proposed modification or action relates to two or more series of debt securities issued by it and contemplates such series of debt securities being aggregated in more than one group of debt securities, a description of the proposed treatment of each such group of debt securities;
 - (viii) such information as is required to be provided by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 17.6 (*Information*);

- (ix) the identity of the Aggregation Agent (as described in Condition 18 (*Aggregation Agent; Aggregation Procedures*)) and the Calculation Agent, if any, for any proposed modification or action to be voted on at the meeting, and the details of any applicable methodology referred to in Condition 17.7 (*Claims Valuation*); and
 - (x) any additional procedures which may be necessary and, if applicable, the conditions under which a multiple series aggregation will be deemed to have been satisfied if it is approved as to some but not all of the affected series of debt securities.
- (e) In addition, the Agency Agreement contains provisions relating to Written Resolutions and Electronic Consents. All information to be provided pursuant to this Condition 17.1 shall also be provided, *mutatis mutandis*, in respect of Written Resolutions and Electronic Consents.
 - (f) A “**record date**” in relation to any proposed modification or action means the date fixed by the Issuer for determining the Noteholders and, in the case of a multiple series aggregation, the holders of debt securities of each other affected series that are entitled to vote on a Multiple Series Single Limb Extraordinary Resolution or a Multiple Series Two Limb Extraordinary Resolution, or to sign a Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution or a Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution.
 - (g) An “**Extraordinary Resolution**” means any of a Single Series Extraordinary Resolution, a Multiple Series Single Limb Extraordinary Resolution and/or a Multiple Series Two Limb Extraordinary Resolution, as the case may be.
 - (h) A “**Written Resolution**” means any of a Single Series Written Resolution, a Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution and/or a Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution, as the case may be.
 - (i) Any reference to “**debt securities**” means any notes (including the Notes), bonds, debentures or other debt securities issued by the Issuer in one or more series with an original stated maturity of more than one year.
 - (j) “**Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation**” means those debt securities which include or incorporate by reference this Condition 17 and Condition 18 (*Aggregation Agent; Aggregation Procedures*) or provisions substantially in these terms which provide for the debt securities which include such provisions to be capable of being aggregated for voting purposes with other series of debt securities.

17.2 Modification of a single Series of Notes only

- (a) Any modification of any provision of, or any action in respect of, a single Series of Notes, these Conditions, the Agency Agreement and/or the Deed of Covenant in respect of a single Series of the Notes may be made or taken if approved by a Single Series Extraordinary Resolution or a Single Series Written Resolution as set out below.
- (b) For the purposes of a meeting convened in respect of a single Series of Notes only and the purposes of passing a Single Series Extraordinary Resolution (as defined below) (a “**Single Series Meeting**”), at any such Single Series Meeting any one or more Persons present in person holding Notes of the relevant Series or proxies or representatives and holding or representing in the aggregate not less than 50% in principal amount of the relevant Series of Notes for the time being outstanding shall (save for the purposes of passing a Single Series Extraordinary Resolution in respect of a Reserved Matter and subject as provided in Condition 17.2(c)) form a quorum for the transaction of business and no business (other than the choosing of a chairman) shall be transacted at any such Single Series Meeting unless the requisite quorum be present at the commencement of business. The quorum at any such Single Series Meeting convened for the purpose of passing a Single Series Extraordinary Resolution in respect of a Reserved Matter shall (subject as provided in Condition 17.2(c)) be one Person present in person holding Notes of the relevant Series or being proxies or representatives and holding or representing in the aggregate not less than 75% in principal amount of the relevant Series of Notes for the time being outstanding.

- (c) If within 15 minutes from the time fixed for any such Single Series Meeting a quorum is not present, the Single Series Meeting shall, if convened upon the requisition of the relevant Series of Noteholders, stand adjourned for such period, being not less than 14 days nor more than 42 days, as may be appointed by the chairman either at or after the Single Series Meeting. A Single Series Meeting may also be adjourned if the chairman is directed to do so by the Meeting; such adjournment shall be for such period and to such time and place as the Single Series Meeting determines. At such adjourned Single Series Meeting one or more Persons present holding Notes of the relevant Series or being proxies or representatives (whatever the principal amount of Notes of the relevant Series so held or represented) shall form a quorum and may pass any resolution and decide upon all matters which could properly have been dealt with at the Single Series Meeting from which the adjournment took place had a quorum been present at such Single Series Meeting, *provided* that at any adjourned Single Series Meeting at which a Single Series Extraordinary Resolution in respect of a Reserved Matter is to be proposed, the quorum shall be one or more Persons so present in person holding Notes of the relevant Series or being proxies or representatives and holding or representing in the aggregate not less than 25% in principal amount of the relevant Series of Notes for the time being outstanding.
- (d) A “**Single Series Extraordinary Resolution**” means a resolution passed at a meeting of the relevant Noteholders duly convened and held in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Condition 17.1 (*Convening Meetings of Noteholders; Conduct of Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions*) by a majority of:
- (i) in the case of a Reserved Matter, at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series held or represented by Noteholders, proxies or representatives present at the Single Series Meeting; or
 - (ii) in the case of a matter other than a Reserved Matter, more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series held or represented by Noteholders, proxies or representatives present at the Single Series Meeting.
- (e) A “**Single Series Written Resolution**” means a resolution in writing signed or confirmed in writing by or on behalf of the holders of:
- (i) in the case of a Reserved Matter, at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series; or
 - (ii) in the case of a matter other than a Reserved Matter, more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series.
- Any Single Series Written Resolution may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed or confirmed in writing by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders of the relevant Series.
- (f) Any Single Series Extraordinary Resolution duly passed or Single Series Written Resolution approved shall be binding on all Noteholders of the relevant Series, whether or not they attended any meeting, whether or not they voted in favour thereof and whether or not they signed or confirmed in writing any such Single Series Written Resolution, as the case may be.

17.3 Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting

- (a) In relation to a proposal that includes a Reserved Matter, any modification to the terms and conditions of, or any action with respect to, two or more series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation may be made or taken if approved by a Multiple Series Single Limb Extraordinary Resolution or by a Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution as set out below, *provided* that the Uniformly Applicable condition is satisfied.
- (b) A “**Multiple Series Single Limb Extraordinary Resolution**” means a resolution considered at separate meetings of the holders of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation, duly convened and held in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Condition 17.1 (*Convening Meetings of Noteholders; Conduct of Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions*), as supplemented if necessary, which is passed

by a majority of at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken in aggregate).

- (c) A “**Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution**” means each resolution in writing (with a separate resolution in writing or multiple separate resolutions in writing distributed to the holders of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation, in accordance with the applicable bond documentation) which, when taken together, has been signed or confirmed in writing by or on behalf of the holders of at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken in aggregate). Any Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution may be contained in one document or several documents in substantially the same form, each signed or confirmed in writing by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders of the relevant Series or one or more holders of each affected series of debt securities.
- (d) Any Multiple Series Single Limb Extraordinary Resolution duly passed or Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution approved shall be binding on all Noteholders of the relevant Series and holders of each other affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation, whether or not they attended any meeting, whether or not they voted in favour thereof, whether or not any other holder or holders of the same series voted in favour thereof and whether or not they signed or confirmed in writing any such Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution, as the case may be, and on all couponholders of each other affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation.
- (e) The “**Uniformly Applicable**” condition will be satisfied if:
 - (i) the holders of all affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation are invited to exchange, convert, or substitute their debt securities, on the same terms, for (A) the same new instrument or other consideration or (B) a new instrument, new instruments or other consideration from an identical menu of instruments or other consideration; or
 - (ii) the amendments proposed to the terms and conditions of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation would, following implementation of such amendments, result in the amended instruments having identical provisions (other than provisions which are necessarily different, having regard to the currency of issuance).
- (f) It is understood that a proposal under paragraph (a) above will not be considered to satisfy the Uniformly Applicable condition if each exchanging, converting, substituting or amending holder of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation is not offered the same amount of consideration per amount of principal, the same amount of consideration per amount of interest accrued but unpaid and the same amount of consideration per amount of past due interest, respectively, as that offered to each other exchanging, converting, substituting or amending holder of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (or, where a menu of instruments or other consideration is offered, each exchanging, converting, substituting or amending holder of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation is not offered the same amount of consideration per amount of principal, the same amount of consideration per amount of interest accrued but unpaid and the same amount of consideration per amount of past due interest, respectively, as that offered to each other exchanging, converting, substituting or amending holder of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation electing the same option from such menu of instruments).
- (g) Any modification or action proposed under paragraph (a) above may be made in respect of some series only of the Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation and, for the avoidance of doubt, the provisions described in this Condition 17.3 may be used for different groups of two or more series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation simultaneously.

17.4 **Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting**

- (a) In relation to a proposal that includes a Reserved Matter, any modification to the terms and conditions of, or any action with respect to, two or more series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation may be made or taken if approved by a Multiple Series Two Limb Extraordinary Resolution or by a Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution as set out below.

- (b) A “**Multiple Series Two Limb Extraordinary Resolution**” means a resolution considered at separate meetings of the holders of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation, duly convened and held in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Condition 17.1 (*Convening Meetings of Noteholders; Conduct of Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions*), as supplemented if necessary, which is passed by a majority of:
- (i) at least 66.67% per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken in aggregate); and
 - (ii) more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities in each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken individually).
- (c) A “**Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution**” means each resolution in writing (with a separate resolution in writing or multiple separate resolutions in writing distributed to the holders of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation, in accordance with the applicable bond documentation) which, when taken together, has been signed or confirmed in writing by or on behalf of the holders of:
- (i) at least 66.67% per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all the affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken in aggregate); and
 - (ii) more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities in each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken individually).
- (d) Any Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution may be contained in one document or several documents in substantially the same form, each signed or confirmed in writing by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders of the relevant Series or one or more holders of each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation.
- (e) Any Multiple Series Two Limb Extraordinary Resolution duly passed or Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution approved shall be binding on all Noteholders of the relevant Series and holders of each other affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation, whether or not they attended any meeting, whether or not they voted in favour thereof, whether or not any other holder or holders of the same series voted in favour thereof and whether or not they signed or confirmed in writing any such Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution, as the case may be, and on all couponholders of each other affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation.
- (f) Any modification or action proposed under paragraph (a) above may be made in respect of some series only of the Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation and, for the avoidance of doubt, the provisions described in this Condition 17.4 may be used for different groups of two or more series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation simultaneously.

17.5 Reserved Matters

In these Conditions, “**Reserved Matter**” means any proposal:

- (a) to change the date, or the method of determining the date, for payment of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of any Series of the Notes, to reduce or cancel the amount of principal, interest or any other amount payable on any date in respect of the relevant Series of Notes or to change the method of calculating the amount of principal, interest or any other amount payable in respect of relevant Series of Notes on any date;
- (b) to change the currency in which any amount due in respect of any Series of the Notes is payable or the place in which any payment is to be made;

- (c) to change the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution, a Written Resolution, an Electronic Consent or any other resolution of any Series of Noteholders or the number or percentage of votes required to be cast, or the number or percentage of Notes required to be held, in connection with the taking of any decision or action by or on behalf of the Noteholders or any of them;
- (d) to change this definition, or the definition of “Extraordinary Resolution”, “Single Series Extraordinary Resolution”, “Multiple Series Single Limb Extraordinary Resolution”, “Multiple Series Two Limb Extraordinary Resolution”, “Written Resolution”, “Single Series Written Resolution”, “Multiple Series Single Limb Written Resolution” or “Multiple Series Two Limb Written Resolution”;
- (e) to change the definition of “debt securities” or “Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation”;
- (f) to change the definition of “Uniformly Applicable”;
- (g) to change the definition of “outstanding” or to modify the provisions of Condition 17.9 (*Notes controlled by the Issuer*);
- (h) to change the legal ranking of any Series of the Notes;
- (i) to change any provision of any Series of the Notes describing circumstances in which the relevant Series of Notes may be declared due and payable prior to their scheduled maturity date, set out in Condition 13 (*Events of Default*);
- (j) to change the law governing any Series of the Notes, the courts to the jurisdiction of which the Issuer has submitted the relevant Series of the Notes, any of the arrangements specified in the relevant Series of Notes to enable proceedings to be taken or the Issuer’s waiver of immunity, in respect of actions or proceedings brought by any Noteholder, set out in Condition 23 (*Governing Law, Arbitration and Jurisdiction*);
- (k) to impose any condition on or otherwise change the Issuer’s obligation to make payments of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of any Series of the Notes, including by way of the addition of a call option;
- (l) to modify the provisions of this Condition 17.5; or
- (m) to exchange or substitute all or any Series of the Notes for, or convert all or any Series of the Notes into, other obligations or securities of the Issuer or any other Person, or to modify any provision of these Conditions in connection with any exchange or substitution of any Series of the Notes for, or the conversion of any Series of the Notes into, any other obligations or securities of the Issuer or any other Person, which would result in the Conditions as so modified being less favourable to the relevant Noteholders which are subject to the Conditions as so modified than:
 - (i) the provisions of the other obligations or debt securities of the Issuer or any other Person resulting from the relevant exchange or substitution or conversion; or
 - (ii) if more than one series of other obligations or debt securities results from the relevant exchange or substitution or conversion, the provisions of the resulting series of debt securities having the largest aggregate principal amount.

17.6 Information

Prior to or on the date that the Issuer proposes any Extraordinary Resolution, Written Resolution or Electronic Consent pursuant to Condition 17.2 (*Modification of a single Series of Notes only*), Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*), or Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*), the Issuer shall publish in accordance with Condition 18.8 (*Manner of publication*) and provide the Fiscal Agent with the following information:

- (a) a description of the Issuer’s economic and financial circumstances which are, in the Issuer’s opinion, relevant to the request for any potential modification or action, a description of the

Issuer's existing debts and a description of its broad policy reform programme and provisional macroeconomic outlook;

- (b) if the Issuer shall at the time have entered into an arrangement for financial assistance with multilateral and/or other major creditors or creditor groups and/or an agreement with any such creditors regarding debt relief, a description of any such arrangement or agreement and where permitted under the information disclosure policies of the multilateral or such other creditors, as applicable, copies of the arrangement or agreement shall be provided;
- (c) a description of the Issuer's proposed treatment of external debt securities that fall outside the scope of any multiple series aggregation and its intentions with respect to any other debt securities and its other major creditor groups; and
- (d) if any proposed modification or action contemplates debt securities being aggregated in more than one group of debt securities, a description of the proposed treatment of each such group, as required for a notice convening a meeting of any Series of the Noteholders in paragraph (d)(vii) of Condition 17.1 (*Convening Meetings of Noteholders; Conduct of Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions*).

17.7 **Claims Valuation**

For the purpose of calculating the par value of any Series of the Notes and any affected series of debt securities which are to be aggregated with any Series of the Notes in accordance with Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*) and Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*), the Issuer may appoint a Calculation Agent. The Issuer shall, with the approval of the Aggregation Agent and any appointed Calculation Agent, promulgate the methodology in accordance with which the par value of any Series of the Notes and such affected series of debt securities will be calculated. In any such case where a Calculation Agent is appointed, the same Person will be appointed as the Calculation Agent for the relevant Series of Notes and each other affected series of debt securities for these purposes, and the same methodology will be promulgated for each affected series of debt securities.

17.8 **Manifest error, etc.**

Any Series of Notes, these Conditions and the provisions of the Agency Agreement and/or the Deed of Covenant may be amended without the consent of the relevant Noteholders to correct a manifest error. In addition, the parties to the Agency Agreement may agree to modify any provision thereof, but the Issuer shall not agree, without the consent of the relevant Noteholders, to any such modification unless it is of a formal, minor or technical nature or it is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the relevant Noteholders.

17.9 **Notes controlled by the Issuer**

For the purposes of: (i) determining the right to attend and vote at any meeting of any Series of Noteholders, or the right to sign or confirm in writing, or authorise the signature of, any Written Resolution; (ii) Condition 17 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions; Electronic Consents*); and (iii) Condition 13 (*Events of Default*), any Notes which are for the time being held by, or on behalf of, the Issuer or by or on behalf of any Person which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Issuer or by any public sector instrumentality, shall be disregarded and be deemed not to remain outstanding.

A Note of the relevant Series will also be deemed to be not outstanding if the Note has previously been cancelled or delivered for cancellation or held for reissuance but not reissued, or, where relevant, the Note has previously been called for redemption in accordance with its terms or previously become due and payable at maturity or otherwise and the Issuer has previously satisfied its obligations to make all payments due in respect of the Note in accordance with its terms.

In advance of any meeting of any Series of Noteholders, or in connection with any Written Resolution or Electronic Consent, the Issuer shall provide to the Fiscal Agent a copy of the certificate prepared pursuant to Condition 18.5 (*Certificate*), which includes information on the total number of Notes of the relevant Series which are for the time being held by, or on behalf of, the Issuer or by or on behalf of any Person which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Issuer or by any public sector

instrumentality, and, as such, such Notes shall be disregarded and deemed not to remain outstanding for the purposes of ascertaining the right to attend and vote at any meeting of any Series of Noteholders or the right to sign, or authorise the signature of, any Written Resolution or vote in respect of any Electronic Consent. The Fiscal Agent shall make any such certificate available for inspection during normal business hours at its Specified Office and, upon reasonable request, will allow copies of such certificate to be taken.

17.10 **Publication**

The Issuer shall publish all Extraordinary Resolutions, Written Resolutions and Electronic Consents which have been determined by the Aggregation Agent to have been duly passed in accordance with Condition 18.8 (*Manner of publication*).

17.11 **Exchange and Conversion**

Any Extraordinary Resolutions, Written Resolutions or Electronic Consents which have been duly passed and which modify any provision of, or action in respect of, the Conditions may be implemented at the Issuer's option by way of a mandatory exchange or conversion of any Series of the Notes and each other affected series of debt securities, as the case may be, into new debt securities containing the modified terms and conditions if the proposed mandatory exchange or conversion of the relevant Series of the Notes is notified to the relevant Noteholders at the time notification is given to the relevant Noteholders as to the proposed modification or action. Any such exchange or conversion shall be binding on all Noteholders of the relevant Series.

17.12 **Written Resolutions and Electronic Consents**

A Written Resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more of the Noteholders of the relevant Series.

For so long as any Series of Notes are in the form of a Global Certificate held on behalf of one or more of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC or any other clearing system (the "**relevant clearing system(s)**"), then the approval of a resolution proposed by the Issuer given by way of electronic consent communicated through the electronic communications systems of the relevant clearing system(s) in accordance with their operating rules and procedures:

- (a) by or on behalf of all Noteholders of the relevant Series who for the time being are entitled to receive notice of a meeting of Noteholders of that Series; or
- (b) (where such holders have been given at least 21 days' notice of such resolution) by or on behalf of:
 - (i) in respect of a proposal that falls within paragraphs (b) and (c) of Condition 17.2 (*Modification of a single Series of Notes only*), the Persons holding at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series in the case of a Reserved Matter or more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series, in the case of a matter other than a Reserved Matter;
 - (ii) in respect of a proposal that falls within paragraphs (b) and (c) of Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*), the Persons holding at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken in aggregate); or
 - (iii) in respect of a proposal that falls within paragraphs (b) and (c) of Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*), (x) the Persons holding at least 66.67 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken in aggregate); and (y) the Persons holding more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities in each affected series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (taken individually),

(in the case of (i), (ii) and (iii), each an “**Electronic Consent**”) shall, for all purposes (including Reserved Matters) take effect as (A) a Single Series Extraordinary Resolution (in the case of (i) above), (B) a Multiple Series Single Limb Extraordinary Resolution (in the case of (ii) above) or (C) a Multiple Series Two Limb Extraordinary Resolution (in the case of (iii) above), as applicable.

The notice given to Noteholders of the relevant Series shall specify, in sufficient detail to enable Noteholders of the relevant Series (in the case of a proposal pursuant to Condition 17.2 (*Modification of a single Series of Notes only*)) or holders of each affected Series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (in the case of a proposal pursuant to Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*)) or Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*)) to give their consents in relation to the proposed resolution, the method by which their consents may be given (including, where applicable, blocking of their accounts in the relevant clearing system(s)) and the time and date (the “**Relevant Consent Date**”) by which they must be received in order for such consents to be validly given, in each case subject to and in accordance with the operating rules and procedures of the relevant clearing system(s).

If, on the Relevant Consent Date on which the consents in respect of an Electronic Consent are first counted, such consents do not represent the required proportion for approval, the resolution shall, if the party proposing such resolution (the “**Proposer**”) so determines, be deemed to be defeated. Alternatively, the Proposer may give a further notice to Noteholders of the relevant Series (in the case of a proposal pursuant to Condition 17.2 (*Modification of a single Series of Notes only*)) or holders of each affected Series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (in the case of a proposal pursuant to Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*)) or Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*)) that the resolution will be proposed again on such date and for such period as shall be agreed with the Issuer (unless the Issuer is the Proposer). Such notice must inform Noteholders of the relevant Series (in the case of a proposal pursuant to Condition 17.2 (*Modification of a single Series of Notes only*)) or holders of each affected Series of Debt Securities Capable of Aggregation (in the case of a proposal pursuant to Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*)) or Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*)) that insufficient consents were received in relation to the original resolution and the information specified in the previous paragraph. For the purpose of such further notice, references to Relevant Consent Date shall be construed accordingly.

An Electronic Consent may only be used in relation to a resolution proposed by the Issuer which is not then the subject of a meeting that has been validly convened above, unless that meeting is or shall be cancelled or dissolved.

Where Electronic Consent has not been sought, for the purposes of determining whether a Written Resolution has been validly passed, the Issuer shall be entitled to rely on consent or instructions given in writing directly to the Issuer (a) by accountholders in the relevant clearing system(s) with entitlements to any Global Certificate and/or (b) where the accountholders hold any such entitlement on behalf of another Person, on written consent from or written instruction by the Person identified by that accountholder as the Person for whom such entitlement is held. For the purpose of establishing the entitlement to give any such consent or instruction, the Issuer shall be entitled to rely on any certificate or other document issued by, in the case of (a) above, the relevant clearing system(s) and, in the case of (b) above, the relevant clearing system(s) and the accountholder identified by the relevant clearing system(s). Any such certificate or other document (i) shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes and (ii) may comprise any form of statement or print out of electronic records provided by the relevant clearing system (including Euroclear’s EUCLID or Clearstream, Luxembourg’s CreationOnline system) in accordance with its usual procedures and in which the accountholder of a particular principal or nominal amount of the relevant Series of Notes is clearly identified together with the amount of such holding. The Issuer shall not be liable to any Person by reason of having accepted as valid or not having rejected any certificate or other document to such effect purporting to be issued by any such Person and subsequently found to be forged or not authentic.

All information to be provided pursuant to paragraph (d) of Condition 17.1 (*Convening Meetings of Noteholders; Conduct of Meetings of Noteholders; Written Resolutions*) shall also be provided, *mutatis mutandis*, in respect of Written Resolutions and Electronic Consents.

A Written Resolution and/or Electronic Consent (i) shall take effect as an Extraordinary Resolution and (ii) will be binding on all Noteholders, whether or not they participated in such Written Resolution and/or Electronic Consent, even if the relevant consent or instruction proves to be defective.

18. AGGREGATION AGENT; AGGREGATION PROCEDURES

18.1 Appointment

The Issuer will appoint an aggregation agent (the “**Aggregation Agent**”) to calculate whether a proposed modification or action has been approved by the required principal amount outstanding of Notes of the relevant Series and, in the case of a multiple series aggregation, by the required principal amount of outstanding debt securities of each affected series of debt securities. In the case of a multiple series aggregation, the same Person will be appointed as the Aggregation Agent for the proposed modification of any provision of, or any action in respect of, these Conditions or the Agency Agreement in respect of the Notes of the relevant Series and in respect of the terms and conditions or bond documentation in respect of each other affected series of debt securities. The Aggregation Agent shall be independent of the Issuer.

18.2 Extraordinary Resolutions

If an Extraordinary Resolution has been proposed at a duly convened meeting of any Series of Noteholders to modify any provision of, or action in respect of, these Conditions and other affected series of debt securities, as the case may be, the Aggregation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time the vote is cast, calculate whether holders of a sufficient portion of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series and, where relevant, each other affected series of debt securities, have voted in favour of the Extraordinary Resolution such that the Extraordinary Resolution is passed. If so, the Aggregation Agent will determine that the Extraordinary Resolution has been duly passed.

18.3 Written Resolutions

If a Written Resolution has been proposed under the Conditions to modify any provision of, or action in respect of, these Conditions and the terms and conditions of other affected series of debt securities, as the case may be, the Aggregation Agent will, as soon as reasonably practicable after the relevant Written Resolution has been signed or confirmed in writing, calculate whether holders of a sufficient portion of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of the relevant Series and, where relevant, each other affected series of debt securities, have signed or confirmed in writing in favour of the Written Resolution such that the Written Resolution is passed. If so, the Aggregation Agent will determine that the Written Resolution has been duly passed.

18.4 Electronic Consents

If approval of a resolution proposed under the terms of these Conditions to modify any provision of, or action in respect of, these Conditions and the terms and conditions of other affected series of debt securities, as the case may be, is proposed to be given by way of Electronic Consent, the Aggregation Agent will, as soon as reasonably practicable after the relevant Electronic Consent has been given, calculate whether holders of a sufficient portion of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes and, where relevant, each other affected series of debt securities, have consented to the resolution by way of Electronic Consent such that the resolution is approved. If so, the Aggregation Agent will determine that the resolution has been duly approved.

18.5 Certificate

For the purposes of Condition 18.2 (*Extraordinary Resolutions*) and Condition 18.3 (*Written Resolutions*) and Condition 18.4 (*Electronic Consents*), the Issuer will provide a certificate to the Aggregation Agent up to three days prior to, and in any case no later than, with respect to an Extraordinary Resolution, the date of the meeting referred to in Condition 17.2 (*Modification of a single Series of Notes only*), Condition 17.3 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Single limb voting*), or Condition 17.4 (*Multiple Series Aggregation—Two limb voting*), as applicable, and, with respect to a Written Resolution, the date arranged for the signing of the Written Resolution and, with respect to an Electronic Consent, the date arranged for voting on the Electronic Consent.

The certificate shall:

- (a) list the total principal amount of Notes of the relevant Series and, in the case of a multiple series aggregation, the total principal amount of each other affected series of debt securities outstanding on the record date; and
- (b) clearly indicate the Notes of the relevant Series and, in the case of a multiple series aggregation, debt securities of each other affected series of debt securities which shall be disregarded and deemed not to remain outstanding as a consequence of Condition 17.9 (*Notes controlled by the Issuer*) on the record date identifying the Noteholders of the relevant Series and, in the case of a multiple series aggregation, debt securities of each other affected series of debt securities.

The Aggregation Agent may rely upon the terms of any certificate, notice, communication or other document believed by it to be genuine.

18.6 Notification

The Aggregation Agent will cause each determination made by it for the purposes of this Condition 18 to be notified to the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent and the Issuer as soon as practicable after such determination. Notice thereof shall also promptly be given to the Noteholders of the relevant Series.

18.7 Binding nature of determinations; no liability

All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Condition 18 by the Aggregation Agent and any appointed Calculation Agent will (in the absence of manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Noteholders of the relevant Series and (subject as aforesaid) no liability to any such Person will attach to the Aggregation Agent or the Calculation Agent in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions for such purposes.

18.8 Manner of publication

The Issuer will publish all notices and other matters required to be published pursuant to the Agency Agreement including any matters required to be published pursuant to Condition 13 (*Events of Default*), Condition 16 (*Agents*), Condition 17 (*Meeting of Noteholders; Written Resolutions; Electronic Consents*) and this Condition 18:

- (a) on the website of the Ministry of Finance of the State of Qatar;
- (b) through any relevant international and/or domestic clearing systems or similar through which the relevant Series of Notes are traded and/or held by Noteholders;
- (c) in such other places and in such other manner as may be required by applicable law or regulation; and
- (d) in such other places and in such other manner as may be customary.

19. FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders, create and issue further notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the amount and the first payment of interest) so as to form a single Series with the Notes, *provided* that, unless the further notes are fungible with the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such further notes will be issued with a separate CUSIP and ISIN. The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening a single meeting of the Noteholders of a particular Series and the holders of Notes of other Series.

20. NOTICES

20.1 Notices to Noteholders while Notes are held in Global Form

So long as any Notes are evidenced by a Global Certificate and such Global Certificate is held by or on behalf of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, notices to holders may be given by delivery of such notice to the relevant clearing systems for communication by them to entitled account holders;

provided that, so long as the Notes are listed on any stock exchange, notice will also be published or otherwise given in accordance with the rules of such stock exchange.

20.2 Notices to holders of Individual Note Certificates

Notices to holders of Individual Note Certificates will be deemed to be validly given if sent by first class mail (or the equivalent) or (if posted to an overseas address) by airmail to the Noteholders of those Notes at their respective addresses as recorded in the Register for those Notes, and will be deemed to have been validly given on the fourth day after the date of mailing as provided above or, if posted from a country other than that of the addressee, on the fifth day after the date of such mailing.

21. CURRENCY INDEMNITY

The Specified Currency is the sole currency of account and payment for all sums payable by the Issuer under or in connection with the Notes, including damages. Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than the Specified Currency (whether as a result of, or the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction or otherwise) by any Noteholder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer shall only constitute a discharge to the Issuer to the extent of the amount of the Specified Currency which the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If that amount of the Specified Currency is less than the amount of the Specified Currency expressed to be due to the recipient under any Note, the Issuer shall indemnify such recipient against any loss sustained by it as a result. In any event, the Issuer shall indemnify the recipient against the cost of making any such purchase. These indemnities constitute separate and independent obligations from the Issuer's other obligations, shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, shall apply irrespective of any indulgences granted by any Noteholder and shall continue in full force and effect despite any judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any Note or any judgment or order.

22. ROUNDING

For the purposes of any calculations referred to in these Conditions (unless otherwise specified in these Conditions): (a) all percentages resulting from such calculations will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded up to 0.00001 per cent.); (b) all United States dollar amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one half cent being rounded up); (c) all Japanese Yen amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded downwards to the next lower whole Japanese Yen amount; and (d) all amounts denominated in any other currency used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest two decimal places in such currency (with 0.005 being rounded upwards).

23. GOVERNING LAW, ARBITRATION AND JURISDICTION

23.1 Governing law

The Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant, the Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of, or in connection with, the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the Notes (including the remaining provisions of this Condition 23), are and shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, English law.

23.2 Agreement to arbitrate

Any dispute, claim, difference or controversy arising out of, relating to or having any connection with the Notes (including any dispute as to its existence, validity, interpretation, performance, breach or termination or the consequences of its nullity and any dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it) (a "**Dispute**") shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration under the London Court of International Arbitration (the "**LCIA**") Arbitration Rules (the "**Rules**"), which Rules (as amended from time to time) are incorporated by reference into this Condition 23.2. In relation to any such arbitration:

- (a) the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators, each of whom shall be disinterested in the arbitration, shall have no connection with any party thereto and shall be an attorney experienced in international securities transactions;
- (b) the claimant(s) and the respondent(s) shall each nominate one arbitrator within 15 days from receipt by the Registrar of the LCIA of the Response to the Request for arbitration as defined in the Rules, and the chairman of the arbitral tribunal shall be nominated by the two party-nominated arbitrators within 15 days of the last of their appointments. If the chairman of the arbitral tribunal is not so nominated, he shall be chosen by the LCIA;
- (c) the seat of arbitration shall be London, England;
- (d) the language of the arbitration shall be English;
- (e) the claimant(s) and the respondent(s) undertake to waive any right of application to determine a preliminary point of law under section 45 of the Arbitration Act 1996 of the United Kingdom; and
- (f) without prejudice to the powers of the arbitrators provided under the Rules, statute or otherwise, the arbitrators shall have the power at any time, following the written request (with reasons) of any party at any time, and after due consideration of any written and/or oral response(s) to such request made within such time periods as the arbitral tribunal shall determine, to make an award in favour of the claimant(s) (or the respondent(s) if a counterclaim) in respect of any claims (or counterclaims), if it appears to the arbitral tribunal that there is no reasonably arguable defence to those claims (or counterclaims), either at all or except as to the amount of any damages or other sum to be awarded.

23.3 Service of process

The Issuer hereby irrevocably and unconditionally appoints CSC Capital Markets UK Limited, at its registered office for the time being, as its agent for service of process in England in respect of any Proceedings and undertakes that in the event of such agent ceasing so to act it will appoint another person as its agent for that purpose. Such service shall be deemed completed on delivery to such process agent (whether or not, it is forwarded to and received by the Issuer). If for any reason such process agent ceases to be able to act as such or no longer has an address in London, the Issuer irrevocably agrees to appoint a substitute process agent and shall immediately notify Noteholders of such appointment in accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*). Nothing shall affect the right to serve process in any manner permitted by law.

23.4 Waiver of immunity

To the extent that the Issuer may in any jurisdiction claim for itself or its revenues, assets or properties which consist of its public and private properties invested in financial, commercial or industrial activities or deposited in banks (“**Sovereign Assets**”):

- (a) any immunity from suit, attachment or execution to which it might otherwise be entitled by virtue of its sovereign status under the State Immunity Act 1978 of the United Kingdom or otherwise in any Dispute which may be instituted pursuant to Condition 23.2 (*Agreement to arbitrate*) in any arbitration having its seat in London, England; and
- (b) any immunity from attachment or execution to which it might otherwise be entitled by virtue of its sovereign status in any other jurisdiction in an action to enforce an arbitral award properly obtained in England and Wales as referred to in paragraph (a) above,

the Issuer hereby irrevocably agrees for the benefit of the Noteholders not to claim and hereby irrevocably waives such immunity to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction (including, without limitation, the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 of the United States and Decree Law No. (18) of 1996 Amending Certain Provisions of Law No. (10) of 1987 in respect of the Public and Private Properties of the State of Qatar). In addition, to the extent that the Issuer or any of its Sovereign Assets shall be entitled in any jurisdiction to any immunity from set-off, banker’s lien or any similar right or remedy, and to the extent that there shall be attributed, in any jurisdiction, such an immunity, the Issuer hereby irrevocably agrees not to claim and irrevocably waives such immunity to

the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction with respect to any claim, suit, action, proceeding, right or remedy arising out of or in connection with the Notes.

24. RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES

No Person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of the Notes under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, but this does not affect any remedy or right of any Person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

FORM OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Set out below is the form of Pricing Supplement which will be completed for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme and which have a denomination of EUR 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) or more.

[MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ELIGIBLE COUNTERPARTIES ONLY TARGET MARKET – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in [Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”)/MiFID II]; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ECPS ONLY TARGET MARKET – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook (“**COBS**”) and professional clients only, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law in the United Kingdom by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**UK MiFIR**”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[Notification under Section 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore (as modified or amended from time to time, the “**SFA**”) – In connection with Section 309B of the SFA and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “**CMP Regulations 2018**”), the Issuer has determined the classification of the Notes to be capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Specified Investment Products (as defined in the Singapore Monetary Authority (the “**MAS**”) Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and in the MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).]¹

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. The Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The Notes may be offered and sold [(A)] outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**”) [and (B) within the United States to persons who are “qualified institutional buyers” (“**QIBs**”) in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“**Rule 144A**”). Prospective purchasers who are QIBs are hereby notified that sellers of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A]. For a description of these and certain further restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of Notes, see “*Subscription and Sale*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*” in the Offering Circular.

¹ Legend to be included on front of the Pricing Supplement if the Notes (i) are being sold into Singapore; and (ii) do not constitute prescribed capital markets products as defined under the CMP Regulations 2018.

THE STATE OF QATAR,
ACTING THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): 52990074F6OJOAXK4P65

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]
under the
Global Medium Term Note Programme

PART A

CONTRACTUAL TERMS

[Any person making or intending to make an offer of the Notes may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation, in each case, in relation to such offer.]

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Offering Circular dated 26 May 2022 [and the supplement[s] to the Offering Circular dated [insert date of supplements]] ([together,] the “Offering Circular”).]

[This document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular [as so supplemented] in order to obtain all the relevant information.]

[This document constitutes the Pricing Supplement of the Notes described herein and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular dated 26 May 2022 [and the supplements] to it dated [date] [and [date]] ([together,] the “Offering Circular”). Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of this Pricing Supplement and the Offering Circular, in order to obtain all the relevant information.]

The Offering Circular has been published on the website of the London Stock Exchange at <http://www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html>.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--|---|
| 1. | (i) | Series Number: | [●] |
| | (ii) | Tranche Number: | [●] |
| | (iii) | Date on which the Notes become fungible: | [Not Applicable/The Notes shall be consolidated and form a single series with the existing tranche(s) of the Series on [the Issue Date]/[Insert date].] |
| 2. | | Specified Currency or Currencies: | [●] |
| 3. | | Aggregate Nominal Amount: | |
| | (i) | Series: | [●] |
| | (ii) | Tranche: | [●] |

4. Issue Price: [●] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [●]]
- (i) Specified Denominations: [●] and integral multiples of [●] in excess thereof
- (ii) Calculation Amount: [●]
5. (i) Issue Date: [●]
- (ii) Interest Commencement Date: [●]/[Issue Date]/[Not Applicable]
6. Maturity Date: [●]
7. Interest Basis: [[●] per cent. Fixed Rate]
- (further particulars specified below)*
8. Redemption/Payment Basis: [[For Fixed Rate Notes and Floating Rate Notes] Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed on the Maturity Date at 100 per cent. of their nominal amount.]/[[For Zero Coupon Notes] [●]]
9. Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis: [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
10. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]
- [Issuer Call]
- [Issuer Maturity Par Call]
- [Not Applicable]
11. Date approval for issuance of Notes obtained: [●]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

12. **Fixed Rate Note Provisions** [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
- (i) Rate[(s)] of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum [payable [annually]/[semi-annually]/[quarterly]/[monthly] in arrear]
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [●][[, [●], [●]] and [●] in each year]
- (iii) [First Interest Payment Date: [Issue Date]/[●]]
- (iv) Fixed Amount[(s)] for Notes in definitive form (and in relation to Notes in global form see Conditions): [●] per Calculation Amount
- (v) Broken Amount(s) for Notes in definitive form (and in relation to Notes in global form see Conditions): [[●] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in]/[on] [●]/[Not Applicable]
- (vi) Day Count Fraction: [360/360]/[Actual/Actual (ICMA)]

(vii)	[Determination Dates	[[●] in each year]/[Not Applicable]]
13.	Floating Rate Note Provisions	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
(i)	Interest Period(s):	[●] ²
		[The end date of each Interest Period shall be subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention specified in paragraph 13(v) below/ Not subject to any adjustment]
(ii)	Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[●][The [●] Business Day following the final Interest Period Date of each Interest Period; except in respect of the final Interest Period, for which the Specified Interest Payment Date shall be the Maturity Date or any earlier redemption date] ³ [, subject, in each case, to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention specified in paragraph 13(v) below/, not subject to any adjustment] ⁴
(iii)	First Interest Payment Date:	[●][, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention specified in paragraph 13(v) below/, not subject to any adjustment]
(iv)	Interest Period Date:	[●] ⁵ (Not applicable unless different from Interest Payment Date)[, subject, in each case, to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention specified in paragraph 13(v) below/, not subject to any adjustment]
(v)	Business Day Convention:	[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/[●]]
(vi)	Additional Business Centre(s):	[●]
(vii)	Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined:	[Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
(viii)	Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and/or Interest Amount(s) (if not the Fiscal Agent):	[Name] shall be the Calculation Agent
(ix)	Screen Rate Determination:	[Applicable – Term Rate/Applicable – SOFR Benchmark/Not Applicable]
	• Reference Rate:	[[●] is provided by [administrator legal name] [repeat as necessary].] [As at the date hereof, [administrator legal name] [appears]/[does not appear] [repeat as necessary] in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by [ESMA pursuant to Article

² Interest Periods should be specified explicitly where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark and the SOFR Benchmark is Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Payment Delay, as in that case each Specified Interest Payment Date will fall after the end of the relevant Interest Period.

³ This text will be included where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark and the SOFR Benchmark is Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Payment Delay.

⁴ Specified Interest Payment Dates will not normally be subject to adjustment where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark and the SOFR Benchmark is Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Payment Delay.

⁵ Interest Period Dates should be specified explicitly where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark and the SOFR Benchmark is Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Payment Delay, as in that case Specified Interest Payment Dates will not fall on Interest Period Dates.

36 (*Register of administrators and benchmarks*) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (as amended, the “**EU Benchmarks Regulation**”)/[FCA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1011) as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK Benchmarks Regulation**”)]/[As far as the Issuer is aware, as at the date hereof, the [*specify benchmark*] does not fall within the scope of the [EU Benchmarks Regulation]/[UK Benchmarks Regulation] / [Not Applicable]]

- Interest Determination Date(s): [●] [[●] U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to each Interest Period Date]⁶ [The Interest Period Date at the end of each Interest Accrual Period; except in respect of the final Interest Accrual Period, for which the Interest Determination Date will be the SOFR Rate Cut-off Date]⁷
- Relevant Time: [●]
- Relevant Screen Page: [●]
- Relevant Financial Centre: [●]
- SOFR Benchmark: [Not Applicable/Simple SOFR Average/Compounded SOFR Average/SOFR Index Average]⁸
- Compounded SOFR Average: [Not Applicable/SOFR Observation Lag/SOFR Observation Shift/SOFR Payment Delay/SOFR Lockout]⁹
- Lookback Days: [Not Applicable/[●]¹⁰ U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]¹¹
- Interest Payment Delay Days: [Not Applicable/[●]¹² U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]¹³
- Effective Interest Payment Date [Not Applicable/the number of Interest Payment Delay Days following each Interest Payment Date; provided that the Effective Interest Payment Date with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period will be the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the Notes prior to the Maturity Date, the relevant Optional Redemption Date – *used for Payment Delay only*]
- SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date: [Not Applicable/The day that is the [●]¹⁴ U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s) prior to the end of each Interest Accrual Period]¹⁵

⁶ To be included where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark and the SOFR Benchmark is Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Observation Shift, SOFR Lockout or SOFR Observation Lag. Where the Fiscal Agent is appointed as Calculation Agent, it will normally require that this period (and, where applicable, any Lookback Days/ SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date) is at least five U.S. Government Securities Business Days.

⁷ Only applicable where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark and the SOFR Benchmark is the Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Payment Delay.

⁸ Only applicable where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark.

⁹ Only applicable in the case of Compounded SOFR Average.

¹⁰ Such number shall not be less than 5 without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent.

¹¹ Only applicable in the case of SOFR Observation Lag.

¹² Such number shall not be less than 5 without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent.

¹³ Only applicable in the case of SOFR Payment Delay.

¹⁴ Such number shall not be less than 5 without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent.

¹⁵ Only applicable in the case of Simple SOFR Average, Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Payment Delay or Compounded SOFR Average: SOFR Lockout.

- SOFR IndexStart: [Not Applicable/[•] ¹⁶ U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]¹⁷
 - SOFR IndexEnd: [Not Applicable/[•] ¹⁸ U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]¹⁹
 - D: [365/360/[•]]²⁰
 - Fallback Provisions: [Condition 8.10(a) (*Independent Adviser*)]²¹ / [Condition 8.10(b) (*Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)*)]
- (x) ISDA Determination:
- ISDA Definitions: [2006 ISDA Definitions (as amended and updated)] / [2021 ISDA Definitions (as amended and updated)]
 - Floating Rate Option: [•]
(If “2021 ISDA Definitions” is selected, ensure this is a Floating Rate Option included in the Floating Rate Matrix (as defined in the 2021 ISDA Definitions))
 - Designated Maturity: [•]/[Not Applicable]
(A Designated Maturity period is not relevant where the relevant Floating Rate Option is a risk-free rate)
 - Reset Date: [•]
 - Compounding: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining items of this subparagraph)
 - Compounding method: [Compounding with Lookback
Lookback: [•] Applicable Business Days
[Compounding with Observation Period Shift
Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business Days
Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•]/[Not Applicable]]
[Compounding with Lockout
Lockout: [•] Lockout Period Business Days
Lockout Period Business Days: [•]/[Applicable Business Days]]

¹⁶ Such number shall not be less than 5 without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent.

¹⁷ Only applicable in the case of SOFR Index Average.

¹⁸ Such number shall not be less than 5 without the prior written consent of the Calculation Agent.

¹⁹ Only applicable in the case of SOFR Index Average.

²⁰ “D” will normally be 360.

²¹ To be included in all cases except where the parties have agreed, in respect of an issuance where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark, to the inclusion of the Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR) fallback provisions instead.

- Averaging: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining items of this subparagraph)
- Averaging Method: [Averaging with Lookback
Lookback: [●] Applicable Business Days

[Averaging with Observation Period Shift

Observation Period Shift: [●] Observation Period Shift Business Days

Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [●]/[Not Applicable]]

[Averaging with Lockout

Lockout: [●] Lockout Period Business Days

Lockout Period Business Days: [●]/[Applicable Business Days]]
- Index Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining items of this subparagraph)
- Index Method: Compounded Index Method with Observation Period Shift
Observation Period Shift: [●] Observation Period Shift Business Days
Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [●]/[Not Applicable]
- (xi) Linear Interpolation: [Not applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short][first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using linear interpolation (*specify for each short or long Interest Period*)]
- (xii) Margin(s): [+/-][●] per cent. per annum
- (xiii) Minimum Rate of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum
- (xiv) Maximum Rate of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum
- (xv) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
[Actual/365 or Actual/Actual (ISDA)]
[Actual/365 (Fixed)]
[Actual/360]
[30/360, 360/360 or Bond Basis]
[30E/360 or Eurobond Basis]
[30E/360 (ISDA)]
- (xvi) Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions: [●]

(xvii)	ISDA Definitions:	[2006 ISDA Definitions/2021 ISDA Definitions (as amended and updated)] / [●]
14.	Zero Coupon Note Provisions	[Applicable] / [Not Applicable]
(i)	Accrual Yield	[●] per cent. per annum
(ii)	Reference Price	[●]
(iii)	Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amount	[Actual/365] [Actual/360] [30/360] [30E/360]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

15.	Call Option	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
		(if not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
		(this paragraph and sub-paragraphs may be repeated for issues with more than one call option)
(i)	Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]/[Any date from and including [●] to but excluding [●]]
(ii)	Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note:	[●] per Calculation Amount
(iii)	If redeemable in part:	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
		(if not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
	(a) Minimum Redemption Amount	[●] per Calculation Amount
	(b) Maximum Redemption Amount	[●] per Calculation Amount
(iv)	Notice period:	[●]
16.	Issuer Maturity Par Call	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
(i)	Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions)	[Minimum period: [●] days] [Maximum period: [●] days]
(ii)	Period during which Notes may be redeemed (if different from that set out in Condition 10.3)	From (and including) [●] days prior to the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date]
17.	Put Option	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
		(if not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
(i)	Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]

- (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note: [●] per Calculation Amount
- (iii) Notice period: [●]
18. **Final Redemption Amount of each Note** [100 per cent. of their nominal amount]/[●] per Calculation Amount
19. **Early Redemption Amount of each Note payable on an event of default** [100 per cent. of their nominal amount]/[●] per Calculation Amount

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

20. Form of Notes:

[Individual Note Certificates]

[Unrestricted Global Certificate exchangeable for unrestricted Individual Note Certificates [on [●] days' notice]/[at any time]/[in the limited circumstances described in the Unrestricted Global Certificate]]

[Restricted Global Certificate exchangeable for Restricted Individual Note Certificates [on [●] days' notice]/[at any time]/[in the limited circumstances described in the Restricted Global Certificate]]

[Unrestricted Global Certificate registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC]/[a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]

[Restricted Global Certificate registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC]]

21. Additional Financial Centre(s): [●]/[Not Applicable]

Signed on behalf of

THE STATE OF QATAR
acting through THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

By: _____
Duly Authorised

PART B

OTHER INFORMATION

1. LISTING

- (i) Listing and admission to trading: [Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [the main market of the London Stock Exchange plc and to be listed on the Official List of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority] with effect from [●].]/[Not applicable.]
- (ii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [●]

2. [RATINGS

- Ratings:** The Notes to be issued have been rated:
- [Moody's: [●]]
- [Fitch: [●]]
- [S&P: [●]]
- [[Other]: [●]]

3. INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE/OFFER

[Save for any fees payable to the Dealers, so far as the Issuer is aware, no Person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business for which they may receive fees.]

4. REASONS FOR THE OFFER, ESTIMATED NET PROCEEDS AND TOTAL EXPENSES

- (i) Reasons for the offer: [See ["Use of Proceeds"] in the Offering Circular/*Give details*]
- (See ["Use of Proceeds"] wording in Offering Circular – if reasons for offer different from what is disclosed in the Offering Circular, give details.)*
- (ii) Estimated net proceeds: []

5. YIELD

- Indication of yield: [●]/[Not Applicable]
- The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.
(N.B. Fixed Rate Notes only)

6. U.S. SELLING RESTRICTIONS

Notes sold to QIBs in the United States are subject to restrictions on resale. For a description of these and certain further restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of Notes, see *Subscription and Sale*” and *Transfer Restrictions*” in the Offering Circular.

7. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- CUSIP: [●]/ [Not Applicable]
- ISIN: [●]
- Common Code: [●]
- CFI: [[See/[], as updated, as set out on] the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN/Not Applicable/Not Available]
- FISN: [[See/[], as updated, as set out on] the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN/Not Applicable/Not Available]
- Any clearing system(s) other than DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant addresses and identification numbers): [Not Applicable/give name(s), address(es) and number(s)]
- Delivery: Delivery [against/free of] payment
- Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [●]
- Name and address of Calculation Agent(if any), if different from Fiscal Agent: [●]

8. DISTRIBUTION

- (i) Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]
- (ii) If syndicated, names of Dealers: [Not Applicable/[●]]
- (iii) Date of Subscription Agreement: [●]
- (iv) Stabilisation Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/[●]]
- (v) If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Not Applicable/[●]]
- (vi) U.S. Selling Restrictions: [Reg. S Compliance Category 2]; [Rule 144A]; [TEFRA not applicable]

9. THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

[[●] has been extracted from [●]. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by [●], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading]/[Not Applicable]

FORM OF THE NOTES

The Notes will be in registered form, without interest coupons attached. The Notes will be issued both outside the United States in transactions pursuant to Regulation S and within the United States in reliance on Rule 144A or another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Notes

Each Tranche of Notes will be represented by either:

- (a) one or more unrestricted global certificates (“**Unrestricted Global Certificate(s)**”) in the case of Notes sold outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S (“**Unrestricted Notes**”) and/or one or more restricted global certificates (“**Restricted Global Certificate(s)**”) in the case of Notes sold to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A (“**Restricted Notes**”); or
- (b) individual note certificates (“**Individual Note Certificates**”),

in each case as specified in the Pricing Supplement, and references in this Offering Circular to “**Global Certificates**” shall be construed as a reference to Unrestricted Global Certificates and/or Restricted Global Certificates.

Each Note represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate will be registered in the name of a common depository (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee for DTC if such Unrestricted Global Certificate will be held for the benefit of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg through DTC and/or any other relevant clearing system and the relevant Unrestricted Global Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common depository or such other nominee or custodian.

Each Note represented by a Restricted Global Certificate will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. (or such other entity as is specified in the Pricing Supplement) as nominee for DTC and the relevant Restricted Global Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the custodian for DTC (the “**DTC Custodian**”). Beneficial interests in Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate may only be held through DTC at any time.

If the Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Individual Note Certificates”, then the Notes will at all times be represented by Individual Note Certificates issued to each Noteholder in respect of their respective holdings.

Global Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates

If the Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Global Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates”, then the Notes will initially be represented by one or more Global Certificates each of which will be exchangeable in whole, but not in part, for Individual Note Certificates:

- (a) on the expiry of such period of notice as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement;
- (b) at any time, if so specified in the Pricing Supplement; or
- (c) if the Pricing Supplement specifies “in the limited circumstances described in the Global Certificate”, then:
 - (i) in the case of any Global Certificate held by or on behalf of DTC, if DTC notifies the Issuer that it is no longer willing or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as depository with respect to the Global Certificate or DTC ceases to be a “clearing agency” registered under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”) or if at any time DTC is no longer eligible to act as such, and the relevant Issuer is unable to locate a qualified successor within 90 days of receiving notice or becoming aware of such ineligibility on the part of DTC;
 - (ii) in the case of any Unrestricted Global Certificate held by or on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system, if Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announces an intention permanently to cease business; and

(iii) in any case, if any of the circumstances described in Condition 13 (*Events of Default*) occurs.

The options described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above should not be expressed to be applicable under the heading “*Form of Notes*” in the Pricing Supplement if the relevant Notes are in denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination *plus* one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount. Furthermore, Notes should not be issued which have such denominations if such Notes are to be represented on issue by one or more Global Certificates exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates.

Whenever a Global Certificate is to be exchanged for Individual Note Certificates, each person having an interest in a Global Certificate must provide the relevant Registrar (through the relevant clearing system) with such information as the Issuer and the relevant Registrar may require to complete and deliver Individual Note Certificates (including the name and address of each person in which the Notes represented by the Individual Note Certificates are to be registered and the principal amount of each such person’s holding). In addition, whenever a Restricted Global Certificate is to be exchanged for Individual Note Certificates, each person having an interest in the Restricted Global Certificate must provide the relevant Registrar (through the relevant clearing system) with a certificate given by or on behalf of the holder of each beneficial interest in the Restricted Global Certificate stating either (i) that such holder is not transferring its interest at the time of such exchange or (ii) that the transfer or exchange of such interest has been made in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes and that the person transferring such interest reasonably believes that the person acquiring such interest is a QIB and is obtaining such beneficial interest in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A. Individual Note Certificates issued in exchange for interests in the Restricted Global Certificate will bear the legends and be subject to the transfer restrictions set out under “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

Any such exchange will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement and the regulations concerning the transfer and registration of Notes scheduled to the Agency Agreement and, in particular, shall be effected without charge to any holder, but against such indemnity as the relevant Registrar may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such exchange.

If:

- (a) Individual Note Certificates have not been issued and delivered by 5.00 p.m. (London time) on the thirtieth day after the date on which the same are due to be issued and delivered in accordance with the terms of the Global Certificate; or
- (b) any of the Notes evidenced by the Global Certificate has become due and payable in accordance with the Conditions or the date for final redemption of the Notes has occurred and, in either case, payment in full of the amount of principal falling due with all accrued interest thereon has not been made to the holder of the Global Certificate on the due date for payment in accordance with the terms of the Global Certificate,

then the Global Certificate (including the obligation to deliver Individual Note Certificates) will become void at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such thirtieth day (in the case of (a) above) or at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such date (in the case of (b) above) and the holder will have no further rights thereunder (but without prejudice to the rights which the holder or others may have under the Deed of Covenant). Under the Deed of Covenant, persons shown in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (or any other relevant clearing system) as being entitled to interests in the Notes will acquire directly against the Issuer all those rights to which they would have been entitled if, immediately before the Global Certificate became void, they had been the registered holders of Notes in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of Notes they were shown as holding in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system (as the case may be).

Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes

The terms and conditions applicable to any Definitive Note will be endorsed on that Note and will consist of the terms and conditions set out under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” and the provisions of the Pricing Supplement which complete those terms and conditions.

Each Global Certificate contains provisions that apply to the Notes that they represent, some of which modify the Conditions. The following is a summary of those provisions:

Payments

Payments in respect of a Global Certificate will be made against presentation and (in the case of payment of principal in full with all interest accrued thereon) surrender of the Global Certificate to or to the order of any Fiscal Agent or Paying Agent and will be effective to satisfy and discharge the corresponding liabilities of the Issuer in respect of the Notes. On each occasion on which a payment of principal or interest is made in respect of the Global Certificate, the Issuer shall procure that the payment is noted in a schedule thereto.

Payment Business Day

In the case of a Global Certificate, this shall be, if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre, or, if the currency of payment is not euro, any day which is a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre.

Payment Record Date

Each payment in respect of a Global Certificate will be made to the person shown as the holder in the Register at the close of business (in the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payment (the “**Record Date**”) where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means a day on which each clearing system for which the Global Certificate is being held is open for business.

Exercise of put option

In order to exercise the option contained in Condition 10.5 (*Redemption at the option of Noteholders*), the holder of a Global Certificate must, within the period specified in the Conditions for the deposit of the relevant Note and put notice, give written notice of such exercise to any Paying Agent or Registrar specifying the principal amount of Notes in respect of which such option is being exercised. Any such notice will be irrevocable and may not be withdrawn.

Partial exercise of call option

In connection with an exercise of the option contained in Condition 10.2 (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) in relation to only some of the Notes, a Global Certificate may be redeemed in part in the principal amount specified by the Issuer in accordance with the Conditions and the Notes to be redeemed will not be selected as provided in the Conditions but in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in principal amount, at their discretion).

Notices

Notwithstanding Condition 20 (*Notices*), whilst all the Notes are represented by a Global Certificate and the relevant Note or Notes is/are deposited with a common depositary, a custodian or nominee for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and/or any other relevant clearing system, notices to Noteholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and/or any other relevant clearing system and, in any case, such notices shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 20 (*Notices*) on the date of delivery to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and/or any other relevant clearing system.

Clearing System Accountholders

Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and/or any other relevant clearing system as being entitled to an interest in a Global Certificate (each an “**Accountholder**”) must look solely to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and/or such other relevant clearing system (as the case may be) for such Accountholder’s share of each payment made by the Issuer to the holder of a Global Certificate and in relation to all other rights arising under the Global Certificate. The extent to which, and the manner in which, Accountholders may exercise any rights arising under the Global Certificate will be determined by the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC and any other relevant clearing system from time to time. For so long as the relevant Notes are represented by a Global Certificate, Accountholders shall have no claim directly against the Issuer in respect of payments due under the Notes and such obligations of the Issuer will be discharged by payment to the holder of the Global Certificate.

Deed of Covenant

Under the Deed of Covenant, persons shown in the records of DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (or any other relevant clearing system) as being entitled to interests in the Global Certificate will acquire directly against the Issuer all those rights to which they would have been entitled if, immediately before the Global Certificate became void, they had been the registered holders of Notes in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of Notes they were shown as holding in the records of DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system (as the case may be).

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in any applicable Pricing Supplement, the net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be used by the Issuer for its budgetary and general funding purposes.

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE OF QATAR

Introduction

Qatar is one of the most prosperous countries in the world, with a nominal GDP per capita of QR185,503 (U.S.\$50,962) (at current prices) in 2020, according to the Planning and Statistics Authority. For most of the past two decades, Qatar was one of the fastest growing economies in the world and its growth was driven by the development of its large natural gas reserves. Following the completion of its LNG projects, in 2011, the rate of economic growth has slowed and this has been compounded more recently by lower revenues from hydrocarbon exports due to lower hydrocarbon production and prices. Qatar, which gained independence from the United Kingdom on 3 September 1971, was ruled from 27 June 1995 until 25 June 2013 by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani. During his rule, the previous Amir implemented various initiatives designed to exploit the State's oil and gas resources in a responsible manner, thereby making rapid economic development and the construction of modern infrastructure possible in Qatar. On 25 June 2013, the previous Amir stepped down and his fourth son, His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, became the Amir. Despite rapid economic and social progress, as well as political change, Qatar has maintained its cultural and traditional values as an Arab and Islamic nation.

Geography

Qatar, which shares a land border as well as maritime boundaries with Saudi Arabia, and maritime boundaries with Bahrain, the UAE and Iran, extends over a relatively flat, barren peninsula covered with sand that is approximately 160 kilometres long, covering a total area of approximately 11,651 square kilometres. Doha, which is located on the east coast of the Qatar peninsula, is Qatar's capital city as well as its commercial, financial and cultural centre and is also the location of Qatar's international airport. Qatar's most important industrial cities are Ras Laffan Industrial City (located to the north of Doha) and Mesaieed Industrial City (located to the south of Doha).

Population

The Planning and Statistics Authority estimated the in-country population in the State of Qatar to be 2.68 million as of December 2021 (this estimate excludes residents who were traveling abroad that month). A large portion of the country's population is comprised of non-Qatari nationals, including expatriate workers from Asia and the Middle East. The population growth rate has begun to slow, as compared to the first decade of 2000, where between 2004 and April 2010, the total population of Qatar grew by 128.4 per cent. Since 2012, the population growth rate has decreased as the growth in labour demand for major infrastructure projects has decreased. The most recent General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments was completed in 2020.

The official language of Qatar is Arabic, although English is widely spoken.

National Vision

Recognising that Qatar's considerable wealth creates a host of opportunities as well as challenges, in October 2008, the State's former General Secretariat for Development Planning (which was merged with the Qatar Statistics Authority in 2013 to form the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, which was recently renamed the Planning and Statistics Authority) launched the Qatar National Vision 2030. This defines broad future trends and long-term objectives for Qatar, providing the framework within which national strategies and implementation plans can be developed. Besides establishing the foundation for developing Qatar's future strategies and policies, the Qatar National Vision 2030 has also helped to strengthen the coordination amongst governmental agencies and integrate planning efforts for the Government, the private sector and civic organisations. The four cornerstones of the Qatar National Vision 2030 are human, social, economic and environmental development, in the context of which the State aims to balance modernisation and the preservation of traditions; the needs of the current generation and the needs of future generations; managed growth and uncontrolled expansion; the size and quality of the expatriate labour force; and economic growth and social development, and environmental management.

In March 2011, Qatar published the National Development Strategy 2011-2016 which translates the goals identified in the Qatar National Vision 2030 into actionable targets. The National Development Strategy 2011-2016 seeks to address the State's expected decline in the growth of the oil and gas sector by strengthening the structure and performance of the non-hydrocarbon sectors of the economy. It discusses the need for concerted institutional and organisational capacity building, efficient and transparent delivery of public services, fruitful public-private cooperation and partnerships, a vibrant business climate and a larger space for civil society. It

further notes that the State's investment in foreign currency assets and planned investments in physical and social infrastructure beyond the needs of the 2022 FIFA World Cup (the “**2022 World Cup**”) is part of the State's broader strategy to diversify its income base. The State also aims to maximise the value of the income it receives from the exploitation of its mineral assets. The structures governing hydrocarbon-linked investments, upstream and downstream, will be expected to provide adequate flexibility to deal with project specifics, changing costs or market conditions and equitable risk sharing arrangements. In addition, the State intends to ensure that the hydrocarbon rents it shares with private investors are compensated by other benefits that flow to the country such as the acquisition of technology, infrastructure or knowledge and skills. Qatar also intends to leverage its competitive energy resources to contribute to the expansion of its production base and to long-term economic diversification. A follow-up plan, the Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022, is being implemented.

The Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022 provides a strategic framework for implementing the 2030 vision, and includes State developed policies which are designed to attract private sector investment to Qatar through a broad range of investment incentives. It also aims to focus attention and resources towards key national priorities alongside a policy of the rationalisation of government spending. For example all annual implementation plans, development programmes and projects provided in the strategy will include detailed costs and budgets. The National Development Strategy 2018-2022 also aims to align all future implementation plans with the Ministry of Finance to ensure adequate funding and overall efficiency of government spending. The State also aims to strengthen its economic diversification efforts by enhancing private sector contribution to the Qatari economy where continued additions to capital stock will enhance the growth of the non-oil and gas sector and support real GDP growth.

Qatar is seeking to further develop its tourism industry. To this effect, in February 2014, it launched the Qatar National Tourism Sector Strategy 2030, which is a long-term strategy that will help advance the tourism industry in Qatar through a series of well-defined plans, programmes, projects and policies that were developed according to international best practices and following a nation-wide consultative process. The Government believes that tourism can play an important role in diversifying Qatar's economy.

Government Organisation

During his rule, the previous Amir instituted a number of governmental reforms, including the promulgation of the Constitution, which came into effect in 2005 and replaced the provisional constitution that had been created shortly after independence. The Constitution formally separates power amongst the executive branch, which is comprised of the Amir, with assistance from his Cabinet, the Council of Ministers, the legislature (the “**Advisory Council**”) and the judiciary. The Constitution guarantees all residents of Qatar equality before the law, regardless of their origin, language, religion or gender. Moreover, the Constitution assures personal freedom and privacy, guarantees freedom of expression, association and the media, and prohibits any amendment to individual rights and public liberties (except for the purposes of granting additional rights and guarantees in the interest of citizens). The Constitution also provides guiding principles for the State, including protecting public health, preserving the environment, promoting education and encouraging investment.

Under the Constitution, the Amir, as the State's principal executive officer, head of state and supreme commander of the armed forces, is endowed with various powers, including the power to declare defensive war, make treaties, formulate the general policy of the State, propose and ratify laws, promulgate decrees and appoint the Prime Minister, along with other members of the Council of Ministers (all of whom are answerable to the Advisory Council). The Constitution also provides that the Amir may conclude conventions and agreements by issuing decrees and putting them before the Advisory Council, accompanied by relevant explanations. These become law after being endorsed and published. However, conventions or agreements related to the territories of the State, sovereignty, rights of citizens or amendments to Qatari law are not valid unless explicitly approved by the Advisory Council and issued as a law. In exceptional circumstances that require the documentation of urgent measures without delay, along with the promulgation of laws at a time when the Advisory Council is not in session, the Amir may issue decrees that have the power of law. These decrees must be submitted to the Advisory Council for its opinion, and the Advisory Council has the right to reject or amend them.

Law No. (6) of 2021 Promulgating the Advisory Council Election System, issued on 29 July 2021, repealed Law No. (9) of 1970 and regulated the conditions of election, procedures and validity of the election system. Furthermore, Law No. (7) of 2021 on the Advisory Council, issued on 29 July 2021, regulated the formation of Advisory Council, duties, authorities and rights (“**Advisory Council Law**”). The Constitution and Advisory Council Law provides for 30 of the 45 members of the Advisory Council to be elected whilst the remaining 15 are to be appointed by the Amir. The first such election was held in October 2021. Since the issuance of the Advisory Council Law, 30 members were elected and the Amir appointed 15 members by virtue of Amiri Decision

No. (56) of 2021. Moreover, Article 81 of the Constitution states that the term of the Advisory Council shall be for 4 years from the date of its first meeting, and new appointment and election shall commence during the last 90 days of the term of the Advisory Council, however, if such election or appointment does not commence or is delayed for any reason, the current Advisory Council shall remain valid.

The functions of the Advisory Council are to assume legislative authority for the State, approve the general policy of the Government and the budget and exercise control over the executive branch. In addition to the Amir and the Council of Ministers, any member of the Advisory Council may propose laws. Draft laws passed by the Advisory Council are subject to the endorsement of the Amir. In the event that the Amir fails to endorse a draft law passed by the Advisory Council, the draft law must be returned to the Advisory Council along with the reasons for the non-endorsement. If the draft law is then approved by the Advisory Council with at least a two-thirds vote, the Amir is required to endorse it. The Amir may stop the implementation of a law for an unspecified period of time if he considers such an action “absolutely necessary for the greater interests of the country”.

The Constitution also guarantees the full independence of Qatar’s judiciary, which also has a supreme council to oversee the proper functioning of Qatari courts and their related agencies. The judiciary in Qatar was originally established in 1972 as an independent body and divided into a civil and commercial court system, as well as a Shari’ah court system that administered Islamic law. The Public Prosecution which conducts public actions in the name of the people and ensures the enforcement of criminal laws, was established by Article 136 of the Constitution and Law No. (10) of 2002, as amended. In October 2003, Qatar enacted the new Judicial Law No. (10) of 2003, which came into effect in October 2004, and unified the civil and commercial courts with the Shari’ah court into a single judicial body.

Qatari courts determine civil and commercial disputes in accordance with legislation. Qatari courts are made up of preliminary courts, known as the courts of first instance, an appeal court, a court of cassation and the Supreme Constitutional Court. Decisions of preliminary courts may be appealed to the appeal court on points of fact and law, whilst decisions of the appeal court may be appealed to the court of cassation on points of law only. The Supreme Constitutional Court presides only on certain issues of law such as the legitimacy of laws and regulations under the Constitution and conflicts of jurisdiction between civil and administrative courts. Its rulings, decisions and interpretations are final and binding on State authorities. The chief of the court of cassation is appointed by an Amiri decision, whilst all other judges are appointed by Amiri decision upon the recommendation of the supreme council.

On 26 June 2013, the Amir issued Amiri Order No. (4) of 2013 forming his new Cabinet. This Amiri Order appointed, amongst others, H.E. Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani as Prime Minister and Interior Minister, H.E. Dr Khalid bin Mohamed Al-Attiyah as Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr Ali Shareef Al-Emadi as Minister of Finance, H.E. Dr Hassan Lahdan Saqr Al-Mohannadi as Minister of Justice and H.E. Dr Mohammed bin Saleh Al-Sada as Minister of Energy and Industry.

In January 2016, the Amir initiated a Cabinet reshuffle, which was the first major reshuffle since taking power in 2013, and involved the merger of various Ministries to improve efficiency and reduce redundancies amongst the Ministries. In addition, to increase efficiency and reduce public spending, some Ministries were asked to outsource non-core services to the private sector. Further cabinet reshufflings followed in 2018 and 2020.

On 17 June 2021 and 19 October 2021, Amiri Order No. (2) of 2021 and Amiri Order No. (4) of 2021 on restructuring the Cabinet were issued. These Amiri Orders appointed H.E. Mr Ali bin Ahmed Al Kuwari, Minister of Finance, H.E. Mr Jassim bin Saif bin Ahmed Al Sulaiti, Minister of Transport, H.E. Mr Salah bin Ghanem Al-Ali, Minister of Sports and Youth, H.E. Dr Abdullah bin Abdulaziz bin Turki Al-Subaie, Minister of Municipality, H.E. Mr Ghanem bin Shaheen bin Ghanem Al-Ghanim, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, H.E. Sheikh/ Mohammed bin Hamad bin Qassim Al Abdullah Al Thani, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Her Excellency Mrs Buthaina bint Ali Al Jabr Al Nuaimi, Minister of Education and Higher Education, H.E. Sheikh Abdul Rahman bin Hamad bin Jassim bin Hamad Al Thani, Minister of Culture, H.E. Sheikh Dr Faleh bin Nasser bin Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, H.E. Dr Ali bin Saeed bin Smaikh Al Marri, Minister of Labor, H.E. Mr Mohammed bin Ali bin Mohammed Al-Mannai, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, H.E. Mrs Maryam bint Ali bin Nasser Al-Misnad, Minister of Social Development and Family, H.E. Mr Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Mohammed Al Yusef Al Sulaiti, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Member of the Cabinet, and H.E. Mr Masoud Bin Mohamed Al Amiri as Minister of Justice

The Government’s commitment to reforming certain aspects of Qatar’s economy and political system began prior to the decrease in hydrocarbon prices. Since coming to power, the Amir has focused on implementing reforms to improve the country’s economy and Qatar as a whole, with an emphasis on increasing domestic investments.

Legal System

Over the past decade, Qatar's legal system has been significantly reformed by the enactment of various pieces of legislation intended to bring Qatari laws in line with international laws, standards and practices. Qatar's civil law now sets forth civil law principles, including with respect to conflict of laws, contracts, rights and obligations, security, ownership and torts.

Qatar's commercial companies law is governed by Law No. (11) of 2015, which came into effect on 7 July 2015 (the "**Commercial Companies Law**") repealed and replaced Law No. (5) of 2002, which had established Qatar's commercial companies law. Certain articles of the Commercial Companies Law were amended by Law No. (8) of 2021, which came into effect on 29 July 2021. The Commercial Companies Law, like its predecessor is, in its content, similar to the companies laws of more mature legal systems. It addresses commercial affairs and entities, competition, commercial obligations and contracts and commercial paper; provides comprehensive provisions addressing bankruptcy matters, permitting creditors to file claims against any corporate entity, except for certain professional companies and other companies that are at least majority-owned by the State; and deals with matters relating to ownership of shares, limited liability, capital contributions, payment of dividends, shareholder rights and obligations, liquidation, accountability of boards of directors and other general principles of corporate governance. Additionally, under the Commercial Companies Law (a) the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is required to issue new decisions to regulate, and in some instances, tighten, the companies registration process; (b) the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has the right to apply administrative sanctions or fines against companies that are in breach of the law or ordinances issued by such Ministry; (c) a limited liability company can be set up by a single person owning the entire share capital, with the shareholder of a limited liability company being at liberty to determine the share capital of such company; (d) the application of corporate governance rules is now mandatory for listed joint stock companies in accordance with the rules set forth by the QFMA; (e) the Government, governmental entities or companies in which the State owns at least 51 per cent. of its share capital may, after obtaining the approval of the Council of Ministers, set up a private shareholding company with one or more national or foreign shareholders (such private shareholding companies are exempt from the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law if the constitutional documents of those companies contradict the articles of the Commercial Companies Law); and (f) previously, a company would have been dissolved if a share transfer resulted in the number of shareholders being less than the minimum number prescribed by law. Under the Commercial Companies Law, the company will not be dissolved if such a reduction occurs, *provided* that the company is converted into a new company in which the correct number of shareholders exists within six months of such transfer or the number of shareholders is brought to the minimum.

Furthermore, the State has recently adopted a new Law No. (1) of 2019 regulating the Investment of Non-Qatari Capital in the Economic Activity which repealed Law No. (13) of 2000. The new law states that foreign investors can hold up to 100 per cent. of the shares in a company without having a local partner, as detailed in the executive regulation. This excludes the following sectors: banks and insurance companies unless exempted by a Council of Ministers decision, commercial agency activities and any other sectors as indicated by the Council of Ministers decision. However, the executive regulation has not yet been issued and therefore the changes made by the new law remain unclear.

Qatar also issued a new Tax Law No. (24) of 2018 repealing Law No. (20) of 2008 and its amendments by extending the exemptions that were provided under the previous legislation. In addition to the previous exemptions carried over from the repealed tax law, gains resulting from the re-evaluation of assets that are used as in kind contribution to the share capital of a shareholding company residing in the State are also exempt from tax, provided the shares are not sold for a period of five years. The new law further exempts taxes arising from the gross income of legal entities residing in the State, for legal entities fully or partially owned by Qataris in their percentage of dividends. This is in addition to the Executive Regulation issued by the Prime Minister Decision No. (39) of 2019 on the new Tax Law.

Qatar has recently issued Law No. (3) of 2019 amending some of the provisions of the Civil and Commercial Procedure Law No. (13) of 1990, and has previously adopted separate legislation with regard to arbitration, repealing Chapter No. (13) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law No. (13) of 1990. Law No. (2) of 2017 regarding Arbitration in Civil and Commercial Matters (the "**Arbitration Law**") is based on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("**UNCITRAL**") model and regulates arbitration agreements, the formation of arbitral tribunals, enforcement and recognition of arbitral awards as well as arbitration centres.

The State has also implemented new legislation on public tenders and bids to repeal the previous law on public procurement No. (26) of 2005. Law No. (24) of 2015 on the Tender and Bids, amended by Decree Law No. (18) of 2018 (the "**Tenders and Bids Law**") and its Executive Regulations No. (22) of 2016 (the "**Executive**

Regulations”) organise the mandatory public procurement rules that the Government, governmental entities or public institutions shall follow when seeking the services of an external vendor to satisfy their needs. The Tender and Bids Law exempts QE, Qatar Investment Authority, Qatari Armed Forces, police and other military entities, with regard to confidential agreements, which shall be determined and regulated by an Amiri decree, and other entities that are exempted by a special Council of Ministers’ resolution as per the recommendation of the Minister of Finance from its scope of application.

Qatar has passed new legislation regulating the Qatari financial system. Law No. (2) of 2015 on the State’s Financial System (the “**Financial System of the State Law**”) regulates the indebtedness, public budget, financial year of enacting the public financial budget, supervision on executing the public budget, the Government account and the State’s final account.

The State has adopted Law No. (5) of 2015 on Industrial and Commercial Shops and Street Vendors to regulate industrial and commercial shops locations, conditions of issuance and termination of licences as well as provisions regarding consequences of breaching such conditions.

Qatar has amended the existing Commercial Registry Law No. (25) of 2005 by virtue of Law No. (20) of 2014 to include, amongst other things, provisions requiring the Commercial Registration Office to decide on registration applications on the same day as submitting the application, and that branches of a parent company have the same name and purpose of activity as the parent company. In addition, Qatar passed Law No. (1) of 2020 on the Unified Economic Register where an economic register was established to ensure transparency by collecting information and documents of economic entities, non-profit organisations, independent traders and beneficiaries to allow access by public and competent authorities.

The State has passed other significant legislation in the past two decades, including the Foreign Investment Law No. (1) of 2019, as amended (see “*Balance of Payments—Foreign Investment*”), laws relating to the Qatar Central Bank, the QFMA and the Qatar Financial Centre Law, as well as competition, intellectual property, labour, property, e-commerce, tax and environmental laws.

Following the creation of the Qatar Financial Centre (the “**QFC**”) in 2005, Law No. (7) of 2005 came into force (the “**QFC Law**”). The QFC Law, which was amended by Law No. (14) of 2009 and Law No. (14) of 2021, established a legal and regulatory regime to govern the QFC that is generally parallel to, and separate from, Qatari laws and the Qatari legal system, except for Qatari criminal law. The QFC has established its own rules and regulations applicable to, amongst others, financial services companies, which cover topics such as employment, business activities and operations, anti-money laundering, contracts and insolvency. In accordance with the rules and regulations of the QFC, the QFCRA regulates, licences and supervises banking, financial and insurance-related businesses carried on, in or from the QFC in accordance with legislative principles based on international standards. These standards are modelled closely on those used in London and other major financial centres.

In addition, the Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre, which was established by QFC Law No. (2) of 2009, is one of Qatar’s initiatives to build a world-class international financial centre. This centre comprises the Qatar International Court (formerly known as the QFC Civil and Commercial Court), the Regulatory Tribunal and the Dispute Resolution Centre. The Qatar International Court allows parties to a dispute to have their matter heard before the QFC court even when the parties to the dispute and the subject matter of the dispute do not have a nexus to the QFC; the Regulatory Tribunal has jurisdiction to hear appeals against decisions of the QFC Authority, the QFCRA and other QFC institutions; and the Dispute Resolution Centre offers international arbitration and mediation services.

Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering

Qatar has passed legislation in respect of money laundering and has implemented various procedures to ensure the integrity of its public officials. The Qatar National Vision 2030 sets out strategies to promote greater efficiency when dealing with transparency of public bodies and public officials. Law No. (20) of 2019 on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing is the key piece of legislation that deals with combating money laundering and terrorism financing. This law aligns Qatar’s anti-money laundering and terrorism financing regulations with the standards of the Financial Action Task Force and replaces Law No. (4) of 2010 on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, which established the Qatar Financial Information Unit, a body responsible for receiving, analysing and disseminating information concerning suspected proceeds of crime, potential money laundering or potential terrorism financing transactions or operations. Pursuant to this law, the QCB issued regulations combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism for the banking and financial institutions it regulates. The QFMA and the QFCRA have also issued similar rules, such as the Anti-Money Laundering and

Combating Terrorist Financing Rules No. (1) of 2020 which repealed QFMA Decision No. (2) of 2010 and applies to entities subject to QFMA rules and regulations.

Furthermore, Amiri Decree No. (94) of 2013 established the Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Centre (“ACRLC”) and provides that the ACRLC shall generate know-how and improve the knowledge base of individuals and organisations to help them work against corruption in a manner consistent with international standards and local requirements. The ACRLC also creates strategic partnerships with competent authorities at the UN and abroad to achieve its goals. Moreover, Amiri Decree No. (84) of 2007 established the National Committee for Transparency and Integrity (“NCTI”) and states that its duties are to establish and implement a strategy to ensure transparency in operating state owned assets, a transparent tendering process and a channel for public complaints. Furthermore, the decree provides that the NCTI will cooperate with international anti-corruption organisations to share expertise, spread awareness and train employees at governmental entities within the State. The Penal Code No. (11) of 2004 in Articles 140-147 also criminalises the act of bribery to public officers and employees.

The State has also incorporated the UN Convention against Corruption with Amiri Decree No. (17) of 2007, which states that the UN Convention against Corruption has the power of law in the State as per Article 68 of the Constitution with reservations on the application of Article 66.2. This UN convention required signatories to establish an entity ensuring the transparency and integrity of institutions and as such the State established the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority (“ACTA”) by virtue of Amiri Decree No. (75) of 2011. ACTA is responsible for safeguarding and promoting the integrity of public and private bodies by liaising with ministries and institutions of the State. ACTA implemented Law No. (24) of 2015 regarding tender request compliance with internationally recognised standards on transparency and integrity and is currently examining various legislative proposals to further strengthen the desired outcomes of this UN convention.

The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (“FATF”), an inter-governmental body which sets global standards for tackling terrorist financing, money laundering, and other threats to the global financial system, has positively assessed Qatar’s technical compliance to FATF guidelines, together with the effectiveness of its measures for combating money laundering, terrorism financing and other related threats. Qatar is also a member of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force, a FATF-style regional body, which aims to adopt and implement the FATF 40 Recommendations on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism and proliferation, as well as implement the relevant UN treaties and agreements and United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

Employment and Wages

The unemployment rate in Qatar was 0.1 per cent. in Q2 2021 and has remained stable at this very low rate for years. This figure includes expatriates, who accounted for 94.2 per cent. of the 2.0 million strong labour force, as of 30 June 2021, whilst for Qataris alone the unemployment rate was 0.5 per cent.

Labour Law No. (14) of 2004, as amended by Law No. (1) of 2015 and Law No. (18) of 2020 (the “**Labour Law**”), grants rights to certain workers, but excludes from its scope, amongst others, employees of the Ministries and Government corporations, companies incorporated by QE or in which QE owns a stake, companies that are party to joint venture agreements in the petroleum sector and petrochemicals industries and companies that are party to exploration and production sharing agreements and field development agreements. Qatari labour law provides that employees working in any organisation with more than 100 Qatari employees have the right to form an employee committee, although this right is rarely exercised.

According to the Labour Force Statistics Bulletin, in 2020, approximately 1.7 million people were employed by the private sector, including domestic service representing 80.4 per cent. of the employed population and 251,765 people were employed in the public sector (including governmental departments and companies, mixed sector companies and diplomatic workers), representing 11.8 per cent. of the employed population, with the remaining 7.8 per cent. being employed in the domestic or the non-profit sector.

In November 2015, a new wage protection system came into effect. This system applies to employees whose employment is governed by Qatar Labour Law Act No. 1 of 2015, amending Act No. (14) of 2004, and is designed to ensure that workers are paid as per their employment contract. A key feature of the system is that they must be paid in riyal into a local bank. The requirements are consistent with legislation introduced in other GCC countries including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

In October 2018, Law No 13 of 2018 came into force, amending certain provisions of the 2015 Labour Law and regulating the entry, exit and residency of expatriates, to allow expatriate workers covered under the 2015 Labour

Law to leave the country temporarily or for good without any exit permit within the work contract duration. Pursuant to this new law, an employee is able to change employer if his employment contract has terminated or if he has been with his employer for five or more years, although the Ministry of Labour has the right to give the employee a no objection certificate before the expiry of his contract. Under this new law, a resident is able to leave the country without first having to obtain an exit permit, upon notification to the competent department at the Ministry of Interior. Furthermore, Law No. (17) of 2020 on Minimum Wage, and Decree No. (25) of 2020 issued by the Minister of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs provided new conditions on minimum wage for employees subject to the Labour Law in addition to domestic workers.

It is the Government's strategic goal to increase the proportion of Qataris in both the public and the private sectors. This policy, known as "Qatarisation", is effected by giving preference in employment to suitably qualified Qataris. The Government aimed to increase the proportion of Qataris in the energy and industry sector to 50 per cent. by 2020; there is also a Government recommendation of 20 per cent. employment of Qatari nationals in other sectors. The Government is also seeking to improve the education and technical skills of the Qatari population to assist with the development of Qatar's industrial sector. According to the Planning and Statistics Authority, the number of Qatari employees totalled 117,119 as of 30 June 2021.

Currently, a significant proportion of the expatriate labour force in Qatar is composed of unskilled workers on low salaries. The Government is committed to changing its approach in certain sectors, such as healthcare, over the next few years by focusing on hiring fewer but more skilled and highly paid expatriate workers.

Education

Education is compulsory until the age of 18 or the completion of the preparatory stage, and is provided free to all Qatari nationals as well as to all children of non-Qatari residents who work in the public sector. Education takes the form of a 12-year public school system, including elementary school, preparatory school and secondary school. As at the end of April 2020, Qatar had 315 primary schools, 191 preparatory schools and 167 secondary schools. Qatar's literacy rate (measured for 15-year old individuals and above) was 98.5 per cent. in 2016.

Qatar University is made up of seven colleges and offers the following subjects: Education, Arts and Sciences, Shari'ah and Islamic Studies, Engineering, Law, Business and Economics, Medicine and Pharmacology.

In 1995, the Government established the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development to support education, scientific research and community development in Qatar. The Qatar Foundation has successfully created a unique academic environment that engages students at every stage of their academic lives. From as early as six months, the Qatar Foundation provides primary and secondary schooling, and higher education opportunities at undergraduate, graduate and doctoral candidate levels. In 2020, approximately 10,000 students were enrolled across the different institutions.

In 2001, the Qatar Foundation created Education City, a 14 million square meter area of learning and research facilities. Education City houses many branches of foreign universities offering various types of degrees in their area of specialty, including the Virginia Commonwealth University School of the Arts, the Weill Cornell Medical College, Texas A&M University, Carnegie Mellon University, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and Northwestern University. As of March 2019, over 2,500 students have graduated from the Qatar Foundation's partner universities. The presence of these universities is testimony to Qatar's commitment to creating a world-class education system.

In line with efforts to develop Qatar as a centre for research and development, the Qatar Foundation and 21 partner organisations in the energy, environment, health sciences, information, communications and technology fields have invested in the Qatar Science and Technology Park since 2004. This park is designated as a free zone allowing full foreign ownership, and is designed to provide a home for technology-based companies from around the world and to act as an incubator for start-up enterprises. It provides exclusive services through the free zone to companies undertaking research and development, with nearly 40 companies of varying size working inside it.

Since its creation, the Qatar Foundation has established centres and joint ventures across its core areas of education, science and research, and community development. There are currently more than 50 Qatar Foundation entities working together to support the goals of the Qatar National Vision 2030.

Healthcare

The Ministry of Health oversees public healthcare provision and regulation of the private healthcare sector. As part of the Government restructuring in January 2016, it took responsibility for the Supreme Council of Health, a

governmental agency which had been established in 2009 by Amiri Decree No. (13) of 2009 under the name National Health Authority to regulate the medical profession, set the health research agenda and monitor and evaluate progress in the health sector. The Ministry of Health was also given responsibility for Hamad Medical Corporation, which runs the public hospitals and other facilities in Qatar. Meanwhile, Amiri Decree No. (7) of 2013 established the Qatar Council for Healthcare Practitioners as an independent council responsible for regulating healthcare practitioners working in both the governmental and private healthcare sectors in Qatar.

Qatar's healthcare sector is equipped with advanced medical equipment, highly qualified staff and a country-wide network of hospitals and healthcare centres. Since the launch of the first National Health Strategy in 2011, the health system has invested heavily in expanding the healthcare service provision, additional infrastructure, workforce capacity and capabilities. The 2022 budget allocates QR20billion (U.S.\$5.5 billion) for the healthcare sector. Major projects to improve the healthcare services include the expansion of Hamad Medical Corporation facilities and the establishment of several new healthcare centres.

Healthcare services are provided by a mix of public, private and semi-government providers, with public providers constituting most of the healthcare activity across the country. Qatari citizens have access to public hospitals and also selected private insurance providers, with any premiums being paid by the Government. Expatriates can access basic services for a nominal fee in public hospitals with a Hamad health card. However, under a Law 22 of 2021, employers will be required to provide private health insurance for expatriates and their families. The law comes into effect in May 2022.

Environment

Qatar's Ministry of Municipality and Environment and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change are responsible for the protection of the environment and the preservation of endangered wildlife and natural habitats. To strengthen its efforts, Qatar has passed legislation relating to the protection of the environment, including Law No. (30) of 2002, which outlines the framework for environmental protection policy in Qatar, including protecting the environment, developing natural resources, counteracting the effects of pollution and protecting human health and other living organisms from environmentally harmful activities and actions. Moreover, Article 33 of the Constitution commits Qatar to environmental protection and preservation, with a view to maintaining sustainable development for future generations. The State also maintains an Environmental Prosecution Department, which is responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of Qatar's environmental laws.

According to the adopted environmental regulations, detailed environmental impact assessment studies and environmental management plans should be conducted and submitted and environmental permit(s) should be obtained for all facilities and projects, including infrastructure projects (for example, railway and roads) in order to avoid any immediate or long-term negative impacts and conserve the natural balance of the environment. The studies and plans are specified according to the various stages of a project as follows and need to be conducted by accredited environment consultants:

- at the policy stage, a strategic environmental assessment;
- at the planning and design stage, an environmental impact assessment;
- before and during the construction stage, a construction environmental management plan; and
- before the operational stage, an operational environmental management plan.

Qatar is a signatory to a number of international environmental conventions and protocols, including, but not limited to, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kuwait Convention on the Protection of Marine Environment, the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-Boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (the "**Basel Convention**"), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (the "**Stockholm Convention**"), the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (the "**Rotterdam Convention**"), the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (the "**Vienna Convention**"), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2016. In accordance with the Basel Convention, Qatar prohibits hazardous waste from entering the country and is working with the private sector to develop specialised treatment centres to store hazardous industrial waste materials. Qatar has adopted the general policies of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management through various environmental agreements on hazardous substances and wastes consistent with the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention and the Vienna Convention. In addition, the State adheres to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification of Hazardous Materials through Transport.

In 2007, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (“UNESCO”) declared the Al-Reem Reserve a biosphere reserve, protecting the biodiversity in the region and encouraging a balance between the priorities of preserving natural heritage and sustainable development.

In 2009, Qatar joined the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, a global effort to reduce the flaring of gas associated with oil production, making Qatar the first GCC state to join this effort, according to the World Bank. The specific focus of Qatar’s efforts is to eliminate routine sources of associated gas venting that could be captured and conserved, other than those which arise as a result of an emergency or operational problem and to ensure the health and safety of those involved in production operations.

In the Qatar National Vision 2030, environmental development is included as one of Qatar’s four pillars, emphasising the importance of protecting and preserving Qatar’s unique environment, balancing the needs of economic growth and social development with the conditions of environmental protection. Qatar continues to focus on environmental issues, in particular the preservation of vegetation cover and rehabilitation and replanting the Qatari mainland. The replanting projects that Qatar had listed amongst its priorities and strategies are considered to be a pioneering step towards a sustainable Qatari environment.

In September 2021, Qatar’s Council of Ministers approved the National Climate Change Plan, which further reflects Qatar’s commitment to long-term sustainability and the commitment to respond effectively to the climate crisis. As one of the main pillars to achieve the Qatar National Vision 2030, Qatar launched, on 28 October 2021, its National Environment and Climate Change Strategy (QNE). The QNE provides a robust policy framework for implementing Qatar’s environmental strategy, and covers five environmental areas: (1) greenhouse gas emissions and air quality, (2) biodiversity, (3) water management, (4) circular economy and waste management, and (5) land use. With respect to greenhouse gas emissions and air quality, the QNE envisions, amongst other things, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 25 per cent. by 2030 and the establishment of a national network of monitoring stations for monitoring ambient air quality. With respect to biodiversity, the QNE envisions the preservation of 25 per cent. of land and the protection of the maritime area, including endangered species. With respect to water management, the QNE aims to ensure integrated management of all water resources, the reduction of groundwater extraction by 60 per cent., 33 per cent. reduction of daily household water consumption, and exceed 55 per cent. reverse osmosis desalination. As part of the QNE, Qatar will also enhance infrastructure for sustainable waste management and promote the use of recycled materials. Finally, the QNE aims to improve the productivity of all land resources and, amongst other things, increase farm land productivity by 50 per cent.

Culture, Sport and Media

The State has been committed to supporting the cultural development of Qatar. For example, the State opened the Museum of Islamic Art, a 45,000 square meter museum designed by Pritzker Prize-winning architect I.M. Pei in 2008 and the National Museum of Qatar, designed by French architect, Jean Nouvel in March 2019.

Qatar has multiple news networks providing television and radio broadcasting services, including the Al Jazeera news organisation which is headquartered in Qatar and broadcasts current affairs, features, analysis, documentaries, live debates, entertainment, business and sports, to a worldwide audience.

Qatar annually hosts premier international sporting events, including golf, cycling, moto Grand Prix and tennis events and will host the 2022 World Cup. Additionally, Qatar hosted the following international tournaments: the 2006 Asian Games, the 2010 World Indoor Athletics Championship, the 2011 Asian Cup soccer competition, the 2015 Men’s World Handball Championships and the 2019 World Championship in Athletics.

Qatar remains committed to developing cultural and entertainment projects and events to boost its tourism sector over the next few years.

Foreign Relations

Global Organisations and Summits

Qatar has been a member of the WTO since 1996. In line with its commitment to the WTO, Qatar’s policies are focused on the liberalisation of the economy and trade, the reduction of tariffs and increasing and diversifying exports.

Qatar is a member of the United Nations and was a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for a two-year term in 2006 and 2007. On 22 June 2011, Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, the Permanent Representative of Qatar, was elected President of the 66th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Qatar is also a member

of numerous other international and multilateral organisations, including, amongst others, the League of Arab States, the Organization of The Islamic Conference, UNESCO, the Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency, the IMF and the World Bank. In January 2019, Qatar left OPEC to focus on gas production.

Qatar is a member of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (“GECF”), which has 12 members and whose headquarters for its permanent secretariat is in Doha. The fifth GECF Gas Summit took place in Equatorial Guinea in 2019 and the 20th GECF Ministerial Meeting took place in Trinidad and Tobago in November 2018. Qatar hosted the sixth GECF Gas Summit in February 2022 in Doha. The GECF’s objectives include exchanging information on a broad range of issues such as new technologies, investment programmes, relations with natural gas consuming countries and environmental protection.

In addition to its memberships in various global organisations, Qatar has hosted numerous economic, political and financial summits and conferences, including most recently the Doha Forum in March 2022.

GCC Membership

Qatar is an advocate for regional integration and is a member of the GCC, whose other members are Bahrain, Kuwait, the UAE, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

Since 2001, members of the GCC have been meeting with the goal of eventually establishing a common currency and improving economic integration. Since 2010, there have been talks about the future of the monetary union established in 2008 and the common currency. However, these talks, as at the date of this Offering Circular, have not resulted in any concrete proposals. Throughout the discussions on the monetary union and single currency, Qatar has maintained its historical currency peg to the U.S. dollar.

Regional Relations

Qatar has historically had good relations with other members of the GCC and the wider Middle East and North Africa region in general. However, on 5 June 2017, Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the UAE (the “**Quartet**”) took steps to cut trade, transport and diplomatic ties with Qatar (the “**Quartet Blockade**”). The measures adopted included a sudden and unprecedented closure of sea and air routes with Qatar and a closure of the land border between Qatar and Saudi Arabia (Qatar’s only land border). The blockade created logistical challenges for Qatar and disrupted historical trade routes that Qatar has depended on for the import of key consumer goods, food staples and industrial materials. As part of the Quartet Blockade, Qatari officials and diplomats were also expelled from the Quartet countries. The Blockade ended as a result of the Al Ula Declaration on 5 January 2021, at the annual meeting of the GCC Supreme Council, hosted by Saudi Arabia, in which the six GCC states recommitted to regional unity. The Declaration was also signed by Egypt, the non-GCC member of the Quartet. Following the agreement, there has been a restoration of diplomatic relations and trade and travel links with the Quartet.

Additionally, in 2014, Qatar had a disagreement with some GCC countries over regional relations, which led to the recalling of ambassadors by those countries following which the ambassadors returned to Qatar and relations were normalised.

A territorial dispute with Bahrain over the Hawar Islands and a maritime boundary was resolved through a ruling in 2001 by the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Both countries agreed to the ruling, and Bahrain kept the main Hawar Island, but dropped claims over parts of mainland Qatar, whilst Qatar retained significant maritime areas and their resources.

Qatar has had a long-term dialogue with Saudi Arabia over their shared borders. The Dolphin pipeline from Qatar to the UAE also passes through an area that has been subject to dispute between Saudi Arabia and Qatar and between Saudi Arabia and the UAE. In 2001 and 2008, major agreements were reached on the delimitation of the land and maritime borders between Saudi Arabia and Qatar and joint minutes were filed with the UN. In the joint minutes from July 2008, Qatar agreed to grant a maritime corridor in its own territorial waters to Saudi Arabia that crosses the Dolphin pipeline. These joint minutes were subsequently approved by a decree of the Amir of Qatar and the King of Saudi Arabia and thereafter registered with the Secretariat of the UN in March 2009. In June 2009, the UAE sent a letter to the UN reserving its rights in relation to certain parts of the joint minutes which the UAE views as conflicting with its sovereignty and as being incompatible with existing agreements between Qatar, the UAE and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. In November 2009, Saudi Arabia sent a response letter to the UN reserving its rights in relation to certain disputes with the UAE and requesting that the UAE delineate its borders with Saudi Arabia. Qatar has not filed any letters with the UN on the subject since the joint minutes in 2008 and as at the date of this Offering Circular, there have not been any further developments on this matter. Qatar does not believe it has any open border disputes.

Qatar seeks to maintain good relations with all countries in the region, including Iran and Iraq. A portion of Qatar's principal gas field, the North Field, extends into Iranian territorial waters. Qatar and Iran concluded a maritime border agreement in 1969, and the boundary between the two countries is not disputed. Qatar engages in regular bilateral talks with the Iranian government to ensure friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, and delegations from both countries have met to review bilateral relations as well as to explore means of bolstering them, especially in the energy and industrial sectors. In August 2017, Qatar restored full diplomatic relations with Iran, which had been broken off in January 2016 in response to an incident at the Saudi embassy in Tehran, and announced that it was sending its ambassador back to Tehran. In November 2021, Qatar signed a memorandum of understanding with Iraq on cooperation between the respective ministries of justice in relation to legal issues and legal expertise, bolstering relations between the two states.

Over the past several years, Qatar has become an important mediator in regional conflicts including in Lebanon, Palestine, Sudan, Afghanistan and Chad. Qatar has frequently backed up its mediation work with concrete aid and development assistance. Notable examples include building housing units in Gaza to rehouse families who lost their home during the conflict with Israel in July and August 2014.

In May 2010, Qatar chaired the Arab Peace Initiative Follow-Up Committee in Egypt, at the headquarters of the Arab League, to discuss U.S. proposals relating to Palestine. In 2011, Qatar, along with the UAE, and pursuant to a UN vote authorising air strikes in Libya, joined the NATO led international forces to aid the Libyan National Transitional Council. Qatar has also been involved in some reconciliation attempts between Fatah and Hamas and, in particular, in February 2012, the Palestinian President and the chief of Hamas met in Doha, in the presence of the previous Amir to put an end to the ongoing conflict and, in February 2016, Doha hosted discussions between Fatah and Hamas. Qatar has also repeatedly condemned, alongside other members of the international community, Syria in its use of force against its civilian population. Qatar has been a member of the Arab League since 1971 and the 24th Arab League summit was held in Doha in March 2013.

In April 2016, Turkey and Qatar entered into a military agreement pursuant to which Turkey has set up a new military base in Qatar. This agreement shows a strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. Relations between Turkey and Qatar have been strengthened further in the wake of the Quartet Blockade, with increased bilateral trade between the two countries. See "*Economy – The Quartet Blockade*". Qatar has pledged to invest U.S.\$15 billion in Turkey to boost the Turkish lira as well as boost investments and other measures including, in August 2018, the central banks of both Turkey and Qatar signing a U.S.\$3 billion currency swap agreement to provide liquidity in Turkey.

U.S. Relations

Qatar has a close and cordial relationship with the United States, having signed a defence treaty with the United States in June 1992, thereby initiating a period of close coordination in military affairs that continues to the present, including contributing to coalition forces during the first Gulf War. The United States maintains pre-positioned military equipment in Qatar and engages in cooperative defence exercises. The United States and Qatar continue to cooperate on counterterrorism efforts and military affairs, with U.S. Air Force deploying B-52 bombers to be based at the Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar in April 2016 to join the fight against the Islamic State. This was the first time that the B-52 bombers have been based in the Middle East since the end of the Gulf War in 1991. Al Udeid Air Base hosts the forward headquarters of the U.S. military's Central Command and some 10,000 American troops. The base has recently been renovated and expanded under a 2019 bilateral agreement. In June 2017, Qatar signed a U.S.\$12 billion deal to purchase 72 F-15 combat jets from the United States, to increase security cooperation and interoperability between the U.S. and Qatar, and delivery of the jets began in August 2021.

In 2005, Qatar set up the Qatar Katrina Fund, which presented a donation of U.S.\$100 million to assist victims of the hurricane and back efforts to rebuild the region. The fund provided financing to approximately 18 institutions working in the areas of education, housing and health. Since the establishment of the fund, Qatar's Ambassador to the United States has been visiting the region at frequent intervals to meet with some beneficiaries of the fund. In September 2017, Qatar pledged U.S.\$30 million to assist the victims of hurricane Harvey in Texas.

Additionally, between 1996 and 2006, the U.S. Export Import Bank provided substantial amounts in loan guarantees to support various natural gas development projects where U.S. oil and gas companies made significant investments in Qatar. In an effort to expand bilateral trade and investment, the United States and Qatar signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement in 2004, which created a joint council to establish a permanent dialogue with the goal of resolving trade issues and deepening the bilateral trade relationship. In Q4 2021, the United States accounted for 12.0 per cent. of Qatar's total imports and 1.8 per cent. of total exports.

In September 2015, the QIA opened a new office in New York City to manage its growing investment portfolio in the United States. In September 2015, QIA committed to invest U.S.\$35 billion in the US, and in December announced plans to invest an additional U.S.\$10 billion into US infrastructure projects. The majority of the U.S.\$45 billion has now been invested, but additional project are expected in the future. In October 2015, the first high-level U.S.-Qatar Economic and Investment Dialogue took place in Washington D.C., involving, amongst others, the U.S. Secretary of State and the Secretary of Treasury. The dialogues alternate between the two countries and the second was held in Doha on 13 December 2016.

On 30 January 2018, Qatar and the United States held an inaugural Strategic Dialogue meeting which was attended, by amongst others, the U.S. Secretary of State and U.S. Secretary of Defense. The countries discussed specific areas of partnership, including defence, counter terrorism, combating extremism and trade and investment. The Strategic Dialogues now happen on an annual basis. In March 2022, the United States designated Qatar as a Major Non-NATO Ally in recognition of the strength of the alliance, including Qatar's pivotal role in mediating the evacuation of U.S. citizens and Afghan allies from Afghanistan following the Taliban's takeover of the country in 2021.

Asian Relations

Qatar has strong relations with many Asian countries, including Japan, South Korea, China, India and Singapore. The majority of Qatar's oil exports are shipped to Asia, and the region is an important destination for Qatari LNG. In Q4 2021, Asia accounted for 71.3 per cent. of total exports and 43.7 per cent. of Qatar's total imports.

Japan is an important trade partner for Qatar, for both imports and exports. In Q4 2021, Japan accounted for 12.3 per cent. of Qatar's total exports and 3.4 per cent. of Qatar's total imports. Japan, which first began importing Qatari LNG in 1996, is a primary destination for LNG exports and is also the primary destination for Qatari crude oil, condensate and liquefied petroleum gas. Japanese companies have made significant investments in Qatar over the years.

Qatar has close relations with South Korea, exemplified by the rapid growth and development of economic and trade relations in the public and private sectors. South Korea accounted for 12.7 per cent. of Qatar's total exports and 1.4 per cent. of Qatar's total imports in Q4 2021. In addition to being an importer of Qatari LNG, South Korean shipyards also build many of the LNG vessels which currently transport, or are anticipated to transport, Qatari LNG.

Qatar and China have had continuous diplomatic relations since 1988. The State, represented by QE, entered into an Exploration and Production Sharing Agreement with Shell and PetroChina Company Limited in May 2010 for exploration of natural gas in Qatar's Block D offshore area. In Q4 2021, China accounted for 15.6 per cent. of Qatar's total exports and 18.0 per cent. of Qatar's total imports. During 2021, there were LNG contracts in force totalling 12.9 mtpa with Chinese companies PetroChina, CPC and CNOOC and additional contracts were signed during the year.

India has become an important trading partner of Qatar. In Q4 2021, India accounted for 12.5 per cent. of Qatar's total exports and 6.2 per cent. of Qatar's total imports. India's state-owned LNG importer, Petronet, is Qatar's largest single LNG customer with a long-term sale and purchase agreement for 8.5 mtpa, following an increase in allocated volume as a result of the contract renegotiations that took place in December 2015.

Qatar and Singapore have actively been cooperating in various fields since the first Qatar-Singapore High Level Joint Committee meeting in October 2006, with particular emphasis on cooperation in the fields of economy, security, civil defence, information technology, communications and legal matters. The seventh meeting of the committee was held in Qatar on 6 March 2016. During this meeting, the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding relating to education and another one relating to legal matters and they renewed the existing memorandum of understanding relating to cooperation and exchange in the area of capacity development of government officials and sectoral leaders. The two countries reiterated their commitment to the continuation of the work of the committee as the major pillar of cooperation between them. In Q4 2021, Singapore accounted for 5.2 per cent. of Qatar's total exports.

African Relations

Over the past decade, Qatar has developed its relations with African countries by receiving a number of African heads of state. Recent visits have included those of the presidents of Kenya, Nigeria and Eritrea and many African countries have opened embassies in Doha. In addition, Qatar has aided in the mediation of certain conflicts in Africa, including Eritrea's conflicts with Ethiopia, Djibouti and Sudan. Qatar has been involved in the discussions

to find a solution to the Darfur conflict in Sudan and was instrumental in setting up the Doha Darfur Peace Document which is now the framework for the comprehensive peace process in Darfur. In September 2014, Qatar entered into an agreement to provide a grant of U.S.\$88.5 million to the UN multi-partner trust fund, to fund recovery efforts in Darfur. Qatari companies have invested in Africa, for example, in September 2014, QNB purchased a 23.5 per cent. stake in Ecobank, one of the largest pan-African banks.

European Relations

Qatar's relations with the European Union (the "EU") have strengthened over the years through the exchange of official visits with various EU countries, including France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Luxembourg and Belgium. During these visits, several bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding, covering political, economic, cultural and informational matters, were signed. In December 2017, Qatar also exercised its option to purchase a further 12 Rafale combat jets from French company Dassault Aviation SA, having previously ordered 24 Rafale jets in 2015; it took delivery of the first batch of jets in 2019.

In October 2021, Qatar and the European Union signed a comprehensive air transport agreement, which upgraded standards for flights between Qatar and the EU, including social and environmental standards. It is the first agreement of its kind signed between the EU and the Gulf region, and reflects Qatar's and EU's commitment to economically, socially and environmentally sustainable aviation.

Currently, all six GCC countries benefit from preferential access to the EU market under the EU's Generalized System of Preferences. The EU Financing Instrument for Cooperation with Industrialised and Other High-Income Countries and Territories for the period 2014-2020 became effective on 1 January 2014 and is the framework for financial cooperation activities between the EU and the Gulf region (in addition to other high-income countries).

Qatar has LNG sale and purchase agreements with companies in EU countries, including Italy, Spain, Poland and Austria, as well as other sales on the spot market. Dutch, Italian and French companies are the EU's main investors in the oil and gas sector in Qatar. See "*The Economy of Qatar—Oil and Gas Industry*". In addition, France has signed a defence treaty with Qatar. In March 1988, the EU and member countries of the GCC signed a cooperation agreement that included provisions for complementing and strengthening relations between the EU and the GCC and generally liberalising trade between the two regions by providing for the negotiation of a free trade agreement. However, as at the date of this Offering Circular, an EU-GCC free trade agreement has not yet been finalised.

Members of the European Free Trade Association ("EFTA"), namely Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland signed a free trade agreement with the GCC countries in June 2009. This agreement has been fully implemented since 1 July 2015 and covers a broad range of areas including trade in goods, trade in services, government procurement and competition. Pursuant to such agreement, importers of goods originating in an EFTA State can claim preferential treatment in the GCC States and importers of goods originating in a GCC State can claim preferential treatment in the EFTA States party to the agreement.

Qatar has close relations with several non-EU members in Europe, particularly the UK, which was the former colonial power in Qatar until 1971. The UK is a major customer for Qatari LNG and there are also significant flows of investments in both directions. There is also military cooperation, including Qatar's purchase of 24 Eurofighter Typhoon combat jets from British BAE Systems PLC, with the first deliveries expected to begin in 2022. The GBP 5 billion deal, which includes maintenance, training and the sale of missiles, was finalised in September 2018.

Qatar maintains good relations with Russia, a fellow gas exporter, and has made significant investments in the country, including purchasing a 19 per cent. stake in oil company Rosneft in 2016.

Latin American Relations

Qatar has trade and investment links with most Latin American countries. Among others, QatarEnergy exports LNG to Argentina and has invested in oil projects in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Guyana. In May 2005, the previous Amir participated in the first Summit of South American-Arab Countries held in Brazil and the current Amir has also made visits to the region, including to Mexico in 2015. Qatar has also received delegations from Latin American countries, including a visit by Brazil's president in 2021. These diplomatic efforts have yielded various bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding.

Commercial Relations

QE and its affiliates have developed an extensive network of commercial relationships globally with suppliers, contractors, business partners, other sovereigns and, most importantly, customers. In respect of LNG sales, with sale and purchase agreements lasting up to 20 years, it is particularly important for customer relationships to be strong. In some cases, it can take years to negotiate an LNG sale and purchase agreement. Through its LNG operations, QE has developed deep and long-standing relationships with its offtakers. At the same time, these business relationships have strengthened the political relationships between Qatar and the countries that import significant amounts of Qatar hydrocarbons throughout Asia, Europe and the Americas. In addition, through its operating company partnerships and equity partnerships in projects, QE has forged relationships with a geographically diverse group of companies, including Exxon Mobil Corporation and ConocoPhillips from the United States, Total from France and Shell from the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. In addition, QE, either directly or through Qatargas, has developed close working relationships with major international supply contractors, such as Chiyoda Corporation, W.L.L., Snamprogetti and Technip.

THE ECONOMY OF QATAR

General

Qatar is one of the most prosperous countries in the world, with a nominal GDP per capita of QR185,503 (U.S.\$50,962) (at current prices) in 2020, according to the Planning and Statistics Authority. For most of the past two decades, Qatar was one of the fastest growing economies in the world and its growth was driven by the development of its large natural gas reserves. Following the completion of its LNG projects in 2011, the rate of real economic growth in the hydrocarbons sector has been driven mainly by LNG maintenance cycles and a declining trend in crude oil production, whilst the sector's nominal value has fluctuated significantly with energy prices. Meanwhile, the non-oil sector took the lead, including in the infrastructure buildup in the run up to the 2022 World Cup. As a result, the contribution of the oil and gas sector to nominal GDP has declined from 52.5 per cent. in 2014 to 36.8 per cent. in 2021.

In 2018 and 2019, Qatar's real GDP grew by 1.2 per cent. and 0.7 per cent., respectively. In 2020, real GDP contracted by 3.6 per cent. In 2021, bolstered by continued economic recovery from COVID-19, renewed global energy demand, and the growth of non-oil and gas activities, preliminary figures show Qatar's real GDP grew 1.5 per cent.

Virtually all of Qatar's proven reserves of natural gas and condensate are located in the North Field, which is estimated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration to be part of the largest non-associated gas field in the world as at January 2015, which is shared with Iran. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Qatar had the third largest natural gas deposits after Iran and Russia and owned 14 per cent. of the total gas reserves in the world in 2015. As of 31 December 2018, Qatar's proven reserves of oil (including condensate) and natural gas amounted to approximately 172 billion barrels of oil equivalent. These hydrocarbons consisted of proven reserves of approximately 843.4 trillion standard cubic feet of natural gas (excluding condensate) and 21.4 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate. As of 31 December 2020, Qatar's proven reserves of oil (including condensate) and natural gas amounted to approximately 168 billion barrels of oil equivalent. These hydrocarbons consist of proven reserves of approximately 818.6 trillion standard cubic feet of natural gas (excluding condensate) and 21.8 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate.

Oil prices peaked in 2012, when oil averaged U.S.\$111.63 (Europe Brent Spot Price FOB) but then an extended period of weakness set in from mid-2014 and Brent averaged just U.S.\$54.62 in 2015-2020, with low points in January 2016 (monthly average of U.S.\$30.70) and April 2020 (U.S.\$18.38). Prices rallied substantially in 2021, with an average of U.S.\$70.86 and briefly reached the highest since April 2012 in March 2022, following the invasion of Ukraine, and remain elevated.

Following the conclusion of Qatar's successful 20-year LNG development plan, LNG production has relatively steady level since 2012, with a boost coming in 2020 from the startup of the Barzan project, supplying pipeline gas to the domestic market. Future growth is expected to come from the North Field expansion in two phases, North Field East and North Field South, which will deliver 32 mtpa and 16 mtpa respectively in new LNG between 2025-27. This will boost Qatar's overall output to 126 mtpa. QE has also started a project to use ethane produced by the North Field Expansion project as feedstock for a new 1.9 mtpa petrochemical production complex in Qatar.

In recent years, Qatar has focused on diversifying its economy, through increased spending on infrastructure, social programmes, healthcare and education, in an effort to reduce its historical dependence on oil and gas revenues. Nominal GDP for the non-oil and gas sector reached QR412,670 million (U.S.\$113,371 million), or 64.3 per cent. of Qatar's total nominal GDP in 2019, compared to QR356,468 million (U.S.\$97,931 million), or 47.5 per cent. of Qatar's total nominal GDP in 2014. It fell back to QR373,314 million (U.S.\$102,559 million) in 2020 as a result of the pandemic shock, although its share rose to 71.0 per cent. of total nominal GDP because of the larger decline in the hydrocarbons sector. In 2021, as major projects related to the 2022 World Cup wrapped up, and global energy demand rebounded, preliminary figures show the non-oil and gas sector's nominal GDP fell slightly, contributing QR412,886 million (U.S.\$113,430 million), or 63.2 per cent. of Qatar's total nominal GDP.

In the energy sector, Qatar is developing solar power to have a more diverse energy mix. See "*—Non-Oil and Gas Sector—Electricity, Gas and Water*". The construction and real estate sectors have recently made substantial contributions to Qatar's economic growth, whilst significant investments have also been made to increase economic returns from, in particular, financial services, infrastructure development and tourism. Qatar's economic growth has also enabled it to diversify its economy through domestic and international investments into different classes of assets. In 2005, the State set up the QIA to propose and implement investments for the State's

financial reserves, both domestically and abroad. Through the QIA, Qatar has invested in private equity, the banking sector, real estate, publicly traded securities and alternative assets. With its growing portfolio of international and domestic long-term strategic investments, the QIA has contributed to the State's financial stability and diversified its sources of fiscal revenue for the future (although currently the QIA reinvests all income from its assets).

QE, which is wholly owned by the State and is the State's primary source of hydrocarbon revenues, is responsible for all phases of the oil and gas industry in Qatar. Oil was discovered in Dukhan in late 1939 and crude oil exports began in 1949. QE subsequently brought additional crude oil fields into production by entering into exploration and production sharing agreements with leading international oil companies, including Total and Occidental Petroleum. Crude oil production peaked in 2007 and has been in gradual decline since then. However, increased production from the condensate-rich North Field has led the total liquids production to increase post-2007, and it is expected that such production will continue to increase with further development of the North Field. The U.S. Energy Information Administration estimated Qatar to be the 14th largest global producer of petroleum and other liquids (crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas liquids and other liquids) in 2021.

In the early 1990s, Qatar developed a long-term strategy to accelerate the commercialisation of its substantial natural gas reserves as a means to diversify and ultimately modernise Qatar's economy. In furtherance of this strategy, Qatar has made large scale investments across the entire value chain of LNG trains, tankers, and storage and receiving facilities. Qatar has been one of the leading LNG producing countries in the world since 2006. In December 2010, Qatar reached its current LNG production capacity of 77.5 mtpa, which represented an increase of more than 150 per cent. since 2008 and production has remained close to capacity since then, including allowing for scheduled maintenance. In November 2019, QE announced its intention to raise Qatar's LNG production from 77 mtpa to 126 mtpa by 2027. Through LNG projects operated by its flagship Qatargas, Qatar has developed its LNG business through strategic partnerships with a number of the world's leading oil and gas companies, including Exxon Mobil Corporation, Shell, Total and ConocoPhillips. By investing across the entire LNG value chain, Qatar now enjoys meaningful cost advantages in the gas sector due to significant economies of scale and a low cost structure. Because most of the natural gas in the North Field is "wet", meaning it is associated with other hydrocarbons, such as condensate, Qatar's LNG projects also produce significant quantities of condensate and natural gas liquids which contribute to the diversification of the State's revenue sources and create downstream opportunities. Qatar also has a central geographic location for global shipping to all major gas consuming regions of the world. LNG has been contracted to be sold globally under long-term take-or-pay agreements, thereby providing certainty of volume offtake, but is also sold in spot markets. In 2020, Qatar exported LNG to 22 countries, mainly in Asia (including Japan, South Korea, India, China, Taiwan and Pakistan) and Europe (including the UK, Italy, Spain and Belgium) but also in the Americas (Argentina) and the Middle East (Kuwait and Jordan).

Qatar continues to develop its natural gas resources beyond the LNG industry by implementing a downstream strategy driven by opportunities to generate additional revenue from its existing oil and gas production. QE has developed pipeline gas projects both for regional export markets and for domestic petrochemicals, power generation plants and industrial consumption. In addition, QE is the majority shareholder in a number of industrial companies located primarily at Ras Laffan Industrial City and Mesaieed Industrial City, which use natural gas as feedstock and/or fuel to produce various value-added products, such as refined products, petrochemicals, fertiliser, steel and aluminium, both for domestic consumption and for export. Qatar has also invested in exploiting various Gas-to-Liquid ("GTL") technologies, and has two joint venture projects currently in operation to generate GTL products such as distillates and lubricants. These two joint ventures are Shell's Pearl GTL, which is the largest project of its kind in the world, with a production of 140,000 barrels per day and Oryx GTL with a production of approximately 34,000 barrels per day. See "*Oil and Gas Sector—Natural Gas Operations—Gas-to-Liquids Projects*".

Throughout a period characterised by rapid growth and development, Qatar has aimed to demonstrate fiscal responsibility by managing its budget and public finances prudently. The State has historically had low levels of indebtedness but there has been an increase in indebtedness since 2009 mainly due to the support given by the State to the commercial banking sector during the global financial crisis in 2009 and the issues of treasury bills ("T-bills") and treasury bonds ("T-bonds") by the QCB in 2010, 2011 and 2012 mainly for liquidity management and to develop the yield curve for riyal-denominated domestic bonds. The level of indebtedness further increased in 2013 due to new domestic bond and Sukuk issues. In 2015, Qatar repaid various internal debt obligations and external U.S. dollar-denominated bonds that came to maturity, resulting in a decrease in the country's indebtedness. In May 2016, April 2018, March 2019 and April 2020, Qatar issued U.S.\$9 billion, U.S.\$12 billion, U.S.\$12 billion and U.S.\$10 billion, respectively, in aggregate bonds in the international capital markets. Most of

Qatar's significant energy projects are funded on a stand-alone, limited recourse basis. As at 31 December 2021 Qatar's total outstanding indebtedness stood at QR381,912 million (U.S.\$104,921 million).

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the deficit was QR44,695 million (U.S.\$12,279 million). For the year ended 31 December 2018, there was a surplus of QR15,077 million (U.S.\$4,142 million), due to higher energy prices that resulted in higher than projected oil and gas revenues. For the year ended 31 December 2019, there was a surplus of QR7,012 million (U.S.\$1,926 million), due largely to higher expenditures. For the year ended 31 December 2020, there was a deficit of QR10,479 million (U.S.\$2,879 million), due to the decline in energy prices. For the year ended 31 December 2021, there was a surplus of QR1,591 million (U.S.\$437 million), as a result of the recovery in energy prices. This was well over the 2021 budget, which had estimated a full year deficit of QR34.6 billion (U.S.\$9.5 billion) on an oil assumption of U.S.\$40 per barrel, whereas the average price for Brent crude during the year was in fact U.S.\$71. In 2022, the budget assumes a price of U.S.\$55 per barrel and, on that basis, projects a deficit of QR8.3 billion (U.S.\$2.3 billion).

Qatar maintained a surplus in its balance of payments between 1999 and 2020, except in 2011 and in 2015 to 2017. In 2017, the deficit in Qatar's balance of payments was QR65,071 million (U.S.\$17,877 million), primarily due to the deficit in the capital and financial account. In 2018, Qatar returned to a surplus in its balance of payments of QR57,716 million (U.S.\$15,856 million), primarily as a result of the higher prices during the year which increased the value of exports. The surplus declined in 2019 to QR34,143 million (U.S.\$9,380 million), and in 2020 to QR1,865 million (U.S.\$512 million), due to weaker current account balances, despite net financial account inflows from bond issuance and other factors. The balance of payments recovered to a surplus of QR4,193 million (U.S.\$1,152 million) in the first nine months of 2021, largely as a result of higher energy prices.

According to data published by the QCB, the goods trade balance was QR185,572 million (U.S.\$50,981 million) in 2018. In 2019, the trade balance decreased to QR151,355 million (U.S.\$41,581 million) as both exports and imports declined. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to even sharper falls on both sides of the trade account, with exports (including re-exports) declining by 29.4 per cent. to QR187,474 million (U.S.\$51,504 million), and imports (Free on Board) ("**FOB**") declining by 22.3 per cent. to QR88,695 million (U.S.\$24,367 million). As a result, the trade balance declined to QR98,779 million (U.S.\$27,137 million), the lowest since 2016. However, in 2021, the recovery in energy prices resulted in an increase in exports by 16 per cent. in the first nine months to QR217,443 million (U.S.\$59,737 million), whilst imports declined by 20.6 per cent. during that period to QR70,420 million (U.S.\$19,346 million), resulting in a trade surplus of QR147,023 million (U.S.\$40,391 million).

The country has an organised set of institutions supporting the growth in trade and commerce, both internally and externally, including the Qatar Financial Centre Authority, the Qatar Stock Exchange (the "**QSE**") and regulators, namely the QCB, the Qatar Financial Markets Authority (the "**QFMA**") and the Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority (the "**QFCRA**").

Qatar has historically had good relations with other members of the GCC and the wider Middle East in general, although recently relations between Qatar and certain of its neighbours in the Middle East and North Africa region have been more strained. See "*Risk Factors—The State is located in a region that is subject to ongoing geopolitical, political and security concerns*" and "*Overview of the State of Qatar—Foreign Relations—Regional Relations*". Qatar has significant trade and investment ties with the major Asian countries and Qatar also has strong ties with the West, notably the United States, which maintains a significant military presence in the country. Qatar is a member of, amongst other international organisations, the UN and the WTO. Qatar has low levels of corruption and has established a National Committee for Integrity and Transparency in relation to implementing its obligations as a member of the UN. The 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International ranks Qatar 31 out of 180 countries with a score of 63 per cent.

Qatar is also a signatory to the GATT and a number of other conventions and protocols. In addition to its membership in international organisations, Qatar has hosted numerous economic, political and financial summits and conferences and, over the past several years, has become an important mediator in regional conflicts. See "*Overview of the State of Qatar—Foreign Relations*".

Qatar's long-term credit rating by S&P has improved from BBB as of February 1996 to AA as of July 2010, with such credit rating being affirmed on 4 March 2016 with a stable outlook. Similarly, Qatar's long-term credit rating by Moody's has improved from Baa2 as of December 1999 to Aa2 as of July 2007, with such credit rating being affirmed on 31 January 2017 with a negative outlook. Qatar was also assigned a long-term credit rating of AA by Fitch in its inaugural rating on 6 March 2015, with such credit rating being affirmed on 31 March 2016 with a stable outlook.

However, on 26 May 2017, Moody's downgraded Qatar's rating to Aa3 and changed the outlook to stable, later affirming the Aa3 rating and changing the outlook back to negative on 4 July 2017. On 13 July 2018, Moody's revised the outlook back to stable. Since then, Moody's has repeatedly affirmed Qatar's Aa3 rating, most recently on 30 September 2021. Similarly, S&P downgraded Qatar's long-term credit rating to AA- on 7 June 2017 and put the rating on CreditWatch with negative implications. S&P later changed the outlook to negative on 25 August 2017. On 7 December 2018, S&P affirmed the AA- rating and revised the outlook to stable. It has repeatedly affirmed the rating since then, most recently on 6 November 2021. On 12 June 2017, Fitch placed Qatar's ratings on Rating Watch Negative, and on 28 August 2017, Fitch downgraded Qatar's rating to AA- with a negative outlook. On 5 June 2018, Fitch revised the outlook back to stable and affirmed the AA- rating, which has been repeatedly affirmed since then, most recently on 18 June 2021.

Recent Developments

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

In December 2019, the emergence of a new strain of the coronavirus (COVID-19) was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China that subsequently spread throughout the world, including Qatar. On 30 January 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency of international concern and on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic. The coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak continues to have an adverse impact on Qatar and the global economy, the severity and duration of which is difficult to predict. See "*Risk Factors—Risks relating to Qatar—The worldwide economic effects of the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) may continue to adversely affect Qatar's economy*".

Qatar has implemented various restrictions to combat the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19). At various stages of the pandemic, these measures included controls on travel into Qatar, restrictions on public gatherings and workplace capacity, requirements for mask wearing and use of the Ehteraz smartphone app to confirm Covid status and facilitate contact tracing. The extent of the restrictions in each area have been tightened and loosened as indicated by the waves of the pandemic and the implementation of vaccinations. Qatar also implemented measures to protect the economy from the adverse impact of COVID-19. By April 2020, His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, had directed the government to implement the following measures: (1) to postpone QR30 billion (U.S.\$8.24 billion) in unawarded contracts on capital expenditure projects, (2) to allocate QR 3 billion (U.S.\$0.82 billion) in guarantees to local banks to provide support to the economy as a result of COVID-19, (3) to support and provide financial and economic incentives of QR 75 billion (U.S.\$20.6 billion) to the private sector, (4) QCB to implement measures to encourage banks to postpone loan instalments and obligations of the private sector for six months, (5) QDB to postpone instalments of all borrowers for six months; and (6) to direct government funds to increase their investments in the stock exchange by QR 10 billion (U.S.\$2.7 billion). As part of these efforts, QCB introduced a QR50 billion zero-interest repo window to provide banks with liquidity to postpone loan installments; this measure was decreased to QR25 billion in March 2022. Following an Article IV mission in March 2022, the IMF issued a statement saying "The Qatari authorities' swift and decisive response to the COVID-19 crisis has dampened its health and economic impact and paved the way for a speedy recovery."

Qatar has also rolled out a vaccination program, resulting in, at present, amongst the highest vaccination rates in the world, according to multiple international trackers. Although the Omicron wave resulted in an increase to record numbers of daily cases, peaking at over 4,000 a day in mid-January 2022, there was subsequently a sharp decline, with daily cases falling to around 100 by mid-April 2022, close to the lowest level since the start of the pandemic. The number of deaths during the Omicron wave has also been far fewer than in previous waves and as of mid-April 2022, there had been no new deaths for over a month.

The end of the Quartet Blockade

Qatar has historically had good relations with other members of the GCC and the wider Middle East and North Africa region in general. However, on 5 June 2017, Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates took steps to cut trade, transport and diplomatic ties with Qatar. The measures adopted included a sudden and unprecedented closure of sea and air routes with Qatar and a closure of the land border between Qatar and Saudi Arabia (Qatar's only land border). The blockade created logistical challenges for Qatar and disrupted historical trade routes that Qatar had depended on for the import of key consumer goods, food staples and industrial materials. As part of the Quartet Blockade, Qatari officials and diplomats were also expelled from the Quartet countries. The Quartet Blockade also placed significant pressure on Qatar's financial system and the Qatari riyal,

leading, amongst other things, to significant outflows from non-resident and private sector customer deposits and a fall in Qatar's foreign currency reserves in its aftermath.

In response to the Quartet Blockade, Qatar took certain proactive steps to address the potential impact on Qatar's economy, including by establishing alternative sources for imports, diversifying sources of external financing, enhancing domestic food processing, bolstering trade in the region and injecting liquidity into the banking system. In parallel, domestic food production was increased, aided by the Government's introduction of incentives for the private sector, including agricultural subsidies and concessional lending by the Qatar Development Bank.

Although imports initially contracted immediately following the Quartet Blockade, they had returned to normal monthly levels by the end of 2017, with total monthly imports in December 2017 amounting to QR11.0 billion, an increase of 28.8 per cent. compared to December 2016.

The Quartet Blockade had a negligible impact on Qatar's exports. Qatar continued to honour its LNG supply commitments to its global network of buyers which provides a significant portion of revenue for the State. Qatar also continued to export natural gas through the Dolphin pipeline to the UAE (a member of the Quartet).

In response to the domestic liquidity constraints imposed on Qatar as a result of the Quartet Blockade, the Government took measures to support, and enhance confidence in, the banking sector, including by injecting deposits into the Qatari banking system to help banks mitigate the negative impacts of outflows from non-resident and the private sector customer deposits. Whilst foreign reserves and foreign currency liquidity fell to a low of U.S.\$36,114 million immediately after the Quartet Blockade as at 31 July 2017, they recovered, reaching U.S.\$56,251 million as at 31 December 2020, the final full month of the blockade, and rising further to U.S.\$57,674 as at 31 December 2021.

The Quartet Blockade had only a limited impact on economic growth, which included a contraction in real GDP of 1.5 per cent. year-on-year in 2017, although there was a return to growth of 1.2 per cent. in 2018. In addition, the Quartet Blockade did not lead to the initially expected upward pressure on prices.

The Blockade formally ended as a result of the Al Ula Declaration on 5 January 2021, at the annual meeting of the GCC Supreme Council, hosted by Saudi Arabia, in which the six GCC states recommitted to regional unity. The Declaration was also signed by Egypt, the non-GCC member of the Quartet. Implementation of the Al Ula Declaration is ongoing.

World Cup

Qatar views its upcoming hosting of the 2022 World Cup as an opportunity to further invest in its infrastructure and develop the non-oil and gas sector of its economy.

From the perspective of Qatar's economic diversification ambitions, the 2022 World Cup presents new opportunities for the country. Public-private partnerships may benefit some projects and may be considered within wider public investment decisions. On the business front, the 2022 World Cup is creating opportunities for domestic enterprises to form strategic alliances externally and to connect to global value chains.

The entity in charge of the 2022 World Cup is the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy (formerly known as the Qatar 2022 Supreme Committee, which was formed in April 2011) (the "**Supreme Committee**"). The Supreme Committee ensures that all preparations for the 2022 World Cup align with Qatar's other development imperatives as set out in the Qatar National Vision 2030, the National Development Strategy 2011-2016 and the National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

Eight stadiums have been prepared for the 2022 World Cup, with some being newly built (including the Al Rayyan stadium and precinct, the Qatar Foundation stadium and the Al Wakrah stadium), whilst others are being expanded (including the Khalifa International stadium and the Al Bayt stadium). The total cost of investment in the 2022 World Cup-related sporting facilities is expected to be approximately QR18.5 billion (U.S.\$5.1 billion). Alongside the core sporting facilities there has been substantial investment by the government in infrastructure and by the private sector in hotels and hospitality.

Economic Policy

One of the State's goals is to create a thriving investment climate that encourages domestic investment and identifies positive opportunities for outward investment. The State seeks to achieve this by increasing the production and export of natural gas, making investments across the entire LNG value chain, and diversifying the economy by developing the non-oil and gas sector.

Historically, Qatar's economy was dependent on crude oil production. In the early 1990s, however, the State developed a multi-directional and fast-track strategy to accelerate the commercialisation of Qatar's substantial natural gas reserves as a means to diversify and ultimately modernise the economy. This strategy was implemented pursuant to a three-pronged approach, namely by developing LNG and GTL for global export, by developing pipeline gas for regional export markets, and by developing pipeline gas for domestic petrochemicals, power generation plants and industrial consumption. In furtherance of this strategy, the State has made large-scale investments across the entire value chain of LNG trains, tankers, and storage and receiving facilities, becoming one of the leading LNG producing countries in the world.

Although the State is focused on ensuring the optimal and sustainable development and commercialisation of the oil and gas sector, which continues to be the backbone of the economy, one of the cornerstones of Qatar's current economic policy, in particular in light of the recent decrease in hydrocarbon production and prices, is a commitment to diversify the overall economy so that Government revenues from the oil and gas sector are supplemented by increased revenues from non-oil and gas-related activities. In furtherance of Qatar's economic policy, the Qatar National Vision 2030 was launched in 2008 and the National Development Strategy 2011-2016, which establishes targets to achieve the goals set out in the Qatar National Vision 2030, was published in 2011. The State's long-term economic objectives include developing Qatar's infrastructure and strengthening its private sector. As a result, there was a sharp increase in expenditure on major projects, which averaged QR 76,790 million in 2017-2020, or 39% of total expenditure during the period. Much of this expenditure was directed towards major construction projects such as the Lusail real estate development, Hamad International Airport, Hamad Port, the Doha Metro and other transportation and social infrastructure.

The State is also committed to strengthening the private sector, which historically has played a limited role in Qatar's economy, and to that effect has undertaken regulatory reforms aimed at improving Qatar's business climate and creating an environment that will support enterprise creation, private competition and foreign direct investment, and to this end has taken steps such as liberalising the telecommunications sector and creating special economic zones. In recent years, the Government has sought to increase the role of the private sector in infrastructure and development projects and in the Qatari economy as a whole in continuation of its diversification policy. For example, the responsibility for certain projects in the real estate, education and healthcare sectors has been outsourced to the private sector. More recently, QE has launched the TAWTEEN programme to increase localisation of the energy sector's supply chain through the creation of local support services and industries, which will be an initiative led by the private sector, including small and medium enterprises. The Government also issued new legislation on public-private partnerships, Law 12 of 2020, to facilitate the financing of new schools, medical centres and other infrastructure projects by the private sector.

In addition, the State has sought to increase Qatar's attractiveness to foreign direct investment by implementing laws that allow more foreign participation in the domestic economy. For example, in 2005, the Government established the Qatar Financial Centre Authority, which enables global firms to operate as onshore institutions in Qatar. In addition, Law No. (24) of 2018 on Income Tax, which came into effect on 17 January 2019 and repealed the previous tax law (Law No. (21) of 2009) (the "**Income Tax Law**") created a flat income tax rate of 10 per cent., except for agreements relating to petrochemical industries, as well as related to petroleum operations as defined under Law No. (3) of 2007 concerning the Exploitation of Natural Resources, *provided* that in all such cases, the tax rate shall not be less than 35 per cent.; and in respect of agreements to which the Government, the Ministries or other governmental bodies or public body enterprises or the representative of the government are a party and which were concluded prior to the Law No. (21) of 2009 coming into force where the tax rate is that provided for in the agreements and, if such agreements do not specify a tax rate, the tax rate is 35 per cent. These developments are part of a broad plan to diversify the Qatari economy to reduce reliance on oil and gas revenues.

Qatar attracted very substantial net inflows of foreign direct investment throughout the 2000s, as a result of the previous phase of gas-industrialisation, peaking at QR29.6 billion (U.S.\$8.1 billion) in 2009. Since 2011, however, the depreciation of these major investments has often offset new inflows such that the net inward foreign direct investment has tended to be smaller or, in many years, negative. This included in 2018-2020 when the net negative inflow in foreign direct investment averaged QR9.0 billion (U.S.\$2.5 billion) a year. However, the first nine months of 2021 saw a significant narrowing in the negative inflows to QR1.3 billion (U.S.\$0.4 billion). In the future, the inflows into the North Field Expansion and related downstream projects, as well as investments into other sectors, are expected to return the net inwards foreign direct investment to positive levels.

Gross Domestic Product

Nominal GDP

The following table sets forth certain information about Qatar's nominal GDP by economic sector and by percentage contribution to total nominal GDP for each of the five years ended 31 December 2021 at current prices.

	Years ended 31 December,											
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 ⁽¹⁾		2021 ⁽¹⁾	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	<i>(in QR millions except percentages)</i>											
Oil and gas by sector:												
Mining and quarrying	163,984	29.7	199,405	34.0	260,198	39.0	229,322	35.7	152,343	29.0	240,752	36.8
Total Oil and gas sector	163,984	29.7	199,405	34.0	260,198	39.0	229,322	35.7	152,343	29.0	240,752	36.8
Non-oil and gas by sectors:												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,016	0.2	1,259	0.2	1,457	0.2	1,669	0.3	1,781	0.3	1,951	0.3
Manufacturing ⁽²⁾	46,814	8.5	47,189	8.0	54,972	8.2	53,501	8.3	41,586	7.9	57,323	8.8
Electricity, gas and water ⁽³⁾	5,979	1.1	6,785	1.2	5,180	0.8	5,894	0.9	6,053	1.2	6,517	1.0
Construction	77,079	14.0	79,040	13.5	82,600	12.4	78,275	12.2	75,112	14.3	87,839	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,981	8.5	47,434	8.1	49,794	7.5	50,064	7.8	44,069	8.4	47,584	7.3
Transportation and storage	24,927	4.5	22,426	3.8	26,002	3.9	27,270	4.2	21,403	4.1	26,539	4.1
Accommodation and food service activities	5,620	1.0	5,456	0.9	5,409	0.8	5,567	0.9	4,739	0.9	5,913	0.9
Information and communication	9,810	1.8	9,580	1.6	9,618	1.4	9,531	1.5	9,566	1.8	10,289	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	47,019	8.5	48,339	8.2	49,142	7.4	52,015	8.1	53,490	10.2	62,879	9.6
Real Estate	42,776	7.7	43,284	7.4	42,615	6.4	41,422	6.5	39,585	7.5	37,717	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities and administrative and support service activities	21,080	3.8	21,397	3.6	21,040	3.2	20,982	3.3	19,262	3.7	20,517	3.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	43,857	7.9	39,466	6.7	48,315	7.2	52,675	8.2	48,255	9.2	44,945	6.9
Education	12,089	2.2	12,571	2.1	11,496	1.7	11,946	1.9	11,559	2.2	11,243	1.7
Human health and social work activities	14,009	2.5	14,542	2.5	11,699	1.8	13,809	2.2	13,771	2.6	13,298	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation and other service activities	8,466	1.5	8,869	1.5	8,271	1.2	8,606	1.3	7,525	1.4	7,437	1.1
Activities of households as employer ⁽⁴⁾	3,817	0.7	4,006	0.7	4,172	0.6	4,348	0.7	4,028	0.8	3,909	0.6
Import duties.....	1,137	0.2	827	0.1	1,918	0.3	3,523	0.5	3,087	0.6	3,422	0.5
FISIM	(24,153)	(4.4)	(25,474)	(4.3)	(26,558)	(4.0)	(28,426)	(4.4)	(31,556)	(6.0)	(36,436)	(5.6)
Total non-oil and gas sector..	388,322	70.3	386,996	66.0	407,142	61.0	412,670	64.3	373,314	71.0	412,886	63.2
Total nominal GDP.....	552,305	100.0	586,401	100.0	667,339	100.0	641,991	100.0	525,657	100.0	653,638	100.0

Notes:

- (1) Provisional/preliminary estimates.
- (2) For purposes of calculating GDP, certain downstream activities generally associated with Qatar's oil and gas industry, such as the production and export of petrochemicals and fertiliser, steel, iron and metal coating, are included in the manufacturing sector as part of the non-oil and gas sector.
- (3) Includes steam and air conditioning supply, sewage, waste management and remediation services.
- (4) Includes undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use.

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

In 2016, Qatar's nominal GDP decreased by 6.2 per cent. to QR552,305 million (U.S.\$151,732 million), primarily to a decrease in hydrocarbon production and prices.

In 2017, Qatar's nominal GDP was QR586,401 million (U.S.\$161,099 million), representing a 6.2 per cent. increase compared to 2016. This increase in nominal GDP is mainly attributable to the oil and gas sector's nominal GDP growth of 21.6 per cent., with the main driver being higher hydrocarbon prices.

In 2018, Qatar's nominal GDP was QR667,339 million (U.S.\$183,335 million), representing a 13.8 per cent. increase compared to 2017. This increase in nominal GDP is mainly attributable to increases in the hydrocarbons and manufacturing sectors and in the activities of the Government.

In 2019, Qatar's nominal GDP was QR641,991 million (U.S.\$176,371 million), representing a contraction of 3.8 per cent. compared with 2018. The decrease is mainly attributable to a decline in the hydrocarbons sector.

In 2020, Qatar's nominal GDP was QR525,657 million (U.S.\$144,411 million), representing a further contraction of 18.1 per cent. as compared with 2019. The decrease is attributable to the impact of the pandemic across the entire economy and particularly to the decline in energy prices which resulted in a 33.6 per cent. nominal contraction in the hydrocarbon sector.

In 2021, preliminary estimates show Qatar's nominal GDP was QR653,638 million (U.S.\$179,571 million), representing an increase of 24.3 per cent. as compared to 2020. The increase was largely the result of the rebound in energy prices along with the recovery of non-oil sectors as pandemic-related restrictions eased off.

Real GDP

Qatar's real GDP is calculated using hydrocarbon prices from 2018, as the base year. This technique eliminates the effect of price changes in hydrocarbon products on real hydrocarbon GDP and, therefore, shows only the changes in the production activity.

The following tables set forth certain information about Qatar's real GDP by economic sector and by percentage change to the previous period's real GDP for each of the five years ended 31 December 2021,

	Years ended 31 December,											
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 ⁽¹⁾		2021 ⁽¹⁾	
	Value	% Change	Value	% Change	Value	% Change	Value	% Change	Value	% Change	Value	% Change
	<i>(in QR millions except percentage change)</i>											
<i>Oil and gas by sector:</i>												
Mining and quarrying	267,061	(0.8)	261,014	(2.3)	260,198	(0.3)	255,880	(1.7)	250,661	(2.0)	249,950	(0.3)
Total oil and gas sector	267,061	(0.8)	261,014	(2.3)	260,198	(0.3)	255,880	(1.7)	250,661	(2.0)	249,950	(0.3)
<i>Non-oil and gas by sectors:</i>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,044	9.0	1,259	20.6	1,457	15.7	1,700	16.7	1,777	4.6	1,785	0.5
Manufacturing ⁽²⁾	51,927	1.0	51,499	(0.8)	54,972	6.7	54,024	(1.7)	50,401	(6.7)	52,353	3.9
Electricity, gas and water ⁽³⁾	5,697	4.1	5,747	0.9	5,180	(9.9)	5,417	4.6	5,455	0.7	5,517	1.1
Construction	80,193	28.5	81,661	1.8	82,600	1.2	81,320	(1.5)	78,142	(3.9)	79,397	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	49,797	(10.7)	49,010	(1.6)	49,794	1.6	49,611	(0.4)	45,338	(8.6)	46,657	2.9
Transportation and storage	24,320	9.8	24,143	(0.7)	26,002	7.7	25,712	(1.1)	18,749	(27.1)	20,799	10.9
Accommodation and food service activities	5,051	(2.4)	5,215	3.2	5,409	3.7	5,704	5.5	4,552	(20.2)	5,429	19.3
Information and communication	9,686	(3.3)	9,460	(2.3)	9,618	1.7	10,218	6.2	10,417	2.0	10,975	5.4
Financial and insurance activities	47,822	9.2	49,952	4.5	49,142	(1.6)	51,412	4.6	54,954	6.9	58,786	7.0
Real Estate	38,999	6.2	40,871	4.8	42,615	4.3	43,240	1.5	43,398	0.4	43,854	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities and administrative and support service activities	21,779	5.4	21,835	0.3	21,040	(3.6)	21,007	(0.2)	19,629	(6.6)	20,052	2.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	46,598	(2.5)	40,888	(12.3)	48,315	18.2	51,688	7.0	53,188	2.9	53,104	(0.2)
Education	12,864	8.0	13,053	1.5	11,496	(11.9)	11,701	1.8	11,738	0.3	11,583	(1.3)
Human health and social work activities	14,927	21.6	15,106	1.2	11,699	(22.6)	13,319	13.9	13,749	3.2	13,606	(1.0)
Arts, entertainment and recreation and other service activities	8,948	2.8	9,133	2.1	8,271	(9.4)	8,676	4.9	8,173	(5.8)	8,320	1.8
Activities of households as employer ⁽⁴⁾	3,949	7.9	4,096	3.7	4,172	1.8	4,251	1.9	3,940	(7.3)	3,683	(6.5)
Import duties	1,197	(37.9)	854	(28.6)	1,918	124.5	3,492	82.0	3,170	(9.2)	3,359	6.0
FISIM	(22,637)	8.4	(25,597)	13.1	(26,588)	3.8	(26,442)	(0.4)	(29,403)	11.2	(31,310)	6.5
Total non-oil and gas sector	402,160	5.8	398,185	(1.0)	407,142	2.2	416,052	2.2	397,366	(4.5)	407,950	2.7
Total real GDP	669,221	3.1	659,199	(1.5)	667,339	1.2	671,932	0.7	648,027	(3.6)	657,899	1.5

Notes:

(1) Provisional/preliminary estimates.

(2) For purposes of calculating GDP, certain downstream activities generally associated with Qatar's oil and gas industry, such as the production and export of petrochemicals and fertiliser, steel, iron and metal coating, are included in the manufacturing sector as part of the non-oil and gas sector.

(3) Includes steam and air conditioning supply, sewage, waste management and remediation services.

(4) Includes undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use.

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

In 2017, Qatar's real GDP declined by 1.5 per cent., largely as a result of Qatar's participation in OPEC-led cuts in crude oil production which resulted in a 2.3 per cent. decline in the oil and gas sector. The non-oil and gas sector also contracted by 1.0 per cent., mainly because of budget spending cuts which resulted in a decline in the public administration sector and had a knock on effect on other sectors.

In 2018, Qatar's real GDP grew by 1.2 per cent. compared to 2017, largely due to a rebound in public administration (which grew by 18.2 per cent.) and several other non-oil and gas sectors such as transportation. The contraction in oil and gas eased to 0.3 per cent., as Qatar exited OPEC but did not increase crude production because of maturing fields.

In 2019, Qatar's real GDP growth slowed to 0.7 per cent. as the non-oil and gas sector growth remained steady at 2.2 per cent. but the hydrocarbons sector contracted by 1.7 per cent., owing to both crude production decline and LNG maintenance.

In 2020, Qatar's real GDP contracted by 3.6 per cent. as a result of the shock of the pandemic in the non-oil sector, particularly to trade, transportation and accommodation. The non-oil and gas sector contracted by 4.5 per cent. and there was also a 2.0 per cent. decline in the oil and gas sector.

In 2021, preliminary estimates show real GDP rebounded by 1.5 per cent. as the recovery from pandemic restrictions lifted non-oil and gas sector GDP by 2.7 per cent., led by accommodation and food service activities, and transportation and storage, which were up 19.3 per cent. and 10.9 per cent. respectively. The oil and gas sector declined slightly, by 0.3 per cent.

Non-Oil and Gas Sector

Financial and Insurance Activities

In 2018, the financial and insurance activities sector contributed QR49,142 million (U.S.\$13,501 million) to Qatar's total nominal GDP or 7.4 per cent. of total nominal GDP, compared with QR48,339 million (U.S.\$13,280 million), or 8.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP, in 2017 and QR47,019 million (U.S.\$12,917 million), or 8.5 per cent. of total nominal GDP, in 2016. In 2019, the financial and insurance activities sector contributed QR52,015 million (U.S.\$14,290 million), or 8.1 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR53,490 (U.S.\$14,695) or 10.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR62,879 million (U.S.\$ 17,274 million), or 9.6 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

Finance and Business Services

This sector comprises banks and exchange, finance and investment companies. As at the end of 2021, four national conventional commercial banks, four Islamic institutions and seven branches of foreign banks were operating in Qatar, all of which were licenced and regulated by the QCB. This followed the merger of Al Khalij Commercial Bank with Masraf al-Rayyan. QCB also regulates exchange firms and finance companies. In addition, at the end of 2021, there were 61 banks, financial institutions, insurance, investment management and advisory firms operating in Qatar pursuant to an authorisation from the QFCRA. See "*Monetary and Financial System—Banking System—Commercial Banks*" and "*—Qatar Financial Centre*".

Insurance

The State has supported the domestic insurance sector by modernising the insurance industry and the associated legislative framework. An increase in investment in LNG carriers and aircraft, the development of Shari'ah-compliant projects and the rise in the cost of gross insurance premia have contributed to the growth of Qatar's insurance sector. As at the end of 2021, 14 companies operated in Qatar to meet the insurance needs of the country (excluding those registered in the QFC), including 5 national companies listed on the QSE.

Under the Foreign Investment Law No. (1) of 2019, as amended, investment in Qatar's national insurance companies is only permitted after obtaining a Council of Ministers decision. Foreign insurance companies may operate under a licence issued by the QFC. See "*Monetary and Financial System—Banking System—Qatar Financial Centre*" and "*Balance of Payments—Foreign Investment*".

The number of foreign insurance companies operating in Qatar has increased steadily over the years and includes, amongst others, MetLife, AXA Insurance (Gulf) BSC, Libano-Suisse Insurance Company and HSBC Insurance Brokers Ltd. that now have offices or operations in Qatar.

The following table sets forth the aggregate total assets of Qatar’s national insurance companies for each of the five years ended 31 December 2020 (*in millions of QR*), as well as the percentage change from 2019 to 2020.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Change (2019-2020)</u>
Total assets	44,511	49,963	55,182	57,289	61,156	6.7

Source: Qatar Central Bank.

Real Estate

In 2018, the real estate sector contributed QR42,615 million (U.S.\$11,707 million) to Qatar’s total nominal GDP, or 6.4 per cent. of total nominal GDP, compared with QR43,284 million (U.S.\$11,891 million), or 7.4 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR42,776 million (U.S.\$11,752 million) in 2016, or 7.7 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2019, the real estate sector contributed QR41,422 million (U.S.\$11,380 million), or 6.5 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2020, the real estate sector contributed QR39,585 million (U.S.\$10,875 million), or 7.5 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR37,717 million (U.S.\$10,362 million), or 5.8 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

Qatar’s real estate price index, which is generated by the QCB based on data provided by the Ministry of Justice, reached a peak of 311.5 in November 2015, follow a period of rapid growth since 2009. Since then, the real estate price index has been in a broad declining trend, falling to a low of 204.2 in March 2020. It recovered to 222.7 in September 2021 before ending the year lower at 212.2. Data from the Ministry of Justice reveal that land value is the main driver of current real estate prices in Qatar. Increasing investment for more and better facilities for education, medical services and the social sector has led to increased demand for land and other resources for construction. Acquisition of some residential and commercial areas by the State for certain major projects contributed to the lower supply of land and houses in those areas and the increase in demand in other areas.

Qatari Diar, Barwa Real Estate Company and United Development Company are amongst the biggest real estate development and investment companies in the GCC region.

Credit facilities extended by commercial banks to the real estate sector have increased by 69.2 per cent. over the last 4 years, from QR147,763 million (U.S.\$40,594 million) as of 31 December 2017 to QR161,007 million (U.S.\$44,233 million) as of 31 December 2021. Several major real estate projects are currently under way in Qatar. These include:

- Lusail City, is a major extension to the north of Doha, led by Qatari Diar, designed for 200,000 inhabitants plus hotels, office buildings and retail space. Many of the city’s iconic buildings, such as the Katara Twin Towers, Place Vendome Mall and Lusail Stadium, are now complete. Construction is continued in other areas including on the Qetaifan Islands.
- The Pearl – Qatar, this residential development on reclaimed land is designed to accommodate up to 40,000 residents. The majority of the project is complete and occupied although construction work is ongoing on al Mourjan island and several additional residential towers around the edge of Viva Bahriya.
- Msheireb Downtown Doha, this QR20 billion (U.S.\$5.5 billion) project has been redeveloping, regenerating and conserving the historical downtown of Doha. It features a mixture of hotels, apartments, retail and office space and cultural and entertainment venues. The core project is complete but redevelopment is moving to sections surrounding the old downtown area.

Manufacturing

In 2016, the manufacturing sector (which is primarily comprised of petroleum refining and also includes chemicals, fertiliser and steel industries) contributed QR46,814 million (U.S.\$12,861 million), or 8.5 per cent. of the total nominal GDP, compared to QR47,189 million (U.S.\$12,964 million), or 8.0 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR54,972 million (U.S.\$15,102 million), or 8.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2018. In 2019, the manufacturing sector contributed QR53,501 million (U.S.\$14,698 million), or 8.3 per cent. of total nominal GDP, whilst in 2020 it contributed QR41,586 million (U.S.\$11,425 million), or 7.9 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR57,323 million (U.S.\$15,748 million), or 8.8 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

The manufacturing sector is largely focused on the downstream hydrocarbons sector, including refining, petrochemicals, fertilisers and energy-intensive activities such as metal smelting. Other important activities in the manufacturing sector include the production of flour, cement, concrete, plastics, textiles and footwear, household articles and paint.

Included within the manufacturing sector are, amongst other companies, QE Refinery, Qatar Fuel Company, Qatar Fuel Additives Company, Qatar Fertiliser Company and Qatar Steel Company, as further described in “—*Oil and Gas Industry—Crude Oil Operations—Refining and Marketing Activities*” and “—*Other Downstream Activities*”.

Construction

In 2018, the construction sector contributed QR82,600 million (U.S.\$22,692 million) to Qatar’s nominal GDP, or 12.4 per cent. of the total, compared to QR79,040 million (U.S.\$21,714 million), or 13.5 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR77,079 million (U.S.\$21,176 million), or 14.0 per cent. of the total, in 2016. In 2019, the construction sector contributed QR78,275 million (U.S.\$21,504 million), or 12.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR75,112 million (U.S.\$20,635 million) or 14.3 per cent. of the total. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR87,839 million (U.S.\$24,131 million), or 13.4 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

This sector provides extensive employment opportunities and, according to the Labour Force Statistics Bulletin, in 2020, companies in the construction sector employed 750,835 persons, or approximately 35.4 per cent. of Qatar’s labour force. Credit facilities extended by commercial banks to the construction sector have increased by 12.5 per cent. over the last five years, from QR30,314 million (U.S.\$10,526 million) as of 31 December 2017 to QR41,937 million (U.S.\$11,521 million) as of 31 December 2021.

This sector has expanded rapidly in recent years as a result of growing infrastructure needs and the economy’s growth and diversification. Recent and ongoing projects include:

- Hamad International Airport, which opened in April 2014 and replaced the existing Doha International Airport. The estimated cost of this project was QR65 billion (U.S.\$17.9 billion). Further expansion of the airport is planned, including Concourse F, which will increase its passenger capacity to 65 million a year, from 50 million currently.
- Hamad Port is one of the world’s largest greenfield deep-water port developments. This QR27 billion (U.S.\$7.4 billion) project includes a new port, a new base for the Qatar Amiri Naval Forces and the Um Alhoul Special Economic Zone. Hamad Port’s first terminal was officially opened on 24 December 2015 for early partial operations and the first container terminal was completed in December 2016, with a capacity of 2.0 million TEUs. The second terminal at the port, which will increase its capacity to 5.0 million TEUs, is due for completion by the end of 2022 and the third terminal is scheduled to lift this further to 7.5 million TEU by 2026.

Qatar is making progress in developing its rail network. The Doha Metro began initial operations in 2019 and now has three lines with 37 stations and 76km of track running from Wakra to Lusail, where it connects with a tram network. There are plans to significantly extend the Red Line along the east coast from Mesaieed to al-Khor, add a new Blue Line and additional stations. There are also plans for a freight railway linking Ras Laffan and Mesaieed. There is also a plan to build a rail link to Saudi Arabia, as part of a pan-GCC network, a concept which was previous contemplated and was revived in 2022. See “—*Non-Oil and Gas Sector—Transportation and Storage and Information and Communication—Transport*”.

The retail sector has seen a significant increase in construction in recent years, including the opening of two large shopping malls in 2016 and 2017—the QR5.4 billion Mall of Qatar and the QR6.5 billion Doha Festival City as well as many smaller malls including Northgate Mall, Place Vendome, Doha Mall, Doha Oasis, Katara Plaza and Al Waab Mall.

Accommodation and Food Service Activities

In 2018, the accommodation and food service activities sector contributed QR5,409 million (U.S.\$1,486 million) to Qatar’s nominal GDP, or 0.8 per cent. of the total, compared to QR5,456 million (U.S.\$1,499 million), or 0.9 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR5,620 million (U.S.\$1,544 million), or 1.0 per cent. of the total, in 2016. In 2019, the accommodation and food services activities sector contributed QR5,567 million (U.S.\$1,529

million), or 0.9 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR4,739 million (U.S.\$1,302 million), or 0.9 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR5,913 million (U.S.\$1,624 million), or 0.9 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

In response to Qatar's economic growth and high hotel occupancy rates, Qatar's hotel industry has attracted significant investments. As of 30 June 2021, Qatar had a total of 29,688 hotel rooms, up by 7 per cent. over 2020 and the amount of lodging options is expected to expand significantly during the 2022 World Cup. Along with hotel rooms, the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy is leasing apartment buildings and cruise ships which it has said will result in 130,000 rooms being available for the World Cup. Aside from tourists, Qatar's hotel and hospitality sector, which includes many luxury hotels, largely caters to business travellers and local residents.

Transportation and Storage

In 2018, the transportation and storage sector contributed QR26,002 million (U.S.\$7,143 million) to Qatar's total nominal GDP, or 3.9 per cent. of the total nominal GDP, compared to QR22,426 million (U.S.\$6,161 million), or 3.8 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR24,927 million (U.S.\$6,848 million), or 4.5 per cent. of the total, in 2016. In 2019, the transportation and storage sector contributed QR27,270 million (U.S.\$7,492 million), or 4.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR21,403 million (U.S.\$5,880 million) or 4.1 per cent. of the total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR26,539 million (U.S.\$7,291 million), or 4.1 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

Qatar Airways, which is wholly owned by the State since 2014, currently operates from its hub in Doha a fleet of over 250 Airbus and Boeing passenger and cargo aircraft and executive jets and serving over 160 destinations globally and is part of the oneworld alliance. During the fiscal year ended 31 March 2020, Qatar Airways carried a record 32.4 million passengers. However, this declined sharply to 5.8 million in the fiscal year that ended 31 March 2021 as a result of the pandemic, although Qatar Airways kept more routes open than any other international airline during the early stages of the pandemic.

Qatar Airways is one of the fastest growing airlines in the world and has been consistently investing in new aircraft over the past few years. Qatar Airways currently has over 300 new aircraft on order pending delivery over the next few years. This includes orders for Airbus A350s (pending the resolution of surface flaw issues), Boeing 777s, Boeing 777Xs, 787s and 737 MAX 10s.

The rapid growth of Qatar Airways and the increase in the number of passengers at the former Doha International Airport led to the development of Hamad International Airport. See "*—Non-Oil and Gas Sector—Construction*".

The Doha Metro's Green, Gold and Red lines are now fully operational ahead of the 2022 World Cup. An expanded rail network, including an additional Blue metro line, is targeted for completion by 2026.

Qatar's national rail network project is currently in the planning phase and is expected to link Qatar's main industrial and residential hubs through high-speed passenger rail and freight services, and connect the country with the wider Gulf rail network. See "*—Non-Oil and Gas Sector— Construction*".

Information and Communication

In 2018, the information and communication sector contributed QR9,618 million (U.S.\$2,642 million) to nominal GDP, or 1.4 per cent. of total nominal GDP, compared to QR9,580 million (U.S.\$2,632 million), or 1.6 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR9,810 million (U.S.\$2,695 million), or 1.8 per cent. of total nominal GDP, in 2016. In 2019, the information and communication sector contributed QR9,531 million (U.S.\$2,618 million), or 1.5 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR9,566 million (U.S.\$2,628 million), or 1.8 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR10,289 million (U.S.\$2,827 million), or 1.6 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

The Communications Regulatory Authority, which was established in 2014, is the independent telecommunications regulatory authority in Qatar. It encourages and supports an open and competitive information and communications technology sector in Qatar. For example, it currently focuses on making sure that Vodafone Qatar (and potential other operators in the future) can offer retail services using Ooredoo's wholesale framework.

Ooredoo Qatar (formerly Qtel), which is part of the Ooredoo Group, is the primary provider of mobile and fixed line telecommunications services in Qatar. Ooredoo's shares are listed on the QSE and the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange. The second mobile provider is Vodafone Qatar, which is listed on the QSE.

As at 31 December 2020, Ooredoo had a customer base of 121.0 million, representing an increase of 3.2 per cent. from 31 December 2019. As at 31 December 2020, Ooredoo Qatar had a customer base of 3.3 million, the same as on 31 December 2019. As at 31 December 2020, Vodafone Qatar had a customer base of 1.7 million, the same as on 31 December 2019. Both companies have rolled out a widespread 5G network across Qatar.

Electricity, Gas and Water

In 2018, the electricity, gas and water sector (which includes steam and air conditioning supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities) contributed QR5,180 million (U.S.\$1,423 million) to Qatar's nominal GDP, or 0.8 per cent. of the total nominal GDP, compared with QR6,785 million (U.S.\$1,864 million), or 1.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP, in 2017 and QR5,979 million (U.S.\$1,643 million), or 1.1 per cent. of the total, in 2016. In 2019, the electricity, gas and water sector contributed QR5,894 million (U.S.\$1,619 million), or 0.9 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR6,053 million (U.S.\$1,663 million), or 1.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR6,517 million (U.S.\$ 1,790 million), or 1.0 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

Qatar has one of the highest levels of electricity use per capita in the world. High summer ambient temperatures, significant and growing industrial demand and the need for water desalination, contribute to Qatar's high level of energy use.

Most of Qatar's electricity generation capacity is comprised of gas turbines which are fuelled by natural gas. Water desalination is achieved in tandem with electricity generation. Qatar Electricity and Water Company ("QEWC") is the second largest power generation and water desalination company in the Middle East and North Africa region and the main supplier for electricity and desalinated water in Qatar. As at the end of 2021, QEWC and its joint venture companies together have a capacity of 10,590 MW of electricity and 481.5 million gallons of water per day.

QEWC owns and operates a number of the key generation and water desalination plants in Qatar. As at the end of 2021, these included:

- Ras Abu Fontas Plant (A1) with a production capacity of 45 million gallons of water per day.
- Ras Abu Fontas Plant (A2) with a production capacity of 36 million gallons of water per day.
- Ras Abu Fontas Plant (A3) with a production capacity of 36 million gallons of water per day.
- Ras Abu Fontas Plant (B) with a production capacity of 609 MW of electricity and 33 million gallons of water per day.
- Ras Abu Fontas Plant (B1) with a production capacity of 376.5 MW of electricity per day.
- Ras Abu Fontas Plant (B2) with a production capacity of 567 MW of electricity and 30 million gallons of water per day.
- Dukhan Plant with a production capacity of 2 million gallons of water per day.

QEWC also holds shareholdings in several power generation and water desalination projects, including:

- 80 per cent. in Ras Laffan Power Company Limited, which has a production capacity of 756 MW of electricity and 40 million gallons of water per day.
- 55 per cent. in Qatar Power Company, which has a production capacity of 1,025 MW of electricity and 60 million gallons of water per day.
- 40 per cent. in Mesaieed Power Company, with the Mesaieed Powerstation having a production capacity of 2,007 MW of electricity per day.
- 45 per cent. in Ras Laffan Plant (C) (Ras Girtas Power Company), which is the largest power generation project in the region with a production capacity of 2,730 MW of electricity and 63 million gallons of water per day.
- 100 per cent. in Nebras Power Company. The company was established for the purpose of investing globally in new or existing projects and businesses in the water and electricity sector which is expected to enhance QEWC's presence globally. The first investment was the acquisition of a 35 per cent. stake in Shams Ma'an Power Generation PSC, in Jordan in 2014. In 2016, Nebras Power Company completed the acquisition of IPM Indonesia BV, which owns a 35.51 per cent. stake in the Paiton power plant in

Indonesia, with a production capacity of 2,045 MW of electricity. Nebras Power Company also acquired a 35 per cent. stake in IPM Asia PTE LTD, which owns an interest in Paiton's operator.

- 60 per cent. in Umm Al Houl Power Company, which has a production capacity of 2,520 MW of electricity and 136.50 million gallons of water per day.
- 60 per cent. of Siraj Energy Q.P.S.C, which is expected to have an initial production capacity of 350 MW of electricity from solar power, with plans to expand this to 800 MW by Q1 of 2022.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

In 2018, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector contributed QR1,457 million (U.S.\$400 million) to Qatar's nominal GDP, or 0.2 per cent. of the total, compared to QR1,259 million (U.S.\$346 million), or 0.2 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR1,016 million (U.S.\$279 million), or 0.2 per cent. of the total, in 2016. In 2019, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector contributed QR1,669 million (U.S.\$459 million), or 0.3 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR1,781 million (U.S.\$489 million) or 0.3 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR1,951 million (U.S.\$536 million), or 0.3 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector has only played a minor role in the modern Qatari economy because of unsuitable weather and environmental conditions. Cultivable land only accounts for approximately 5.7 per cent. of Qatar's total surface area.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

In 2018, the wholesale and retail trade sector (which includes the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) contributed QR49,794 million (U.S.\$13,680 million) to Qatar's nominal GDP, or 7.5 per cent. of the total nominal GDP, compared to QR47,434 million (U.S.\$13,031 million), or 8.1 per cent. of total nominal GDP in 2017 and QR46,981 million (U.S.\$12,907 million), or 8.5 per cent. of the total, in 2016. In 2019, the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed QR50,064 million (U.S.\$13,754 million), or 7.8 per cent. of total nominal GDP and in 2020 it contributed QR44,069 million (U.S.\$12,107 million) or 8.4 per cent. of total nominal GDP. In 2021, preliminary estimates show the sector contributed QR47,584 million (U.S.\$13,073 million), or 7.3 per cent. of total nominal GDP.

Oil and Gas Sector

Overview

QatarEnergy is the national oil and gas company of the State of Qatar. With a rich heritage dating back to 1947, QatarEnergy's activities, undertaken directly and indirectly through subsidiaries and joint ventures, encompass the entire spectrum of the oil and gas value chain locally, regionally and internationally and include the exploration, production, processing, marketing and sales of crude oil and natural gas, LNG, GTL products, refined products, petrochemicals, fertilisers, steel and aluminium. Wholly owned by the State of Qatar, QatarEnergy is an integral part of the State of Qatar's economy and the primary source of its hydrocarbon revenues. QatarEnergy represents the largest single contributor to Qatar's GDP and has primary responsibility for sustainable development of Qatar's oil and gas resources and growth and diversification for the oil, gas, petrochemicals and renewables sector.

The following table sets forth the total proven and confirmed reserves of crude oil and natural gas (excluding condensate) of QatarEnergy as of the dates indicated:

	As at 31 December					
	2018		2019		2020	
	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
Natural gas (excluding condensate) (in trillions of cubic feet) ⁽¹⁾	843.4	1,776.2	831.0	1,763.8	818.6	1,756.1
Crude oil and condensate (in billions of barrels).....	21.4	73.9	21.8	74.2	21.8	74.2
Total barrels of oil equivalent (in billions of barrels)⁽²⁾.....	172	390	170	388	168	387

Notes:

- (1) Includes North Field gas reserves.

- (2) Confirmed volumes of natural gas have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent on a calorific basis according to a conversion factor of one billion cubic feet of gas (excluding condensate) to 0.178 million barrels of oil equivalent.

Source: *QatarEnergy*.

The following table sets forth the State of Qatar’s total proven and confirmed reserves of natural gas (excluding condensate) as of the dates indicated:

	As at 31 December					
	2018		2019		2020	
	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
North Field gas reserves (in trillion standard cubic feet)	836.0	1,768.8	828.8	1,761.6	816.7	1,754.2
Other gas reserves (in trillion standard cubic feet) ⁽¹⁾	7.4	7.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Total Qatar gas reserves (in trillion standard cubic feet)	843.4	1,776.2	831.0	1763.8	818.6	1,756.1

Notes:

- (1) Includes associated reserves from the Dukhan, Bul Hanine and Maydan Mahzam oil fields.

Source: *QatarEnergy*.

According to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2021, as of 2020 the State of Qatar had the world’s third largest proved gas reserves. In Qatar, QatarEnergy holds the exclusive right, pursuant to Law No. 3 of 2007 on Natural Resources (and its amendments), to explore, develop and produce petroleum, natural gas and other hydrocarbons and the derivatives thereof, and for the investment and development of such materials. QatarEnergy’s gas reserves life, based on proven reserves, is estimated to be 108 years as at 31 December 2020, after NFE and NFS Expansion projects (as defined below) are complete and operating at full production.

QatarEnergy is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Amir, with the Deputy Amir serving as Chairman. The Minister of State for Energy Affairs serves as the Deputy-Chairman and is also appointed by the Amir as President and Chief Executive Officer. The Board of Directors serves as the ultimate decision-making body of QatarEnergy’s business, responsible for its direction and oversight, and has the authority to make decisions on all aspects of QatarEnergy’s activities, except for those matters expressly reserved to the State of Qatar through the Council or the Amir. See “—*Management*” for further information. The Board of Directors is accountable to the State, acting through the Supreme Council for Economic Affairs and Investment (the “**Council**”). Distributions of cash to the State of Qatar are made periodically throughout the course of the year, after making due provisions for expenditure in line with QatarEnergy’s approved annual budget (including QatarEnergy’s debt service obligations).

QatarEnergy has a long-term foreign currency issuer credit rating of AA- with a stable outlook from Fitch, AA- from S&P with a stable outlook and Aa3 with a stable outlook from Moody’s.

Over the five years period (2021 – 2025), capital expenditure by QatarEnergy, its subsidiaries and joint ventures is projected to be approximately QR 300.0 billion (U.S.\$82.5 billion) with QatarEnergy’s share being approximately QR 215.0 billion (U.S.\$59.1 billion) as QatarEnergy pursues various expansionary projects and increases its international presence in order to diversify its operations. This projection only includes currently estimated capital expenditure on projects that are in the planning and design stage, and those that have obtained the FID.

Total capital expenditure through to completion for NFE Expansion (including capital expenditure to date) is projected to be approximately QR 104.7 billion (U.S.\$28.75 billion). Total capital expenditure through to completion for Golden Pass Export Project (including capital expenditure to date) is projected to be approximately QR 38.9 billion (U.S.\$10.7 billion).

QatarEnergy also has international exploration blocks and producing assets in Brazil, Congo and Argentina. In 2021 QatarEnergy continued growth in both exploration and production. QatarEnergy in partnership with Total Energies and Petronas won interest in the Sepia field in Santos Basin in Brazil. On the exploration front, QatarEnergy achieved three new country entries: Suriname, Egypt, and Canada, and expanded presence in Cyprus, South Africa and Mexico. The map below shows QatarEnergy exploration and production footprint:



Source: QE

LNG

QatarEnergy partners with leading international oil and gas companies to develop its natural gas reserves, notably on its Qatargas projects.

Virtually all of the State of Qatar’s natural gas reserves are located in the North Field. QatarEnergy is the 70 per cent. shareholder in Qatargas, which operates 7 LNG ventures which comprise 14 LNG trains with a total annual production capacity of 77 mtpa and from which LNG is exported around the globe. In 2020 Qatar supplied approximately 21 per cent. of the world’s LNG exports. These 14 LNG trains are owned by seven LNG ventures in which QatarEnergy owns a majority interest: Qatargas 1, Qatargas 2, Qatargas 3, Qatargas 4, RL 1, RL 2 and RL 3.

All the LNG ventures, plus two that supply natural gas by pipeline and two condensate refineries, are operated by Qatargas, which produces and markets LNG on behalf of the joint ventures.. Prior to 2018, Qatargas operated four LNG ventures, namely Qatargas 1 to Qatargas 4. QatarEnergy’s other three LNG ventures, RL 1, RL 2, and RL 3, were operated by RasGas Company Limited. In 2018, the seven LNG ventures were integrated under Qatargas’ operatorship in order to streamline operation and reduce operating costs.

The following table sets forth certain information about the production of natural gas in the State of Qatar for the periods indicated:

	Year ended 31 December ⁽¹⁾			Nine months ended 30 September ⁽¹⁾	
	<i>(in billions of standard cubic feet)</i>				
	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
Total QatarEnergy-operated fields ⁽²⁾	401	426	394	296	260
Non operated oil fields ⁽³⁾	23	29	80	59	70
Total North Field, joint ventures and production sharing agreements.....	7,150	7,066	7,194	5,462	5,573
Total gas production in Qatar ⁽⁴⁾	7,573	7,521	7,668	5,817	5,903

Notes:

- (1) These figures are unaudited and are as estimated by the relevant project’s management.
- (2) QatarEnergy-operated fields include the North Field Alpha gas development and the Dukhan, Bul Hanine, Maydan Mazhan Idd El Shargi (since October 2019) and Al-Rayyan (since 2017) oil fields.
- (3) Total gas from non-operated production sharing agreement oil fields.

(4) These figures reflect total production of natural gas in the State of Qatar.

As of 2005, after 15 years of rapid development, QatarEnergy called a moratorium on development of further new gas projects in the North Field to allow an extensive programme of appraisal and reservoir studies to be conducted. Following the completion of the development of the projects authorised before the moratorium to increase LNG capacity from 31 mtpa, the LNG capacity of the Qatargas operated LNG ventures reached 77 mtpa capacity by 2012. Then, in 2017, as the moratorium was lifted, QatarEnergy announced new development plans in respect of the eastern side of the North Field which is currently scheduled to start production in 2025, and when complete is expected to increase the State of Qatar's LNG total liquefaction capacity via four new LNG mega-trains by 32 mtpa. QatarEnergy estimates that the capital cost of the NFE Expansion is U.S.\$28.75 billion and that it will raise the State of Qatar's total LNG output by 43 per cent. to 110 mtpa when completed, enhancing QatarEnergy's position as one of the largest and lowest cost LNG producers in the world. The NFE Expansion attained FID in February 2021, and key EPC contracts have been awarded.

In 2019, QatarEnergy announced additional development plans for the southern side of the North Field, which is targeted to start up by 2027 and deliver an additional 16 mtpa of total liquefaction capacity of LNG via two mega-trains. Once completed, the North Field Expansion is expected to increase the State of Qatar's LNG total liquefaction capacity by 64 per cent. from 77 mtpa to 126 mtpa.

In addition to the North Field Expansion, QatarEnergy is also converting its Golden Pass LNG import facility in the United States into an LNG production and export facility, which will be QatarEnergy's first such facility outside of the State of Qatar. The Golden Pass Export Project is 70 per cent. owned by QatarEnergy, with ExxonMobil owning the remaining 30 per cent. share. The Golden Pass Export Project is expected to have a total send-out capacity of approximately 16 mtpa of LNG for export when fully completed, expected by 2026. The first LNG train of the Golden Pass Export Project is expected to be operational by 2024. As one of the world's largest LNG exporters, QatarEnergy is considered a critical supplier to leading growth economies including China, India, Japan and South Korea. Once completed, QatarEnergy expects the North Field Expansion and Golden Pass Export Project together to give QatarEnergy a further competitive advantage in relation to the export of LNG, and allow QatarEnergy to maintain its share of the global export market.

Through long-term commitments to special cryogenic LNG vessels, and a portfolio of long-term and short-term committed and flexible sales and purchase agreements, QatarEnergy has the ability to serve the growth markets in Asia. In addition, QatarEnergy is well-placed to leverage its UK and European LNG investments in the majority-owned South Hook LNG regasification terminal (with a regasification processing capacity of 15.6 mtpa) and the minority-owned Adriatic LNG regasification terminal (with a regasification processing capacity of 5.8 mtpa), for supply of LNG into Europe, as well as long-term LNG unloading services and/or regasification capacity holdings at the Zeebrugge LNG Terminal in Belgium, the Isle of Grain LNG receiving terminal in the UK, and the Montoir-de-Bretagne LNG Terminal in France.

Large-Scale Projects

QatarEnergy partners with the world's largest energy companies to leverage their extensive working knowledge of the energy business and offer incremental value through superior technology, strict engineering and cost discipline, and attractive marketing proposals to form a compelling value proposition to the State of Qatar and to QatarEnergy.

QatarEnergy has a long track record of successfully developing and delivering large-scale projects both in the State of Qatar and internationally:

- QatarEnergy is the majority owner of the integrated assets that are operated by Qatargas. Since the delivery of the first LNG from Qatar in 1996, the Qatargas LNG ventures together are now the largest LNG producer in the world, supplying LNG to 22 countries around the world in 2020.
- In 2007, QatarEnergy commissioned the first large-scale GTL plant, the Oryx GTL plant, as a joint venture between QatarEnergy and Sasol Qatar, which produces 34,000 barrels per day of ultra-refined LPG, diesel and naphtha.
- In 2010, QatarEnergy commissioned the world's largest ethane cracker, the Ras Laffan Cracker, through joint ventures with Total Petrochemicals and CP Chem.

- In 2011 QatarEnergy commissioned the world’s largest GTL plant, the Pearl GTL project, pursuant to a PSA with Shell. It produces about 120,000 barrels per day of condensate, NGL and ethane and 140,000 barrels per day of GTL, LPG, naphtha, kerosene, gas oil, paraffins and base oils for lubricants.
- In 2012, QEI and Citadel Capital SAE (now Qalaa Holdings SAE), jointly set up ARC. ARC and Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation subsequently set up ERC. QEI’s effective participation in ERC is 25.4 per cent. This facility has a capacity of 91,000 barrels per day to process atmospheric residue (approximately 4.7 mtpa) and commenced production in November 2019.
- QatarEnergy is the majority owner of Barzan, which commenced operation in 2020, a strategic asset for the State and the local economy supplying fuel gas to the power utility companies, and ethane as a petrochemical feedstock to local industries.
- QatarEnergy holds a majority stake in IQ, one of the region’s largest listed industrial groups with interests in the production, distribution and sale of a wide range of petrochemical, fertiliser and steel products.
- QatarEnergy is also one of the world’s largest single-site producers of ammonia and urea, through QAFCO which has a production capacity of 3,800 kta of ammonia and 5,600 kta of urea.

QatarEnergy operates within a prudent fiscal framework and has a disciplined approval process for new projects and debt incurrence. QatarEnergy analyses future investments and projects based on strategic, operational, commercial and fiscal targets. To fund its capital requirements, QatarEnergy depends primarily on internal sources of funding, but has also used facilities from financial institutions and export credit agencies of its trade partners. Many of the previous projects undertaken by QatarEnergy, its subsidiaries and joint ventures have been structured as non-recourse project financings (although some have required completion guarantees by QatarEnergy and the other shareholders), with long-term amortising loans and repayment obligations expected to be met through the cash flows generated by each relevant project.

In May 2018, QatarEnergy announced the development of a new world scale petrochemicals complex at RLIC, the RLPP. In 2019, QatarEnergy announced the selection of CP Chem as its partner in RLPP. In July 2019, QatarEnergy announced plans to develop a new world-scale petrochemical project in the Gulf Coast region of the United States, USGC II, in a joint venture with CP Chem.

Natural Gas and LNG Operations

The utilisation of the North Field’s significant reserves is a primary national goal under the Qatar National Vision 2030 which envisages the continued development and prosperity of the State of Qatar. More than 200 appraisal and development wells have been drilled in the North Field since its discovery in 1971 to quantify the gas accumulation, determine the reservoir fluid and the geological characteristics of the field. QatarEnergy recently undertook an extensive multi-year and multi-well appraisal programme of the North Field’s hydrocarbon potential which was concluded in 2019 to update the delineation and extent of the productive layers of the field.

Qatar LNG Ventures

Through its flagship affiliate, Qatargas, QatarEnergy has developed its LNG business through strategic partnerships with a number of the world’s leading oil and gas companies, including ExxonMobil, Shell, TotalEnergies SE and ConocoPhillips. By investing across the entire LNG value chain, QatarEnergy enjoys meaningful cost advantages in the gas sector due to significant economies of scale and a low cost structure. QatarEnergy has been estimated to be the lowest cost LNG producer globally. Most of the natural gas in the North Field is “rich gas”, meaning it contains other hydrocarbons, such as condensate, which become liquids at or close to surface pressure and temperature. This means that QatarEnergy’s LNG projects also produce significant quantities of condensate and NGL, which contribute to the diversification of the State’s revenue sources and create downstream opportunities.

QatarEnergy has ownership interests in seven LNG producing ventures. All the LNG ventures, including two which produce natural gas for sale by pipeline and two condensate refineries, are operated by Qatargas, an operating company that produces and markets LNG on behalf of QatarEnergy and its partners. Prior to 2018, Qatargas operated four LNG ventures, namely Qatargas 1 to Qatargas 4. QatarEnergy’s other three LNG ventures, RL 1, RL 2, and RL 3, were operated by RasGas Company Limited. In 2018, the seven LNG ventures were integrated under Qatargas’ operatorship in order to streamline operation and reduce operating costs.

The following chart provides an overview of the seven LNG producing ventures:

	Company	Capacity (MTPA)	Start Date	Major Shareholders
Qatargas North	Qatargas 1	10 (3 trains)	1996/1997/1998	QatarEnergy
	Qatargas 2	16 (2 mega trains)	2009	QatarEnergy Total ExxonMobil
	Qatargas 3	8 (1 mega train)	2010	QatarEnergy ConocoPhillips
	Qatargas 4	8 (1 mega train)	2011	QatarEnergy Shell
	All Qatargas	41		
Qatargas South	RL1	7 (2 trains)	1999	QatarEnergy ExxonMobil
	RL2	14 (3 trains)	2004/2005/2006	QatarEnergy ExxonMobil
	RL3	16 (2 mega trains)	2009/2010	QatarEnergy ExxonMobil
	All RL	37		

Notes:

- (1) March 2021: QatarEnergy announced that it will take 100 per cent. ownership of Qatargas 1 effective 1 January 2022.
- (2) December 2016: QatarEnergy announced plan to integrate the activities of RasGas and Qatargas operating companies under a single entity, named Qatargas, which now operate all of the LNG production assets.
- (3) January 2018: QatarEnergy announced the integration process is complete. Expected annual operating cost savings (from combined marketing, finance, IT, maintenance etc.) were QR 2 billion.

The following table provides an overview of QatarEnergy's LNG exports for the periods indicated:

	Nine months ended Sep ⁽¹⁾	
	2020	2021
	<i>(in millions of tons (mmt))</i>	
Qatargas 1	6.92	6.50
Qatargas 2	12.30	12.10
Qatargas 3	5.89	6.05
Qatargas 4	5.89	6.05
RL 1	4.86	4.81
RL 2	11.11	10.73
RL 3	12.15	12.34
Grand Total	59.12	58.57

Notes:

- (1) All volumes are derived from information provided by the Qatargas and RasLaffan LNG entities. For Qatargas ventures domestic sales were not included.

Source: QatarEnergy.

Qatargas 1

Qatargas 1, the State of Qatar's first LNG project, is a three-train LNG project with a nominal LNG production capacity of approximately 9.9 mtpa, which started production in 1996 and became fully operational in 1998. This is a joint venture between QatarEnergy, and affiliates of TotalEnergies, ExxonMobil, Marubeni Corporation and Mitsui & Co. Ltd. Qatargas 1 is party to long-term sale and purchase agreements with utility companies in Japan and Spain. Gas production is sustained by means of continuous development through various drilling, looping and compression projects; EPC execution activities are underway for the installation of two new well head platforms, and a new 32 -inch looping trunkline. The compression pre-FEED phase was completed in 2020.

Qatargas 1 project arrangements expired on 31 December 2021, following which Qatargas 1 continues to be operated by Qatargas whilst under the sole ownership of QatarEnergy.

Qatargas 2

Qatargas 2 was the world's first fully integrated value chain LNG venture. Qatargas 2 is a two mega-train LNG project with a nominal LNG production capacity of approximately 16 mtpa, which became fully operational in 2009. The Qatargas 2 value chain also includes a fleet of Q-Flex and Q-Max ships and one of Europe's largest LNG receiving terminals, the South Hook LNG Terminal, in Wales. Qatargas 2's LNG is exported to Asia, the United Kingdom and other European countries. Qatargas 2's offshore facilities includes 30 offshore wells.

As part of the expansion of Ras Laffan's capacity, Qatargas 2 also led the construction of facilities for expanded LNG storage and loading, including five 145,000-cubic metre tanks and three LNG berths, a 12,000 tpd common sulphur system serving all Ras Laffan ventures, and an export pipeline and mooring buoy for loading condensate ships some 55 kilometres offshore. Gas production is sustained by means of continuous field development through various drilling projects, and works are currently progressing on installation of a new well head platform.

Qatargas 3

Qatargas 3 is a one mega-train LNG project with a nominal production capacity of approximately 8 mtpa of LNG production capacity, which commenced production in 2010. The upstream platforms and infrastructure consist of three unmanned platforms, 33 wells, two subsea pipelines, and three onshore injection wells for waste water disposal, all of which are shared with the Qatargas 4 project. Qatargas 3 LNG production is exported to customers in Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

Qatargas 4

Qatargas 4 is a one mega-train LNG project co-developed alongside Qatargas 3, with a nominal production capacity of approximately 8 mtpa of production capacity for LNG and associated liquids, which commenced production in 2011. QG4 produces 1.4 bscfd, delivering LNG and substantial volumes of condensate and LPG, as well as high purity grade sulphur. The LNG was mainly intended to be sold to Shell under a long-term sale and purchase agreement for export to the United States. However, due to low gas prices in the United States, the LNG has been diverted and is now exported to Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

RL 1

RL 1 is a two train LNG project with a nominal LNG production capacity of approximately 6.6 mtpa, which commenced production in 1999. In addition to LNG, RL 1 also produces approximately 44,000 barrels of stabilised field condensate per day, 4,000 barrels of plant condensate per day and 200 tpd of granulated sulphur. The LNG plant includes inlet gas reception and treatment facilities, condensate stabilisation, gas liquefaction, sulphur recovery and loading facilities; and all necessary utility and off-site systems and infrastructure. RL 1 is party to long-term sale and purchase agreements with Korea Gas Corporation and other SPAs. Gas production is sustained by means of continuous field development through various drilling, looping and compression projects; EPC execution activities are underway for drilling of new infill wells on existing platforms, and a new 32" looping trunkline.

RL 2

RL 2 is a three-train LNG project with a nominal production capacity of approximately 14.1 mtpa for LNG and associated liquids, which commenced production in 2004. Trains 4 and 5 are equipped for NGL extraction. RL 2 is party to long-term sale and purchase agreements with buyers in India, Italy, Belgium and Taiwan. Gas production is sustained by means of continuous field development through various drilling and compression projects, and works are currently progressing on installation of two new well head platforms.

RL 3

RL 3 is a two mega-train LNG project with a nominal LNG production capacity of approximately 16 mtpa, which commenced production in 2009. Gas production is sustained by means of continuous field development through various drilling, looping and compression projects; works are currently progressing on installation of a new well head platform, and a new 38 inch looping trunkline.

The LNG produced by RL 3 is sold to customers in Europe and Asia under a combination of long-term and short-term sale and purchase agreements.

LNG Shipping

QatarEnergy's LNG deliveries are secured through long-term charters from international ship owners, including Qatar Gas Transport Company Ltd ("Nakilat"), a publicly listed Qatar joint stock company in which QatarEnergy has a 0.9 per cent. interest.

With the world's largest LNG shipping fleet comprising 69 LNG carriers, the company provides the essential transportation link in Qatar's LNG supply chain. Nakilat's LNG fleet comprises of 24 conventional carriers, 31 Q-Flex carriers and 14 Q-Max carriers. Nakilat's LNG fleet has a combined carrying capacity of over 9 million cubic metres, which is about 12 per cent. of the global LNG fleet carrying capacity.

To meet its future LNG shipping requirements, QatarEnergy is in the process of procuring new LNG carriers to expand the State of Qatar's LNG fleet available capacity through time charters with selected ship owners, to ensure safe and reliable delivery of LNG produced from the State of Qatar's LNG production facilities including the NFE Expansion. In line with such effort, in 2020 QatarEnergy executed slot reservation agreements with the world's largest LNG shipyards located in China and South Korea which are expected to provide capacity and flexibility for the construction of the new LNG carriers. Following the execution of the slot reservation agreement, QatarEnergy issued an "Invitation to Tender" in March 2021 to a large group of LNG ship owners, with the aim of selecting world-class ship owners for the long-term time charter of LNG carriers to satisfy the future requirements of QatarEnergy and its subsidiaries.

QatarEnergy has also acquired ten Qatargas 1 vessels from the existing ship owners which became part of Qatar's fleet pooling capacity starting 1 January 2022, when QatarEnergy became the sole owner of 100 per cent. of Qatargas 1 assets and facilities.

Other LNG Projects

In addition to the NFE Expansion and the NFS Expansion projects, QatarEnergy has implemented or intends to implement the following material development projects and LNG value chain optimisation arrangements.

Access to Regasification Terminals

In addition to the South Hook and Adriatic regasification terminal projects (see below), the QatarEnergy Group has secured capacity in regasification terminals such as the Isle of Grain (UK), South Hook LNG Terminal (UK), Zeebrugge (Belgium), Montoir (France).

- In September 2019, a wholly owned subsidiary of QatarEnergy subscribed to the full LNG regasification capacity of Fluxys Belgium's Zeebrugge LNG terminal located in the outer port of Zeebrugge in Belgium.
- In 2020, a wholly owned subsidiary of QatarEnergy subscribed to the equivalent of almost 3 mtpa of the throughput capacity of Montoir-de-Bretagne LNG Terminal in France for a term up to 2035.
- In 2020, a wholly owned subsidiary of QatarEnergy subscribed for 7.2 mtpa of long-term LNG storage and regasification capacity at the UK's Grain LNG terminal from 2025.

Ocean LNG

Established in 2016, Ocean LNG is a joint venture company owned by a QatarEnergy affiliate (70 per cent. share) and an ExxonMobil affiliate (30 per cent. share) which acts as a marketing entity for their jointly developed Golden Pass volumes. Ocean LNG entered into a sales and purchase agreement to purchase all the LNG volumes to be produced from Golden Pass which is expected to amount to approximately 16 mtpa.

QE Trading LLC

On 9 November 2020, QatarEnergy announced the establishment and start of operations of Qatar Petroleum Trading, as its dedicated LNG trading arm. Wholly owned by QatarEnergy and based in Doha, Qatar Petroleum Trading is mandated to build a globally diversified portfolio of third-party and equity LNG. In addition, Qatar Petroleum Trading will manage the price risk exposure of its portfolio through physical and derivatives trading. These new capabilities, combined with a customer- and market-centric approach, will enable Qatar Petroleum Trading to respond with greater agility to the evolving needs of its customers and to maximise the value of its portfolio in a dynamic market.

South Hook LNG Terminal (UK)

As part of Qatargas 2 integrated value chain project, an LNG terminal was installed in Milford Haven, Wales so that LNG could be supplied from Qatargas 2 facilities, shipped in Qatari ships and stored and re-gasified in the South Hook LNG terminal for subsequent sale in the United Kingdom gas market. The terminal was commissioned in 2009, and is a joint venture between QatarEnergy, ExxonMobil and TotalEnergies SE. The LNG terminal has the capacity to receive and regasify 15.6 mtpa of LNG for the United Kingdom gas grid.

Adriatic LNG Terminal (Italy)

For the purposes of supplying LNG to the Italian gas market, the Adriatic LNG Terminal was installed and commissioned in 2009. The terminal is a joint venture between QatarEnergy, ExxonMobil and Snam. The terminal is situated offshore in the North of the Adriatic Sea. The terminal contains LNG storage and re-gasification facilities and has the capacity to receive and regasify 5.8 mtpa of LNG for the Italian gas grid.

Other Gas Projects

QatarEnergy also produces associated natural gas for its own account and for the domestic sales gas grid, from the onshore Dukhan oil field and from the offshore Idd El Shargi, Bul Hanine and Maydan Mahzam oil fields, and the offshore North Field Alpha project. QatarEnergy produces dry non-associated natural gas from the onshore Dukhan Khuff reservoir for the domestic sales gas grid. In addition the Dukhan Khuff reservoir acts as a strategic storage for sales gas.

As a result of their crude oil production activities, QatarEnergy's oil projects also produce offshore associated gas from the Al Shaheen and Al Kalij oil fields. Some of the natural gas produced at the Al Shaheen, Idd El Shargi, Bul Hanine and Maydan Mahzam oil fields is fed onshore to the NGL plants at Mesaieed Industrial City.

The following table provides a summary of QatarEnergy's pipeline gas supply venture projects for the periods indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			Nine months ended 30 Sep	
	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
	<i>(in millions of standard cubic feet per day of natural gas)</i>				
Al Khaleej	1,910	1,879	1,800	1,745	1,506
Dolphin.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,969	1,996
Barzan	–	–	392	243	819
Total	3,910	3,879	4,192	3,957	4,321

Al Khaleej Gas Facility (“Al Khaleej”)

Al Khaleej is a pipeline gas supply venture with rights to develop facilities to produce sufficient quantities of natural gas from the North Field to yield up to 2 bscfd of sales gas for distribution in the State of Qatar to domestic consumers. The facility comprises of two gas processing trains, of which the first train was started-up in 2005. The Al Khaleej gas project operates under a PSA.

The Dolphin Gas Facility (“Dolphin”)

Dolphin processes wellhead gas from the North Field in an amount sufficient to export lean sweet gas at a rate of 2 bscfd to the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman through an offshore export pipeline, in support of long-term industrial growth. Dolphin is the only gas export project in the State of Qatar and the GCC. The project includes the processing of raw gas at RLIC to extract sales gas, condensate, ethane, LPG and sulphur. The facility came online in 2007. The Dolphin project operates under a PSA within Qatar.

Barzan Gas Company Limited

QatarEnergy entered into a joint venture agreement with ExxonMobil to further develop the North Field gas reserves through the Barzan project to supply pipeline gas to the local industries and the power generation sector in the State of Qatar. The project incurred delays, mainly caused by problems with the pipelines linking the offshore platforms to the onshore processing facilities, which led to the replacement of the pipeline network. The project became operational in early 2020, with Train 1 commencing operations in April 2020 and Train 2 in November 2020. However, both train productions were limited due to delay in pipeline installation campaign which was completed by Q4 2021. At full capacity, the project is expected to provide 1.4 bscfd of sales gas to

local power generation and water desalination plants as well as local industries. In addition, the project will also supply up to 6,000 tpd of ethane to the petrochemical industry and 30,000 barrels per day of condensate to Ras Laffan's condensate refineries, LR1 and LR2. Barzan utilises the common storage, loading and offsite facilities located at RLIC. QatarEnergy has provided a completion guarantee in respect of the Barzan project.

Gas-to-Liquids

There are two GTL plants in the State of Qatar located at the RLIC, namely:

- The Oryx GTL plant which was established as a joint venture between QatarEnergy (51 per cent.) and Sasol (49 per cent.); and
- The Pearl GTL plant which was established under a PSA with Shell. The Pearl GTL plant produces wellhead gas from the North Field to yield approximately 120,000 barrels per day of condensate, NGLs, ethane and 140,000 barrels per day of GTL products (LPG, naphtha, kerosene, gas oil, paraffins and base oils for lubricants).

The following table provides an overview of the State of Qatar's GTL production for each of the periods indicated.

	Year ended 31 December			Nine months ended 30 September	
	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
			(in millions of bbl)		
Total volume of GTL production in the State of Qatar.....	51.7	51.9	53.2	37.9	44.5
Pearl GTL total production volume	40.6	42.6	48.3	35.6	36.3
Oryx GTL total production volume	11.1	9.3	4.9	2.3	8.2

Notes:

Condensate

The following table sets forth the production and sales of condensate (both field and plant condensate) attributable to QatarEnergy for each of the periods indicated.

	Year ended 31 December ⁽¹⁾			Nine months ended 30 Sep ⁽¹⁾	
	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
			(in millions of barrels)		
QatarEnergy share of total production for the period	75.6	75.7	71.8	52.5	52.6
QatarEnergy share of total sales.....	67.9	63.5	59.4	43.4	43.6

Note:

(1) Derived from QatarEnergy's fields plus QatarEnergy's share of production sharing agreements but excludes joint ventures.

Source: QatarEnergy.

Natural Gas Liquids

As at the date of this Offering Circular, NGL have been consolidated with QatarEnergy's natural gas and refined product assets. The following table sets forth the production and sale of propane and butane attributable to QatarEnergy for each of the periods indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			Nine months ended 30 Sep	
	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
Total production for the period (in millions of tons).....	11.0	10.9	11.0	7.8	7.9

Source: QatarEnergy.

Crude Oil and Condensate

QatarEnergy is involved in the exploration, development and production of crude oil in the State of Qatar both through its own operations and in ventures with international partners. QatarEnergy's own operations produce

crude oil from the onshore Dukhan oil field, and the offshore Bul Hanine, Maydan Mahzam, Idd El Shargi and Al Rayyan oil fields. The main oil fields producing through ventures are Al Shaheen and Al Khalij, both offshore.

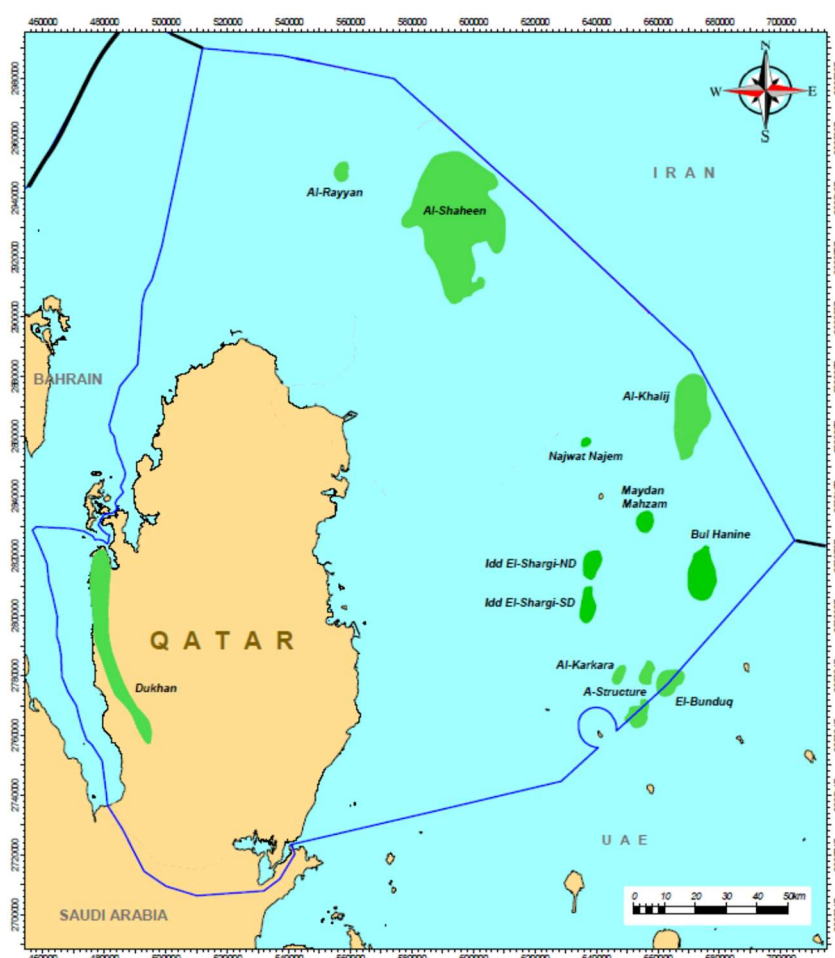
The following table sets forth QatarEnergy's total proven and confirmed reserves of crude oil and condensate as of the dates indicated:

	As at 31 December ⁽¹⁾					
	2018		2019		2020	
	Proven	Confirmed	Proven	Confirmed	Proven	Confirmed
	(billions of barrels)					
Crude oil and condensate	21.4	73.9	21.8	74.2	21.8	74.2

Note:
Source: QatarEnergy.

Domestic Crude oil

The following map illustrates the location of QatarEnergy's offshore and onshore oil fields in the State of Qatar:



The total production of oil (and associated gas and NGL) by the State of Qatar in 2020 is as follows:

	Oil Volume	Gas Volume	NGL Volume	Condensate Volume	Total
	(in thousand barrels of oil equivalent (per day)(actual)) (kboe/d)				
Dukhan	174.43	49.66	26.30	11.74	262.13
Operated offshore	121.08	22.17	-	-	143.25
Non-operated assets	269.09	48.79	-	-	317.87
Total	564.59	120.62	26.30	11.74	723.24
Oil Fields Total⁽¹⁾	564.59	158.66			723.24

Note:
(1) Includes NGL and condensate.
Source: QatarEnergy.

Dukhan Oil Field (Onshore)

QatarEnergy produces onshore crude oil from the Dukhan field, a single large field in the west of the State of Qatar consisting of four major hydrocarbon reservoirs, namely three oil-bearing reservoirs and one non-associated gas reservoir, which are named Khatiyah, Fahahil and Jaleha/Diyab. The Dukhan field produces crude oil, associated gas, condensate and non-associated gas. Oil was first discovered in the Dukhan field in 1939 and commercial production commenced in 1947, with the first-ever oil export by the State of Qatar in 1949 with the shipment of 15,433 long tons of crude oil from Mesaieed Port to Europe.

The Dukhan field has a total of 300 oil-producing wells, 182 water injection wells and 58 gas-producing and injector wells with a facilities capacity of up to 335,000 barrels per day. The oil production from the field is supported by gas-lift in the producing wells and the reservoir pressure is being maintained by water injection. QatarEnergy has initiated projects, including infill drilling and well integrity and reservoir workovers, in order to sustain and enhance oil and gas production from the Dukhan field. To sustain plateau, a few large projects are currently in progress: Enhanced Waterflood (EWF) project, where 131 wells have been drilled as part of the next phase field redevelopment plan, CO₂ injection pilot for improved oil recovery, and Gas-Cap Recycling Expansion Project.

Maydan Mahzam Oil Field and Bul Hanine Oil Field (Offshore)

The Maydan Mahzam field commenced production in 1965 and the Bul Hanine field commenced production in 1972. In 2020, an average of 50.85 thousand barrels of oil per day were exported through a subsea export pipeline to Halul Island for initial storage and thereafter sold to international customers. A re-development study was conducted in 2016 for the Bul Hanine oil field in order to prolong the field's life and to increase its production, and phase-1 of the project has commenced with the drilling of infill wells as well as a contract awarded to modify the platforms for purposes of such re-development. In addition, studies are ongoing to redevelop the Maydan Mahzam offshore field in order to prolong the field's life and to increase its production.

Al Rayyan Oil Field (Offshore)

The Al Rayyan field is located above the Qatar Arch, approximately 72 kilometres off the northern coast of the State of Qatar and is approximately 60 metres deep. The PSA with Occidental QatarEnergy Company and Marubeni expired in May 2017, upon which QatarEnergy took over the operation of the field. The field was developed using coiled tubing deployed by electric submersible pumps. The field produces and supplies crude oil to a dedicated facility, Al Morjan platform, with the oil stored in the a floating storage and offloading barge (FSO), which is operated by a third party pursuant to a long term contract. The production waste water is disposed of into the Umm Erradhuma aquifer.

Idd El Shargi North Dome Field (Offshore) (PSA until 6 October 2019)

The Idd El Shargi North Dome oil field lies 94 kilometres east of the State of Qatar's northern tip in approximately 30 metres of water depth, with an average production in 2020 of 56.1 thousand barrels of oil per day and was operated by Occidental Petroleum pursuant to a PSA entered into with the State of Qatar in 1994, which expired on 6 October 2019. On 14 October 2018, QatarEnergy announced that it would manage and operate this field after expiry of the PSA and on 6 October 2019, QatarEnergy commenced operating the field.

The PS-1 station in the field consists of a number of processing platforms comprising HP and LP two-phase separation, gas dehydration and compression, seawater treatment/injection and accommodation platforms, which are all interconnected by bridges. Production from remote wellhead jackets is transferred to the PS-1 station and degassed fluids (oil and water) are pumped to settling tanks at Halul Island via a 20 kilometre pipeline. The oil is then dewatered, metred and transferred to QatarEnergy for storage. The produced water is disposed into Umm Erradhuma aquifer through a 2.5 kilometre pipeline to a dedicated disposal platform.

Ongoing projects to expand production plateau and maintain production are currently being executed and studied for both the North and South Domes.

Idd El Shargi South Dome Field (Offshore) (PSA until 6 October 2019)

The Idd El Shargi South Dome oil field is located in the Arabian Gulf approximately 90 kilometres east of Doha in approximately 30 metres of water depth, with an average production in 2020 of 7.6 thousand barrels of oil per day. On 6 October 2019, QatarEnergy commenced operating the field when Occidental Petroleum relinquished this PSA at the time of the expiry of the Idd El Shargi North Dome PSA.

The existing facilities consist of two wellhead platforms, the production of which is transferred to the PS-1 station through a 20 kilometre pipeline and is then combined with the production of the Idd El Shargi North Dome field and pumped to Halul Island.

Domestic Oil Production Sharing Agreements and Joint Ventures

Since the early 1990s, QatarEnergy has entered into a number of PSAs with various international oil and gas companies for the purpose of the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon blocks. More recently, following the expiry of PSAs, the relevant fields are now being operated through joint ventures between QatarEnergy and various international oil and gas companies, for example Al Shaheen and Al Khalij. Additionally, with respect to Idd El Shargi North and South Dome Fields, QatarEnergy has assumed the operation of such fields as of October 2019.

North Oil Company - Al Shaheen Field (joint venture)

Al Shaheen oil field located in Block 5 is approximately 43 miles off the State of Qatar's north-eastern coast. It is operated by North Oil Company, an incorporated joint venture between subsidiaries of QatarEnergy (70 per cent.) and TotalEnergies SE. (30 per cent.).

Al Shaheen produced an average of 270 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2020. Oil production is sustained by continuous development through various drilling projects where six well head platforms and one central processing facility are being developed and installed in three distinct batches. QatarEnergy expects to incur near term redevelopment expenditure to ramp up the current production levels to 300,000 barrels of oil per day.

Al Khalij Field (joint operation)

The Al Khalij oil field is located in Block 6, along the State of Qatar's maritime border with Iran, and to the east of the North Field. Production commenced in 1997 and, under extended agreement, an affiliate of TotalEnergies SE continues as the operator.

Oil Exports

QatarEnergy's share of crude oil is exported through floating storage facilities at Mesaieed Industrial City terminal, or Halul Island terminal, or alternatively is supplied to QatarEnergy Refinery. The majority of crude oil is exported on one-year term contracts with annual renewal subject to a volume renegotiation, with prices set at the official selling prices. The remaining crude oil sales, largely the Al Shaheen field, are made on the international spot market. Most crude oil is exported to Asia, primarily Japan, Singapore, India, Thailand and South Korea.

Refining and Marketing Activities

As at 31 December 2020, QatarEnergy had an overall total refining capacity of 617 kbpd and net refining capacity of 359 kbpd. QatarEnergy's crude oil facility located in Qatar is the QatarEnergy Refinery in Mesaieed Industrial City, which has a processing capacity of up to 137,000 barrels per day as at 31 December 2020. QatarEnergy also has two condensate refineries located in RLIC, LR1 and LR2, in each case as described in more detail below:

QatarEnergy Oil Refinery ("QatarEnergy Refinery")

QatarEnergy Refinery is located at Mesaieed Industrial City and is the only crude oil refinery in the State of Qatar. The refinery takes the crude oil and condensate supplied from QatarEnergy's domestic production and processes them into various finished petroleum products, including LPG, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel and fuel oil.

In September 2020, QatarEnergy announced that it began the supply of ultra-low sulphur diesel ("ULSD") from the QatarEnergy Refinery for the domestic transportation market, bringing all diesel sold in the State of Qatar to the highest specifications. The ULSD production followed the upgrade of the QatarEnergy Refinery's diesel hydro-treating units. The ULSD is a higher grade and cleaner diesel fuel, meeting the specifications of the European Emission Standard 'Euro 5'. The upgrade also resulted in the QatarEnergy Refinery producing ULSD with a sulphur content no higher than ten parts per million. This initiative reaffirmed QatarEnergy's global commitment towards environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation.

The following table sets forth the sales of refined products provided by QatarEnergy Refinery for each of the periods indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			Nine months ended 30 Sep	
	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
	<i>(in thousands of barrels)</i>				
QatarEnergy share of total domestic sales.....	32,181	31,654	30,175	22,210	23,248
QatarEnergy share of total export sales.....	6,517	8,720	9,461	7,302	5,671

Note:

Source: QatarEnergy.

The following table sets forth QatarEnergy Refinery's production data of petroleum products for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020:

Qatar Energy Refinery	2018					2019					2020				
	Quantity of Sales					Quantity of Sales					Quantity of Sales				
Products	Production	Export	Local	Total	Import to QER	Production	Export	Local	Total	Import to QER	Production	Export	Local	Total	Import to QER
<i>(in thousands of barrels)</i>															
Gasoline 95 R	8,045	1,178	7,489	8,667	-	8,905	1,241	7,875	9,116	301	8,956	1,900	7,116	9,016	-
Gasoline 91 R	7,002	0	8,256	8,256	-	8,201	0	8,348	8,348	-	7,471	212	7,608	7,820	216
Jet	8,269	0	30,765	30,765	22,989	8,057	388	19,569	19,957	12,966	8,092	478	6,997	7,475	-
PC Naphtha	3,797	3,797	-	3,797	-	3,202	3,202	-	3,202	-	3,060	3,060	-	3,060	-
LPG	1,389	535	1,794	2,329	-	1,646	581	1,854	2,435	-	1,539	463	1,809	2,272	-
GAS OIL	7,619	315	9,441	9,756	2,163	8,989	2,626	6,698	9,324	243	8,094	2,207	6,662	8,869	597
Decant Oil	916	983	-	983	-	1,119	1,092	-	1,092	-	1,142	1,166	-	1,166	-
FUEL OIL	67	67	-	67	-	60	60	-	60	-	370	370	-	370	-
Sulphur	73	-	70	70	-	95	-	96	96	-	90	-	90	90	-
Total	37,177	6,875	57,815	64,691	25,152	40,274	9,190	44,440	53,630	13,510	38,814	9,856	30,282	40,137	813

Note:

Source: QatarEnergy.

Qatar Fuel Company Q.P.S.C. ("WOQOD")

WOQOD acts as QatarEnergy's exclusive domestic distributor and retailer of refined petroleum under a concession granted by the State of Qatar for the marketing, sale, transportation and distribution of gasoline, diesel, LPG and other refined petroleum products, other than bitumen. QatarEnergy has a 20 per cent. equity interest in WOQOD.

Ras Laffan Condensate Refineries

The first condensate refinery, called LR1 is located in RLIC and has been in operation since 2009. LR1 is a joint venture project between QatarEnergy (51 per cent. shareholder) and several of its partners, including TotalEnergies, ExxonMobil and others. It processes condensate from the North Field and produces LPG and a variety of refined products. The refinery has a total processing capacity of 160,000 barrels per stream per day and utilises the field condensate produced from the LNG and sales gas facilities. The condensate is refined and turned into products such as naphtha, kerosene (sold as jet fuel), ULSD and LPG. The second condensate, LR2, was constructed and became operational in December 2016, which further increased the condensate refining capacity to 306,000 barrels per day. QatarEnergy holds an 84 per cent. share in LR2.

Industrial Cities and Port Facilities

Ras Laffan Industrial City and Ras Laffan Port

RLIC is the base for the onshore operations supporting the development, production and processing of the gas from the North Field. RLIC is owned and managed by QatarEnergy.

QatarEnergy provides industries with port, land, roads and common corridors for pipelines and other utility structures. The range of utilities provided by QatarEnergy includes cooling sea water, desalinated water, potable water, power, telecommunications, as well as facilities for the treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste. In addition, QatarEnergy operates fire and rescue, emergency response coordination and medical services for the different industries. Workers' accommodation is also available within the limits of RLIC.

The Ras Laffan Port, which has the largest LNG export facility in the world, facilitates the export of hydrocarbons and sulphur and the import of general cargo. It also supports the offshore production operations in the North Field.

The Ras Laffan support services area, which covers an area of 3 million square metres and is located on the west side of RLIC, accommodates industries that provide support services for the oil, gas and petrochemical industries in the State of Qatar and the region.

Mesaieed Industrial City and Port

Mesaieed Industrial City is the hub for the production of petrochemicals and fertilisers, oil refining, gas processing and distribution, as well as the manufacturing of steel, aluminium and plastic products in the State of Qatar. Mesaieed Industrial City has transformed itself over the years from a simple port facility exporting crude oil into the State of Qatar's main industrial city and centre for petrochemical and oil refining activities. Mesaieed Industrial City also has a community area which includes housing, schools and recreation facilities for staff of QatarEnergy and other joint venture companies in the area.

Mesaieed Port facilitates the export of oil, petrochemicals and other hydrocarbon products to international markets. Mesaieed Port continues to be a large source of fertiliser supply, thus supporting the growing demand for food in major markets, and imports building materials into the State of Qatar. Both the Mesaieed Industrial City and Port are wholly owned by QatarEnergy.

Downstream

QatarEnergy continues to develop its natural gas resources beyond the LNG industry by implementing a downstream strategy driven by opportunities to generate additional revenue from its existing oil and gas production. QatarEnergy has developed pipeline gas projects both for regional export markets and for domestic petrochemicals, power generation plants and industrial consumption. In addition, QatarEnergy is the majority shareholder in a number of industrial companies (including, for example, IQ, Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C. (“MPHC”) and Qatar Aluminium Manufacturing Company (“QAMCO”) located primarily at RLIC and Mesaieed Industrial City, which use natural gas as feedstock and/or fuel to produce various value-added products, such as refined products, petrochemicals, fertiliser, steel and aluminium, both for domestic consumption and for export.

Other Downstream Activities

QatarEnergy's downstream strategy is driven by opportunities to add value to existing oil and gas production and the requirements of the domestic economy. QatarEnergy, in many instances acting through its subsidiary, Industries Qatar, is a shareholder in a number of industrial companies which utilise natural gas as feedstock and/or fuel to produce various value-added products for both domestic consumption and export. The principal industrial projects are located at the industrial complex at Mesaieed Industrial City, which hosts a steel plant, a petrochemicals complex, a chemical fertiliser plant, an oil refinery, NGL plants, a metal coatings plant and other industrial developments.

QAPCO was incorporated in 1974 as a joint venture and is currently 80 per cent. owned by publicly-listed IQ, in which QatarEnergy is a 51 per cent. shareholder, and the remainder by Total Petrochemicals (France). QAPCO is one of the world's largest and most successful producers of plastic polymer low-density polyethylene (“LDPE”). Its main facilities consist of an ethylene cracker with a capacity of 840 kta, three LDPE plants with a total combined capacity of over 780 kta and a sulphur plant with a capacity of 70 kta.

QAPCO is also closely related to three other joint ventures, namely Qatofin Company Limited Q.S.C. (“Qatofin”), Qatar Vinyl Company Limited Q.S.C (“QVC”) and Qatar Plastic and Wooden Products Company WLL (“QPPC”).

Qatofin was established in 2005 and is a joint venture between QAPCO (63.6 per cent.), TotalEnergies SE (36.36 per cent.) and QatarEnergy (0.01 per cent.). Its linear low-density polyethylene (“LLDPE”) plant with capacity of more than 450 kta is operated by QAPCO, receiving ethylene feedstock from its subsidiary RLOC, of which it owns a 45.9 per cent. share.

QVC was established in 1997 as a limited Qatari shareholding company. The company's shareholders are MPHC (55.2 per cent.), QAPCO (31.9 per cent.) and QatarEnergy (12.9 per cent.). It produces 370 kta of caustic soda, 180 kta of ethylene dichloride (EDC) and 355 kta of vinyl chloride monomer (VCM).

Q Chem is a joint venture between MPHC (49 per cent.), CP Chem (49 per cent.) and QatarEnergy (2 per cent.). Its facility is a world-class integrated petrochemical plant producing HDPE and medium-density polyethylene (“MDPE”), 1-hexene and other products, using state-of-the-art technology licenced from CP Chem, a major global producer of chemicals and plastics.

RLOC is a joint venture between Q Chem II (53.31 per cent.), Qatofin (45.69 per cent.) and QatarEnergy (1 per cent.). It has an ethylene cracker plant capacity of more than 1,400 kta. The plant is operated by Q Chem II and its ethylene production is transported through a 135 kilometre pipeline to the Qatofin and Q Chem II derivative plants located in Mesaieed.

QAFAC was incorporated in 1991 as a joint venture, and is currently owned by publicly-listed IQ (50 per cent.), with the balance held by international shareholders. It produces over 980 kta of methanol which is exported globally and used as a feedstock to produce over 600 kta of methyl tert-butyl ether (“MTBE”).

QAFCO was incorporated in 1969 and is now wholly owned by publicly-listed IQ, in which QatarEnergy owns a 51 per cent. share. In 2020, the Group acquired its longstanding partner, Yara Nederland B.V.’s, 25 per cent. stake in QAFCO. QAFCO has two subsidiaries, Gulf Formaldehyde Company and Qatar Melamine Company. QAFCO’s production capacity of 3,800 kta of ammonia and 5600 kta of urea makes it the world's largest single-site producer of ammonia and urea.

Qatargas operates three Helium facilities. The total aggregate production of helium from the three facilities is estimated at approximately 2.6 bcf per year, making Qatargas one of the world’s largest helium production sites. QatarEnergy also expects to develop further helium facilities as part of the North Field Expansion (Helium-4 and Helium-5 with a production capacity of 1.5 bcf per year and 0.8 bcf per year), which is expected to increase the State of Qatar’s market share and will further strengthen the State of Qatar’s position as a leading Helium producer and one of the world’s largest exporters of helium.

QASCO was originally incorporated in 1974 and is now fully-owned by publicly-listed IQ, of which QatarEnergy owns 51 per cent. It has several investments in the steel industry including Qatar Steel Company FZE, a wholly owned subsidiary of QASCO, and three associate companies, Qatar Metals Coating Company Q.S.C., SOLB Steel Company W.L.L. and Foulath Holding Bahrain. QASCO has a total steel production capacity of 5.4 mtpa.

Qatalum is a 50:50 joint venture between publicly-listed QAMCO, in which QatarEnergy owns a 51 per cent. share, and Hydro Aluminium (“Hydro”). The smelter, which began production in late 2009, has an initial capacity of 585 kta of primary aluminium. Qatalum has been in full operation since 2011 and it now produces more than 660 kta of value-added extrusion ingots and foundry alloys which are sold globally.

Through its interest in the Siraj venture, QatarEnergy have committed to an ambitious solar plant project which is currently under construction and will employ photovoltaic (PV) solar technology to generate 800 MW of electricity near Al Kharsaa, Qatar. Additional PV solar capacity of two 400 MW plants at QatarEnergy industrial sites is currently in advanced stage of planning. QatarEnergy’s sustainability plan envisages over 5 GW of solar energy by 2035. Electricity produced from these plants will be used to supply planned LNG and petrochemical expansion projects.

Energy transition, Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation

The State of Qatar ratified the Paris Agreement in 2017. In addition, the State of Qatar has been an active participant in forums meant to mitigate the impacts of climate change on our planet, such as its commitments as a signatory of the Net Zero Producers Forum (other members are the United States, Canada, Norway and Saudi Arabia) to actively work with the other member countries to reduce emissions including equivalent CO₂ through defining strategies and technologies which include methane abatement, advancing the circular carbon economy approach, development and deployment of clean-energy and CCS technologies, diversification from reliance on hydrocarbon revenues, and other measures.

Based on these commitments and driven by its own ambition to be a world leader in this subject, QE has created a framework that seeks to consolidate its leadership in LNG production, curb emissions, create low carbon energy and compensate for residual emissions through CCS and a host of other measures. This framework, first outlined in QatarEnergy’s 2019 Sustainability Report, serves as a climate roadmap to achieve its sustainability goals. Through this framework, QatarEnergy aims to achieve 0.2 per cent. methane intensity target by 2025, zero routine natural gas flaring and a portfolio with over 90 per cent. gas by 2030. QE has also set a goal to aim to achieve carbon intensity reduction of 15 per cent. from upstream facilities (from 2013 levels) by 2030 and 25 per cent. from LNG facilities (from 2013 levels) by 2030, including direct and indirect emissions. In March 2022,

QatarEnergy updated its sustainability strategy to include more ambitious targets for 2035, including reducing carbon intensity of LNG by 35 per cent. (from 2013 levels) and upstream facilities by at least 25 per cent.

LNG Production

LNG is expected to continue to play a role in QE's climate change strategy and energy transition targets, displacing oil and coal in the global energy mix. QE is investing in modern technologies with an aim to reduce nitrogen oxide and sulphur oxide emissions by 50 per cent. and to capture and reinject CO₂ extracted from the feed gas in its LNG facilities, resulting in a 25 per cent. reduction of GHG intensity.

Furthermore, QE works proactively to decarbonise the transport sector and is pursuing the conversion of its existing LNG fleet from bunker fuel to LNG. In addition, all new LNG vessels to be procured for the NFE Expansion, NFS Expansion and the Golden Pass Export Project, in addition to any vessels required as replacements for the existing fleet, will have propulsion systems that will primarily run on LNG.

In 2017, QE and Shell entered into an agreement to establish a global LNG bunkering joint venture to promote and invest in LNG as a marine fuel to significantly reduce total emissions in the shipping sector.

Other initiatives that will further contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from transportation in the State of Qatar include, the use of compressed natural gas ("CNG") for buses in industrial cities, using GTL diesel domestically and adopting the Corporate Average Fuel Economy ("CAFÉ") standards.

QE aims to reduce GHG emissions through LNG and has already reduced its GHG intensity (calculated as tons of CO₂ equivalent per tons of hydrocarbon production) from 0.256 tons in 2015 to 0.233 tons in 2019, a 9 per cent. reduction.

GHG Emissions Accounting and Verifications

QE also aims to reduce its GHG emissions through flare reduction, methane emissions reduction and energy efficiency. To achieve this, QE implemented an initiative for the monitoring and accounting of GHG emissions for RLIC, one of the world's largest industrial cities for production of natural gas and its derivatives. These accounting and verification procedures are based on European practices, international standards and industry-proven guidelines and methodologies. Operators are required to report their GHG emissions following QE's procedure and the European Union Monitoring and Reporting Regulation, which is part of the wider European Union Emissions Trading Scheme ("EU ETS").

In compliance with QE's GHG procedure and the requirements of the EU regulations for GHG accounting and reporting, an independent and accredited third party performs an annual verification process to assess annual CO₂ equivalent emissions. As of 2020, all RLIC operators (upstream, downstream, and power companies) under the scope of the GHG emissions verification, the three onshore sites (QE Refinery, NGL and Dukhan) operated by QE and QE offshore sites, and all Mesaieed Industrial City facilities (petrochemicals, metals, and power companies) have received their verification statements from an EU accredited third party verifier.

Flare Reduction

QE and Ministry of Municipality and Environment ("MME") procedures and regulations are in place to mitigate and eliminate significant environmental damage as part of the consent to operate ("CTO"). All assets and operations are monitored in terms of flaring and various gas emissions.

Between 2012 and 2018, QE invested a total of U.S.\$900 million in flare reduction initiatives to reduce its emissions. Some of QE's notable initiatives in flare reduction include the installation and the start-up of jetty boil off gas (JBOG) facilities in 2015 enabling 90 per cent. JBOG recovery, the incorporation of a passing valves monitoring programme to abate fugitive losses, implementing projects to enable fuel gas to recycle and reuse during plant shutdowns and start-ups and the reduction of fuel gas in flare purge applications. Overall, such initiatives have successfully reduced flaring in upstream operating companies in RLIC by approximately 70 per cent. for its on-plot facilities, and greater than 90 per cent. at the LNG loading area.

There is a focused effort to minimise Ras Laffan Operating companies' flaring and to continue to monitor flare reduction plans. To satisfy MME regulation of limiting flare quantity, various flare reduction projects were initiated jointly by QE and the joint venture companies and PSA projects at Ras Laffan (including Qatargas and Pearl GTL).

QE's flare management programme has significantly reduced the flaring intensity of its LNG facilities to 0.38 vol per cent. of sweet gas production in 2019 and 0.49 vol per cent. in 2020, and QE aims to achieve zero routine flaring by 2030 for its offshore facilities and reduce flaring in its onshore facilities to the absolute minimum that is technically feasible. QE has invested U.S.\$170.0 million to achieve a 50 per cent. reduction in the flare intensity across the State of Qatar between 2018 and 2021.

QE joined the GGFR in March 2021 which commits QE to zero routine flaring by 2030. QE has also achieved a 62 per cent. reduction in flaring in its RLIC facilities as of 2020 compared to 2012, when QE first started its flare reduction programme. There are also additional flare gas recovery projects developed by QAFAC that will reduce flare gas by 39 per cent. in 2023 compared to the 2019 level.

Methane Emissions

To reduce its methane emissions, QE signed a set of guiding principles (the "**Methane Guiding Principles**", or "**MGP**") on reducing methane emissions across the natural gas value chain in 2018. In 2019, QE launched the methane focused smart leak detection and repair programme ("**LDAR**") in all of its upstream and downstream facilities, using advanced optical gas imaging ("**OGI**") camera technology to survey and detect the leaks quickly and efficiently. This programme also provides guidelines for unified LDAR standards for consistent and accurate reporting of methane emissions following international standards.

In 2019, QE hosted a methane workshop in collaboration with leading industry partners including Shell and the Environmental Defense Fund ("**EDF**"), to address the opportunities and challenges faced in mitigating methane emissions. In 2020, QE sponsored the MGP's global outreach programme and invited all operators in Qatar, and companies from the Gulf region, to the courses.

QE, as an active member of the MGP, is working with leaders in the industry to develop a set of policy recommendations. This involves engaging with the European Commission to aid the development of EU policy proposals for legislative acts to further reduce methane emissions in the energy sector. Furthermore, QE became an active member of the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership ("**OGMP 2**") in January 2021.

QE intends to continue its active participation in all efforts to advance methane emissions quantification and reduction. QE encourages methane emissions reduction through transparency, collaboration, and best practice sharing. QE, alongside Shell and other international industry peers, is promoting capping methane intensity to 0.2 per cent. of gas produced by 2025.

The LNG assets methane intensity (methane as per cent. of total LNG) including fugitive emissions was 0.0119 per cent., 0.0074 per cent. and 0.0096 per cent. for each of the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Energy Efficiency

QE has been adopting and implementing energy efficient technologies in extracting, refining and developing hydrocarbons to reduce its energy needs and GHG emissions. In 2019, QE's direct energy consumption decreased by approximately 19 per cent. despite a 3 per cent. increase in production volumes.

QE and Qatargas worked jointly to identify opportunities to enhance energy efficiency and utilise excess fuel gas: a cost-effective and energy-efficient manner. Preliminary analysis by QE selected six opportunities to reduce fuel gas consumption, including two concepts to accommodate the surplus gas with net feed gas saving of approximately 80 mscfd.

QE is also investing in environmentally friendly fuels, which can be blended with existing fuels such as jet and diesel to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and aviation. QE is investing in the following initiatives to promote energy efficiency:

- *The GTL jet blending project:* QE plans to supply environmentally friendly diesel to local markets and achieve diesel supply chain resilience. The use of GTL diesel fuel in vehicles results in large reductions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon and particulate emissions without compromising NOx emissions; and
- *CNG:* QE launched the CNG to develop natural gas as an alternative transportation fuel. Through this project, QE plans to replace the existing diesel buses currently operating within the industrial areas of the State of Qatar (Ras Laffan and Mesaieed) with a new purpose-built CNG fleet in a phased manner.

CNG buses are expected to start operation by early 2022 and will help to reduce emissions from the transportation system in the industrial areas.

Carbon Energy Reduction

QE is focused on creating low carbon energy by growing its renewable energy capacity. To successfully lower carbon energy, QE has committed to solar power projects with the intention to reach 1.6 GW by 2025 and up to 4 GW by 2030. QE is committed to the ongoing Siraj solar plant project, which will employ photovoltaic (“PV”) solar technology to generate 800 MW of total electricity capacity from the Siraj 1 project, near Al Kharsaah, Qatar. The total capacity will be implemented over two phases, with phase 1 expected in 2021 and phase 2 scheduled for completion in 2022. QatarEnergy’s midterm target is to increase solar capacity to over 5GW.

QE is pursuing the development of a PV solar power plant(s) in QE’s industrial cities that aims to result in reducing QE’s carbon footprint and also diversify the energy mix.

Furthermore, QE intends for the NFE LNG expansion and RLPP upcoming petrochemicals complex to be supplied with electrical power from the QE industries solar projects, thereby reducing QE’s indirect emissions. The NFE Expansion project will source 200 MW from solar power during summer (April to October) daytime hours. A comparable strategy will be implemented for North Field South.

In 2018, QAFAC successfully captured 185,595 tons of CO₂ from the reformer flue gas and converted it into clean methanol.

Carbon Capture and Storage

QE deploys carbon capture and sequestration technology at its facilities to compensate for its residual emissions. In 2019, QE successfully inaugurated the largest CO₂ recovery and sequestration facility in the Middle East with a nameplate capacity of 2.2 mtpa of CO₂. The project aims to capture CO₂ from sulphur recovery units and natural gas facilities and inject it into a dedicated subsurface formation by using existing injection compressors. Since its start-up in February 2019, the project successfully injected 2.54 mt of CO₂ into the subsurface formation by the end of 2020.

QE is also planning to install new CCS facilities in the North Field Expansion projects and existing LNG facilities targeting the CO₂ capture and sequestration of more than 11 mtpa in total by 2035.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

The QCB, the QFCRA and the QFMA are the three regulatory authorities that regulate and supervise the monetary, banking and financial system in Qatar.

The QCB formulates and implements the exchange rate policy of the State, manages liquidity in the domestic economy and is entrusted with the supervision of the banking system and non-bank financial institutions. Its objectives include maintaining the stability of the Qatari riyal and its free convertibility to other currencies, the stability of commodity and service prices and the stability of the financial and banking system in Qatar. The QCB also acts as the primary supervisory authority and regulator for Qatar's commercial banks and issues licences and consents to banking and financial services companies operating in Qatar. The QFCRA is an independent statutory body of the QFC that licences and supervises banking, financial and insurance related businesses that provide financial services in or from the QFC. The QFMA is the independent regulatory authority for Qatar's capital markets that regulates and supervises the QSE along with the securities industry and associated activities.

Qatar Central Bank

The QCB was established in 1993 and is managed by a board of directors and chaired by its Governor. The board of directors includes the Deputy Governor of the QCB and at least three other members, including representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Economic Adviser to the Amir.

In its supervisory capacity, the QCB oversees the activities of Qatar's commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions with a view to minimising banking and financial risk in Qatar's financial sector. The QCB conducts regular inspections of commercial banks and reviews reports and other mandatory data submitted by commercial banks, including monthly capital adequacy compliance reports. The QCB also issues domestic currency and conducts bank clearing operations and settlements. The Asset Management department of the QCB manages the investments of the QCB's financial reserves that are primarily in the form of deposits, foreign treasury bills and bonds.

The QCB regularly carries out top down and bottom up stress testing of commercial banks in Qatar. The testing, which is based on guidelines issued by the IMF and the Bank for International Settlements, covers the four broad areas of liquidity risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. The results of these stress tests illustrate the possible impact of adverse financial conditions on a commercial bank's capital adequacy ratio or return on assets. Recent stress testing of commercial banks, on an aggregate basis, conducted by the QCB, suggested that neither the capital adequacy ratio nor the return on assets of Qatar's domestic banks would be significantly impaired by adverse financial conditions. The QCB, in collaboration with the World Bank, has started developing a more rigorous and comprehensive stress testing framework to strengthen Qatar's banking system. The QCB conducts regular monitoring, including compiling a monthly Banking Stability Index.

In accordance with the implementation of Pillar 1 capital adequacy requirements under Basel III, since January 2014, banks are required to maintain minimum Tier 1 capital ratio at 8 per cent. of the risk-weighted assets and total capital ratio at 10 per cent. of assets, and a capital conservation buffer at 2.5 per cent. of the risk-weighted assets. As at 31 December 2020, the Tier 1 capital ratio and total capital ratio were 17.6 per cent. and 18.8 per cent., respectively, compared to 17.5 per cent. and 18.6 per cent., respectively, as at 31 December 2019. The banking sector continued to maintain capital significantly above the minimum capital requirements under Basel III, which would enable the banks in Qatar to withstand some shocks and to meet additional capital requirements.

In 2014 and 2015, as part of Basel III, the QCB implemented a number of regulatory measures. Amongst others, the QCB introduced a loan-to-deposit ratio cap of 100 per cent. and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3 per cent. In addition, the QCB introduced a framework for systemically important domestic banks, with a high loss absorption capital requirement ranging from 0.5 per cent. to 2.5 per cent. Since 2019, the systemically important domestic banks have been subject to additional capital requirements. In March 2015, the QCB began the phased implementation of the net stable funding ratio, with a minimum ratio of 70 per cent. by the end of 2015, increasing by 10 per cent. annually, reaching 100 per cent. in 2018.

All of the Basel III reporting by banks is required to be audited or reviewed by the external auditors of the banks prior to submission to the QCB. As at the date of this Offering Circular, Qatar's commercial banks are compliant with Basel III, as implemented by the QCB.

In 2011, the QCB established the Qatar Credit Bureau to collect and maintain credit information, and share it with banks and financial institutions to assist them in undertaking credit evaluations and credit worthiness assessments. The main objectives of the Qatar Credit Bureau are to create a centralised credit database to provide the necessary credit information thereby enabling appropriate credit decisions; exchange credit information with credit facility providers; contribute to more effective banking supervision; and set up credit policies that assist in reducing credit risk and facilitate fair lending.

Banks in Qatar are well capitalised. During 2019 and 2020, Tier 1 capital exceeded the minimum 15 per cent. of the risk-weighted assets. The non-performing loans ratio was 1.8 per cent. and 2.0 per cent. in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The banking system was profitable, with a return on assets ratio at 1.6 per cent. and 1.4 per cent. in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The aggregate loan-to-deposit ratio was 120.1 per cent. in 2019 and 122.9 per cent. in 2020.

In February 2017, the QCB issued guidelines for the implementation of IFRS 9, which replaces IAS 39, from 1 January 2018. The guidelines imposed a standard template for reporting the results of application to QCB to enhance its ability to read, compare, and analyse these results and to assess the risks of the banks' financial assets. IFRS 9 changes the classification and measurement of some financial assets, the recognition and the financial impact of impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is required to be implemented in banks' financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2018 and the new expected credit loss model under IFRS 9 will result in higher provisions relative to the IAS 39 incurred model.

In its April 2019 Report, the IMF noted that the financial sector remains sound, underpinned by strong profitability and capital as well as high asset quality. However, IMF staff noted the importance of monitoring the banking sector's assets given softening real estate prices, and that QCB should consider introducing additional indicators to assess ongoing developments in the real estate sector. The IMF further noted that macro-financial prospects remain favourable, though due to Qatar's dependence on the hydrocarbon sector, lower-than-projected prices constitute an important risk to the macro-financial framework. In its report, the IMF endorsed Qatar's focus on sustaining gradual fiscal consolidation and agreed with the authorities on the importance of further strengthening the conduct of fiscal policy frameworks to prevent procyclicality and mitigate risks. IMF staff encouraged increased coordination amongst the fiscal and monetary authorities to strengthen fiscal-macroeconomic management and prevent sharp swings in liquidity. In its December 2020 Concluding Statement following a Virtual Visit with Qatar, the IMF expressed the view that according to the latest financial soundness indicators, the banking sector remains well-capitalised and liquid. The IMF team also welcomed the continued cooperation across financial sector regulators to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory frameworks. In its March 2022 Article IV report, the IMF reiterated that the banking sector remains well-capitalized and liquid, with non-performing loans at relatively low levels, while emphasizing that diligent banking supervision should continue, including for banks to promptly recognize and address non-performing loans and comply with provisioning and capital requirements.

The QCB, to ensure better regulation and risk management in the domestic Islamic and conventional banking sector, issued instructions in 2011 to conventional banks to wind up their Islamic banking operations by the end of 2011.

The QCB also imposes certain exposure limits and credit controls on commercial banks. Credit facilities granted to a single customer's borrower group cannot exceed 20 per cent. of the bank's capital and reserves. Total investments and credit facilities granted to a single customer's borrower group cannot exceed 25 per cent. of the bank's capital and reserves. Credit facilities extended to a major shareholder's borrower group in any bank cannot exceed 10 per cent. of that bank's capital and reserves.

The QCB sets a maximum limit on loans and Islamic finance of QR2,000,000 (U.S.\$549,451) for Qatari citizens and QR400,000 (U.S.\$109,890) for non-Qatari residents, with an overall cap on non-Qatari residents of QR1,000,000 (U.S.\$274,725). The QCB provides that the maximum terms on loans and Islamic finance are six years for Qatari citizens and four years for non-Qatari residents. Maximum rates of interest are set at the QCB lending rate on top of which 1.5 per cent. is added for both Qatari citizens and non-Qatari residents. The QCB also caps an individual's total monthly obligations at 75 per cent. of the sum of basic salary and social allowance for Qatari citizens and 50 per cent. of total salary for non-Qatari residents. The QCB limits the maximum credit card withdrawal limit of both Qatari citizens and non-Qatari residents to double their net total salary.

The QCB also regulates real estate financing. Where an individual's salary is the main source of repayment, the maximum limit of total real estate financing available is 70 per cent. of the value of mortgaged properties and the maximum repayment period is 20 years, including any grace period. The maximum salary deductions, including

instalments and any other liability is capped at 75 per cent. of the basic salary and social allowance for Qatari citizens, and at 50 per cent. of total salary for non-Qatari citizens, *provided* that the salary and post-retirement service dues are transferred to the bank offering the financing. Where an individual's salary is not the main source of repayment, the maximum limit of total real estate financing available is 60 per cent. of the value of the mortgaged properties and the maximum repayment period is 15 years, including any grace period. These two ceilings may be increased to up to 70 per cent. and 20 years, respectively, if cash is regularly transferred to the bank offering the financing through a formal assignment of claims to cover the full instalment during the repayment period, including rents and other contractual incomes and revenues. The QCB has determined that real estate financing risk should not exceed 150 per cent. of a bank's capital and reserves.

Since December 2012, the Government has been injecting money into the QCB to significantly recapitalise it. As at 31 December 2021, the QCB's capitalisation was QR149.9 billion (U.S.\$41.2 billion), compared with QR12.3 billion (U.S.\$3.4 billion) as at 31 December 2012.

The following table sets forth the QCB's balance sheet data as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 December,					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<i>(in millions of QR)</i>					
Assets:						
Official reserves:						
Gold	3,986.7	4,528.1	4,675.5	7,485.8	12,572.4	12,047.2
Foreign government securities.....	72,307.1	14,166.8	54,818.0	80,266.8	89,793.9	109,401.4
Balances with foreign banks.....	37,506.5	33,793.6	49,061.5	54,652.7	44,290.1	26,135.6
IMF reserve position	0.0	0.0	553.1	511.2	532.4	517.4
SDR holdings	1,331.6	1,414.8	1,387.4	1,387.1	1,447.5	5,001.5
Total official reserves	115,131.9	53,903.3	110,495.5	144,303.6	148,636.3	153,103.1
Claims on commercial banks	44,567.2	110,460.7	80,193.6	65,310.7	76,845.1	75,329.1
Unclassified assets.....	21,750.4	24,042.4	42,337.8	23,521.7	38,720.40	46,500.3
Total assets	181,449.5	188,406.4	233,026.9	233,136.0	264,202.00	274,932.5
Liabilities:						
Reserve money:						
Currency issued.....	16,184.1	16,539.5	16,215.7	16,404.3	26,271.4	24,590.2
Required reserves	33,022.4	35,953.8	36,041.9	37,448.1	40,268.4	43,611.5
Deposits of local banks.....	5,781.3	10,278.0	30,608.8	18,205.0	34,676.4	38,303.5
Total reserve money ⁽¹⁾	54,987.8	62,771.3	82,866.4	72,057.4	101,216.2	106,505.2
Foreign liabilities	1,262.3	1,316.5	1,296.5	1,294.5	1,346.3	4,913.2
Government deposits	1,312.0	312.0	670.6	349.2	1,001.6	1,060.2
Capital accounts.....	51,762.2	52,031.5	143,246.0	147,311.2	149,892.2	151,951.5
Reserve revaluation	0.0	3,655.0	1,398.5	2,414.2	7,318.4	7,159.2
Unclassified liabilities	72,125.3	68,320.1	3,548.9	9,709.5	3,427.3	3,343.2
Total liabilities	181,449.5	188,406.4	233,026.9	233,136.0	264,202.0	274,932.5

Notes:

(1) Excess reserves maintained by local banks plus Qatar Money Market Rate deposits placed with the QCB and other amounts.

Source: Qatar Central Bank.

Monetary Policy

Currently, Qatar's monetary policy is formulated by the QCB to, amongst other things, maintain the stability of the riyal exchange rate, of the prices of goods and services, and of the financial and banking sector. Given these objectives, the QCB aims to actively manage liquidity in a cost-effective manner, to facilitate adequate flow of credit to the productive sectors, to support economic diversification, as well as strengthen macro-prudential policy to promote financial stability.

Whilst the QCB operates in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, it is independent from political interference in its management of monetary policy.

Interest Rates

Prior to 2000, the QCB imposed certain ceilings on the credit and deposit interest rates offered by commercial banks. Since 2000, the QCB removed these restrictions to further liberalise the financial sector and Qatar's banking system has been free from any form of interest rate ceilings, other than in respect of credit cards.

The QCB utilises three different interest rates: a lending rate, a deposit rate and a repo rate. The lending rate is used for the lending facility through which commercial banks can obtain liquidity from the QCB. The deposit rate is used for the deposit facility through which commercial banks can place deposits with the QCB. Both of these facilities may be rolled over to the next day, when transactions are executed electronically. The repo rate is a pre-determined interest rate set by the QCB for repo transactions entered into between the QCB and commercial banks.

Prior to July 2007, the QCB tracked the interest rates of the U.S. Federal Reserve. However, and especially since the global financial crisis of 2008, the QCB has not deemed it necessary to change interest rates to the same extent or as quickly as the U.S. Federal Reserve on all occasions in view of domestic macroeconomic conditions. In response to the lowering of policy rates by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the QCB decreased the lending rates in August, September, October 2019 and March 2020. Likewise, the deposit rate and repo rates were also lowered in September and October 2019 as well as March 2020. The repo rate was increased by 25bp in March 2022, following a similar move by the US Federal Reserve, which had indicated that it expected a further 150bp in rate increases during the remainder of 2022. In May 2022 QCB further increased the repo rate by 50 bp, the deposit rate by 50bp and the lending rate by 25bp.

To ensure sufficient liquidity in the system and thereby the stability of interest rates, the QCB has auctioned T-bills multiple times per year. See “—*Money Supply and Liquidity—Liquidity*”. As at the end of 2020 and 2021, the outstanding T-bills amounted to QR3,000 million (U.S.\$824 million) in both years.

As at the date of this Offering Circular, the QCB overnight deposit rate is 1.50 per cent. and its overnight lending rate and repo rate are 2.75 per cent. and 1.75 per cent., respectively. Going forward, the QCB plans to actively manage liquidity in a cost-effective manner to facilitate adequate flow of credit to the productive sectors, to support economic diversification, as well as strengthen macro-prudential policy to promote financial stability. At the same time, the QCB plans to monitor evolving domestic and global developments.

In May 2012, the QCB and Bloomberg LP introduced the Qatar Interbank Offered Rate (“**QIBOR**”) to encourage a more active interbank market in Qatar. The QIBOR uses the contributed offer rates quoted by nine panel banks. The QIBOR fixings for different time maturities ranging from overnight to one year are available on a daily basis. The introduction of the QIBOR played an important guiding role for banks in determining interbank rates and was a major milestone in promoting a more liquid and transparent interbank money market. Except during periods of market volatility caused by global factors, the overnight interbank rate has generally moved alongside the QIBOR.

Currency

The Qatari riyal has been fixed to the U.S. dollar at a rate of QR3.64 per U.S. dollar since 1980. It is the QCB's main objective to keep the riyal stable against the U.S. dollar. As the riyal is pegged to the U.S. dollar, the exchange rate of the riyal against other major currencies fluctuates in line with the movements of the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against such currencies. In the past, the GCC countries have discussed adopting a common currency. However, as at the date of this Offering Circular, no date has been set for the establishment of a monetary union. See “*Overview of the State of Qatar—Foreign Relations—GCC Membership*”.

Inflation

In 2011, Qatar made an exit from the deflation phase of the previous two years by recording positive inflation at a rate of 1.9 per cent. The inflation situation was, however, favourable compared to major GCC countries and global trends where inflationary pressures were higher in the wake of rising international food and hydrocarbon prices.

Consumer price inflation steadily increased with the general index between 2013 and 2014 before moderating in 2015. In 2016, consumer price inflation rose by 2.7 per cent., compared to a rise of 1.8 per cent. in 2015. Inflation in 2016 was driven by increases in housing and utilities prices after electricity and water prices were raised at the end of 2015, as well as increases in recreation and culture and transportation prices. This was offset slightly by lower food prices, which fell in 2016 due to the lagged effects from low international food prices.

In 2017 and 2018, there was an increase in consumer price inflation of 0.26% and 0.11%, respectively. In 2019 and 2020 there was consumer price deflation of 0.89 per cent. and 2.58 per cent., respectively, owing to factors including declining rents and then the impact of coronavirus on the economy and global prices. As demand recovered in 2021, there was a return to inflation at an average annual rate of 2.31 per cent. Overall, moderation of population growth, expanded capacity in the non-traded sector and restraint in Government spending plans are all expected to contain domestic price pressures.

The QCB uses, when necessary, various monetary instruments to address price stability, including moving interest rates independently of the U.S. Federal Reserve despite the currency peg.

The following table sets forth the consumer price index and average annual percentage change for each of the five years ended 31 December 2021, as well as the share represented by each item in the general index.

	For the year ended 31 December,									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%
	(2018 = 100, period average)									
Food and beverages.....	100.37	1.82	100	(0.37)	100.02	0.02	100.22	0.20	102.90	2.67
Tobacco.....	100.0	0.00	100	0.00	227.00	127.00	244.42	7.67	246.00	0.65
Clothing and footwear.....	98.23	(0.76)	100	1.81	99.03	(0.97)	94.51	(4.56)	91.94	(2.72)
Rent and utilities..	104.39	(3.79)	100	(4.20)	97.03	(2.97)	92.67	(4.49)	87.96	(5.08)
Furniture, textiles and home appliances.....	98.62	0.59	100	1.39	100.82	0.82	101.00	0.18	104.09	3.06
Medical care and services.....	96.29	2.37	100	3.86	100.23	0.23	101.79	1.55	101.32	(0.46)
Transport.....	92.79	8.30	100	7.77	99.42	(0.58)	98.63	(0.79)	108.35	9.86
Communication ...	107.74	(0.82)	100	(7.18)	92.27	(7.73)	90.93	(1.45)	92.96	2.23
Recreation and culture.....	102.11	(1.85)	100	(2.07)	93.43	(6.57)	78.54	(15.93)	84.72	7.87
Education.....	95.69	2.26	100	4.50	105.48	5.48	107.27	1.69	110.52	3.03
Restaurants and hotels.....	99.54	(1.38)	100	0.46	100.57	0.57	103.93	3.33	107.18	3.13
Miscellaneous goods and services	100.07	0.12	100	-0.07	102.59	2.59	104.07	1.43	106.82	2.64
General Index	99.90	0.26	100	0.11	99.10	(0.89)	96.55	(2.58)	98.78	2.31

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority.

The following table sets forth the consumer price index and average percentage change for each quarter of 2021, as well as the share represented by each item in the general index.

	Q1 2021		Q2 2021		Q3 2021		Q4 2021	
	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%
	(2018 = 100)							
Food and beverages.....	100.86	0.32	100.94	0.08	103.35	2.38	106.58	3.13
Tobacco.....	246.00	0.00	246.00	0.00	246.00	0.00	246.00	0.00
Clothing and footwear.....	90.78	(0.92)	90.76	(0.02)	91.84	1.19	94.01	2.36
Housing, water and electricity	89.09	(1.83)	87.74	(1.52)	87.38	(0.42)	87.55	0.19
Furnishing, household equipment.....	103.77	2.97	104.06	0.28	104.01	(0.05)	104.50	0.47
Health.....	101.46	(0.79)	101.46	0.00	101.49	0.03	100.85	(0.63)
Transport.....	105.17	5.82	107.87	2.57	110.17	2.13	110.90	0.66
Communication.....	93.67	2.18	93.35	(0.35)	92.22	(1.21)	92.22	0.00
Recreation and Culture.....	75.44	0.96	79.30	5.12	84.99	7.17	96.29	13.30
Education.....	110.27	1.04	110.39	0.11	110.61	0.20	110.83	0.20
Restaurants and hotels.....	107.37	1.39	106.87	(0.47)	106.31	(0.52)	108.17	1.75
Miscellaneous goods and Services.....	105.21	0.20	106.66	1.37	107.50	0.79	107.90	0.37
General Index	97.10	1.10	97.71	0.63	98.95	1.26	101.09	2.16

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority.

Money Supply and Liquidity

Money Supply

As at 31 December 2021, total broad money stock (“M2”) was QR608,500 (U.S.\$167,170 million), representing an increase of 1.4% per cent. compared to M2 as at 31 December 2020. As at 31 December 2020, total broad money stock M2 was QR599,887 million (U.S.\$164,804 million), representing an increase of 3.8 per cent. compared to M2 as at 31 December 2019. As at 31 December 2019, M2 was QR578,004 million (U.S.\$158,792

million), representing an increase of 2.5 per cent. compared to QR564,008 million (U.S.\$154,947 million) as at 31 December 2018. M2, as a proportion of nominal GDP, was 84.5 per cent. in 2018, 90.0 per cent. in 2019 and 114.1 per cent. in 2020. As a result of the decrease in foreign currency deposits, the “dollarisation ratio” (i.e., the proportion of foreign currency deposits in M2) decreased to 27.3 per cent. in 2019, compared to 35.4 per cent. in 2018. The “dollarisation ratio” increased to 27.6 per cent. in 2020 and further to 29.2 per cent. as at 31 December 2021.

As at 31 December 2021, the stock of narrow money (“M1”) was QR148,319 (U.S.\$40,747 million), representing an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared to M1 as at 31 December 2020. As at 31 December 2020, M1 was QR146,459 (U.S.\$40,236 million), representing an increase of 17.4 per cent. compared to M1 as at December 21, 2019. As at 31 December 2019, M1 was QR124,703 million (U.S.\$34,259 million), representing an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared to QR119,076 million (U.S.\$32,713 million) as at 31 December 2018, which was a decrease of 3.3 per cent. compared to QR123,088 million (U.S.\$33,815 million) as at 31 December 2017. The stock of quasi money was QR460,181 million (U.S.\$126,423 million) as at 31 December 2021, representing a 1.5 per cent. increase compared to 31 December 2020, when the stock of quasi money was QR453,428 million (U.S.\$124,568 million). The stock of quasi money was QR453,301 million (U.S.\$124,533 million) as at 31 December 2019, an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared to QR444,932 million (U.S.\$122,234 million) as at 31 December 2018, which represented a decrease of 7.4 per cent. compared to QR480,244 million (U.S.\$131,935 million) as at 31 December 2017.

The following table provides an overview of the money supply and sets forth certain liquidity indicators for Qatar as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 December					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<i>(in millions of QR except for percentages)</i>					
Foreign assets:						
QCB:						
Assets	115,523.0	54,314.5	110,898.3	144,704.4	149,051.4	153,508.0
Liabilities.....	(1,262.3)	(1,316.5)	(1,296.5)	(1,294.5)	(1,346.3)	(4,913.2)
QCB foreign assets (net)	114,260.7	52,998.0	109,601.8	143,409.9	147,705.1	148,594.8
Commercial banks:						
Assets	273,202.1	234,442.2	239,086.0	240,143.9	232,680.3	251,578.5
Liabilities	(446,819.1)	(361,878.3)	(437,998.2)	(538,506.2)	(635,021.4)	(716,923.1)
Commercial banks foreign assets (net)	(173,617.0)	(127,436.1)	(198,912.2)	(298,362.4)	(402,341.1)	(465,344.6)
Foreign assets (net)	(59,356.3)	(74,438.1)	(89,310.4)	(154,952.4)	(254,636.0)	(316,749.8)
Claims on Government:						
Claims	256,679.6	332,125.1	293,943.6	296,198.1	293,474.4	318,308.7
Deposits ⁽¹⁾	(59,366.9)	(94,479.6)	(89,172.9)	(74,872.4)	(75,256.3)	(102,348.5)
Claims on Government (net)	197,312.7	237,645.5	204,770.7	221,325.7	218,218.1	215,960.2
Domestic credit:						
Claims on public enterprises ⁽²⁾	155,192.7	165,983.2	166,758.1	183,694.1	216,074.1	237,394.6
Claims on private sector	464,122.6	493,251.6	553,712.4	659,737.7	741,735.8	819,726.3
Total domestic credit	619,315.3	659,234.8	720,470.5	843,431.8	957,809.9	1,057,120.9
Other items (net).....	(259,723.8)	(219,110.1)	(271,922.8)	(331,801.6)	(321,505.0)	(347,841.3)
Domestic assets (net)	556,904.2	677,770.2	653,318.4	732,955.9	854,523.1	925,250.1
Broad money:						
Money:						
Currency in circulation.....	11,947.0	11,590.3	11,243.9	11,599.5	13,791.1	12,708.1
Demand deposits	116,401.5	111,497.4	107,832.0	113,103.2	132,668.0	135,611.3
Total money	128,348.5	123,087.7	119,075.9	124,702.7	146,459.1	148,319.4
Quasi-money:						
Savings and time deposits.....	244,790.4	259,691.2	245,367.8	295,406.6	287,924.0	282,466.2
Foreign currency deposits.....	124,409.0	220,553.2	199,564.3	157,894.2	165,504.0	177,714.7
Total quasi-money	369,199.4	480,244.4	444,932.1	453,300.8	453,428.0	460,180.9
Total broad money	497,547.9	603,332.1	564,008.0	578,003.5	599,887.1	608,500.3
Year on-year Change (% per cent.):						
Foreign assets (net).....	(225.8)	(25.4)	(20.0)	(73.5)	(64.3)	(24.4)
Domestic assets (net).....	17.4	21.7	(3.6)	12.2	16.6	8.3
Total broad money.....	(4.6)	21.3	(6.5)	2.5	3.8	1.4
Velocity of broad money (to total nominal GDP) ⁽³⁾	90.1%	102.9%	84.5%	90.0%	114.1%	93.1%
Velocity of broad money (to non-oil and gas nominal GDP) ⁽³⁾	128.1%	155.9%	138.5%	140.1%	160.7%	147.4%

Notes:

- (1) Includes foreign and local currency deposits.
- (2) Non-financial sector enterprises with some Government ownership.
- (3) Provisional/preliminary estimates for nominal GDP for 2020 and 2021

Source: Qatar Central Bank.

Liquidity

The QCB, on behalf of the Government, issues bonds to absorb domestic liquidity and develop the yield curve for riyal-denominated domestic bonds. The QCB has issued a number of domestic bonds since 1999, including six issues in 2009, three issues in 2010 (including one Sukuk issue) and a Sukuk issue in 2012. In 2011, the QCB also issued bonds amounting to QR50 billion (U.S.\$13.7 billion) to Qatari domestic banks, of which approximately two-thirds went to Islamic banks and one-third to conventional banks. The funds that were raised were transferred by the QCB to the State's account and the State used these funds for various governmental uses, including investments. The QCB also prescribes reserve requirements for commercial banks to be maintained with the QCB to control domestic liquidity.

In 2014, a total of 397,200 T-bills worth QR3.95 billion (U.S.\$1.08 billion) were traded across 53 deals and 200,000 T-bonds worth QR2.03 billion (U.S.\$558 million) were traded across 25 transactions. In 2015, a total of 120,000 T-bills worth QR1.15 billion (U.S.\$320 million) were traded across 15 deals and 560,000 T-bonds worth QR5.60 billion (U.S.\$1.54 billion) were traded across 39 transactions.

In 2016, the QCB cancelled its January, February and March monthly auctions, as it resisted upward pressure on market interest rates caused by low hydrocarbon prices, which tightened liquidity in the banking system. However, the QCB sold QR1.5 billion (U.S.\$412 million) T-bills in its April 2016 and May 2016 monthly auctions, showing that pressure on the banking sector liquidity due to low hydrocarbon prices had eased in comparison to the previous months. The QCB varies the size and frequency of its T-Bill auctions to manage liquidity in the banking sector. There were several T-bill auctions throughout 2017, 2018 and 2019. During 2020 and 2021, T-bill issuance totalled QR7,200 million (U.S.\$1,978 million) each year, precisely matching redemptions and leaving the total amount of T-bills in circulation unchanged.

Banking System

Commercial Banks

As at the end of 2020, the commercial banking system in Qatar consisted of five national conventional commercial banks, four Islamic institutions that operate according to Islamic Shari'ah principles (including the prohibition on the charging of interest on loans), seven foreign banks with established branches in Qatar and one specialised development bank.

Commercial banks are the primary financial institutions in Qatar, providing deposit taking, credit and investment services, as well as foreign exchange and clearance services. The deposits made in Qatar's commercial banks are not insured as there is no deposit insurance scheme in Qatar.

At the end of 2020, the average banking sector capital adequacy ratio was 18.8 per cent. compared with 18.6 per cent. in 2019, 18.0 per cent. in 2018, and 16.8 per cent. in 2017. In 2020, the average banking sector regulatory Tier 1 capital-to-risk weighted asset ratio for all banks was 17.6 per cent. compared to 17.5 per cent. in 2019, 17.0 per cent. in 2018, and 16.5 per cent. in 2017. As of the date of this Offering Circular, Qatar's commercial banks are compliant with Basel III as implemented by the QCB.

The Government, acting through the Finance Committee, which was later dissolved in 2013 and whose functions were passed onto the Credit Policies and Debt Management Department within the Ministry of Finance, provided financial support to Qatar's financial sector as a response to the global economic downturn and as a preventative measure to preserve the general stability in Qatar's banking sector. In early 2009, the Government, through the Ministry of Finance, began making direct capital injections in Qatar's commercial banking sector through a plan to purchase equity ownership interests of up to 20 per cent. in the domestic banks listed on the QSE. In line with the plan, between 2009 and 2011, the Government acquired equity positions ranging from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in various domestic banks, including Qatar Islamic Bank, Commercial Bank of Qatar, Qatar International Islamic Bank, Ahli Bank and Doha Bank. Immediately following the acquisition of such equity positions, the Government transferred the new equity ownership in these banks to the QIA. The Government treated the transfer of such assets as a capital injection into its sovereign fund.

In addition to these equity purchases, the Government also assisted the banking sector by purchasing certain portions of their investment and real estate portfolios. On 22 March 2009, the Government purchased the investment portfolios of seven of the nine domestic banks listed on the QSE at a total purchase price of approximately QR6,500 million (U.S.\$1,786 million) financed through a combination of cash and T-bonds, which were redeemed at maturity by the Government. This purchase price reflected the net book value of these assets as registered in the records of each of those banks as of February 2009. In an effort to further boost liquidity and

encourage lending, in early June 2009, the Government made a second round of investments and bought the real estate portfolios and investments of nine domestic commercial banks at a sale price equivalent to the net book value of such portfolios and investments with a total ceiling amount of QR15,000 million (U.S.\$4,121 million), with the QIA taking ownership of these portfolios. Between 2009 and 2011, the total support to the banking sector, which included purchases of real estate and investment portfolios in domestic banks as well as the equity injections, amounted to QR32,700 million (U.S.\$8,984 million).

Credit facilities extended by commercial banks to the private sector grew by a compound annual growth rate of 14.6 per cent. between 2011 and 2016, increasing from QR227,525 million (U.S.\$62,507 million) in 2011 to QR450,065 million (U.S.\$123,644 million) in 2016. In 2016, credit facilities extended to the private sector represented 60.5 per cent. of total domestic credit facilities and credit facilities extended to the public sector represented 39.5 per cent. In 2016, domestic credit facilities extended to the private sector grew by 6.5 per cent. compared to 2015. Such growth was mainly driven by the growth of credit facilities extended to the real estate sector, which increased by 7.7 per cent. compared with 2015, and represented 29.0 per cent. of total private sector credit facilities extended by commercial banks, and the growth of credit facilities extended to the consumption sector, which increased by 3.5 per cent. compared to 2015, and represented 26.7 per cent. of total private sector credit facilities extended by commercial banks. As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, credit facilities extended by commercial banks to the private sector was QR646,708 million (U.S.\$177,667 million) and QR541,225 million (U.S.\$148,688 million), respectively, representing 67.1 per cent. and 62.9 per cent. of total domestic credit facilities, respectively. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021, credit facilities extended by commercial banks to the private sector was QR700,413 million (U.S.\$192,421 million) and QR766,821 million (U.S.\$210,665 million), respectively, representing 66.5 per cent. and 66.9 per cent. of total domestic credit facilities, respectively.

Non-resident deposits increased by 17.7 per cent. from QR208,222 million (U.S.\$57,204 million) in 2019 to QR245,158 million (U.S.\$67,351 million) in 2020. Non-resident deposits as at 31 December 2021 amounted to QR280,669 million (U.S.\$77,107 million) This increase was due to perceived stability in the economy and stock market by non-residents seeking higher investment yields. Non-resident investors were attracted by slightly elevated interest rates for fixed-term deposits.

According to data available from the QCB, the level of “non-performing” commercial bank loans to total loans in Qatar has remained low in recent years. The level of non-performing loans was 2.0 per cent. in 2020, 1.8 per cent. in 2019, 1.9 per cent. in 2018, 1.6 per cent. in 2017. Under the QCB regulations, non-performing loans are determined by reference to a range of indicators, and include, amongst others, loans that meet one of the following conditions for at least three months:

- the borrower is not able to meet its loan repayments and the loan is past due;
- other credit facilities of the borrower are past due;
- the existing credit limits granted to the borrower for its other credit facilities are not renewed; or
- a borrower exceeds its agreed credit limit by 10 per cent. or more without prior authorisation.

Commercial banks in Qatar categorise non-performing loans into three groups: substandard, doubtful and bad. Substandard loans are those that have not performed for three or more months, doubtful loans are those that have not performed for six or more months, and bad loans are those that have not performed for nine or more months. The QCB also obliges national banks to form a “risk reserve” from their net profits, which should be at least 2.5 per cent. of the total direct credit facilities granted by a bank and its branches and subsidiaries inside and outside Qatar. This figure is calculated according to each bank’s consolidated balance sheet, after deduction of the specific provisions, suspended interests and deferred profits for Islamic banks, with the exception of credit facilities extended to the Ministry of Finance, credit facilities guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance and credit facilities secured by cash collateral (with a lien on cash deposits). The following table sets forth the consolidated balance sheet of Qatari commercial banks as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 December					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	(in millions of QR)					
Assets:						
Reserves:						
Cash.....	4,237.1	4,949.2	4,971.8	4,804.8	12,480.3	11,882.2
Balances with the QCB.....	38,646.4	45,486.3	66,315.3	55,384.3	74,711.7	81,201.5
Foreign assets:						
Cash.....	1,838.3	3,526.0	5,522.8	8,003.4	9,461.3	9,257.1
Claims on foreign banks.....	114,098.5	77,285.5	89,950.5	94,416.0	86,011.0	110,235.9
Foreign credit.....	95,363.6	90,482.1	80,531.8	74,893.7	75,424.8	69,969.3
Foreign investments.....	58,203.6	58,801.4	59,139.7	58,960.8	57,244.3	57,621.8
Fixed assets.....	3,698.1	4,347.2	3,941.2	3,870.0	4,538.9	4,494.4
Domestic Assets:						
Due from Banks in Qatar.....	38,758.9	48,847.2	56,015.2	65,354.9	62,910.6	62,811.9
Domestic Credit.....	743,941.3	820,556.1	859,899.5	964,192.3	1,053,284.7	1,146,473.2
Domestic Investments.....	142,722.1	183,695.9	165,785.4	185,120.9	207,457.9	239,428.9
Fixed Assets.....	6,791.1	6,997.7	6,586.1	7,110.7	7,725.3	7,464.9
Other Assets.....	14,437.9	18,665.2	19,296.7	27,442.7	30,921.7	26,579.8
Total assets.....	1,262,736.9	1,363,639.8	1,417,956.0	1,549,554.6	1,682,172.5	1,827,420.9
Liabilities:						
Foreign Liabilities:						
Non-resident deposits.....	183,223.7	137,125.5	169,076.3	208,221.8	245,157.8	280,669.0
Due to foreign banks.....	208,339.3	177,284.1	218,743.4	273,502.9	312,611.2	350,691.8
Debt securities.....	49,130.4	47,069.8	51,060.5	61,616.8	79,423.2	81,415.7
Other liabilities.....	6,125.7	398.9	(882.0)	(4,835.3)	(2,170.8)	4,146.7
Domestic Liabilities:						
Resident deposits.....	543,655.8	685,909.4	641,266.4	640,927.3	660,350.7	693,440.5
Due to domestic banks.....	36,824.5	37,021.3	49,097.1	63,224.0	54,314.5	61,907.8
Due to QCB.....	9,075.1	34,354.2	21,788.7	13,984.3	31,269.0	32,697.8
Debt securities.....	3,371.7	1,001.7	1,561.5	1,325.5	1,742.0	1,739.7
Margins.....	1,753.0	1,856.5	2,706.0	2,628.8	2,994.3	2,976.9
Capital accounts.....	135,141.1	146,716.3	145,499.6	155,420.8	164,844.8	172,932.9
Provisions.....	10,739.7	13,624.8	20,796.0	23,798.4	26,904.5	34,450.4
Unclassified liabilities.....	75,356.9	81,277.3	97,242.5	109,739.2	104,731.3	110,351.7
Total liabilities.....	1,262,736.9	1,363,639.8	1,417,956.0	1,549,554.6	1,682,172.5	1,827,420.9

Source: Qatar Central Bank.

Qatar Development Bank

Qatar Industrial Development Bank was established in 1997 by the Government in association with national banks. It was set up to finance small and medium scale industrial projects, by encouraging capital-intensive projects and to provide technical assistance and advice to industrialists for the implementation of their projects. In response to economic and financial developments, Qatar Industrial Development Bank was converted to a State bank, with the Government becoming the ultimate parent and controlling entity. In 2007, it was renamed Qatar Development Bank (“QDB”). QDB’s main objective is to contribute to the development and diversification of economic and industrial investments in Qatar. QDB also provides consultancy services and financing for projects in the sectors of education, agriculture, fisheries, healthcare, animal resources and tourism. As at the end of 2018, QDB’s capital was QR9.1 billion (U.S.\$2.5 billion).

In 2011, QDB launched its export promotion programme, Tasdeer, whose aim is to develop and promote Qatari exports in international markets and provide export credit guarantees and other protections and advisory services to exporters.

In November 2014, QDB merged with Enterprise Qatar. The rationale behind this merger was to establish a single entity to provide support to the small and medium enterprises in Qatar. The development of the small and medium enterprises sector is a nation-wide strategy to diversify Qatar’s economy and build a strong private sector. As part of such strategy, in December 2014, Qatar Shell, in close collaboration with QDB, awarded to five new Qatari small and medium enterprises, contracts to become the supplier of choice for Pearl GTL. In April 2016, QDB hosted the 12th Annual Meeting of the International Network for Small and Medium Enterprises, which shows the importance that QDB, and Qatar as a whole, places on the development of, and support to, small and medium enterprises.

Qatar Financial Centre

The QFC is a financial and business centre established by the Government in 2005 with a view to attracting international financial services institutions and multinational corporations to Doha to grow and develop the market for financial services in the region. Unlike other financial centres in the region, the QFC is an onshore financial and business environment.

The QFC comprises the Qatar Financial Centre Authority, the QFCRA and the Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre. The Qatar Financial Centre Authority determines the commercial strategy of the QFC and is responsible for legislation and compliance matters relating to the QFC legal environment. The QFCRA regulates, authorises, supervises and, when necessary, disciplines banking, securities, insurance and other financial businesses carried out in or from the QFC. The QFCRA also registers and supervises the directors and other designated officers of the businesses authorised by it. The QFCRA's regulatory approach is modelled closely on that of the UK's Financial Conduct Authority. The Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre comprises the Qatar International Court (formerly known as the QFC Civil and Commercial Court), the Regulatory Tribunal and the Dispute Resolution Centre. The Qatar International Court has jurisdiction over civil and commercial disputes arising between entities established within the QFC; employees or contractors employed by entities established in the QFC and the employing entity; QFC entities and residents of Qatar; and QFC institutions and entities established in the QFC. The Regulatory Tribunal hears appeals against decisions of the QFCRA, Qatar Financial Centre Authority and other QFC institutions. The Dispute Resolution Centre offers international arbitration and mediation services. The Qatar Financial Centre Authority, the QFCRA, the Qatar International Court and the Regulatory Tribunal are all statutory independent bodies reporting to the Council of Ministers. See "*Overview of the State of Qatar—Legal System*".

Entities operating under the QFC umbrella fall into two categories: those providing financial services which are regulated activities, and those engaged in non-regulated activities, such as the provision of legal or accounting services to financial services businesses and related corporate entities. All QFC firms must apply to the Qatar Financial Centre Authority for a business licence to conduct a permitted activity in or from the QFC. Firms planning to conduct regulated activities also need to apply to the QFCRA for authorisation. The Companies Registration Office, which is overseen by the Qatar Financial Centre Authority, is responsible for incorporating and registering entities in the QFC and administering its register. The majority of the firms operating under the QFC umbrella are regulated financial institutions, including global financial institutions. The local source profits of firms licenced in the QFC are subject to a 10 per cent. tax rate.

In 2012, QCB Law No. (13) of 2012 replaced QCB Law No. (33) of 2006 to update and strengthen the legal underpinning of the regulatory framework in Qatar. Such law gives the Governor of the QCB ultimate responsibility regarding the regulation, development and supervision of payments, settlements and clearing systems in Qatar. The new law also introduced important provisions addressing the licencing and supervision of insurance businesses; consumer protection and client confidentiality; protection of credit information; regulation of Islamic financial institutions; mergers and acquisitions of financial institutions and settlement of disputes; and imposition of penalties for illegal financial services activities. Pursuant to changes in legislation, the QCB, the QFMA and the QFCRA now work together in a coordinated and mutually supportive manner to strengthen Qatar's regulatory and financial infrastructure. In line with this objective, the Governor of the QCB was named as the Chairman of the QFCRA and the QFMA board, which is a step towards harmonising Qatar's regulatory framework.

Pursuant to QCB Law No. (13) of 2012, the Financial Stability and Risk Control Committee was formed under the supreme guidance of the Governor of the QCB. The role of this committee is to monitor and promote financial stability and limit systemic risk and more specifically to study emerging and potential risks arising from all financial services, operations, activities and markets and recommend solutions to manage and mitigate such risks; to coordinate between regulatory, control and supervisory authorities in Qatar and work on enhancing cooperation and information exchange between these institutions; and to propose policies on regulation, control and supervision, financial services, operations, activities and markets. The committee submits its recommendations and proposals to the board of the QCB for approval and implementation. The committee has deployed a variety of macro-prudential tools to contain risks. For example, in July 2014, it issued instructions setting a maximum of 100 per cent. on commercial banks' loan-to-deposit ratio to be achieved within three years.

Qatar Stock Exchange

The Doha Securities Market was established by Law No. (14) of 1995 and trading activities began in May 1997. Trading on this market became fully electronic on 11 March 2002. The market entered into a new phase in 2009

with the Minister of Commerce and Industry Decision No. (161) of 2009 pursuant to which the Doha Securities Market became a joint stock company and was rebranded the QSE. Qatar Holding LLC is the sole owner of the QSE.

The QSE lists a variety of products, including equity securities, T-bills and T-bonds. The purpose of the QSE is to promote foreign and domestic investment in Qatar and to encourage the diversification of the economy. The board of directors of the QSE is chaired by the Minister of Commerce and Industry and its members include, amongst others, representatives of the companies listed on the QSE, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, brokers and the QIA.

The QSE Index is composed of the largest and most liquid 20 companies listed on the QSE. In April 2012, the QSE introduced a number of new equity indices to supplement the existing QSE Index. A total return version of the QSE index was launched, which measures both price performance and income from dividends. The QSE also published All Share and sector indices to provide an overall market benchmark and allow further analysis of industry performance in real-time. The All Share index covers seven industry sectors.

The QSE's junior bourse, the QSE Venture Market, was created in 2012 to provide small and medium enterprises with an alternative source of raising capital. The launch of the QSE Venture Market is part of the State's drive to promote private enterprise in the country and accelerate the ongoing economic diversification programme. The junior bourse is intended to provide small and medium enterprises with a platform to raise capital through the market and to ease pressure on commercial banks. In 2014, the QSE entered into a memorandum of understanding with Enterprise Qatar (which was later merged with QDB in November 2014) to launch a small and medium enterprises subsidy programme whereby each successful applicant is eligible to receive a percentage of the fees payable to their listing adviser. As at the date of this Offering Circular, no small and medium enterprise had listed shares on the QSE Venture Market.

In February 2013, the QSE announced the launch of the "Sponsored Access" and the "Liquidity Provider" facilities, whereby the first activity will allow sponsoring members to provide eligible customers (Sponsored Participants) direct access to the trading system of the QSE, whilst the second activity will enable members to submit "Liquidity Provider" applications for the QSE index-constituent securities in accordance with the governing rules.

As of March 2022, there were 48 companies listed on the QSE. Companies listed on the QSE come primarily from the banking and financial services (12 companies), industrial (10 companies) and consumer goods and services (10 companies) sectors.

The QSE was upgraded to emerging market from frontier market by Morgan Stanley Composite Index in 2013, with effect as of May 2014, and by S&P in September 2014. As the QSE has grown and met trading standards for international investors, it has been given emerging market status by major index firms including MSCI, S&P and (most recently, in 2017) FTSE.

In December 2015, the QSE's Code of Business was enacted to regulate trading on the QSE. This code regulates, amongst others, membership to the QSE, members' obligations, entering and exiting the market and trading and dispute resolution rules.

The following table sets forth the QSE's market capitalisation as at the periods indicated, as well as the percentage change, the number of companies listed and the total value and number of trades in each of the years indicated.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Market capitalisation at end of period (<i>QR million</i>)	472,024.8	588,715.3	582,744.7	602,198.7	667,574.1
Year-on-year percentage change	(16.23)	24.72	(1.0)	3.3	10.9
Number of listed companies at end of period	45	46	47	47	47
Shares value (<i>QR million</i>)	66,246.1	68,501.3	67,704.7	105,781.0	112,779.0
Shares number (million)	2,465.5	2,285.9	11,415.7	55,155.2	47,036.7

Source: QSE and QCB.

In 2021, companies in the banking and finance sector traded the most shares by value, with 36.5 per cent. of the total traded value, followed by companies in the industrials sector, with 28.9 per cent. of the total of value

traded. In 2021, the top three most traded companies, by value, listed on the QSE were QNB, Qamco and IHG accounting for 12.3 per cent., 6.4 per cent. and 6.3 per cent. of the total trading value, respectively.

In 2017, QSE was changed from a Public Joint Stock Company to a Private Joint Stock Company by virtue of Law No. (291) of 2017.

Qatar Financial Markets Authority

The QFMA was established under Law No. (33) of 2005, as amended, as a public regulatory authority for Qatar's capital markets with the mandate to, amongst other things, regulate and supervise financial markets; regulate dealing in securities in a fair, transparent and competitive manner; and enhance communication and information exchange with foreign financial markets, regulators and regional and international organisations and institutions to benefit from their operations to help develop financial markets in Qatar. The creation of the QFMA is part of the Government's overall strategy of reforming Qatar's legal and regulatory regime to support the growth of the economy whilst improving investor confidence.

Law No. (13) of 2012 established the Qatar Central Securities Depository, which is a company licenced by the QFMA engaged in providing safe-keeping, clearing and settlement of securities and other financial instruments listed on the QSE. Additionally, it aims to provide infrastructure for financial instruments for the Qatari market and regional and international markets. It began operations in January 2014 and replaced the QSE as the central clearing, depository and financial registry in Qatar.

The QFMA has issued a number of regulations to effectively regulate the Qatari capital markets.

Since 2013, the QFMA has started requiring mandatory compliance with certain provisions of the Corporate Governance Code that were, until then, viewed as merely 'comply or explain' provisions.

Law No. (8) of 2012, which repealed Law No. (33) of 2005, gives the QFMA wider responsibilities and obligations to supervise and monitor the securities industry in Qatar and increase the scope of international cooperation.

Some recent regulatory initiatives by the QFMA include the following:

- Decision No. (2) of 2011, as amended by QFMA Decision No. (8) of 2014, which sets out new rules for issuing and listing shares on the secondary market. Pursuant to these rules, a company wishing to be listed on the secondary market must offer at least QR2,000,000 as subscribed capital and must periodically disclose any material changes on its website and in two newspapers;
- Rule No. (3) of 2014, as amended by QFMA Decision No. (4) of 2016, which regulates shareholder pre-emption rights and rights to sell shares to other shareholders or third parties in situations where a listed company intends to increase its capital by listing new shares;
- Law No. (1) of 2019 regulating the Investment of Non-Qatari Capital in the Economic Activity, which repealed Law No. (13) of 2000. The new law states that foreign investors can hold up to 100 per cent. of the shares in a company without having a local partner, as detailed in the executive regulation. This excludes the following sectors: banks and insurance companies unless exempted by a Council of Ministers decision, commercial agency activities and any other sectors as indicated by the Council of Ministers decision. However, the executive regulation has not yet been issued and therefore the changes made by the new law remain unclear;
- Law No. (24) of 2018, which repealed Law No. (20) of 2008 and its amendments by extending the exemptions that were provided under the previous legislation. Tax exemptions carried over from the previous legislation includes: profit of entities whose shares are listed on the QSE that is attributable to non-Qatari investors; profit of investment funds that have their units listed on the QSE that is attributable to non-Qatari investors; and gains arising from the sale, transfer or exchange of securities or units in investment funds that are listed on the QSE. In addition, under the new law, gains resulting from the re-evaluation of assets that are used as in kind contribution to the share capital of a shareholding company residing in the State are also exempt from tax, provided the shares are not sold for a period of five years. The new law further exempts taxes arising from the gross income of legal entities residing in the State, for legal entities fully or partially owned by Qataris in their percentage of dividends;

- Decree No. (2) of 2015, which amends Rule No. (2) of 2014 in respect of mergers and acquisitions and pursuant to which an offeror must inform the QFMA if it withdraws its merger or acquisition offer and disclose to the QFMA its intended investment plan for the target company; and
- QFMA's Board Decision No. (3) of 2015 on the issuance of Capital Adequacy Standards for Financial Services Companies. These standards are to be applied to financial services companies licenced by the QFMA to exercise one or more of the activities subject to the QFMA's jurisdiction pursuant to its legislations.
- QFMA's Board Decision No. (04) of 2020 Concerning the Issuance of Offering & Listing of Securities on the Financial Markets Rulebook. The decision comes as a part of QFMA's regulatory and supervisory role over the Qatari capital markets sector, so that the procedures and requirements for offering and listing are available to a larger segment of companies. This decision standardised both requirements for offering and listing on the primary and secondary markets and the regulation of the relationship between them through adding requirements for transferring the listing of companies from the main market to the second market, with the aim of increasing the correlation between the two markets, activating trading and listing on the secondary market, and promoting the standards for the continued listing of companies on the main market. The decision also included allowing direct listing without doing a public offering on both markets, in addition to adding some modern mechanisms based on the best international practices.

The QFMA regularly negotiates with regulators worldwide and is party to several memoranda of understanding and is an active member at the national, regional and international regulatory levels. In 2014, the QFMA entered into a bilateral memorandum of understanding with each of the Jordan Securities Commission and the Capital Markets Board of Turkey. The QFMA continues its cooperation with international organisations and, in particular, the International Organization of Securities Commissions.

In March 2016, the board of directors of the QFMA issued Decision No. (1) of 2016 with respect to ownership of shares in listed companies on the QSE. Pursuant to such decision, no person's percentage ownership of shares in these companies shall exceed the percentage determined in accordance with the constitutive documents of such companies. Companies that are subject to the QCB jurisdiction fall outside the scope of this decision.

Strategic Plan

The State's commitment to strengthening the macro-prudential framework is also reflected in the launch of the strategic plan for financial sector regulation. This strategic plan was jointly developed and released by the QCB, the QFMA and the QFCRA in December 2013. This plan sets out the mission, vision, values and objectives that put the emphasis on a coordinated approach to strengthening the financial sector and fostering stable and robust economic growth. It was prepared in light of the overall objectives enshrined in the Qatar National Vision 2030 and the National Development Strategy 2011-2016.

The six objectives under this strategic plan are as follows:

- enhancing regulation by developing a consistent risk-based micro-prudential framework in line with global regulatory developments and by improving disclosure practices;
- expanding macro-prudential oversight by building a macro-prudential framework in line with international best practice;
- strengthening financial market infrastructure by enhancing the payment and settlement system and taking initiatives to develop the debt market;
- enhancing consumer and investor protection by developing standards and codes of conduct, protecting credit information and raising public awareness through education;
- promoting regulatory cooperation amongst the QCB, the QCFRA and the QFMA and strengthening local and international cooperation; and
- building human capital through training and professional development initiatives in the QCB, the QCFRA and the QFMA and in the financial sector more broadly.

In establishing these goals, the three regulatory authorities are committed to developing a financial regulatory infrastructure that meets international standards and best practices.

Subsequently in December 2017, Qatar Central Bank published the Second Strategic Plan for Financial Sector Regulation (2017 – 2022) (SSP2). The major thrust of the SSP2 is to create a regulatory framework that fosters growth which is inclusive and sustainable, promotes innovation and financial technology whilst dealing with issues of cybersecurity, and is competitive and credible whilst continuing to nurture and develop human capital that contributes to a knowledge-based economy. The SSP2 is underpinned by five core goals:

- Enhancing financial sector regulation and promoting regulatory cooperation;
- Developing financial markets and fostering financial innovation;
- Maintaining integrity of and confidence in the financial system;
- Promoting financial inclusion and financial literacy; and
- Developing human capital.

PUBLIC FINANCE

General

Qatar had consistent budget surpluses over the 15-year period from 2001 to 2015. Weaker energy prices and strong expenditure on major projects resulted in deficits in 2016 and 2017, before the budget returned to a surplus in 2018. In 2019, the surplus was QR7,012 million (U.S.\$1,926 million), or 3.3 per cent. of total Government revenues. In 2020, the budget fell back into deficit as a result of the decline in energy prices following the onset of the pandemic. The deficit was QR10,479 million (U.S.\$2,879 million). In 2021, it returned to a surplus of QR1,591 million (U.S.\$437 million) as energy prices rebounded. The 2022 budget estimates an overall deficit of QR8,339 million (U.S.\$2,291 million), based on an oil price assumption of U.S.\$55 per barrel and an increase in expenditure.

The principal items of Government expenditure relate to the development of Qatar's infrastructure, the salaries and wages of Government employees and principal and interest payments in respect of Government indebtedness (both internal and external). In 2020, Government expenditure on wages and salaries was QR57,997 million (U.S.\$15,933 million), representing 31.8 per cent. of total expenditure. In 2021, Government expenditure on wages and salaries was QR58,730 million (U.S.\$16,135 million), representing 30.6 per cent. of total expenditure. Other items of Government expenditure include the provision of social services, such as healthcare, education and the pensions of former Government employees, as well as utilities, such as water, electricity and telephone services.

Since 2013, the Government's Budget Policy and Framework has, in line with the Amir's directives, focused on achieving fiscal efficiency as regards current expenditure, whilst simultaneously maintaining allocations for major projects identified as contributing to Qatar's overall development. The State budget focuses on sustainable development and is aligned with the key pillars of the Qatar National Vision 2030, which focuses on economic, social, human and environmental development. Reforms include cutting subsidies in 2016 by linking local fuel prices to the international market for oil products. Under this policy, every month a special committee comprising of representatives from various Government bodies reviews fuel prices (gasoline and diesel) and makes recommendations on proposed prices for the local market accordingly. Monthly prices are published by the end of each month on the website of the Ministry of Energy and Industry and in all local newspapers and come into effect on the first day of each month. Other sectors in which the Government has reduced its subsidy include the healthcare sector and the electricity sector. See "*Overview of the State of Qatar—Healthcare*" and "*The Economy of Qatar—Electricity, Gas and Water*". Other measures to reduce current expenditures have included reducing travel and office expenses for Government employees, outsourcing non-core services in Government entities to the private sector and scaling back the activities of State-owned organisations, such as Al Jazeera and Qatar Museums. In response to the pandemic, expenditure on health increased in 2020, but spending cuts were implemented in other areas, including through an order in June 2020 to reduce wage expenditure on non-Qatari employees by 30 per cent.

In recent years, some non-strategic projects have been postponed to give way to strategic allocations for priority projects related to the 2022 World Cup and associated infrastructure. Measures have been taken to improve efficiency on projects, including controls on contract scope variations. Healthcare and education projects are ongoing with facilities coming online at regular intervals. Overall, project proposals and budget requests are closely scrutinised on an ongoing basis. Public investments toward the development of strategic infrastructure assets, such as the airport and sea port, have enabled Qatar to achieve higher levels of independence and greater flexibility as regards logistics, transport and trade routes. A greater emphasis has also been placed on involving the private sector in infrastructure projects, including through Public Private Partnerships. See "*The Economy of Qatar—Economic Policy*".

Historically, the Government's primary source of budget revenues has been the oil and gas related revenues generated by QE's activities. However, over the past decade, the Government has sought to diversify its economy by putting more emphasis on the non-oil and gas sector. The Government has also diversified its revenue sources in recent years to include customs duties, taxes on the operations of foreign-owned businesses, the special excise tax on alcohol, tobacco and sugary drinks (introduced in 2019) and also charges for certain services provided by the Government.

The Government's budget is formulated using an estimate of oil prices per barrel for the relevant fiscal year, which is deemed conservative at the time the budget is formulated. In recent years, these estimates per barrel were U.S.\$45 for 2017 and 2018; U.S.\$55 for 2019 and 2020; U.S.\$40 for 2021 and U.S.\$55 for 2022.

The Ministry of Finance receives royalties and tax revenues on export sales of crude oil, refined products and gas products, including LNG and downstream products from QE and its joint venture partners. See “—Taxation”. In addition to such export sale receipts, the Government receives all of QE’s net income as “investment income”. This investment income from QE reached QR73,143 million (U.S.\$20,094 million) in 2019, the most since 2014, but subsequently declined due to weaker energy prices to QR65,460 million (U.S.\$17,984 million) in 2020 and further to QR42,688 (U.S.\$11,727 million) in 2021. In 2022, however, it is budgeted to rebound to QR74,500 million (U.S.\$20,467 million).

In the past, the Government has used budget surpluses for the purpose of investment and to increase the QCB reserves. Investment outside Qatar has been focused primarily on securities and other capital market instruments and real estate acquisitions which are managed by the QIA on behalf of the Government. A portion of the budget surplus has also been placed into stabilisation funds administered by the QIA, although the QIA is not a stabilisation fund itself.

Budget Policy and Process

The State budget plays a central role in Qatar’s economy and is a key tool in achieving the Government’s economic development goals. Fiscal policy is considered to be the core of the State’s general economic policy, which aims to utilise fully Qatar’s economic resources to raise the standard of living in Qatar and to achieve sustainable development through cooperation between the private and public sectors. Governmental expenditure is considered by the Government to be a primary stimulant of economic activity, and, consequently, a facilitator of economic growth in Qatar. In addition, the Government has flexibility in determining its capital expenditures and may review and reschedule items, if necessary, to reduce the amount of expenditures contained in future budgets.

Each year, the Budget Department of the Ministry of Finance supervises the preparation of ministerial and agency budgets for the following fiscal year. Every July, the Ministry of Finance sends a circular to the different Ministries and agencies setting out the trends and expected budget for the following year. These estimates and the budget allotment must comply with the national development strategy in force at the time. Each Ministry and agency reviews its allotted budget and sends back its proposed detailed budget and amendments thereto, if any, to the Ministry of Finance. The Budget Department then prepares a preliminary budget which is submitted to the Minister of Finance for his approval. The consolidated budget is then submitted to the Council of Ministers, chaired by the Prime Minister, for its ratification (normally in November, ahead of the fiscal year). The ratified budget is then presented to the Advisory Council for discussion and the Advisory Council then submits its recommendations to the Amir. Thereafter, the budget is submitted to the Amir for his approval and, following such approval, a decree implementing the budget is issued.

The Government publishes high-level budget figures, including oil and non-oil revenue and the total spending allocations for each of the following four chapters: Chapter One covers salaries and wages, Chapter Two covers other current expenditure, Chapter Three covers minor capital expenditure and Chapter Four covers major capital expenditure. The Ministry of Finance has, since 2016, used a performance-oriented budgeting approach that is intended to improve accountability and help the State to achieve specific goals.

Law No. (2) of 2015 relating to the financial system of Qatar has amended the public budget from a fiscal year (1 April to 31 March) to a calendar year (1 January to 31 December). Accordingly, the public budget of the State for the fiscal year ended 31 March 2015 was extended for an additional nine months from 1 April 2015 to 31 December 2015, with pro-rata allocations.

The following table sets forth the revenues, expenditure and overall surplus or deficit of the Government for each of the periods indicated.

	Year End December 31					Budget
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽¹⁾	2022
	<i>(in millions of QR)</i>					
Revenues:						
Oil and gas revenues:						
Oil revenues:						
Income tax	30,045	30,181	24,185	20,119	32,129	17,185
Port fees and other oil revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	9,870	26,549	21,523	12,998	23,103	17,765
Total oil revenues	39,915	56,730	45,708	33,117	55,232	34,950
Gas—royalties and taxes	39,428	57,320	51,816	35,503	58,422	44,550
Total oil and gas royalties and taxes	79,343	114,050	97,524	68,620	113,654	79,500
Investment income (QE)⁽²⁾	48,943	59,076	73,143	65,460	42,688	74,500
Total oil and gas revenues⁽³⁾	128,286	173,126	170,667	134,080	156,342	154,000
Non-oil and gas revenues:						
Investment income (non-QE)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total investment income (non-QE)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties	2,918	3,235	2,632	2,569	2,489	3,547
Business/corporate income tax	12,777	17,563	29,314	23,693	21,137	23,200
Public utility fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	14,589	13,988	12,817	11,633	13,758	15,253
Total non-oil and gas revenues⁽³⁾	30,284	34,786	44,763	37,895	37,384	42,000
Total revenues	158,570	207,912	215,430	171,975	193,726	196,000
Expenditure: ⁽⁴⁾						
Current expenditure:						
Civil list	630	770	724	677	696	821
Defense and security	25,339	29,025	31,198	29,951	29,059	28,075
General administration	39,693	30,346	39,639	32,767	40,790	53,724
Education	16,849	18,173	18,992	17,461	16,501	16,907
Health	18,084	18,389	21,082	23,140	21,106	18,336
Labor and social services	3,051	3,020	2,103	2,110	1,894	2,257
Food subsidies and transfers	644	679	978	915	597	638
Water and electricity	7,471	9,812	6,628	6,500	6,217	3,506
Communication and transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign grants	1,206	597	2,399	2,045	2,476	1,222
Subscriptions	306	344	363	356	299	263
Total current expenditure	113,273	111,155	124,106	115,922	119,635	125,749
Minor capital expenditure	3,913	3,840	4,092	3,510	3,528	4,609
Major Projects:						
Health	3,869	2,665	2,826	2,312	2,135	1,643
Education	4,280	2,941	2,292	2,193	809	940
Housing and construction	868	1,870	1,972	1,038	1,154	195
Roads	18,878	18,999	17,536	12,633	10,445	13,000
Communications and transportation	16,960	18,976	13,970	7,431	8,405	5,401
Utilities	14,349	15,227	11,677	10,527	14,216	11,542
Land reclamation, other	26,875	17,162	29,947	26,888	31,808	41,260
Total capital expenditure	89,992	81,680	84,312	66,532	72,500	78,590
Total expenditure	203,265	192,835	208,418	182,454	192,135	204,339
Overall surplus/(deficit)	(44,695)	15,077	7,012	(10,479)	1,591	(8,339)

Notes:

- (1) Preliminary data.
- (2) Investment income (QE) consists of Government revenue derived from the profits of QE provided to the Government after retained earnings, capital expenditures and reinvestment. Investment income (QE) includes a portion that is attributable to QE's non-oil and gas activities, such as in relation to the production of petrochemicals, fertiliser, steel and aluminium.
- (3) In 2017, the Government reallocated investment income from QE to form part of oil and gas revenue. Investment income from QE was previously categorised as non-oil and gas revenue.
- (4) Expenditure related to salaries and wages is allocated across the various expenditure line items shown in the table, and is not separately listed. Salaries and wages were QR53,121 million (U.S.\$14,594 million) in 2017, QR55,688 million (U.S.\$15,299 million) in 2018, QR61,439 million (U.S.\$16,879 million) in 2019, QR57,997 million (U.S.\$15,933 million) in 2020 and QR58,730 million (U.S.\$16,135 million) in 2021.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Budget for 2022

The Government issued its planned budget 2022 with an estimated deficit of QR8,339 million (U.S.\$2,291 million) based on an assumed oil price of U.S.\$55 per barrel. This estimated return to a deficit is primarily due to a decrease in oil and gas royalties and taxes, although this is partly offset by an increase in estimated investment income from QE. Total oil and gas revenues are budgeted at QR154,000 million (U.S.\$42,308 million), representing 78.6 per cent. of total revenues. Budgeted total non-oil and gas revenues are estimated at QR42,000 million (U.S.\$11,538 million), representing 21.4 per cent. of total revenues.

Total expenditure for 2022 is budgeted at QR204,339 million (U.S.\$56,137 million), of which QR125,749 million (U.S.\$34,546 million), or 61.5 per cent., is current expenditure and QR78,590 million (U.S.\$21,591 million), or 38.5 per cent., is capital expenditure.

Fiscal Year ending 31 December 2021

Revenue

According to preliminary data, total revenues were QR193,726 million (U.S.\$53,221 million) in 2021, representing 121.0 per cent. of total budgeted revenues for the year, ahead of the budget due to higher energy prices. Oil and gas revenues were QR156,342 million (U.S.\$42,951 million), representing 80.7 per cent. of total revenues, whilst non-oil and gas revenues were QR37,384 million (U.S.\$10,270 million), or 19.3 per cent. of total revenues for that period.

Expenditure

According to preliminary data, total expenditure was QR192,135 million (U.S.\$52,784 million) in 2021, representing 98.7 per cent. of total budgeted expenditure for the year. Total capital expenditure was QR72,500 million (U.S.\$19,918 million), or 37.7 per cent. of total public expenditure, whilst current expenditure was QR119,635 million (U.S.\$32,867 million), representing 62.3 per cent. of total public expenditure.

Fiscal Year ending 31 December 2020

Revenue

Total revenues were QR171,975 million (U.S.\$47,246 million) in 2020, representing 81.5 per cent. of total budgeted revenues for the year. This was lower than the budget largely due to lower energy prices. Oil and gas revenues were QR134,080 million (U.S.\$36,835 million), 78.0 per cent. of total revenues, whilst non-oil and gas revenues were QR37,895 million (U.S.\$10,411 million), or 22.0 per cent. of total revenues.

Expenditure

Total expenditure was QR182,454 million (U.S.\$50,125 million) in 2020, representing 86.7 per cent. of total budgeted expenditure for the year. This was largely because capital expenditure came in at 28.8 per cent. below budget at QR66,532 million (U.S.\$18,278 million), or 36.5 per cent. of total public expenditure. Current expenditure was close to the budget level, at QR115,922 million (U.S.\$31,847 million), representing 63.5 per cent. of total public expenditure.

Fiscal Year ending 31 December 2019

Revenue

Total revenues were QR215,430 million (U.S.\$59,184 million), representing 102.1 per cent. of budgeted revenue for the year. Oil and gas revenues were QR170,667 million (U.S.\$46,887 million), or approximately 79.2 per cent. of total revenues, whilst non-oil and gas revenues were QR44,763 million (U.S.\$12,298 million), or 20.8 per cent. of total revenues.

Expenditure

Total expenditure was QR208,418 million (U.S.\$57,258 million) in 2019, representing 100.8 per cent. of budgeted expenditures. Total capital expenditure was QR84,312 million (U.S.\$23,163 million), or 40.5 per cent. of total public expenditure. Current expenditure was QR124,106 million (U.S.\$34,095 million), representing 59.5 per cent. of total public expenditure.

Qatar Investment Authority

The QIA is a sovereign wealth fund that was founded pursuant to Amiri Decree No. (22) of 2005 for the purpose of investing Qatar's financial reserves domestically and abroad, with the objective of strengthening Qatar's economy by generating meaningful returns on investment. The QIA employs a strategy of diversification, both geographically and by investing in a mix of asset classes that includes fixed income, equities, private equity, real estate and alternative assets, as well as by making direct investments. In addition, the QIA also acts as the custodian of certain classes of assets on behalf of the State.

The QIA's income has not historically been included in the State budget, and the QIA does not finance the State's budget deficits. Neither the Government nor the QIA publishes financial information relating to the QIA or figures relating to the size, scope or performance of the portfolio of investments administered by the QIA.

Amiri Decision No. (66) of 2021 restructured the QIA board of directors. Pursuant to such Amiri Decision, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Sheikh Mohamed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani was appointed as Chairman and H.E. Sheikh Mohamed bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Amir's brother, as Vice Chairman. The other board members appointed were H.E. Ali bin Ahmed Al-Kuwari, the Minister of Finance, H.E. Saad bin Sherida Al-Kaabi, the Minister of Energy, H.E. Sheikh Mohamed bin Hamad bin Qassim Al-Abdullah Al-Thani, Minister of Commerce and Industry, H.E. Sheikh Bandar bin Mohamed bin Saud Al-Thani, the Governor of Qatar Central Bank, H.E. Nasser bin Ghanim Al-Khelaifi and H.E. Hassan bin Abdullah Al-Thawadi. The QIA is managed by its board of directors, which has established a framework for the QIA's operations by developing and implementing investment, risk management, and legal and compliance policies, as well as a code of conduct. The QIA's board of directors provides strategic guidance for the QIA and monitors its executive management team, which is responsible for the QIA's day-to-day management. Mansoor bin Ebrahim Al Mahmoud has been the chief executive officer of the QIA since September 2018.

Domestically, the QIA or, in some cases, the State itself, holds equity ownership interests in enterprises including Qatar Airways, Katara Hospitality and the Qatar Exchange. In addition, the QIA has equity ownership in several companies listed on the QSE. For example, the QIA is the largest single shareholder in Qatar National Bank, with a 51.93 per cent. shareholding as at 23 March 2022. See "*Monetary and Financial System—Banking System—Commercial Banks*". Amongst its other investments, the QIA also manages the investment activities of the Qatar Foundation, including Qatar Foundation's share of 50 per cent. of Vodafone Qatar, which holds Qatar's second mobile telecommunications licence and is listed on the QSE.

Outside Qatar, the QIA, primarily through Qatar Holding LLC (its strategic and direct investment arm), makes direct investments in foreign entities and currently holds equity ownership interests in several non-Qatari companies. In addition, the QIA, primarily through Qatari Diar (its wholly owned subsidiary) and, to a lesser extent, Barwa, which is 45 per cent. owned by Qatari Diar, makes real estate investments and undertakes developments in a number of foreign markets, including Europe, North Africa, Asia and the United States. It is estimated that the QIA has projects in over 30 countries around the world.

The QIA is party to the International Working Group of Sovereign Wealth Funds that was created in 2008. The QIA is also party to the Santiago Principles, which are a set of voluntary principles and practices introduced in 2008 for the operations of sovereign wealth funds, with an emphasis on appropriate governance and accountability arrangements and sound and prudent conduct of investment practices. In 2009, the International Working Group of Sovereign Wealth Funds established the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds to which the QIA is a member. This forum is a voluntary group of sovereign wealth funds, which meet, exchange views on issues of common interest and facilitate an understanding of the Santiago Principles and sovereign wealth funds activities. In 2017, QIA was one of the six founding members of the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Funds group, which works to increase the efficiency in global capital allocation to contribute towards the smooth transition to a more sustainable, low-carbon economy.

Taxation

There is no personal income taxation in Qatar. Profits of business establishments wholly owned by Qatari individuals are not taxed. What is termed income tax in Qatar applies only to foreign-owned businesses and is therefore generally a form of corporate tax. Tax in Qatar is governed by the Income Tax Law.

Under the Income Tax Law, tax is generally charged on profits and income arising from a taxable entity's activity in Qatar for each taxable year commencing on 1 January and ending on 31 December. Under the Income Tax Law, taxable income in any taxable year is now taxed at a flat tax rate of 10 per cent., except for agreements relating to petrochemical industries, as well as related to petroleum operations as defined under Law No. (3) of 2007 concerning the Exploitation of Natural Resources, *provided* that in all such cases, the tax rate shall not be less than 35 per cent., and in respect of agreements to which the Government, the Ministries or other governmental bodies, public body enterprises or representatives of the Government are a party and which were concluded prior to the Law No. (21) of 2009 coming into force where the tax rate is that provided for in the agreements and, if such agreements do not specify a tax rate, the tax rate is 35 per cent.

The Income Tax Law also introduced withholding tax in relation to certain payments to non-residents that are not connected with a permanent establishment in Qatar. The withholding tax provisions provide for 5 per cent. withholding tax on the gross amount of royalties, interest, commission and exchange or services carried out wholly or partly in Qatar and made to non-residents with respect to activities not connected with a permanent establishment in the State.

The Income Tax Law and the Executive Regulation issued by Council of Ministers Decision No. (39) of 2019 provide that certain categories of interest will not be subject to withholding tax. Exceptions include interest on bonds and securities issued by the State and public authorities, establishments and corporations owned wholly or partly by the State; interest on deposits in banks in Qatar; and interest on transactions, facilities and loans with banks and financial institutions.

The majority of the Government's tax revenues come in the form of income taxes and royalties from QE and its joint venture partners engaged in oil and gas production which are collected under a separate regime. Royalties are payable by QE on export sales at the rate of 20 per cent. of the invoice value of crude oil and refined products exports and at the rate of 12.5 per cent. of the invoice value of gas products exports. In addition, tax is charged on QE's computed income derived from crude oil export sales at the rate of 85 per cent. of the invoice value of all export sales less deductions for the cost of operations, depreciation, amortisation and royalties, and on gas products export sales at the rate of 50 per cent. of this computed income. The royalty and tax rates paid by QE's joint venture partners are set forth in the production agreements to which they are a party.

In addition, Law No. (13) of 2008 regarding the Contribution by Certain Companies towards Social and Sports Activities, as amended by Law No. (8) of 2011, provides that 2.5 per cent. of the net annual profits of public corporations are to be collected by the Government and dedicated to the support of social, sporting, cultural and charitable activities.

Qatar's municipal authorities are funded out of the central Government's budget and do not levy local taxes, with the exception of a registration fee on residential rental contracts equal to 1 per cent. of annual rent, pursuant to Article 20 of the Rent Law No. (4) of 2008.

The QFC levies a tax of 10 per cent. on the business profits of QFC-licensed entities. Generally, only local source profits (as defined) are subject to tax in Qatar.

Stamp duty in Qatar is currently payable at a rate of 0.25 per cent. of the sale value of the property. The Government is considering increasing this rate as a source of additional revenue.

The State has a growing double taxation treaty network with over 50 treaties in force and it is expected that the State will continue to enter into similar agreements. Double taxation treaties that are in effect include those with Hong Kong, Ireland, Mexico, Portugal, Nigeria, Brunei, Ecuador, Bermuda and Spain.

In many of its treaties, the State has adopted the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development standards regarding transparency and exchange of information.

In February 2017, GCC States signed a framework agreement for value added tax "VAT" which came into force on 1 January 2018. The tax applies a single rate of 5 per cent. to a broad basket of goods and services. However,

it is up to each individual member state to implement domestic legislation. Qatar has not yet imposed VAT and is currently assessing its effects.

Privatisation

Although the Government believes that its various state-owned enterprises are well managed, efficient and profitable, it has been implementing a privatisation programme since the late 1990s to increase the involvement of the private sector in these enterprises. The privatisation programme is an important part of the Government's strategy for realising economic development, upgrading the performance of companies and improving the standard of services. It is also aimed at increasing the financial efficiency of these companies, reducing administrative burdens, increasing economic growth, reducing the prices of commodities and services and enlarging the ownership base in the country. Many of the companies listed on the QSE as of 31 December 2021 were listed as part of Qatar's privatisation programme. See "*Monetary and Financial System—Qatar Stock Exchange*".

Key privatisations have included the sale in 1998 of 45 per cent. of the share capital of Q-Tel (now Ooredoo); the sale of the Ras Abu Fontas B power and water desalination facility in 1999 by the Government to QEWC, one of the first private sector power and water producing companies in the region; the initial public offering of 30 per cent. of Industries Qatar, which owns 75 per cent. of Qatar Fertiliser Company, 80 per cent. of Qatar Petrochemical Company, 100 per cent. of Qatar Steel Company and 50 per cent. of Qatar Fuel Additives Company; the initial public offering of 60 per cent. of Qatar Fuel Company in 2003; and the establishment in 2004 of Nakilat as a joint stock company listed on the QSE owned 50 per cent. by the public and 50 per cent. by its founding shareholders. Recent privatisations include that of 26 per cent. of Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company in 2014 and 22 per cent. of Qatalum in 2018.

The Government intends to continue this privatisation programme, which will include various companies from different economic sectors, in due course as part of its efforts to develop Qatar's economic sectors and diversify Qatar's economy.

INDEBTEDNESS

The Government's total outstanding indebtedness as at 31 December 2021 was QR381,912 million (U.S.\$ 104,921 million), with internal indebtedness of QR162,162 million (U.S.\$ 44,550 million) or 42.5 per cent. of total indebtedness, and external indebtedness of QR219,750 million (U.S.\$ 60,371 million), or 57.5 per cent. of total indebtedness.

The ability of the Government to incur indebtedness and provide guarantees in respect of indebtedness is covered by Law No. (2) of 2015, which replaced Law No. (2) of 1962, as amended (the "**State's Financial System Law**") and which regulates, amongst other matters, the fiscal budget disciplines, the procedure for the Government to make payment to approved projects, direct debt incurrence by the Government, and management in line with the audit requirements of the State and the Constitution. The State's Financial System Law provides that the Government may not enter into loan agreements or other forms of indebtedness or commit to projects which involve expenditure of money from the State treasury unless authorised to do so by an Amiri decision. The State's Financial System Law also stipulates that the Government may provide guarantees and acknowledgements for State obligations pursuant to an Amiri decision.

Law No. (18) of 2002 on Public Debt and Islamic Finance Notes, which was repealed by the State's Financial System Law, authorises the State to borrow money and issue public debt and Islamic finance notes. This law provides that the amount required to be borrowed and the rights to be granted to holders of the public debt and Islamic finance notes must be determined by an Amiri decision based on a recommendation of the Minister of Finance after consulting with the QCB. This law further provides that the nominal value of each of the public debt and Islamic finance notes, the objects and duration of the issuance, and the method by which the issuance is offered to lenders and subscribers inside and outside Qatar must be determined by the Minister of Finance after consulting with the QCB.

The State's Financial System Law provides for the Minister of Finance to recommend, by submission to the Prime Minister, the funding strategy for initial approval before submission of a draft Amiri decision for approval by the Amir. Under his mandate, the Minister of Finance provides guidance to all Government-related entities that seek to access the international capital markets and coordinates debt offerings by Qatari issuers to increase liquidity and optimise borrowing costs for Qatari borrowers.

The Public Debt Department was established in 2012 and is part of the Ministry of Finance. Its role includes designing funding strategies and managing public debt, controlling guarantees and obligations of the Ministries, other governmental agencies and companies in which the State owns a share through analysing cash flows and available cash and preparing periodic reports on the total current liabilities and warranties of the Government and its agencies. The Ministry of Finance has strengthened its oversight of public sector debt to promote sustainability and to prevent financial distress at Government-related enterprises. The Ministry of Finance, with the QCB, has instructed all banks operating in Qatar to obtain a "no objection" letter from the Ministry of Finance before granting a new bank facility or renewing an existing one to a Government-related enterprise that is controlled by the Government. This is to ensure that Government-related enterprises are efficient when it comes to their borrowing activities. Credit facilities granted to QatarEnergy (formerly Qatar Petroleum) and its subsidiaries as guarantees and letters of credit for the import, export and daily operations are exempted from this requirement.

In recent years, Government guarantees to Government-related enterprises have been significantly reduced.

The following table sets forth the Government's direct indebtedness as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 December				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<i>(in millions of U.S.\$ except for percentages)</i>				
Total internal indebtedness⁽¹⁾	51,669	50,515	47,601	41,961	44,550
% of nominal GDP.....	32.1%	27.6%	27.0%	29.1%	24.8%
Total external indebtedness⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	31,386	45,102	61,869	62,859	60,371
% of nominal GDP.....	19.5%	24.6%	35.1%	43.5%	33.6%
Total indebtedness	<u>83,055</u>	<u>95,617</u>	<u>109,470</u>	<u>104,820</u>	<u>104,921</u>
Total nominal GDP⁽⁴⁾	<u>161,099</u>	<u>183,335</u>	<u>176,371</u>	<u>144,411</u>	<u>179,577⁽⁵⁾</u>
% of nominal GDP.....	51.6%	52.2%	62.1%	72.6%	58.4%

Notes:

- (1) Internal indebtedness means direct indebtedness of the Government incurred inside Qatar (excluding guarantees by the Government and short-term T-bills), regardless of the currency of denomination.
- (2) External indebtedness means direct indebtedness of the Government incurred by the Government outside Qatar (excluding guarantees by the Government), regardless of the currency of denomination. In relation to any euro-denominated indebtedness, indebtedness is in U.S. dollars using a Euro/U.S. dollar conversion rate of €1.00:U.S.\$1.13.
- (3) Does not include the principal amounts of the Notes offered hereby.
- (4) Planning and Statistics Authority preliminary data (2020) and revised figures (2017-2019).
- (5) Preliminary data based on quarterly estimates from PSA.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

The following table sets forth the Government's estimated projected obligations in respect of principal and annual payments of interest on the State's current direct indebtedness for each of the five fiscal years ending 31 December 2025 (excluding payments on the Notes offered hereby and assuming a SOFR rate of 1 per cent.).

	Year ended 31 December				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	<i>(in millions of U.S.\$)</i>				
Annual indebtedness principal repayments	7,413	7,149	11,938	14,521	7,701
Annual indebtedness interest repayments	<u>3,558</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>3,245</u>	<u>2,820</u>	<u>2,467</u>
Total annual indebtedness repayments	<u>10,972</u>	<u>10,673</u>	<u>15,182</u>	<u>17,341</u>	<u>10,168</u>

Note:

- (1) Interest repayments are in Qatar Riyals for internal indebtedness and for external indebtedness interest repayments are in U.S. dollars using a Euro/U.S. dollar conversion rate of €1.00:U.S.\$1.13. Actual payments are valued at prevailing rates at that time.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Qatar has never defaulted on any payment of principal of, or premium or interest on, any of its internal or external indebtedness.

Internal Indebtedness

As at 31 December 2019, the State's total internal indebtedness was QR 173,268 million (U.S.\$ 47,601 million). Internal indebtedness from medium and long-term bank loans provided by Qatari commercial banks was QR 43,018 million (U.S.\$ 11,818 million), which represented 24.8 per cent. of total internal indebtedness. The aggregate principal amount of the State's total outstanding domestic bonds was QR 130,250 million (U.S.\$35,783 million), which represented 75.2 per cent. of total internal indebtedness.

As at 31 December 2020, the State's total internal indebtedness was QR 152,738 million (U.S.\$ 41,961 million), which represented a decrease of 11.8 per cent. from QR 173,268 million (U.S.\$ 47,601 million) as at 31 December 2019. Internal indebtedness from medium and long-term bank loans provided by Qatari commercial banks was QR 43,858 million (U.S.\$ 12,049 million), which represented 28.7 per cent. of total internal indebtedness. The aggregate principal amount of the State's total outstanding domestic bonds was QR 108,880 million (U.S.\$29,912 million), which represented 71.3 per cent. of total internal indebtedness

As at 31 December 2021, the State's total internal indebtedness was QR 162,162 million (U.S.\$ 44,550 million), which represented an increase of 6.2 per cent. from QR 152,738 million (U.S.\$ 41,961 million) as at 31 December

2020. This increase was the result of a new domestic issuance. Internal indebtedness from medium and long-term bank loans provided by Qatari commercial banks was QR 44,011 million (U.S.\$ 12,091 million), which represented 27.1 per cent. of total internal indebtedness. The aggregate principal amount of the State's total outstanding domestic bonds was QR 118,151 million (U.S.\$32,459 million), which represented 72.9 per cent. of total internal indebtedness

Since 2010, the State has been issuing bonds to absorb excess liquidity. T-bonds have been issued to Qatari domestic banks, both to Islamic banks as Sukuks and to conventional banks, with part of the proceeds injected as new capital to increase the Government shareholdings in local banks. The funds generated by the State from the issue of sovereign domestic bonds and other internal debt instruments are transferred by the QCB to the State's account and the State generally uses such funds for various governmental uses, including investments.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the Government's direct internal indebtedness by creditor type as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 December				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
			<i>(in millions of U.S.\$)</i>		
Medium term government bonds ⁽¹⁾	30,845	30,845	35,783	29,912	32,459
				12,049	12,091
Medium and long-term commercial bank indebtedness ⁽²⁾	20,824	19,670	11,818		
Total internal indebtedness	51,669	50,515	47,601	41,961	44,550

Notes:

- (1) Includes domestic government bonds issued by the QCB on behalf of the Government as well as on behalf of the QCB for monetary policy purposes, denominated in Qatari riyals and having three to ten-year maturity terms with semi-annual coupon rates ranging between 2.0 per cent. and 4.5 per cent.
- (2) These are loans from commercial banks with variable terms, generally between four and ten years, with fixed rates varying from 2.5 per cent. to 4.5 per cent.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

External Indebtedness

As at 31 December 2021, the State's external indebtedness was QR 219,750 million (U.S. \$60,371 million), representing a decrease of 4.0 per cent. from QR228,807 million (U.S.\$62,859 million) as at 31 December 2020. As at 31 December 2020, the State's external indebtedness was QR 228,807 million (U.S. \$62,859 million), representing an increase of 1.6 per cent. from 225,203 million (U.S.\$61,869 million) as at 31 December 2019. This increase was due to the issuance of U.S.\$10,000 million multi tranche bonds in April 2020.

As at 31 December 2019, the State's external indebtedness was QR 225,203 million (U.S. \$61,869 million), representing an increase of 37 per cent. from QR 161,171 million (U.S.\$45,102 million) as at 31 December 2018 and 97 per cent. from QR 114,245 (US \$31,386) as at 31 December 2017. This increase was primarily due to the issuance of U.S.\$12,000 million multi tranche bonds in March 2019 and also a growth in ECA financings. The table shows the breakdown of external debt by type of creditor.

	As at 31 December				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<i>(in millions of U.S.\$)</i>				
Banks financial institutions (all loans & bonds which are LIBOR +)	6,986	10,702 ⁽¹⁾	16,469 ⁽¹⁾	12,459 ⁽¹⁾	13,471 ⁽¹⁾
9.75% bonds due 2030 ⁽²⁾	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
6.55% bonds due 2019 ⁽³⁾	1,000	1,000	–	–	–
5.25% bonds due 2020 ⁽⁴⁾	2,500	2,500	2,500	–	–
6.40% bonds due 2040 ⁽⁵⁾	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5.0% bonds due 2020 ⁽⁶⁾	2,500	2,500	2,500	–	–
4.50% bonds due 2022 ⁽⁷⁾	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
5.750% bonds due 2042 ⁽⁸⁾	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2.099% trust certificates due 2018 ⁽⁹⁾	2,000	–	–	–	–
3.241% trust certificates due 2023 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
2.375% bonds due 2021 ⁽¹¹⁾	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	–
3.250% bonds due 2026 ⁽¹²⁾	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
4.625% bonds due 2046 ⁽¹³⁾	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
3.875% bonds due 2023 ⁽¹⁴⁾	–	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
4.500% bonds due 2028 ⁽¹⁵⁾	–	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
5.103% bonds due 2048 ⁽¹⁶⁾	–	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
3.375% bonds due 2024 ⁽¹⁷⁾	–	–	2,000	2,000	2,000
4.000% bonds due 2029 ⁽¹⁸⁾	–	–	4,000	4,000	4,000
4.817% bonds due 2049 ⁽¹⁹⁾	–	–	6,000	6,000	6,000
3.750% bonds due 2030 ⁽²⁰⁾	–	–	–	3,000	3,000
4.400% bonds due 2050 ⁽²¹⁾	–	–	–	5,000	5,000
3.400% bonds due 2025 ⁽²²⁾	–	–	–	2,000	2,000
Total external indebtedness⁽²³⁾	31,386	45,102	61,869	62,859	60,371

Notes:

- (1) Four facilities (in Euro) as part of Ministry of Defence ECA backed facility and another two facilities were drawn upon as at December 2019. No external issuances in 2021, except for an incremental ECA drawdown.
- (2) These bonds were issued in June 2000. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 15 June 2030.
- (3) These bonds were issued in April 2009. The principal amount of these bonds was redeemed on 9 April 2019.
- (4) These bonds were issued in November 2009. The principal amount of these bonds was redeemed on 20 January 2020.
- (5) These bonds were issued in November 2009. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 20 January 2040.
- (6) These bonds were issued in July 2010 by Qatari Diar under a State guarantee. Since 2014, the Government has assumed in its entirety the repayment and servicing of these bonds. The principal amount of these bonds was redeemed on 21 July 2020.
- (7) These bonds were issued in December 2011. The principal amount of these bonds was redeemed on 20 January 2022.
- (8) These bonds were issued in December 2011. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 20 January 2042.
- (9) These trust certificates were issued in July 2012. These trust certificates were redeemed in January 2018.
- (10) These trust certificates were issued in July 2012. These trust certificates will be redeemed in January 2023.
- (11) These bonds were issued in May 2016. The principal amount of these bonds was redeemed on 2 June 2021.
- (12) These bonds were issued in May 2016. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 2 June 2026.
- (13) These bonds were issued in May 2016. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 2 June 2046.
- (14) These bonds were issued in April 2018. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 23 April 2023.
- (15) These bonds were issued in April 2018. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 23 April 2028.
- (16) These bonds were issued in April 2018. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 23 April 2048.
- (17) These bonds were issued in March 2019. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 14 March 2024.
- (18) These bonds were issued in March 2019. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 14 March 2029.
- (19) These bonds were issued in March 2019. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 14 March 2049.
- (20) These bonds were issued in April 2020. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 16 April 2030.
- (21) These bonds were issued in April 2020. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 16 April 2050.
- (22) These bonds were issued in April 2020. The principal amount of these bonds is scheduled to be redeemed on 16 April 2025.
- (23) This does not include the principal amount of the Notes offered hereby.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

All of the Government's direct external indebtedness is denominated in U.S. dollars with the exception of one bank loan facility denominated in Euros. Historically, the Government's external indebtedness has been incurred to fund expenditure approved in the budget and, in particular, Qatar's infrastructure and construction projects.

In May 2016, the State issued in aggregate U.S.\$9,000,000,000 of bonds, comprising U.S.\$3,500,000,000 2.375 per cent. Bonds due 2021, U.S.\$3,500,000,000 3.250 per cent. Bonds due 2026 and U.S.\$2,000,000,000 4.625 per cent. Bonds due 2046. In April 2018, the State issued U.S.\$12,000,000,000 of bonds, comprising U.S.\$3,000,000,000 3.875 per cent. bonds due 2023, U.S.\$3,000,000,000 4.500 per cent. bonds due 2028 and U.S.\$6,000,000,000 5.103 per cent. bonds due 2048. In March 2019, the State issued U.S.\$12,000,000,000 of bonds, comprising U.S.\$2,000,000,000 3.375 per cent. bonds due 2024, U.S.\$4,000,000,000 4.000 per cent. bonds due 2029 and U.S.\$6,000,000,000 4.817 per cent. bonds due 2049. In April 2020, the State issued U.S.\$10,000,000,000 of bonds, comprising U.S.\$2,000,000,000 3.400 per cent. bonds due 2025, U.S.\$3,000,000,000 3.750 per cent. bonds due 2030 and U.S.\$5,000,000,000 4.400 per cent. due 2050.

The following table sets forth the Government's estimated projected obligations in respect of principal and annual payments of interest on the State's current outstanding direct external indebtedness for each of the five fiscal years ending 31 December 2025 (excluding payments on the Notes offered hereby and assuming a SOFR rate of 1 per cent.).

	Year ended 31 December				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	<i>(in millions of U.S.\$)</i>				
Annual external indebtedness principal repayments.....	4,166	2,988	7,812	4,841	6,843
Annual external indebtedness interest repayments ⁽¹⁾	2,381	2,317	2,221	2,064	1,943
Total annual external indebtedness repayments.....	6,547	5,305	10,033	6,905	8,786

Note:

(1) Interest repayments are in U.S. dollars using a Euro/U.S. dollar conversion rate of €1.00:U.S.\$1.13. Actual payments are valued at prevailing rates at that time.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

QatarEnergy Indebtedness and Other Indebtedness of State Owned Companies

QatarEnergy and its subsidiaries and joint venture companies have also incurred significant indebtedness to finance the development and expansion of Qatar's LNG projects, power projects and other industrial enterprises. Additionally, certain QatarEnergy group entities have entered into long-term charter agreements for LNG vessels and other finance leases, but these liabilities are not on QatarEnergy's consolidated balance sheet. In past years, the Government has guaranteed certain obligations of QatarEnergy and its subsidiaries and joint venture companies to facilitate the development of the country's hydrocarbon infrastructure. All of this guaranteed indebtedness has since been paid down and none of the debt facilities directly guaranteed by the Government currently remains outstanding. Even if the State does not guarantee debt of QatarEnergy or its subsidiaries or joint ventures, the incurrence of debt by QatarEnergy or its subsidiaries or joint ventures and the related debt service payments by QatarEnergy or its subsidiaries or joint ventures may reduce the amount of investment income that the State receives from QatarEnergy.

The Government has also guaranteed indebtedness of certain State-owned companies. As at fiscal-year end 2020/2021, Qatar Airways had outstanding debt of QR61,219 million (U.S.\$16,818 million), of which the Government has the capacity act as a guarantor in an amount up to approximately QR35,623 million (U.S.\$9,782 million). The Government also guaranteed QR9.1 billion (U.S.\$2.5 billion) for Qatari Diar, and Qatari Diar's 2010 bonds were included in the Government debt schedule since 2014. The bond was paid off upon maturity in July 2020. The State has also guaranteed the power purchase obligations of Kahramaa under the power purchase agreements Kahramaa has entered into with respect to certain electricity projects.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Qatar maintained a surplus in its balance of payments between 1999 and 2014, except in 2011. Qatar had a deficit from 2015 to 2017; however, recent years have shown a surplus again.

In 2016, there was a deficit in the balance of payments of QR20,510 million (U.S.\$5,635 million). The deficit reflects both lower exports and higher imports. Export revenues fell as a result of lower oil prices and hydrocarbon production, whilst continued investment spending and population growth supported demand for imports.

In 2017, there was a deficit in the balance of payments of QR65,071 million (U.S.\$17,877 million). This was largely due to the deficit in the capital and financial account, which fell from a surplus of QR13,840 million (U.S.\$3,802 million) in 2016, to a deficit of QR92,648 million (U.S.\$25,453 million) in 2017. This reflects outflows of capital by non-residents in relation to the Quartet Blockade.

In 2018, there was a surplus in the balance of payments of QR57,716 million (U.S.\$15,856 million). This surplus was primarily attributable to higher exports and to a surplus in the capital and financial account, which increased from a deficit of QR92,648 million (U.S.\$25,453 million) in 2017 to a surplus of QR1,035 million (U.S.\$284 million) in 2018.

In 2019, there was a surplus in the balance of payments largely as a result of the higher oil prices during the year which increased the value of exports. The surplus amounted to QR34,143 million (U.S.\$9,380 million), compared with a surplus of QR57,716 million (U.S.\$15,856 million) in 2018.

In 2020, there was a surplus of QR1,865 million (U.S.\$512 million) in the balance of payments which was primarily attributable to a surplus in the capital and financial account, which reflected inflow of capital by non-residents.

In 2021, there was a surplus of QR4,046 million (U.S.\$1,112 million) in the balance of payments. The current account recorded a surplus of QR95,687 million (U.S.\$26,288 million) due to higher oil prices during the period whilst the capital and financial account recorded a deficit of QR85,757 million (U.S.\$23,560 million).

The following table sets forth an overview of Qatar's balance of payments for each of the six years ended 31 December 2021.

	Year ended 31 December					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	<i>(in millions of QR)</i>					
Current account:						
Trade balance (commodities):						
Exports (including re-exports).....	208,604	245,694	306,810	265,483	187,474	317,420
Imports (FOB).....	(116,240)	(111,987)	(121,238)	(114,128)	(88,695)	(97,786)
Total trade balance (commodities)	92,364	133,707	185,572	151,355	98,779	219,634
Services.....	(59,571)	(49,944)	(51,802)	(59,349)	(55,577)	(58,218)
Income	(4,038)	(1,527)	(13,633)	(16,051)	(11,082)	(10,059)
Current transfers.....	(58,856)	(58,847)	(59,523)	(60,449)	(42,988)	(55,670)
Total current account	(30,101)	23,389	60,614	15,506	(10,868)	95,687
Capital and financial account.....	13,840	(92,648)	1,035	21,733	17,458	(85,757)
Net Errors and omissions.....	(4,249)	4,188	(3,933)	(3,096)	(4,725)	(5,884)
Overall balance of payments.....	(20,510)	(65,071)	57,716	34,143	1,865	4,046

Source: Qatar Central Bank

Foreign Trade

The total trade balance increased from QR92,364 million (U.S.\$25,375 million) in 2016 by 44.8 per cent. to QR133,707 million (U.S.\$36,733 million) in 2017, largely as a result of increased exports coupled with decreased imports. In 2018, the trade surplus increased by 38.8 per cent. to reach QR185,572 million (U.S.\$50,981 million). However, in 2019 the trade surplus decreased by 18.4 per cent. to QR151,355 million (U.S.\$41,581 million), and in 2020 further decreased by 34.7 per cent. to QR98,779 million (U.S.\$27,137 million), primarily as a result of

decreased exports. Preliminary data shows that the trade surplus in 2021 increased to QR219,634 million (U.S.\$60,339 million) as a result of higher energy prices.

In 2016, the relative share of exports of goods in the total foreign trade stood at 64.2 per cent. and the exports-to-GDP ratio stood at 37.8 per cent. In 2017, the relative share of exports of goods in the total foreign trade was 68.7 per cent. In 2018, the relative share of exports of goods in the total foreign trade increased to 71.7 per cent., and the exports-to-GDP ratio stood at 46 per cent.

In 2017, imports of goods (FOB) amounted to QR111,987 million (U.S.\$30,766 million), representing a 3.7 per cent. decrease compared with 2016, when they amounted to QR116,240 million (U.S.\$31,934 million). In 2016, the relative share of imports of goods in the total foreign trade stood at 35.8 per cent. and the imports-to-GDP ratio stood at 21.0 per cent. In 2017, the relative share of imports of goods (FOB) in the total foreign trade was 31.3 per cent.

In 2018, imports of goods (FOB) amounted to QR121,238 million (U.S.\$33,307 million) and the relative share of imports of goods (FOB) in the total foreign trade was 28.3 per cent.; the imports-to-GDP ratio in 2018 stood at 18.2 per cent.

In 2019, exports (including re-exports) amounted to QR265,483 million (U.S.\$72,935 million), representing a decrease of 13.5 per cent. compared with 2018. Over the same period, imports of goods (FOB) amounted to QR114,128 million (U.S.\$31,354 million), representing a 5.9 per cent. decrease compared with 2018.

In 2020, exports (including re-exports) amounted to QR187,474 million (U.S.\$51,504 million), representing a 29 per cent. decrease compared with 2019, whilst based on preliminary data for 2021, exports (including re-exports) amounted to QR317,420 million (U.S.\$87,203 million), representing a 69 per cent. increase compared with 2020, which was due primarily to higher energy prices.

Exports and Imports

The following table sets forth a monthly breakdown of Qatar's exports (including re-exports) and imports (CIF) in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

	2018		2019		2020		2021 ⁽¹⁾	
	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports (CIF)	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports (CIF)	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports (CIF)	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports (CIF)
	<i>(in millions of QR)</i>							
January	25,314	9,593	24,598	8,825	22,338	9,878	21,299	7,759
February	22,371	8,337	22,494	8,492	21,216	7,732	20,615	7,392
March	23,843	10,545	22,773	9,595	15,959	8,326	22,061	8,881
April	24,014	9,226	21,906	9,011	11,830	7,483	20,954	8,168
May	24,842	9,958	22,634	9,197	13,266	7,933	24,911	8,303
June	26,906	8,913	21,623	8,061	12,730	6,864	25,272	8,314
July	26,607	9,719	22,245	9,136	13,604	7,351	27,467	7,873
August	26,410	8,892	21,207	9,096	14,048	7,127	27,296	8,098
September	26,803	11,352	20,270	7,473	13,429	6,992	27,898	8,790
October	28,780	9,785	20,020	8,360	15,321	8,273	30,088	8,904
November	25,495	9,513	22,156	9,673	16,597	7,536	34,285	9,763
December	25,424	9,541	23,588	9,287	17,137	8,545	35,604	9,926
Total	306,810	115,374	265,514	106,206	187,475	94,040	317,750	102,171

Note:

(1) Preliminary data, excluding January.

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority.

Exports

In 2018, Qatar's overall exports (including re-exports) increased by 24.8 per cent. to QR306,810 (U.S.\$84,288 million), predominantly as a result of higher prices for Qatari crude oil. In 2019, Qatar's total exports (including re-exports) decreased by 13.5 per cent. to QR265,483 million (U.S.\$72,935 million). The majority of Qatari exports are energy-related with hydrocarbon exports amounting to 86.0 per cent. of total exports in 2018, 85.8 per cent. in 2019 and 81.8 per cent. in 2020.

In 2018, Qatar's leading export trade partners were Japan and South Korea, each of which accounted for 17.4 per cent. of Qatar's total exports, whilst India and China accounted for 12.1 per cent. and 11.4 per cent. of Qatar's

total exports, respectively. Exports to Asian countries increased by 30.6 per cent. to QR245,021 million (U.S.\$67,313 million) in the year ended 31 December 2018 compared with QR187,585 million (U.S.\$51,534 million) in the year ended 31 December 2017.

Qatar's leading export trade partners remained the same in 2019, with Japan accounting for 18.6 per cent. of Qatar's total exports and South Korea accounting for 15.6 per cent. of total exports. China and India accounted for 12.4 per cent. and 12.2 per cent. of Qatar's total exports, respectively.

In 2020, Japan was Qatar's leading export partner, accounting for 15.5 per cent. of Qatar's total exports, followed by China which accounted for 15.2 per cent. of Qatar's total exports, whilst India accounted for 14.3 per cent. of total exports. In 2021, based on QCB data, China was Qatar's leading export partner, accounting for 15.5 per cent. of Qatar's total exports, followed by Japan, which accounted for 13.6 per cent. of Qatar's total exports.

The following table sets forth the destination of exports (by country, including re-exports) from Qatar for each of the five years ended 31 December 2021.

	Year ended 31 December									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021 ⁽¹⁾	
	<i>(in millions of QR except for percentages)</i>									
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Asian countries										
Japan	42,128	17.1	53,356	17.4	49,477	18.6	29,108	15.5	43,113	13.6
South Korea	38,778	15.8	53,277	17.4	41,386	15.6	24,120	12.9	40,740	12.8
India	30,141	12.3	36,995	12.1	32,298	12.2	26,768	14.3	40,761	12.8
China	26,372	10.7	34,978	11.4	32,832	12.4	28,451	15.2	49,044	15.5
Singapore	22,950	9.3	24,862	8.1	20,100	7.6	12,535	6.7	19,463	6.1
Others	27,216	11.1	41,552	13.5	36,507	13.8	26,026	13.9	42,720	13.5
Total	187,585	76.3	245,021	79.9	212,600	80.1	147,008	78.4	235,841	74.3
European countries										
Italy	4,964	2.0	6,185	2.0	5,130	1.9	3,665	2.0	8,930	2.8
UK	5,782	2.4	4,037	1.3	6,824	2.6	4,175	2.2	10,645	3.4
Belgium	2,476	1.0	3,565	1.2	3,186	1.2	815	0.4	1,684	0.5
Spain	2,707	1.1	2,955	1.0	3,742	1.4	1,489	0.8	2,535	0.8
Others	10,184	4.1	16,480	5.4	13,107	4.9	10,024	5.3	17,020	5.4
Total	26,111	10.6	33,223	10.8	31,989	12.0	20,168	10.8	40,814	12.9
Americas										
United States	3,211	1.3	4,008	1.3	3,615	1.4	4,455	2.4	6,157	1.9
Others	2,648	1.1	2,596	0.8	1,410	0.5	1,649	0.9	4,957	1.6
Total	5,859	2.4	6,604	2.2	5,025	1.9	6,104	3.3	11,114	3.5
Arab countries										
UAE	9,301	3.8	5,400	1.8	3,915	1.5	3,957	2.1	12,658	4.0
Kuwait	2,215	0.9	3,093	1.0	2,954	1.1	3,268	1.7	6,203	2.0
Oman	1,868	0.8	3,237	1.1	2,024	0.8	2,735	1.5	2,245	0.7
Saudi Arabia	920	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	584	0.2
Jordan	594	0.2	640	0.2	236	0.1	192	0.1	158	0.0
Bahrain	241	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.0
Others	5,064	2.1	2,564	0.8	1,660	0.6	1,000	0.5	1,836	0.6
Total	20,204	8.2	14,933	4.9	10,789	4.1	11,152	5.9	23,696	7.5
Rest of the World										
Total	5,934	2.4	7,029	2.3	5,081	1.9	3,043	1.6	5,955	1.9
Total	245,694	100.0	306,810	100.0	265,483	100.0	187,475	100.0	317,420	100.0

Note: (1) The source for 2021 data is the Qatar Central Bank. Export data provided by QCB may differ from export data provided by the PSA due to methodological and other differences in the calculations.

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority for years 2017-2020 and Qatar Central Bank for 2021.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of Qatar's hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon exports for each of the five years ended 31 December 2020.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
	<i>(in millions of QR)</i>				
Hydrocarbon:					
Crude oil	32,220	42,609	50,267	45,178	26,403
LNG	86,335	101,071	134,371	116,426	76,784
Propane, butane	12,879	17,718	20,718	16,351	14,878
Condensate	28,758	27,834	33,533	28,013	20,112
Refined petroleum products	9,936	17,561	25,055	21,903	15,206
Total hydrocarbon	170,128	206,793	263,944	227,871	153,383
Non-hydrocarbon:					
Petrochemicals	10,517	20,763	25,099	21,238	18,423
Others	27,959	18,341	17,767	16,374	15,669
Total non-hydrocarbon	38,476	39,104	42,866	37,612	34,092
Total exports (including re-exports)	208,604	245,897	306,810	265,483	187,475

Note:

(1) Preliminary data.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Statistics Authority and QE.

Imports

The following table sets forth the origin of imports (by country, CIF) to Qatar for each of the five years ended 31 December 2021.

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021 ⁽¹⁾	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
<i>(in millions of QR except for percentages)</i>										
Asian countries										
China	12,361	11.4	14,255	12.4	12,927	12.2	14,257	15.2	16,804	16.5
India	5,754	5.3	7,245	6.3	5,680	5.3	5,075	5.4	6,668	6.5
Japan	5,759	5.3	5,034	4.4	3,238	3.0	3,119	3.3	3,389	3.3
South Korea	2,107	1.9	2,140	1.9	1,355	1.3	1,150	1.2	1,508	1.5
Malaysia	877	0.8	1,171	1.0	1,366	1.3	1,086	1.2	1,141	1.1
Others	5,429	5.0	7,307	6.3	6,900	6.5	7,491	8.0	12,904	12.7
Total	32,287	29.7	37,152	32.2	31,465	29.6	32,177	34.2	42,414	41.6
European countries										
Germany	7,555	6.9	7,103	6.2	7,739	7.3	5,906	6.3	6,042	5.9
Turkey	2,931	2.7	4,832	4.2	4,525	4.3	4,092	4.4	4,137	4.1
UK	5,063	4.7	6,588	5.7	7,224	6.8	6,773	7.2	5,943	5.8
Italy	4,840	4.4	4,988	4.3	4,740	4.5	4,254	4.5	5,285	5.2
France	3,390	3.1	3,549	3.1	3,236	3.0	3,192	3.4	2,842	2.8
Spain	1,771	1.6	1,948	1.7	1,622	1.5	1,547	1.6	1,845	1.8
Switzerland	2,464	2.3	2,953	2.6	2,722	2.6	2,073	2.2	3,877	3.8
Others	8,788	8.1	10,227	8.9	9,356	8.8	9,179	9.8	6,652	6.5
Total	36,801	33.8	42,187	36.6	41,163	38.8	37,015	39.4	36,623	36.0
Americas										
United States	17,794	16.3	22,417	19.4	20,001	18.8	14,970	15.9	12,265	12.0
Others	3,176	2.9	2,880	2.5	4,005	3.8	2,616	2.8	2,507	2.5
Total	20,970	19.3	25,297	21.9	24,006	22.6	17,586	18.7	14,772	14.5
Arab countries										
Oman	2,736	2.5	3,575	3.1	3,668	3.5	2,238	2.4	2,257	2.2
Kuwait	928	0.9	1,190	1.0	1,070	1.0	861	0.9	857	0.8
UAE	5,917	5.4	207	0.2	54	0.1	2	0.0	227	0.2
Lebanon	444	0.4	613	0.5	579	0.5	628	0.7	662	0.6
Saudi Arabia	2,232	2.1	54	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	90	0.1
Bahrain	898	0.8	35	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0
Others	2,207	2.0	1,726	1.5	1,143	1.1	1,061	1.1	1,244	1.2
Total	15,361	14.1	7,400	6.4	6,514	6.1	4,790	5.1	5,337	5.2
Rest of the World	3,456	3.2	3,338	2.9	3,060	2.9	2,471	2.6	2,721	2.7
Total	108,873	100.0	115,374	100.0	106,208	100.0	94,039	100.0	101,867	100.0

Note:

(1) The source for 2021 data is the Qatar Central Bank. Import data provided by QCB may differ from data provided by the PSA due to methodological and other differences in the calculations.

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority for years 2017-2020 and Qatar Central Bank for 2021.

In 2017, overall imports (calculated by Cost, Insurance and Freight (“CIF”)) declined by 6.7 per cent. to QR108,873 million (U.S.\$29,910 million), compared with QR116,699 million (U.S.\$32,060 million) in 2016. In particular, imports from GCC countries declined in 2017, with imports from the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain declining by 44.2 per cent., 55.7 per cent. and 23.0 per cent., respectively. In 2018, overall imports increased by 6.0 per cent. to QR115,374 million (U.S.\$31,696 million) compared with QR108,873 million (U.S.\$29,910 million) in 2017. In particular, imports from Asian countries increased, with imports from China, India and Turkey increasing by 15.3 per cent., 25.9 per cent. and 64.9 per cent., respectively. In 2019, overall imports decreased by 7.9 per cent. to QR106,208 million (U.S.\$29,178 million) compared with 2018. In particular, imports from Asian countries decreased, with imports from China, India and Japan decreasing by 9.3 per cent., 21.6 per cent. and 35.7 per cent., respectively. In 2020, imports further decreased by 11.5 per cent. to QR94,039 million (U.S.\$25,835

million). In 2021, according to QCB data, imports increased to QR101,867 (U.S.\$27,985), driven primarily by increased imports from Asian countries.

Qatar's main import trade partners in 2017 were the United States, China and Germany, which accounted for 16.3 per cent., 11.4 per cent. and 6.9 per cent., of Qatar's total imports, respectively. Asian countries and EU countries accounted for 29.7 per cent. and 33.8 per cent. of Qatar's total imports, respectively. In 2018, the United States accounted for 19.4 per cent. of total imports, whilst China and India were other key import partners, accounting for 12.4 per cent. and 6.3 per cent. of imports, respectively. In 2019, Qatar's main trade import partners were the United States, China and Germany, which accounted for 18.8 per cent., 12.2 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. of total imports respectively. In 2020, Qatar's main trade import partners were the United States, China and the United Kingdom, which accounted for 15.9 per cent., 15.2 per cent. and 7.2 per cent. of total imports, respectively. In 2021, based on QCB data, Qatar's main trade import partners were China, the United States, and India, which accounted for 16.5 per cent., 12.0 per cent. and 6.5 per cent. of total imports, respectively.

The following table sets forth the composition of imports (by CIF) to Qatar for each of the five years ended 31 December 2020.

	Year ended 31 December									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	<i>(in millions of QR)</i>									
Vehicles, Aircraft and Parts	22,519	19.3	18,142	16.7	19,431	16.8	13,299	12.5	11,773	12.6
Industrial Machinery and Mechanical Appliances....	19,510	16.7	19,130	17.6	18,428	16.0	19,374	18.2	17,960	19.2
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Instruments	17,280	14.8	15,494	14.2	17,246	14.9	17,075	16.1	14,122	15.1
Chemicals, Plastics, Rubber and Related Items	12,355	10.6	12,918	11.9	13,834	12.0	12,722	12.0	11,898	12.7
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	11,811	10.1	12,390	11.4	12,778	11.1	12,174	11.5	11,923	12.7
Clothing, Furniture and Related Items	10,121	8.7	9,661	8.9	10,610	9.2	10,625	10.0	10,060	10.8
Iron and Steel and Other Base Metals	11,268	9.7	9,041	8.3	10,425	9.0	9,593	9.0	8,825	9.4
Building Materials and Mineral Fuels	7,519	6.4	8,444	7.8	7,452	6.5	7,440	7.0	4,032	4.3
Precious Stones and Metals	2,235	1.9	2,647	2.4	3,369	2.9	3,096	2.9	2,351	2.5
Miscellaneous	2,082	1.8	1,009	0.9	1,801	1.6	810	1.7	615	0.7
Total.....	116,700	100.0	108,876	100.0	115,374	100.0	106,208	100.0	93,559	100.0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority.

Vehicles, aircraft and parts, and industrial machinery and mechanical appliances form the largest categories of imported items, accounting for 12.5 per cent. and 18.2 per cent. of total imports, respectively, in 2019, 16.8 per cent. and 16.0 per cent., respectively, in 2018, and 16.7 per cent. and 17.6 per cent., respectively, in 2017.

Tariffs and Customs

In accordance with the GCC customs union, outlined in Law No. (40) of 2002, goods imported into Qatar are subject to a customs duty specified in the GCC unified customs tariff. Law No. (41) of 2002 implements the GCC unified customs tariff, which imposes a 5 per cent. tariff on the CIF invoice value of most imported products. The GCC unified customs tariff has allowed exemptions for approximately 400 goods, including certain basic food products. Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes are subject to a customs duty of at least 100 per cent. The GCC customs union was fully implemented in 2015, and in Qatar this was codified in Decree No. (9) of 2015, which came into effect on 1 January 2015.

Since 2017, several GCC countries have introduced and adopted VAT laws, including the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Other GCC countries are also planning to introduce VAT. Qatar has not yet introduced VAT and is currently assessing its effects. See "*Public Finance—Taxation*".

Qatar is a member of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area pursuant to which Qatar eliminated customs duties on certain products from member states of this area in 2005. This trade area was established in February 1997 with the aim of fostering regional integration amongst Arab nations and currently has eighteen member states participating from the Arab League. To date, it has achieved full trade liberalisation of certain goods through the

full exemption of customs duties and charges having equivalent effect amongst signatory countries. In addition, the Arab League has launched negotiations on services and investment liberalisation, as well as an initiative to upgrade the Greater Arab Free Trade Area into a customs union. As at the date of this Offering Circular, negotiations are still ongoing.

Capital and Financial Account

Qatar’s capital and financial account balance reflects governmental reserves and foreign investments made by the QIA, which are incorporated in line with IMF recommendations.

In 2017, the capital and financial account showed a deficit of QR92,648 million (U.S.\$25,453 million), predominantly as a result of outflows of capital by non-residents in relation to the Quartet Blockade and returned to a surplus of QR1,035 million (U.S.\$284 million) in 2018. In 2019, the capital and financial account was in surplus of QR21,733 million (U.S.\$5,971 million) compared with a surplus of QR1,035 million (U.S.\$284 million) in 2018. In 2020 the capital and financial account was in surplus of QR17,458 million (U.S.\$4,796 million), whilst in 2021 it was in a deficit of QR85,757 million (U.S.\$23,560 million) owing to outwards investment.

In 2016, the capital account balance showed a deficit of QR2,996 million (U.S.\$823 million), representing an 11.7 per cent. increase compared with 2015. In 2017, the capital account balance showed a deficit of QR1,702 million (U.S.\$468 million) followed by QR873 million (U.S.\$240 million) in 2018. In 2019, the capital account showed a deficit of QR519 million (U.S.\$143 million), compared with a deficit of QR873 million (U.S.\$240 million) in 2018, whilst in 2020 the capital account showed a deficit of QR613 million (U.S.\$168 million). In 2021, the capital account showed a deficit of QR526 million (U.S.\$145 million).

In 2017, the financial account showed a deficit of QR90,946 million (U.S.\$24,985 million), largely as a result of outflows of capital by non-residents in relation to the Quartet Blockade, and it returned to a surplus of QR1,908 million (U.S.\$524 million) in 2018. In 2019, the financial account showed a surplus of QR22,252 million (U.S.\$6,113 million), compared with a surplus of QR1,908 million (U.S.\$524 million) in 2018. The return to a surplus in 2018-20 was largely as a result of external debt issuance during those periods. However, in 2021, the financial account was at a deficit of QR85,231 million (U.S.\$23,415 million).

The following table sets forth Qatar’s capital and financial account balances for each of the six years ended 31 December 2021.

	Year ended 31 December 31,					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
			(in millions of QR)			
Capital account balance	(2,996)	(1,702)	(873)	(519)	(613)	(526)
Financial account balance	16,836	(90,946)	1,908	22,252	18,071	(85,231)
Capital and financial account balance.....	13,840	(92,648)	1,035	21,733	17,458	(85,757)

Source: Qatar Central Bank.

Trade Agreements

Qatar has been a contracting party to the GATT since April 1994, and has been an original member of the WTO since 1996. In 2001, Qatar hosted the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the WTO, where the Doha Development Agenda was launched. As a result of its participation in the GCC customs union, Qatar has applied the GCC unified customs tariff since January 2003. Qatar, on its own or as part of the GCC, is party to, or has been negotiating, free trade agreements with several countries. See “*Overview of the State of Qatar—Foreign Relations*”.

Foreign Investment

In 2005, the QFC was created by the Government as an integral part of the development and diversification of Qatar’s economy. The legal and regulatory environment of the QFC is based on international standards and is designed to enable global firms to operate seamlessly as onshore institutions in Qatar and in the region generally. See “*Monetary and Financial System—Qatar Financial Centre*”.

Qatar has taken steps to increase the attractiveness of foreign direct investment, including the enactment of Law No. (13) of 2000 which was repealed by Law No. (1) of 2019 for the regulation of Investment of Non-Qatari Capital in the Economic Activity (the “**Foreign Investment Law**”). The Foreign Investment Law states that

foreign investors may invest in all economic sectors and hold up to 100 per cent. of the share capital, as determined by the executive regulations of the law.

The executive regulations have not yet been issued; however, the Foreign Investment Law explicitly excludes the following sectors from its purview: banks and insurance companies unless exempted by a Council of Ministers decision, commercial agency activities and any other sectors as indicated by the Council of Ministers decision.

Until 2014, pursuant to the Law No. (13) of 2000, non-Qatari nationals were permitted to own up to 25 per cent. of the share capital of companies listed on the QSE, and more than 25 per cent. with the approval of the Council of Ministers. However, this threshold was increased by Law No. (9) of 2014, which amended Law No. (13) of 2000, Law No. (9) of 2014 allowed foreign investors to own up to 49 per cent. of shares of listed companies with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and more than 49 per cent. with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The Foreign Investment Law also provides foreign investors with certain fiscal incentives, such as exempting non-Qatari investment projects from income tax, in accordance with the controls, procedures and periods stipulated under the Income Tax Law, which include the Minister proposing the exemption and the Council of Ministers deciding in favour. There is no time limit on the exemption like there was under the old foreign investment law.

Law No. (16) of 2018 repealed Law No. (17) of 2004 regarding the Organization of Ownership and Usufruct of Real Estate by non-Qataris. Law No. (16) of 2018 permits foreigners to own residential property in the designated areas and in accordance with the conditions, controls and procedures as determined by a Council of Ministers decision after proposal by the committee for the regulation of ownership and usufruct of non-Qataris of real-estate.

In accordance with the provisions and conditions stated in Law No. (10) of 2018 regulating Permanent Residency, such as making sufficient income, non-Qataris may be granted permanent residency in the State.

Foreign Reserves

The following table sets forth the net foreign reserves and foreign currency liquidity held by the QCB (excluding certain assets contained in Qatar's foreign investment portfolio managed by the QIA) as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 December					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<i>(in millions of QR)</i>					
Foreign reserves ⁽¹⁾	115,131.9	53,903.3	110,495.5	144,303.6	148,636.3	153,103.1
Other liquid assets in foreign currency.....	43,374.6	83,024.9	68,908.5	54,064.3	56,118.5	56,829.7
Total.....	158,506.5	136,928.2	179,404.0	198,367.9	204,754.8	209,932.8

Notes:

(1) Reflects total reserves before deducting foreign liabilities.

Source: Qatar Central Bank.

The foreign reserves held by the QCB are held primarily in the form of securities and money market instruments. They are maintained at a level at least equal to 100 per cent. of the Qatari riyals issued by the QCB at any time and are held in diversified currencies.

TAXATION

The following is a general description of certain United States, Qatar and EU tax considerations relating to the Notes. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Notes, whether in those countries or elsewhere. Prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their tax advisers as to which countries' tax laws could be relevant to acquiring, holding and disposing of Notes and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the Notes and the consequences of such actions under the tax laws of those countries. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this Offering Circular and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Notes by a U.S. Holder (as defined below). This summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to holders who are not U.S. Holders or of every type of Note which may be issued under the Programme, and the relevant Pricing Supplement will contain additional or modified disclosure concerning certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to such type of Note as appropriate. This summary only applies to Notes held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment) and does not address aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to U.S. Holders that are subject to special tax rules, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, grantor trusts, tax exempt organizations, dealers or traders in securities or currencies, persons that will hold a Note as part of a position in a straddle or as part of a hedging, conversion or integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, persons required to accelerate the recognition of any item of income with respect to the Notes as a result of such income being recognized on applicable financial statements, persons that have ceased to be U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States, persons holding the Notes in connection with a trade or business conducted outside of the United States, or persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar. Moreover, this summary does not address the consequences of U.S. federal estate and gift tax, state, local, or non-U.S. tax laws, the Medicare tax on net investment income or the alternative minimum tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership or disposition of Notes and does not address the U.S. federal income tax treatment to U.S. Holders that do not acquire Notes for cash as part of the initial distribution at their initial "issue price" (as described below under "Original Issue Discount").

This summary is based on the Code, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions, each as of the date hereof. All of the foregoing are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or differing interpretations, which could affect the tax consequences described herein.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of Notes that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax without regard to its source, or (iv) a trust, if (A) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (B) the trust has validly elected to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership (or any other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the partnership and a partner in such partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such partner or partnership should consult its tax adviser as to the consequences of acquiring, owning or disposing of Notes.

THE SUMMARY OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES SET OUT BELOW IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISERS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF ACQUIRING, OWNING, AND DISPOSING OF THE NOTES, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAW.

Characterization and Treatment of the Notes

Whether a debt instrument is treated as debt (and not equity or some other instrument or interest) for U.S. federal income tax purposes is an inherently factual question and no single factor is determinative. The Issuer intends to treat the Notes as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes unless provided otherwise in the relevant Pricing Supplement, although no assurances can be given with respect to such treatment. The following discussion assumes that such treatment will be respected. If the treatment of the Notes as indebtedness is not upheld, it may affect the timing, amount and character of income inclusion to a U.S. Holder.

Payments of Interest

Interest on a Note, including any additional amounts, whether payable in U.S. dollars or a currency, composite currency or basket of currencies other than U.S. dollars (a “foreign currency”), other than interest on a “Discount Note” that is not “qualified stated interest” (each as defined below under “Original Issue Discount — General”), will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued, depending on such holder’s method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Interest paid by the Issuer on the Notes and original issue discount (“OID”), if any, accrued with respect to the Notes (as described below under “Original Issue Discount”) generally will constitute income from sources outside the United States and generally will be treated as “passive category income” for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. The creditability of non-U.S. income taxes is subject to limitations, including some that vary depending on a U.S. Holder’s circumstances. In addition, recently issued Treasury regulations require non-U.S. income tax laws to meet certain requirements in order for taxes imposed under such laws to be eligible for credit. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisers concerning the applicability of the foreign tax credit and source of income rules to income attributable to the Notes.

Original Issue Discount

General

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Notes issued with OID.

A Note, other than a Note with a term of one year or less (a “Short-Term Note”) will be treated as issued with OID (a “Discount Note”) if the excess of the Note’s “stated redemption price at maturity” (as defined below) over its issue price is equal to or more than a de minimis amount (0.25 percent of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity). An obligation that provides for the payment of amounts other than qualified stated interest before maturity will be treated as a Discount Note if the excess of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price is equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the weighted average maturity of the Note. A Note’s weighted average maturity is the product of the following amounts determined for each payment on a Note (other than a payment of qualified stated interest): (i) the number of complete years from the issue date until the payment is made multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment and the denominator of which is the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity. Generally, the issue price of a Note will be the first price at which a substantial amount of Notes included in the Series of which the Note is a part is sold to persons other than bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers. The stated redemption price at maturity of a Note is the total of all payments provided by the Note that are not payments of qualified stated interest. A qualified stated interest payment generally is any one of a series of stated interest payments on a Note that are unconditionally payable at least annually during the entire term of the Note at a single fixed rate (with certain exceptions for certain first or final interest payments), or at a variable rate (in the circumstances described below under “Variable Interest Rate Notes”), applied to the outstanding principal amount of the Note. Solely for the purposes of determining for U.S. federal income tax purposes whether a Note has OID and the yield and maturity of a Note, the Issuer may, under certain circumstances, be deemed to exercise any call option that has the effect of decreasing the yield on the Note, and the U.S. Holder may, under certain circumstances, be deemed to exercise any put option that has the effect of increasing the yield on the Note. Notice will be given in the relevant Pricing Supplement when the Issuer determines that a particular Note will be a Discount Note.

U.S. Holders of Discount Notes must include OID in income calculated on a constant-yield method before the receipt of cash attributable to the income, and generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID over the life of the Discount Notes. The amount of OID includible in income by a U.S. Holder of a Discount Note is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to the Discount Note for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year on which the U.S. Holder owns the Discount Note. The daily portion

is determined by allocating to each day in any “accrual period” a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. Accrual periods with respect to a Note may be of any length selected by the U.S. Holder and may vary in length over the term of the Note as long as (i) no accrual period is longer than one year and (ii) each scheduled payment of interest or principal on the Note occurs on either the final or first day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to an accrual period equals the excess of (a) the product of the Discount Note’s adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period and the Discount Note’s yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) over (b) the sum of the payments of qualified stated interest on the Note allocable to the accrual period. The “adjusted issue price” of a Discount Note at the beginning of any accrual period is the issue price of the Note increased by (x) the amount of accrued OID for each prior accrual period and decreased by (y) the amount of any payments previously made on the Note that were not qualified stated interest payments.

In the case of a Note issued with de minimis OID, the U.S. Holder generally must include such de minimis OID in income as stated principal payments on the Notes are made, in proportion to the amount of the payment relative to the stated principal amount of the Note. Any amount of de minimis OID that has been included in income will be treated as capital gain.

Additional rules applicable to Discount Notes that are treated as “contingent payment debt instruments” and Discount Notes that are denominated in or determined by reference to a currency other than the U.S. dollar are described in “Contingent Payment Debt Instruments” and “Foreign Currency Notes,” respectively, below.

Short-Term Notes

In the case of Short-Term Notes, all payments (including all stated interest) will be included in the stated redemption price at maturity and, thus, U.S. Holders generally will be taxable on the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity over the issue price of a Short-Term Note, unless the U.S. Holder elects to compute this excess using tax basis instead of issue price. Such election will apply to all obligations with a maturity of one year or less acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies, and is irrevocable without the consent of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). In general, individuals and certain other cash method U.S. Holders of a Short-Term Note are not required to include accrued discount in their income currently unless they elect to do so (but will be required to include any stated interest in income as it is received). U.S. Holders that report income for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the accrual method and certain other U.S. Holders are required to accrue discount on such Short-Term Notes (as ordinary income) on a straight line basis, unless an election is made to accrue the discount according to a constant yield method based on daily compounding. In the case of a U.S. Holder that is not required, and does not elect, to include discount in income currently, any gain realized on the sale, exchange or retirement of the Short-Term Note will generally be ordinary income to the extent of the discount accrued through the date of sale exchange or retirement. In addition, a U.S. Holder that does not elect to include currently accrued discount in income may be required to defer deductions for a portion of the U.S. Holder’s interest expense with respect to any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry such Notes in an amount not exceeding the deferred income until the deferred income is realized.

Variable Interest Rate Notes

Notes that provide for interest at variable rates (“Variable Interest Rate Notes”) generally will bear interest at a “qualified floating rate” (as defined below) and thus will be treated as “variable rate debt instruments” under Treasury regulations governing accrual of OID. A Variable Interest Rate Note will qualify as a “variable rate debt instrument” if (a) its issue price does not exceed the total non-contingent principal payments due under the Variable Interest Rate Note by more than a specified de minimis amount, (b) it provides for stated interest, paid or compounded at least annually, at (i) one or more qualified floating rates, (ii) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (iii) a single objective rate, or (iv) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate, and (c) it does not provide for any principal payments that are contingent (other than as described in (a) above).

A “qualified floating rate” is any variable rate where variations in the value of the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the Variable Interest Rate Note is denominated. A fixed multiple of a qualified floating rate will constitute a qualified floating rate only if the multiple is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35. A variable rate equal to the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, increased or decreased by a fixed rate, will also constitute a qualified floating rate. In addition, two or more qualified floating rates that can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the Variable Interest

Rate Note (e.g., two or more qualified floating rates with values within 25 basis points of each other as determined on the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date) will be treated as a single qualified floating rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a variable rate that would otherwise constitute a qualified floating rate but which is subject to one or more restrictions such as a maximum numerical limitation (i.e., a cap) or a minimum numerical limitation (i.e., a floor) may, under certain circumstances, fail to be treated as a qualified floating rate.

An "objective rate" is a rate that is not itself a qualified floating rate but which is determined using a single fixed formula and which is based on objective financial or economic information (e.g., one or more qualified floating rates or the yield of actively traded personal property). A rate will not qualify as an objective rate if it is based on information that is within the control of the Issuer (or a related party) or that is unique to the circumstances of the Issuer (or a related party), such as dividends, profits or the value of the Issuer's stock (although a rate does not fail to be an objective rate merely because it is based on the credit quality of the Issuer). Other variable interest rates may be treated as objective rates if so designated by the IRS in the future. Despite the foregoing, a variable rate of interest on a Variable Interest Rate Note will not constitute an objective rate if it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the Variable Interest Rate Note's term will be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the Variable Interest Rate Note's term. A "qualified inverse floating rate" is any objective rate where the rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate, as long as variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the qualified floating rate. If a Variable Interest Rate Note provides for stated interest at a fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less followed by a variable rate that is either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period and if the variable rate on the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate (e.g., the value of the variable rate on the issue date does not differ from the value of the fixed rate by more than 25 basis points), then the fixed rate and the variable rate together will constitute either a single qualified floating rate or objective rate, as the case may be.

A qualified floating rate or objective rate in effect at any time during the term of the instrument must be set at a "current value" of that rate. A "current value" of a rate is the value of the rate on any day that is no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day.

If a Variable Interest Rate Note that provides for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout the term thereof qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument", then any stated interest on the Note which is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the Issuer) at least annually will constitute qualified stated interest and will be taxed accordingly. Thus, a Variable Interest Rate Note that provides for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout the term thereof and that qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument" will generally not be treated as having been issued with OID unless the Variable Interest Rate Note is issued at a "true" discount (i.e., at a price below the Note's stated principal amount) equal to or in excess of a specified de minimis amount. OID on a Variable Interest Rate Note arising from "true" discount is allocated to an accrual period using the constant yield method described above by assuming that the variable rate is a fixed rate equal to (i) in the case of a qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, the value, as of the issue date, of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, or (ii) in the case of an objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate), a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Variable Interest Rate Note.

In general, any other Variable Interest Rate Note that qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument" will be converted into an "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument for purposes of determining the amount and accrual of OID and qualified stated interest on the Variable Interest Rate Note. Such a Variable Interest Rate Note must be converted into an "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument by substituting any qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate provided for under the terms of the Variable Interest Rate Note with a fixed rate equal to the value of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, as the case may be, as of the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date. Any objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate) provided for under the terms of the Variable Interest Rate Note is converted into a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Variable Interest Rate Note. In the case of a Variable Interest Rate Note that qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument" and provides for stated interest at a fixed rate in addition to either one or more qualified floating rates or a qualified inverse floating rate, the fixed rate is initially converted into a qualified floating rate (or a qualified inverse floating rate, if the Variable Interest Rate Note provides for a qualified inverse floating rate). Under these circumstances, the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate that replaces the fixed rate must be calculated such that the fair market value of the Variable Interest Rate Note as of the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date is approximately the same as the fair market value of an otherwise identical debt instrument that provides for either the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate rather

than the fixed rate. Subsequent to converting the fixed rate into either a qualified floating rate or a qualified inverse floating rate, the Variable Interest Rate Note is converted into an “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument in the manner described above.

Once the Variable Interest Rate Note is converted into an “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument pursuant to the foregoing rules, the amount of OID and qualified stated interest, if any, are determined for the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument by applying the general OID rules to the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument and a U.S. Holder of the Variable Interest Rate Note will account for the OID and qualified stated interest as if the U.S. Holder held the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument. In each accrual period, appropriate adjustments will be made to the amount of qualified stated interest or OID assumed to have been accrued or paid with respect to the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument in the event that these amounts differ from the actual amount of interest accrued or paid on the Variable Interest Rate Note during the accrual period.

If a Variable Interest Rate Note, such as a Note the payments on which are determined by reference to an index, does not qualify as a “variable rate debt instrument”, then the Variable Interest Rate Note will be treated as a contingent payment debt obligation. See “Contingent Payment Debt Instruments” below for a discussion of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of such Notes.

Amortizable Bond Premium

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Note for an amount in excess of its principal amount, or for a Discount Note, its stated redemption price at maturity, may elect to treat the excess as “amortizable bond premium,” in which case the amount required to be included in the U.S. Holder’s income each year with respect to interest on the Note will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium allocable (based on the Note’s yield to maturity) to that year. Any election to amortize bond premium will apply to all bonds (other than bonds the interest on which is excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes) held by the U.S. Holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder, and is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. See also “Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount.” A U.S. Holder who elects to amortize bond premium must reduce its tax basis in the Note by the amount of the premium amortized in any year. Bond premium on a Note held by a U.S. Holder that does not make such an election will decrease the gain or increase the loss otherwise recognized on disposition of the Note.

Benchmark Events

Following the occurrence of a Benchmark Event, the rate of interest on any Notes which pay a floating rate linked to or referencing a benchmark or screen rate, including LIBOR, EURIBOR, SOFR, and any other interbank offered rate, will be determined on the basis of the applicable Benchmark Replacement. It is possible that such replacement of the original reference rate with a Benchmark Replacement could be treated as a significant modification of such Notes. In such event, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such Notes would be treated as having been exchanged for new Notes (a “deemed exchange”) and a U.S. Holder could be required to recognize taxable gain with respect to such Notes as result of the “deemed exchange.” In addition, such Notes may be treated as being issued with OID. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and although this issue is not free from doubt, since any such substitution of a Benchmark Replacement for such original reference rate would occur pursuant to the original terms of the Notes, a “deemed exchange” is not expected to occur and a U.S. Holder is not expected to be required to recognize taxable gain with respect to the Notes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers with regard to the possibility of a deemed exchange following the occurrence of a Benchmark Event with respect to the Notes.

Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount

A U.S. Holder may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a Note using the constant-yield method described above under “Original Issue Discount — General,” with certain modifications. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, OID, de minimis OID, and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium (described above under “Amortizable Bond Premium”). This election will generally apply only to the Note with respect to which it is made and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers concerning the propriety and consequences of this election.

Contingent Payment Debt Instruments

Certain Series or Tranches of Notes may be treated as “contingent payment debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes (“Contingent Notes”). Under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, interest on Contingent

Notes will be treated as OID, and must be accrued on a constant-yield basis based on a yield to maturity that reflects the rate at which the Issuer would issue a comparable fixed-rate non-exchangeable instrument (the “comparable yield”), in accordance with a projected payment schedule. This projected payment schedule must include each non-contingent payment on the Contingent Notes and an estimated amount for each contingent payment, and must produce the comparable yield.

The Issuer is required to provide to holders, solely for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a schedule of the projected amounts of payments on Contingent Notes. This schedule must produce the comparable yield.

THE COMPARABLE YIELD AND PROJECTED PAYMENT SCHEDULE WILL NOT BE DETERMINED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN FOR THE DETERMINATION OF INTEREST ACCRUALS AND ADJUSTMENTS THEREOF IN RESPECT OF CONTINGENT NOTES FOR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES AND WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A PROJECTION OR REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE ACTUAL AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NOTES.

The use of the comparable yield and the calculation of the projected payment schedule will be based upon a number of assumptions and estimates and will not be a prediction, representation or guarantee of the actual amounts of interest that may be paid to a U.S. Holder or the actual yield of the Contingent Notes. A U.S. Holder will generally be bound by the comparable yield and the projected payment schedule determined by the Issuer, unless the U.S. Holder determines its own comparable yield and projected payment schedule and explicitly discloses such schedule to the IRS, and explains to the IRS the reason for preparing its own schedule. The Issuer’s determination, however, is not binding on the IRS, and it is possible that the IRS could conclude that some other comparable yield or projected payment schedule should be used instead.

A U.S. Holder of a Contingent Note will generally be required to include OID in income pursuant to the rules discussed in the third paragraph under “Original Issue Discount — General” above, applied to the projected payment schedule. The “adjusted issue price” of a Contingent Note at the beginning of any accrual period is the issue price of the Note increased by the amount of accrued OID for each prior accrual period, and decreased by the projected amount of any payments on the Note. No additional income will be recognized upon the receipt of payments of stated interest in amounts equal to the annual payments included in the projected payment schedule described above. Any differences between actual payments received by the U.S. Holder on the Notes in a taxable year and the projected amount of those payments will be accounted for as additional interest (in the case of a positive adjustment) or as an offset to interest income in respect of the Note (in the case of a negative adjustment) for the taxable year in which the actual payment is made. If the negative adjustment for any taxable year exceeds the amount of OID on the Contingent Note for that year, the excess will be treated as an ordinary loss, but only to the extent the U.S. Holder’s total OID inclusions on the Contingent Note exceed the total amount of any ordinary loss in respect of the Contingent Note claimed by the U.S. Holder under this rule in prior taxable years. Any negative adjustment that is not allowed as an ordinary loss for the taxable year is carried forward to the next taxable year, and is taken into account in determining whether the U.S. Holder has a net positive or negative adjustment for that year. However, any negative adjustment that is carried forward to a taxable year in which the Contingent Note is sold, exchanged or retired, to the extent not applied to OID accrued for such year, reduces the U.S. Holder’s amount realized on the sale, or retirement.

Sale, Exchange or Retirement of Notes

Notes other than Contingent Notes

A U.S. Holder will generally recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note. A U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will be its cost, increased by the amount of any OID included in the U.S. Holder’s income with respect to the Note and the amount, if any, of income attributable to de minimis OID included in the U.S. Holder’s income with respect to the Note, and reduced by (i) the amount of any payments that are not qualified stated interest payments, and (ii) the amount of any amortizable bond premium applied to reduce interest on the Note. The amount realized does not include the amount attributable to accrued but unpaid qualified stated interest (and any additional amounts paid with respect thereto), which will be taxable as interest income to the extent not previously included in income. Except to the extent described above under “Original Issue Discount — Short-Term Notes” or attributable to changes in exchange rates (as discussed below), gain or loss recognized on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note will generally be U.S. source capital gain or loss and will be long term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the Note for more than one year at the time of the sale, exchange, or retirement. In the case of an individual U.S. Holder, any such gain may be

eligible for preferential U.S. federal income tax rates if the U.S. Holder satisfies certain prescribed minimum holding periods. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Contingent Notes

Gain from the sale, exchange or retirement of a Contingent Note will be treated as interest income taxable at ordinary income (rather than capital gains) rates. Any loss will be ordinary loss to the extent that the U.S. Holder's total interest inclusions to the date of sale, exchange or retirement exceed the total net negative adjustments that the U.S. Holder took into account as ordinary loss, and any further loss will be capital loss. Gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Contingent Note will generally be non-U.S. source.

A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Contingent Note will generally be equal to its cost, increased by the amount of interest previously accrued with respect to the Note (determined without regard to any positive or negative adjustments reflecting the difference between actual payments and projected payments), increased or decreased by the amount of any positive or negative adjustment that the U.S. Holder is required to make to account for the difference between the U.S. Holder's purchase price for the Note and the adjusted issue price of the Note at the time of the purchase, and decreased by the amount of any projected payments scheduled to be made on the Note to the U.S. Holder through such date (without regard to the actual amount paid).

Foreign Currency Notes

Interest

If an interest payment is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, the amount of income recognized by a cash basis U.S. Holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the interest payment, based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars.

An accrual basis U.S. Holder may determine the amount of income recognized with respect to an interest payment denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency in accordance with either of two methods. Under the first method, the amount of income accrued will be based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or, in the case of an accrual period that spans two taxable years of a U.S. Holder, the part of the period within the taxable year).

Under the second method, an accrual basis U.S. Holder may elect to determine the amount of income accrued on the basis of the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the accrual period (or, in the case of an accrual period that spans two taxable years, the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the part of the period within the taxable year). Additionally, if a payment of interest is actually received within five business days of the last day of the accrual period, an electing accrual basis U.S. Holder may instead translate the accrued interest into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the day of actual receipt. Any such election will apply to all debt instruments held by the U.S. Holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder, and will be irrevocable without the consent of the IRS.

Upon receipt of an interest payment (including a payment attributable to accrued but unpaid interest upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note) denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, the accrual basis U.S. Holder may recognize U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date of receipt) and the amount previously accrued, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars.

OID

OID for each accrual period on a Discount Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency will be determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars in the same manner as stated interest accrued by an accrual basis U.S. Holder, as described above. Upon receipt of an amount attributable to OID (whether in connection with a payment on the Note or a sale, exchange or retirement of the Note), a U.S. Holder may recognize U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date of receipt) and the amount previously accrued, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars.

Amortizable Bond Premium

Amortizable bond premium on a Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, will be computed in units of the foreign currency, and any such amortizable bond premium that is taken into

account currently will reduce interest income (or OID) in units of the foreign currency. On the date amortizable bond premium offsets interest income (or OID), a U.S. Holder may recognize U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the amount offset multiplied by the difference between the spot rate in effect on the date of the offset, and the spot rate in effect on the date the Notes were acquired by the U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder that does not elect to take amortizable bond premium into account currently will recognize a market loss when the Note matures.

Foreign Currency Contingent Notes

Special rules apply to determine the accrual of OID, and the amount, timing, source and character of any gain or loss on a Contingent Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency (a “Foreign Currency Contingent Note”). The rules applicable to Foreign Currency Contingent Notes are complex, and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the application of these rules.

Under these rules, a U.S. Holder of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will generally be required to accrue OID in the foreign currency in which the Foreign Currency Contingent Note is denominated (i) at a yield at which the Issuer would issue a fixed rate debt instrument denominated in the same foreign currency with terms and conditions similar to those of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note, and (ii) in accordance with a projected payment schedule determined by the Issuer, under rules similar to those described above under “Contingent Payment Debt Instruments”. The amount of OID on a Foreign Currency Contingent Note that accrues in any accrual period will be the product of the comparable yield of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note (adjusted to reflect the length of the accrual period) and the adjusted issue price of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note. The adjusted issue price of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will generally be determined under the rules described above, and will be denominated in the foreign currency of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note.

OID on a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will be translated into U.S. dollars under translation rules similar to those described above under “Foreign Currency Notes — Interest”. Any positive adjustment (i.e., the excess of actual payments over projected payments) in respect of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note for a taxable year will be translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the last day of the taxable year in which the adjustment is taken into account, or if earlier, the date on which the Foreign Currency Contingent Note is disposed of. The amount of any negative adjustment on a Foreign Currency Contingent Note (i.e., the excess of projected payments over actual payments) that is offset against accrued but unpaid OID will be translated into U.S. dollars at the same rate at which the OID was accrued. To the extent a net negative adjustment exceeds the amount of accrued but unpaid OID, the negative adjustment will be treated as offsetting OID that has accrued and been paid on the Foreign Currency Contingent Note, and will be translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the Foreign Currency Contingent Note was issued. Any net negative adjustment carry forward will be carried forward in the relevant foreign currency.

Sale, Exchange or Retirement

Notes other than Foreign Currency Contingent Notes

As discussed above under “Sale, Exchange or Retirement of Notes”, a U.S. Holder will generally recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement and its tax basis in the Note. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in a Note that is denominated in a foreign currency will be determined by reference to the U.S. dollar cost of the Note. The U.S. dollar cost of a Note purchased with foreign currency will generally be the U.S. dollar value of the purchase price on the date of purchase, or the settlement date for the purchase, in the case of Notes traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable Treasury regulations, that are purchased by a cash basis U.S. Holder (or an accrual basis U.S. Holder that so elects).

The amount realized on a sale, exchange or retirement for an amount in foreign currency will be the U.S. dollar value of this amount on the date of sale, exchange or retirement, or the settlement date for the sale, in the case of Notes traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable Treasury regulations, sold by a cash basis U.S. Holder (or an accrual basis U.S. Holder that so elects). Such an election by an accrual basis U.S. Holder must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

A U.S. Holder will recognize U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note equal to the difference, if any, between the U.S. dollar value of the U.S. Holder’s purchase price for the Note (as adjusted for amortized bond premium, if any) (i) on the date of sale, exchange or retirement and (ii) on the date on which the U.S. Holder acquired the Note. Any such exchange rate gain or loss

(including any exchange gain or loss with respect to the receipt of accrued but unpaid interest) will be realized only to the extent of total gain or loss realized on the sale, exchange or retirement.

Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder in excess of exchange gain or loss recognized on the sale, exchange, or retirement of a Note will generally be U.S. source capital gain or loss and will be long term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the Note for more than one year at the time of the sale, exchange, or retirement. In the case of an individual U.S. Holder, any such gain may be eligible for preferential U.S. federal income tax rates if the U.S. Holder satisfies certain prescribed minimum holding periods. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Foreign Currency Contingent Notes

Upon a sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note, a U.S. Holder will generally recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Foreign Currency Contingent Note, both translated into U.S. dollars as described below. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will equal (i) the cost thereof (translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the issue date), (ii) increased by the amount of OID previously accrued on the Foreign Currency Contingent Note (disregarding any positive or negative adjustments and translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate applicable to such OID) and (iii) decreased by the projected amount of all prior payments in respect of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note. The U.S. dollar amount of the projected payments described in clause (iii) of the preceding sentence is determined by (I) first allocating the payments to the most recently accrued OID to which prior amounts have not already been allocated and translating those amounts into U.S. dollars at the rate at which the OID was accrued and (II) then allocating any remaining amount to principal and translating such amount into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the Foreign Currency Contingent Note was acquired by the U.S. Holder. For this purpose, any accrued OID reduced by a negative adjustment carry forward will be treated as principal.

The amount realized by a U.S. Holder upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will equal the amount of cash and the fair market value (determined in foreign currency) of any property received. If a U.S. Holder holds a Foreign Currency Contingent Note until its scheduled maturity, the U.S. dollar equivalent of the amount realized will be determined by separating such amount realized into principal and one or more OID components, based on the principal and OID comprising the U.S. Holder's basis, with the amount realized allocated first to OID (and allocated to the most recently accrued amounts first) and any remaining amounts allocated to principal. The U.S. dollar equivalent of the amount realized upon a sale or unscheduled retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will be determined in a similar manner, but will first be allocated to principal and then to any accrued OID (and will be allocated to the earliest accrued amounts first). Each component of the amount realized will be translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate used with respect to the corresponding principal or accrued OID. The amount of any gain realized upon a sale or unscheduled retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will be equal to the excess of the amount realized over the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis, both expressed in foreign currency, and will be translated into U.S. dollars using the spot rate on the payment date. Gain from the sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will generally be treated as interest income taxable at ordinary income (rather than capital gains) rates. Any loss will be ordinary loss to the extent that the U.S. Holder's total OID inclusions to the date of sale, exchange or retirement exceed the total net negative adjustments that the U.S. Holder took into account as ordinary loss, and any further loss will be capital loss. Gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will generally be non-U.S. source. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisers as to the foreign tax credit implications of the sale, exchange or retirement of Foreign Currency Contingent Notes.

A U.S. Holder will also recognize U.S. source exchange rate gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) on the receipt of foreign currency in respect of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note if the exchange rate in effect on the date the payment is received differs from the rate applicable to the principal or accrued OID to which such payment relates.

Dual Currency Notes

U.S. Holders of Notes that are denominated in more than one currency or that have one or more non-currency contingencies and are denominated in one or more foreign currencies will be subject to special rules applicable to "multicurrency debt instruments." A U.S. Holder generally would be required to apply the "noncontingent bond method" in the multicurrency debt instruments' denomination currency, which, for this purpose, would be the multicurrency debt instruments' predominant currency as determined by the Issuer. A description of the principal

U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to holders of multicurrency debt instruments, including specification of the predominant currency, will be set forth, if required, in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Other Notes

A description of the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to U.S. Holders of any other type of Note that the Issuer may issue under the Programme will be set forth, if required, in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, payments of interest and accruals of OID on, and the proceeds of a sale, exchange or retirement of, the Notes by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary will be reported to the IRS and to the U.S. Holder as may be required under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. Backup withholding will apply to these payments, including payments of accrued OID, if the U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or otherwise fails to comply with all applicable certification requirements. Certain U.S. Holders are not subject to backup withholding. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against such U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle it to a refund, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding any reporting obligations they have as a result of their acquisition, ownership or disposition of the Notes. Failure to comply with these reporting or filing obligations could result in the imposition of substantial penalties.

Reportable Transactions

A U.S. taxpayer that participates in a "reportable transaction" will be required to disclose its participation to the IRS. Under the relevant rules, if the Notes are denominated in a foreign currency, a U.S. Holder may be required to treat a foreign currency exchange loss from the Notes as a reportable transaction if this loss exceeds the relevant threshold in the regulations (U.S.\$50,000 in a single taxable year if the U.S. Holder is an individual or trust, or higher amounts for other non-individual U.S. Holders), and to disclose its investment by filing Form 8886 with the IRS. A penalty in the amount of U.S.\$10,000 in the case of a natural person and U.S.\$50,000 in all other cases is generally imposed on any taxpayer that fails to timely file an information return with the IRS with respect to a transaction resulting in a loss that is treated as a reportable transaction. Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of these rules.

Foreign Financial Asset Reporting

U.S. taxpayers that own certain foreign financial assets, including debt of non-U.S. entities, with an aggregate value in excess of U.S.\$50,000 at the end of the taxable year or U.S.\$75,000 at any time during the taxable year (or, for certain individuals living outside of the United States and married individuals filing joint returns, certain higher thresholds) may be required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax returns. The Notes are expected to constitute foreign financial assets subject to these requirements unless the Notes are held in an account at a financial institution (in which case the account may be reportable if maintained by a foreign financial institution). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the application of the rules relating to foreign financial asset reporting.

Qatar

The following is a summary of the principal Qatari tax consequences of ownership of the Notes by beneficial owners who or which are not incorporated in or residents of Qatar for Qatari tax purposes and do not conduct business activities in Qatar ("**Non-Qatari Holders**"). This summary of taxation in Qatar is based upon (i) the tax law of Qatar, (ii) the regulations thereunder and (iii) the practice that has been adopted and is applied by the General Tax Authority, each as in effect on the date of this Offering Circular. The views expressed in this summary are subject to any subsequent change in Qatari law, regulations and practice that may come into effect as of such date.

Under the Income Tax Law, taxes are levied on a taxpayer's income arising from activities in Qatar including tax on profits realised on any contract implemented in Qatar. Because the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement will be executed and delivered, and payments thereunder to Non-Qatari Holders will be made, outside Qatar, under current Qatari tax laws, payments of principal and interest on the Notes by the State to Non-Qatari Holders will not be subject to Qatari income taxes. Further provisions of Qatari tax law provide that the revenue payable on the Notes will not be subject to taxes.

The Income Tax Law does provide generally for withholding tax on interest payments made to non-residents. However, pursuant to the Income Tax Law, certain categories of interest will not be regarded as interest subject to withholding. One such exception is interest on Notes and securities issued by the State of Qatar and the public authorities, establishments, and corporations owned by the State of Qatar. Therefore there will be no requirement under Qatari law to apply withholding tax on interest payments on the Notes in Qatar. Under current Qatari law, no Qatari stamp duty will be imposed on Non-Qatari Holders either upon the issuance of the Notes or upon a subsequent transfer of the Notes.

The Proposed Financial Transactions Tax ("FTT")

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the "**Commission's Proposal**") for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the "**participating Member States**"). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission's Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances.

Under the Commission's Proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

However, the proposed FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between participating Member States. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate.

Prospective holders of Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS, QATARI TAX OR THE FTT AS WELL AS ANY INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY STATE OR LOCAL TAXING JURISDICTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER NON UNITED STATES TAXING JURISDICTION PRIOR TO MAKING AN INVESTMENT IN ANY NOTES.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Notes may be offered from time to time by the Issuer to any one or more of the Dealers and any additional dealer(s) appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer. The arrangements under which Notes may from time to time be offered by the Issuer to, and purchased by, the Dealers are set out in the dealer agreement dated 26 May 2022 (the “**Dealer Agreement**”) and made between the Issuer, and the Dealers. The Issuer and the Dealers will agree the form and terms and conditions of the relevant Notes, the price at which such Notes will be purchased by the Dealers and the commissions or other agreed deductibles (if any) payable or allowable by the Issuer in respect of such purchase. The Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and the sale of the Notes. The Dealer Agreement makes provision for the resignation or termination of appointment of existing Dealers and for the appointment of additional or other dealers either generally in respect of the Programme or in relation to a particular Tranche of Notes.

Certain of the Dealers and their respective affiliates may, from time to time, engage in transactions with, and perform services for, the Issuer in the ordinary course of their respective businesses for which they may receive fees.

General

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has complied and will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each country or jurisdiction in or from which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses, distributes or publishes this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement or any related offering material, in all cases at its own expense. Other persons into whose hands this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement comes are required by the Issuer and the Dealers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each country or jurisdiction in or from which they purchase, offer, sell or deliver Notes or possess, distribute or publish this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement or any related offering material, in all cases at their own expense.

The Dealer Agreement provides that the selling restrictions shall be deemed to be modified to the extent (if at all) that any of the restrictions relating to any specific jurisdiction shall, as a result of change(s) in, or change(s) in official interpretation of, applicable laws and regulations after the date hereof, no longer be applicable.

Selling restrictions may be supplemented or modified with the agreement of the Issuer. Any such supplement or modification may be set out in the Pricing Supplement (in the case of a supplement or modification relevant only to a particular Tranche of Notes) or in a supplement to this Offering Circular.

No representation is made that any action has been or will be taken in any jurisdiction which would, or is intended to, permit a public offering of any Notes, or possession or distribution of this Offering Circular or any other offering materials or Pricing Supplement in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

Accordingly, the Notes are being offered and sold only outside the United States in offshore transactions in reliance on, and in compliance with, Regulation S and within the United States to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

Until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any Tranche of Notes, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering of such Tranche of Notes) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Dealers may directly or through their respective U.S. broker-dealer affiliates arrange for the resale of Notes to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of Notes in the United States is hereby notified that the Dealers may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

This Offering Circular has been prepared by the Issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes outside the United States and for the resale of the Notes in the United States. The Issuer and the Dealers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes, in whole or in part, for any reason. This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States, other than any QIB to whom an offer has been made directly by one of the Dealers or its U.S. broker-dealer affiliate.

European Economic Area (“EEA”)

Public Offer Selling Restriction under the Prospectus Regulation

In relation to each Member State of the EEA (each, a “**Member State**”), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in that Member State except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Member State:

- (a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (A) to (C) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision:

- (i) the expression “**an offer of Notes to the public**” in relation to any Notes in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes; and
- (ii) the expression “**Prospectus Regulation**” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended).

United Kingdom

Public Offer Selling Restriction under the UK Prospectus Regulation

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in the United Kingdom except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in the United Kingdom:

- (a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation) in the United Kingdom, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (A) to (C) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision:

- (i) the expression “**an offer of Notes to the public**” in relation to any Notes means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes; and
- (ii) the expression “**UK Prospectus Regulation**” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) in relation to any Notes which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA by the Issuer;
- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

State of Qatar (including the Qatar Financial Centre)

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or delivered, and will not offer, sell or deliver, directly or indirectly, any Notes in the State of Qatar (including the Qatar Financial Centre), except: (a) in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of the State of Qatar; and (b) through persons or corporate entities authorised and licenced to provide investment advice and/or engage in brokerage activity and/or trade in respect of foreign securities in the State of Qatar.

Canada

The sale and delivery of the Notes to any purchaser who is a resident of Canada or otherwise subject to the laws of Canada (each such purchaser, a “**Canadian Purchaser**”) by it shall be made so as to be exempt from the prospectus requirements of applicable Canadian securities laws and regulations, rulings and orders made thereunder and rules, instruments and policy statements issued and adopted by the relevant securities regulator or regulatory authority, including those applicable in each of the provinces and territories of Canada (collectively, “**Canadian Securities Laws**”).

Without limiting the generality of the paragraph above, each Canadian Purchaser will, or will deemed to be, acquiring the Notes as principal for its own account in accordance with Canadian Securities Laws, and not as agent for the benefit of another person, and each Canadian Purchaser:

- (a) must not be an individual;
- (b) if such Canadian Purchaser is resident in a province or territory of Canada other than Ontario, such Canadian Purchaser must be an “accredited investor” as defined in section 1.1 of National Instrument 45-106 – Prospectus Exemptions (“**NI 45-106**”);
- (c) if such Canadian Purchaser is resident in the Province of Ontario, such Canadian Purchaser must be an “accredited investor” as defined in Section 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario);
- (d) must not be a person created or used solely to purchase or hold the Notes as an “accredited investor” as described in paragraph (m) of the definition of “accredited investor” in section 1.1 of NI 45-106; and

- (e) must meet one or more of the criteria set out in section 8.18(1) of National Instrument 31-103 – Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations in order to be classified as a “permitted client” pursuant to that instrument.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that:

- (i) it will comply with all relevant Canadian Securities Laws concerning any resale of the Notes by it and will prepare, execute, deliver, and file all documentation required by the applicable Canadian Securities Laws to permit each resale by it of the Notes to a Canadian Purchaser; and
- (ii) it has not provided and will not provide to any Canadian Purchaser any document or other material that would constitute an “offering memorandum” for purposes of Canadian Securities Laws, unless it has prepared a Canadian offering memorandum in connection with the issue of the Notes to be prepared by the Issuer, in form and content satisfactory to the Dealers, acting reasonably, and provided to the Dealers.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Offering Circular contains a misrepresentation; *provided* that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (“**NI 33-105**”), so long as a concurrent distribution of the Notes is made to investors in the United States, the Dealers are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering. In the event the Notes are distributed to investors in Canada without a concurrent distribution of the Notes to investors in the United States, the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest may apply.

The People’s Republic of China

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that the offer and sale of the Notes have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission of the People’s Republic of China (“**PRC**”) and/or any other governmental or regulatory authority of the PRC pursuant to relevant securities laws and regulations and may not be offered or sold in the PRC through public offering or in circumstances which constitute an offer within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Act of the PRC that requires a registration or approval of the Financial Supervisory Commission of the PRC and/or any other governmental or regulatory authority of the PRC. No person or entity in the PRC has been authorised to offer or sell any of the Notes in the PRC.

Saudi Arabia

Any investor in Saudi Arabia or who is a Saudi person (a “**Saudi Investor**”) who acquires any Notes pursuant to an offering should note that the offer of Notes is an exempt offer under Article 6 of the Rules on the Offer of Securities and Continuing Obligations, made through an authorised person licenced by the CMA to carry on the securities activity of arranging.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that any offer of Notes to a Saudi Investor will be made in compliance with the Rules on the Offer of Securities and Continuing Obligations, as amended and/or supplemented from time to time.

Kingdom of Bahrain

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, any Notes except on a private placement basis to persons in the Kingdom of Bahrain who are “accredited investors”.

For this purpose, an “**accredited investor**” means:

- (a) an individual holding financial assets (either singly or jointly with a spouse) of U.S.\$1,000,000 or more excluding that person’s principal place of residence;

- (b) a company, partnership, trust or other commercial undertaking which has financial assets available for investment of not less than U.S.\$1,000,000; or
- (c) a government, supranational organisation, central bank or other national monetary authority or a state organisation whose main activity is to invest in financial instruments (such as a state pension fund).

United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre)

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that the Notes to be issued under the Programme have not been and will not be offered, sold or publicly promoted or advertised by it in the United Arab Emirates other than in compliance with any laws applicable in the United Arab Emirates governing the issue, offering and sale of securities.

Dubai International Financial Centre

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered and will not offer the Notes to be issued under the Programme to any person in the Dubai International Financial Centre unless such offer is:

- (a) an “**Exempt Offer**” in accordance with the Market Rules (MKT) Module of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (the “**DFSA**”) rulebook; and
- (b) made only to persons who meet the Professional Client criteria set out in Rule 2.3.3 of the DFSA Conduct of Business Module of the DFSA rulebook.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**FIEA**”) and each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold Notes and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949, as amended)), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Hong Kong

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the “**SFO**”) and any rules made under the SFO.

Korea

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that Notes have not been and will not be offered, sold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to or for the account or benefit of any Korean resident (as such term is defined in the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law of Korea) except as otherwise permitted under applicable Korean laws and regulations.

Furthermore, a holder of Notes will be prohibited from offering, delivering or selling any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to any Korean resident for a period of one year from the date of issuance of Notes except:

- (a) in the case where the Notes are issued as bonds other than equity-linked bonds, such as convertible bonds, bonds with warrants and exchangeable bonds (but with respect to exchangeable bonds, only those which are exchangeable into shares, convertible bonds or bonds with warrants), Notes may be offered, sold or delivered to or for the account or benefit of a Korean resident which falls within certain categories of professional investors as specified in the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, its

Enforcement Decree and the Regulation on Securities Issuance and Disclosure; *provided* that such professional investors are registered as “qualified institutional buyers” (“**Korean QIBs**”) with the Korea Financial Investment Association (the “**KOFIA**”) in advance and complies with the requirement for monthly reports to the KOFIA of their holding of Korean QIB Bonds, and *provided* further that:

- (i) the Notes are denominated, and the principal and interest payments thereunder are made, in a currency other than Korean Won,
 - (ii) the amount of the Notes acquired by such Korean QIBs in the primary market is limited to less than 20 per cent. of the aggregate issue amount of the Notes,
 - (iii) the Notes are listed on one of the major overseas securities markets designated by the Financial Supervisory Service of Korea, or certain procedures, such as registration or report with a foreign financial investment regulator, have been completed for offering of the Notes in a major overseas securities market,
 - (iv) the one-year restriction on offering, delivering or selling of the Notes to a Korean resident other than a Korean QIB is expressly stated in the Notes, the relevant subscription agreement and the offering circular, and
 - (v) the Issuer and the relevant Dealers shall individually or collectively keep the evidence of fulfilment of conditions (i) through (iv) above after having taken necessary actions therefore; or
- (b) as otherwise permitted under applicable Korean laws and regulations.

Each Dealer undertakes, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to undertake, to use commercially reasonable best measures as a Dealer in the ordinary course of its business so that any securities dealer to which it sells Notes confirms that it is purchasing such Notes as principal and agrees with such Dealer that it will comply with the restrictions described above.

Singapore

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that this Offering Circular has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the MAS. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused any Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause any Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale or invitation for subscription or purchase of any Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;

- (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (v) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Notification under Section 309B(1)(c) of the SFA – Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, all Notes shall be ‘prescribed capital markets products’ (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in the MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and in the MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Malaysia

This Offering Circular has not been registered as a prospectus with the Securities Commission of Malaysia under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 of Malaysia (the “CMSA”). Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that, the Notes have not been and will not be offered or sold, and no invitation to subscribe for or purchase any Notes has been or will be made, directly or indirectly, nor may any document or other material in connection therewith be distributed in Malaysia, other than to persons falling within any one of the categories of persons specified under Schedule 6 or Section 229(1)(b) and Schedule 7 or Section 230(1)(b) and Schedule 8 or Section 257(3), read together with Schedule 9 or Section 257(3) of the CMSA, subject to any law, order, regulation or official directive of the Central Bank of Malaysia, the Securities Commission of Malaysia and/or any other regulatory authority from time to time. Residents of Malaysia may be required to obtain relevant regulatory approvals including approval from the Controller of Foreign Exchange to purchase the Notes. The onus is on the Malaysian residents concerned to obtain such regulatory approvals and none of the Dealers is responsible for any invitation, offer, sale or purchase of the Notes as aforesaid without the necessary approvals being in place.

Kuwait

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that no Notes will be offered, marketed and/or sold by it in Kuwait, except through a licenced person duly authorised to undertake such activity pursuant to Law No. 7 of 2010 Concerning the Establishment of the Capital Markets Authority and Regulating Securities Activities and its executive bylaws (each as amended) (the “CML Rules”) and unless all necessary approvals from the Kuwait Capital Markets Authority pursuant to the CML Rules, together with the various resolutions, regulations, guidance principles and instructions issued pursuant thereto, or in connection therewith (regardless of nomenclature) or any other applicable law or regulation in Kuwait, have been given in respect of the offering, marketing, and sale, of the Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, no Notes shall be offered, marketed and/or sold in Kuwait except on a private placement basis to Professional Clients (as defined in Module 1 of the executive bylaws of Law No. 7 of 2010 (each as amended)).

Switzerland

This Offering Circular is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the Notes. Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that the Notes may not be publicly offered, directly or indirectly, in Switzerland within the meaning of the Swiss Financial Services Act (the “FinSA”) and no application has or will be made to admit the Notes to trading on any trading venue (exchange or multilateral trading facility) in Switzerland. Neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes constitutes a prospectus pursuant to the FinSA, and neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Indonesia

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that Notes have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Indonesia or to Indonesian nationals, corporations or to Indonesian citizens, wherever they are domiciled or to Indonesian residents, including by way of invitation, offering or advertisement, and neither the Offering Circular nor any

other offering materials relating to the Notes have been distributed, or will be distributed, in Indonesia or to Indonesian nationals, corporations or residents in a manner which constitutes a public offering of the Notes under the laws or regulations of the Republic of Indonesia.

Brunei

This Offering Circular has not been and will not be registered, delivered to, licenced or permitted by the Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam with the Authority designated under the Brunei Darussalam Securities Markets Order (the “**SMO**”) nor has it been registered with the Registrar of Companies, Registrar of International Business Companies. As such the Notes may not be offered or sold or made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase nor may the Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale or invitation for subscription or purchase of Notes be circulated or distributed, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Brunei other than: (a) to an accredited investor under Section 20 of the SMO; (b) an expert investor under Section 20 of the SMO; or (c) an institutional investor under Section 20 of the SMO, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 117 of the SMO.

This Offering Circular is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an invitation or offer to the public. It must not be distributed or redistributed to and may not be relied upon or used by any person in Brunei other than the person to whom it is directly communicated: (i) in accordance with the conditions of section 21(3) of the International Business Companies Order 2000; or (ii) whose business or part of whose business is in the buying and selling of shares within the meaning of section 308(4) of the Companies Act (Cap. 39).

Any offers, acceptances, subscription, sales and allotments of the Notes shall be made outside Brunei. Nothing in this Offering Circular shall constitute legal, tax, accounting or investment advice. The recipient should independently evaluate any specific investment with consultation with professional advisers in law, tax, accounting and investments.

Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that no Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this Offering Circular or of any other document relating to the Notes be distributed in Italy, except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined pursuant to Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation and any application provision of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the “**Financial Services Act**”) and Italian CONSOB regulations; or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 1 of the Prospectus Regulation, Article 34-ter of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended from time to time, and the applicable Italian laws.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of this Offering Circular or any other document relating to the Notes in Italy under (a) or (b) above must:

- (i) be made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 20307 of 15 March 2018 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the “**Banking Act**”); and
- (ii) comply with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB, the Bank of Italy (including the reporting requirements, where applicable, pursuant to Article 129 of the Banking Act and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time) and/or any other Italian authority.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

The Notes are being sold in the United States only to QIBs within the meaning of and in reliance on Rule 144A. Because of the following restrictions, purchasers of Notes sold in the United States in reliance on Rule 144A are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or transfer of such Notes.

The Issuer is a foreign government as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act and is eligible to register securities on Schedule B of the Securities Act. Therefore the Issuer is not subject to the information provision requirements of Rule 144A(d)(4)(i) under the Securities Act.

Regulation S Notes

Each purchaser of Unrestricted Notes outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S, by accepting delivery of this Offering Circular and the Notes, will be deemed to have represented, agreed and acknowledged that:

- (a) within the meaning of Regulation S, it is, or at the time Notes are purchased will be, the beneficial owner of such Notes, it is located outside the United States (within the meaning of Regulation S);
- (b) it understands that such Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act; and
- (c) it understands that the Issuer, the Agents, the Dealers and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that, if any of the acknowledgements, representations or agreements deemed to have been made by it by its purchase of Notes is no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer and the Dealer(s).

Notes represented by an interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate may be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such Notes in the form of an interest in a Restricted Global Certificate only upon receipt by the relevant Registrar of a written certification from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB, in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A or otherwise in accordance with the transfer restrictions described under “*Transfer Restrictions*” and in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States.

Notes represented by an interest in a Restricted Global Certificate may also be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such Notes in the form of an interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate, but only upon receipt by the relevant Registrar of a written certification from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144 (if available) under the Securities Act.

Any interest in a Note represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Note represented by a Restricted Global Certificate will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in a Note represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate and become an interest in a Note represented by a Restricted Global Certificate and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate.

Rule 144A Notes

Each prospective purchaser of Notes in reliance on Rule 144A (a “**144A Offeree**”), by accepting delivery of this Offering Circular, will be deemed to have represented, agreed and acknowledged as follows:

- (i) such 144A Offeree acknowledges that this Offering Circular is personal to such 144A Offeree and does not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to subscribe for or otherwise acquire Notes. Distribution of this Offering Circular, or disclosure of any of its contents to any person other than such 144A Offeree and those persons, if any, retained to advise such 144A Offeree with respect thereto and other persons meeting the requirements of Rule 144A or Regulation S is unauthorised, and any disclosure of any of its contents, without the prior written consent of the Issuer, is prohibited.
- (ii) such 144A Offeree agrees to make no photocopies of this Offering Circular or any documents referred to herein.

Each purchaser of Notes in reliance on Rule 144A, by accepting delivery of this Offering Circular, will be deemed to have represented, agreed and acknowledged as follows (terms used in the following paragraphs that are defined in Rule 144A have the respective meanings given to them in Rule 144A):

- (i) the purchaser is (a) a QIB, (b) acquiring the Notes for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs, (c) not formed for the purpose of investing in the Notes or the Issuer and (d) is aware, and each beneficial owner of such Notes has been advised that the sale of the Notes to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A;
- (ii) the purchaser understands that (1) the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (a) in accordance with Rule 144A to a person that it, and any person acting on its behalf, reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs, (b) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S under the Securities Act, (c) pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act provided by Rule 144 thereunder (if available), (d) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or (e) to the Issuer or any of its affiliates, in each case in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States; and (2) it will, and each subsequent holder of the Restricted Notes is required to, notify any purchaser of the Restricted Notes from it of the resale restrictions applicable to the Restricted Notes;
- (iii) the purchaser understands that the Restricted Global Certificate and any restricted Individual Note Certificate (a “**Restricted Individual Note Certificate**”) will bear a legend to the following effect, unless the Issuer determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law:

THE NOTES REPRESENTED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”) OR ANY SECURITIES LAW OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THE NOTES REPRESENTED HEREBY, REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (“RULE 144A”)) PURCHASING THIS SECURITY FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS, AND, AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISSUER THAT THE NOTES REPRESENTED HEREBY MAY BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS AND ONLY (1) PURSUANT TO RULE 144A TO A PERSON THAT THE HOLDER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR A PERSON PURCHASING FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WHOM THE HOLDER HAS INFORMED, IN EACH CASE, THAT THE REOFFER, RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (2) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (3) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE), (4) TO THE ISSUER OR ITS AFFILIATES, OR (5) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION, AND AGREES THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS SECURITY IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND;

- (iv) if it is acquiring any Notes for the account of one or more QIBs, the purchaser represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account; and
- (v) the purchaser understands that the Issuer, the Agents, the Dealers and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that, if any of the acknowledgements, representations or agreements deemed to have been made by it by its purchase of Notes is no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer and the Dealer(s).

Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of a Restricted Global Certificate or a Restricted Individual Note Certificate, or upon specific request for removal of the legend, the Issuer will deliver only a Restricted Global Certificate or one or more Restricted Individual Note Certificates that bear such legend or will refuse to remove such legend, unless there is delivered to the Issuer and the relevant Registrar such satisfactory evidence (which may include a legal opinion) as may reasonably be required by the Issuer that neither the legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein are required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act.

Any interest in a Restricted Global Certificate that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in a Restricted Global Certificate and become an interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to an interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate. Prospective purchasers that are QIBs are hereby notified that sellers of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

CLEARING AND SETTLEMENT

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (together, the “Clearing Systems”) currently in effect. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing Systems. Neither the Issuer nor any other party to the Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Issuer believes to be reliable, but neither the Issuers nor any Agent or Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by such sources, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

DTC Book-Entry System

The Notes, whether as part of the initial distribution of the Notes or in the secondary market, are eligible to be held in book-entry form in DTC.

DTC has advised the Issuer that it is a limited purpose trust company organised under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organisation” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants (“**Participants**”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement amongst Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerised book-entry changes in Participants’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants (“**Direct Participants**”) include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC System is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“**Indirect Participants**”).

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the “**DTC Rules**”), DTC makes book-entry transfers of Notes amongst Direct Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to Notes accepted into DTC’s book-entry settlement system (“**DTC Notes**”) as described below, and receives and transmits distributions of principal and interest on DTC Notes. The DTC Rules are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Direct Participants and Indirect Participants with which beneficial owners of DTC Notes (“**Owners**”) have accounts with respect to the DTC Notes similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Owners. Accordingly, although Owners who hold DTC Notes through Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will not possess Notes, the DTC Rules, by virtue of the requirements described above, provide a mechanism by which Direct Participants will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest with respect to the DTC Notes.

Purchases of DTC Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the DTC Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each DTC Note (“**Beneficial Owner**”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participant’s records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the DTC Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in DTC Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the DTC Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all DTC Notes deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of DTC Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the DTC Notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such DTC Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements amongst them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the DTC Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to DTC Notes. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the DTC Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the DTC Notes will be made to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the due date for payment in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the due date. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of the Issuer, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursements of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

Under certain circumstances, DTC will exchange the DTC Notes for Individual Note Certificates, which it will distribute to its Participants in accordance with their proportionate entitlements and which, if representing interests in a Restricted Global Certificate, will be legended as set forth under "*Transfer Restrictions*".

Book-entry Ownership of and Payments in respect of DTC Notes

The Issuer may apply to DTC in order to have each Tranche of Notes represented by the Restricted Global Certificate, and if applicable, the Unrestricted Global Certificate, accepted in its book-entry settlement system. Upon the issue of any Global Certificates, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal book-entry system, the respective nominal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Global Certificate to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant Dealer.

Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Certificate will be limited to Direct Participants or Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Certificate will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to the interests of Direct Participants) and the records of Direct Participants (with respect to interests of Indirect Participants).

Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Global Certificate registered in the name of DTC's nominee will be made to the order of such nominee as the registered holder of such Note. In the case of any payment in a currency other than U.S. dollars, payment will be made to the relevant Paying Agent on behalf of DTC's nominee and the relevant Paying Agent will (in accordance with instructions received by it) remit all or a portion of such payment for credit directly to the beneficial holders of interests in the Global Certificate in the currency in which such payment was made and/or cause all or a portion of such payment to be converted into U.S. dollars and credited to the applicable Participants' account.

The Issuer expects DTC to credit accounts of Direct Participants on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings as shown in the records of DTC unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. The Issuer also expects that payments by Participants to beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not the responsibility of DTC, the Paying Agents, the Registrars or the Issuer. Payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on Notes to DTC are the responsibility of the Issuer.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective accountholders. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depositary and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an accountholder of either system. Investors may hold their interests in Global Certificates directly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg if they are accountholders or indirectly through organisation which are accountholders therein.

Transfers of Notes Represented by Global Certificates

Transfers of any interests in Notes represented by a Global Certificate will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, as the case may be. The laws of some states within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Notes represented by a Global Certificate to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Individual Note Certificates. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Notes represented by a Global Certificate held by DTC to pledge such Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or to otherwise take action in respect of such Notes may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. The ability of any holder of Notes represented by a Global Certificate held by DTC to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes may be impaired if the proposed transferee of such Notes is not eligible to hold such Notes through a direct or indirect participant in the DTC system.

Transfers at any time by a holder of a book-entry interest in a Restricted Global Certificate to a transferee who takes delivery of such book-entry interest through an Unrestricted Global Certificate for the same Series of Notes will only be made upon delivery to the relevant Registrar of a certificate setting forth compliance with the provisions of Regulation S. Transfers by a holder of a book-entry interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate to a transferee who takes delivery of such book-entry interest through a Restricted Global Certificate for the same Series of Notes will only be made upon receipt by the relevant Registrar or the relevant Transfer Agent of a written certificate from the transferor of such book-entry interest to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom such transferor, and any person acting on its behalf, reasonably believes is a QIB within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A or otherwise in accordance with the transfer restrictions described under “*Transfer Restrictions*” and in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes described under “*Transfer Restrictions*”, cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the Registrars, and/or the Paying Agents, as the case may be, and any custodian with whom the relevant Global Notes have been deposited.

On or after the relevant issue date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and transfers of Notes of such Series between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in DTC and Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Global Notes will be effected through the relevant Registrar and/or the relevant Transfer Agent, as the case may be, and the custodian receiving instructions (and, where appropriate, certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee.

In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payments must be made separately.

Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Global Notes amongst participants and accountholders of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. None of the Issuer, the Agents or any Dealer(s) will be responsible for any performance by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC or its respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Notes represented by Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The Programme is established by virtue of the authority provided in Articles (3) and (37) of the State's Financial System Law. Any future issuance of Notes under this Programme will require an Emiri decision as per the recommendation of the Prime Minister in accordance with Article (34) paragraph 2 of the State's Financial System Law.

Listing

Application may be made to the London Stock Exchange for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. Any Series of Notes intended to be admitted to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange will be so admitted to trading upon submission to the London Stock Exchange of the relevant Pricing Supplement and any other information required by the London Stock Exchange. Prior to admission to trading, dealings in the Notes of the relevant Series will be permitted by the London Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules. Transactions will normally be effected for delivery on the third working day after the day of the transaction. Unlisted Notes may be issued pursuant to the Programme. The application for listing of Notes of any Series issued under the Programme relates to all Notes of that Series issued or proposed to be issued.

Litigation

The Issuer has not been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) in the 12 months preceding the date of this Offering Circular which may have or have had in the recent past a significant effect on the Issuer's financial position or which are material in the context of the issue of the Notes.

Significant Change

Since 31 December 2021, there has been no significant change in the information set out in this Offering Circular under "*Overview of the State of Qatar*", "*The Economy of Qatar*", "*Monetary and Financial System*", "*Public Finance*", "*Indebtedness*" and "*Balance of Payments*".

Documents on Display

For a period of 12 months from the date of this Offering Circular, copies of the following documents will, when published, be available for inspection at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent:

- (a) the press release relating to the budget for the current fiscal year;
- (b) the Agency Agreement;
- (c) the Deed of Covenant;
- (d) this Offering Circular; and
- (e) any future supplements and any Pricing Supplement to this Offering Circular (save that any Pricing Supplement relating to an unlisted Note will only be available for inspection by a Holder of such Note and such Holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Fiscal Agent as to the identity of such Holder).

Clearing Systems

It is expected that the Notes will be accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records) and/or DTC. The appropriate common code, ISIN and, if applicable, FISN and/or CFI for each Tranche of Notes allocated by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be specified in the Pricing Supplement. In addition, the Issuer may make an application for any Notes to be accepted for trading in book-entry form by DTC. The CUSIP number for each Tranche of such Notes, together with the relevant ISIN and (if applicable) common code, will be specified in the Pricing Supplement. If the Notes are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system the appropriate information will be specified in the Pricing Supplement.

The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium. The address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking S.A., 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg. The address of DTC is 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, United States of America.

Conditions for determining price

The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and each relevant Dealer at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.

Dealers transacting with the Issuer

Certain of the Dealers and their respective affiliates may, from time to time, engage in transactions with, and perform services for, the Issuer in the ordinary course of their respective businesses for which they may receive fees.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or its agencies. Certain of the Dealers or their affiliates have a lending relationship with the Issuer and/or its agencies, and of those that do, they may hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer and/or its agencies consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes issued under the Programme. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Notes issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “affiliates” shall also include parent companies.

ISSUER

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