Dana Gas PJSC
Integrated Report
2022

Contents

Introduction

Dana Gas is the Middle East's first and largest regional private sector natural gas Company established in December 2005 with a public listing on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX). It has exploration and production assets in Egypt, Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and UAE, with 2P reserves exceeding one billion boe and average production of 60,200boepd in 2022.

With sizeable assets in KRI and Egypt, and further plans for expansion, Dana Gas is playing an important role in the rapidly growing natural gas sector of the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia (MENASA) region.

Financial and Operational Highlights

Net Production
2021: 62.1 Kboe/d
60.2 Kboe/d

2P Reserves*
2021: 1,131 mmboe
1,130 mmboe
* Based on the latest Reserves Report

EBITDA
2021: US$269mm
US$332 mm

Gross Revenue
2021: US$452mm
US$529 mm

Net Profit
2021: US$317mm
US$182 mm

Net Profit*
2021: US$128mm
US$196 mm
* Excluding one-off items

Collections
2021: US$377mm
US$318 mm

Cash Balance
2021: US$185mm
US$151 mm

Dividend
2021: 8.0 fils per share
9.0 fils per share

At a Glance

The Middle East's first and largest private sector natural gas company.

Market Cap
AED6.4 bn

Average Daily Gas Production
275 MMscf

Average Daily Condensate Production
7,860 bbl

Average Daily Production of LPG
580 MTPD

90 Full time employees
across UAE, Egypt and KRI.
* with 22% Female Employees

16 Nationalities
(among full time employees)

Over
US$2 mm
invested in community initiatives

Our Vision

To be the leading private sector natural gas company in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia region (MENASA), generating value for our stakeholders.

Our Values

- We set and apply the highest standards of conduct and accountability
- We respect and value everyone and embrace diversity
- We aim to provide a safe, healthy and environmentally friendly workplace for our employees and business partners and to minimise any adverse effects of our operations on communities and the environment

Why Invest in Dana Gas?

- MENA's largest independently listed, natural gas-focused E&P company
- Strong balance sheet and growth oriented, cash-generative portfolio
- Highly experienced leadership and management team committed to governance, transparency, HSSE and sustainability
- World-class assets in Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Egypt, with significant exploration upside potential
- High dividend yield

Our Strategy

- Focus on sustainable growth through high return projects in the MENASA region across the natural gas value chain
- Leverage strategic relationships to maintain competitive advantage
- Continuously enhance our technical and commercial skills to develop and operate assets safely and efficiently

Chairman's Statement

Our prudent management of capital expenditure and operational efficiency has us delivering on our promise of creating long-term value to shareholders.

Looking ahead, we remain focused on developing our world class assets in the KRI and maximizing value from Egypt.

Net Production
60.2 Kboe/d

Net Profit
US$182 mm

Dividend
9.0 fils per share

Dear Shareholders,
I am pleased to report that Dana Gas has delivered another strong operating and financial performance in 2022. We were able to capitalize on high oil and gas prices for the second successive year to report a 2022 adjusted net profit of AED 718 million ($196mm). Our prudent management of capital expenditure and operational efficiency has us delivering on our promise of creating long-term value to shareholders.

In 2022, the Group's fields produced an average of 60,200 boepd of natural gas, condensate and LPG. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) production increased during the year to 34,300 boepd, boosted by the successful completion of a bypass project in the second half of the year. Production capacity from our world-class Khor Mor field is now at 500 MMscf/d and output reached this level in January 2023. The development of the KM250 gas expansion project is ongoing with first gas expected in Q2 2024.

In Egypt, we reached an agreement with the government on new terms for a concession consolidation deal during the fourth quarter. The agreement, which is being finalized for ratification by the Egyptian parliament, will extend the life of our Egypt assets and help us maximize value from these assets over the next few years. We anticipate this being completed in the second half of 2023.

In terms of our financial performance, our revenues and adjusted net profit for the year increased 17% and 53% year-on-year respectively. This reflects strong operational performance that was boosted by continued high energy prices which characterized the year and contributed positively to our financial results.

As a result of the Company's financial performance, an interim dividend of 4.5 fils per share, equivalent to AED 315 million was paid out in October 2022 for the first half of the year. The Board has also recommended a dividend payment of 4.5 fils per share for the second half of 2022, which will bring the total dividend payment for the year to 9 fils per share and represent a 12.5% increase compared to the dividend payout of 2021. The recommended dividend reasserts our commitment to delivering excellent returns to shareholders, and reflects our strong belief in our long-term growth prospects and our commitment to maximising the dividends to shareholders.

We continue to make the necessary changes to continue driving sustainability. We have three key pillars within our sustainability framework: performing responsibly, safeguarding our workforce and assets and making significant in-country contributions. We are further evolving our business to ensure a profitable and resilient portfolio of assets throughout the global energy transition.

Looking ahead, we remain focused on developing our world class assets in the KRI and maximizing value from Egypt. We are exploring strategic investments within the region in 2023 to support our growth agenda, while also looking inwards to ensure safe and efficient operations to maximize value for our shareholders.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank the management team and all the dedicated people at Dana Gas for the continued leadership and hard work, and our shareholders for their continued trust in the Company.

Mr. Hamid Dhiya Jafar
Chairman of the Board of Directors

The recommended dividend reasserts our commitment to delivering excellent returns to shareholders, and reflects our strong belief in our long-term growth prospects and our commitment to maximising the dividends to shareholders.

CEO's Message

With Dana Gas' resilient and low-cost business model, we are well positioned to navigate successfully through these macro trends and have delivered another strong financial performance.

Dana Gas delivered a solid financial performance in 2022, capping two years of improving results. The rebound in energy prices following the pandemic increased the cash generated from operations and improved the Company's financial position.

Dear Shareholders,
The energy sector worldwide faces volatility from geopolitical events, concerns about energy security and climate change. However, with Dana Gas' resilient and low-cost business model, we are well positioned to navigate successfully through these macro trends and have delivered another strong financial performance. We also focused on increasing production, continuing to find new ways to maximize value from our operating assets. Our two fields in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) are world-class and through a debottlenecking project, we further up-scaled our output capacity to reach a new record daily production in early 2023, delivering further benefits to our shareholders.

Operations

Operational progress remains steady in the KRI, where production levels went up 1.5% year on year to reach a record 34,300 boepd as a result of increases in our production capacity. Operations continued unimpeded throughout the year and the Company continued to deliver its supply of gas, condensate and LPG to its customers. Production capacity at the Khor Mor Gas Plant was increased by 50 MMscf/d following the successful completion of a further plant de-bottlenecking project, carried out without incident or injury, bringing the total plant capacity to 500 MMscf/d. Subsequently, the plant reached its current production capacity of 500 MMscf in January 2023.

With respect to the Khor Mor KM250 gas train expansion project in the KRI, four development wells were successfully completed, three of which will be tied back to the new KM250 gas production train with one tied back to the existing plant. The first two wells, KM-13 and KM-14, have been tested and showed high flow rates similar to the existing producing wells. As a result of challenges relating to security issues there was a temporary suspension of the construction works in the middle of year. Following enhanced security measures developed by the Company with the participation and cooperation of the KRG, it is hoped that the project will deliver first gas in H1 2024.

In Egypt, the Company's year-on-year output decreased 8% to 25,900 boepd due to natural field declines. It is important to note that the decline is lower than the 20% production decrease that is expected from Nile Delta fields and was the result of active reservoir management and optimization of production from the existing well stock.

To boost production and reserves, Dana Gas has identified several exploration and development opportunities in its existing onshore acreage. Since these opportunities are marginal under current concession terms, the Company has negotiated revised fiscal terms with EGAS in order to unlock the remaining potential and extend the life of the assets. The new agreement, which was approved by EGAS's board in early December, is currently being finalized for ratification by Egypt's parliament. This will allow the Company to make meaningful investments in the future and re-start its drilling activities, which will have a positive impact on the Company's production in Egypt and will further enhance value for all stakeholders.

Financials

Dana Gas delivered a solid financial performance in 2022, capping two years of improving results. The rebound in energy prices following the pandemic increased the cash generated from operations and improved the Company's financial position.

In 2022, the Company produced a net profit of AED 667 million ($182mm) as compared to AED 1.16 billion ($317mm) in 2021. However, when excluding other income and impairments, Dana Gas reported adjusted net profit of AED 718 million ($196mm) as compared to AED 469 million ($128mm) in 2021, an increase of 53%. Meanwhile, full year 2022 revenues increased 17% to AED 1.93 billion ($529mm) from AED 1.66 billion ($452mm), supported by elevated hydrocarbon prices.

Our focus on remaining cost competitive is core and our G&A costs continue to be extremely low on an industry-wide basis for a company of our size, at $12 million in 2022. Our operational costs decreased by $3 million to $57 million in 2022, demonstrating the Company's success in controlling costs in an environment of inflationary pressures. Together, these operational and G&A costs represent $3.10 per barrel of oil equivalent.

The Company made two dividend payments to shareholders in 2022 totalling $172 million (equivalent of AED 630 million). Subject to shareholders approval at this AGA, the Company plans to pay out a further 4.5 fils per share, or AED 316 million, covering the second half of 2022, which will be distributed in the second quarter of 2023.

CEO's Message continued

Operational and G&A costs

$3.1 per boe

Production capacity increase in the KRI

50 MMscf/d

Total Recordable Injury Time

1.56

This would take our 2022 dividend to 9 fils per share and represent a 12.5% increase to our annual dividend compared to 2021. The Company's cash balance stood at $151 million as of December 31, 2022. The cash position includes Dana Gas's share of cash held at Pearl Petroleum of $88 million. During 2022, the Company's cash position was strengthened by $318 million received in collections, of which $233 million came from the KRI and $85 million from Egypt.

However, in Egypt, since March 2022 the challenging macro-economic environment has resulted in restrictions on repatriation of US dollars and in the KRI the Company has faced some delays in collections towards the end of the year. Accordingly, the Company's investment will remain in line with collections and foreign currency availability. The Company will be taking appropriate measures to ensure recovery of all delayed payments as soon as possible.

We are also pleased to have been able to put in place a $65 million short-term loan facility with the Bank of Sharjah during the first quarter of 2023, which will allow us to better manage our liquidity requirements and cash flows.

HSSE & Social Performance

We continue to prioritise our commitments to our HSSE and Sustainability standards and goals. We faced a challenging year on the security front in Khor Mor, with our facilities targeted on three separate occasions by rocket attacks. Thankfully, nobody was badly injured and no significant asset damage was sustained.

Our production operations were also able to continue without major interruption, though KM250 construction works were temporarily suspended. A suite of enhanced security arrangements have been put in place following the attacks and there has been close cooperation with the Kurdistan Regional Government and Security forces regarding strengthened controls and contingency measures.

Our Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) in 2022 was 1.56, representing a reversal of the excellent performance trend over the previous 4 years, Whilst the Khor Mor operations plant achieved a 6-years LTI-free milestone, we had a higher than anticipated number of incidents on the KM250 Project. The level of safety supervision has since been increased for the Project construction activities, along with enhanced contractor HSE training and induction to help drive improved hazard awareness, compliance with Life Saving Rules and to embed desired safety culture and behaviours. Our SHJ-2 offshore Plug & Abandonment campaign in the UAE was successfully completed without any reportable safety or environmental incidents.

We continued to pursue a number of initiatives to improve Greenhouse Gas (GHG) management, including various measures on measurement, leak detection and facility emission reductions. The Company is committed to complying with its zero-routing flaring policy in keeping with the World Bank initiative in 2015. Our WASCO JV in Egypt has executed a flare purge-gas use reduction project which will lead to a 43% reduction in flare emissions (savings equivalent to 2,400 tonnes CO_2e/yr), further reinforcing our commitment to reducing GHG emissions reductions. In order to enable greater confidence and assurance over reported emissions data, we also completed an independent 3rd party verification of DG Group GHG emissions across the portfolio. Our carbon intensity of 8.45 kg CO_2 per BOEeq represents top quartile performance compared to international Oil & Gas industry benchmarks.

We support a range of local community Social Investment projects across the portfolio, which in 2022 were valued at over US$2 million. Further details of our sustainability journey are available in the 2022 Sustainability Report and via the Dana Gas website.

Energy transition

Under the Company's Energy Transition Strategy and Climate Action Plan, a range of actions additional to the GHG management measures already mentioned, were pursued in 2022.

We conducted a Strategic Climate Risk Scenario Analysis of the Dana Gas Business to assess the resilience of our portfolio in a low-carbon future (per recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures – TCFD). This assessed Transition Risks against a range of plausible and robust climate change scenarios, using data by the International Energy Agency (IEA). It also included a high-level Physical Risk Screening exercise to assess exposure to a set of hazards such as extreme heat and flooding to help improve our understanding of physical risk exposure at our assets in Egypt and the KRI. Results suggest we're well positioned to adapt to changing demand and create value even in a carbon-constrained world.

Initial feasibility studies into renewables opportunities were pursued, such as the Dana Gas Sharjah Solar project in the UAE and a Hybrid (solar PV-gas engine-battery) Power System for remote locations in the KRI, designed as standalone systems for remote communities currently off-grid, but which might have broader application elsewhere.

Our carbon intensity of 8.45 kg CO_2 per BOEeq represents top quartile performance compared to international Oil & Gas industry benchmarks.

Furthermore, we completed a promising preliminary Framing Study to assess the technical, economic, legal and commercial scope for utilising DGE's existing depleted fields in Egypt for Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS).

Our Pearl Petroleum venture in the KRI continued to voluntarily offset its annual CO_2 emissions for the second year, making it one of the first carbon neutral O&G production businesses in the Middle-East.

Conclusion

Dana Gas had an excellent 2022, delivering solid operational performance and financial results that have reinforced our financial health and the strength our balance sheet, demonstrated by the record level of dividends that were distributed to shareholders during the year. Our low-cost business model has remained resilient, allowing us to weather heightened geopolitical tensions and increasing economic headwinds. Nonetheless, we will continue to look for ways to improve the efficiency of our operations and create shareholder value by developing our world class fields in the KRI and exploiting the growth potential of our Egyptian assets.

Despite the global economic headwinds, the outlook for our business remains positive, especially if oil prices remain at current levels.

Finally, I would like to thank the Dana Gas Board, International Advisory Board and our staff for their tireless efforts, and the investors and stakeholders for their continued support. We all look forward to another year of robust business performance in 2023.

Dr. Patrick Allman-Ward
Chief Executive Officer

Market Overview

The demand for gas is likely to continue. Governments have yet to realise just how much latent demand there is for this product. The demand has been visible in the markets for 5 years already, with LNG carrier charter rates showing increasingly dramatic spikes during winter each year – a clear indicator that demand has pushed supply to its absolute limit every year consecutively since 2017.

2022 was expected to witness a sustained and possibly accelerated recovery from COVID, which continued to hamper the world's return to the business-as-usual demand for products, commodities and energy. However, the year proved to be one of considerable volatility.

At the beginning of 2022, the world was producing c. 98mmbbl/d of liquids, just 2-3% below historic record levels of 2018/2019. This is remarkably high production given the continued underperformance of the aviation sector. In 2019 aviation accounted for 8-9% of global oil demand but domestic aviation traffic demand in 2021 was just 68% of 2019 levels, while international travel was just 28% of 2019 levels.

China, a country which had shown near record growth in 2021 and had in the last 10 years been the key driver of energy demand worldwide, re-entered extremely strict COVID lockdowns, only to fundamentally loosen policy in Q4 2022.

This demand side bearishness was likely hugely beneficial when Russia invaded Ukraine in February. The demand softness gave time for the world's oil machine to accelerate output and re-align trade routes without fearing an immediate supply shortage. The industry responded accordingly; by September (the last month for which data is available), the world was producing 101.1mmbbls/d.

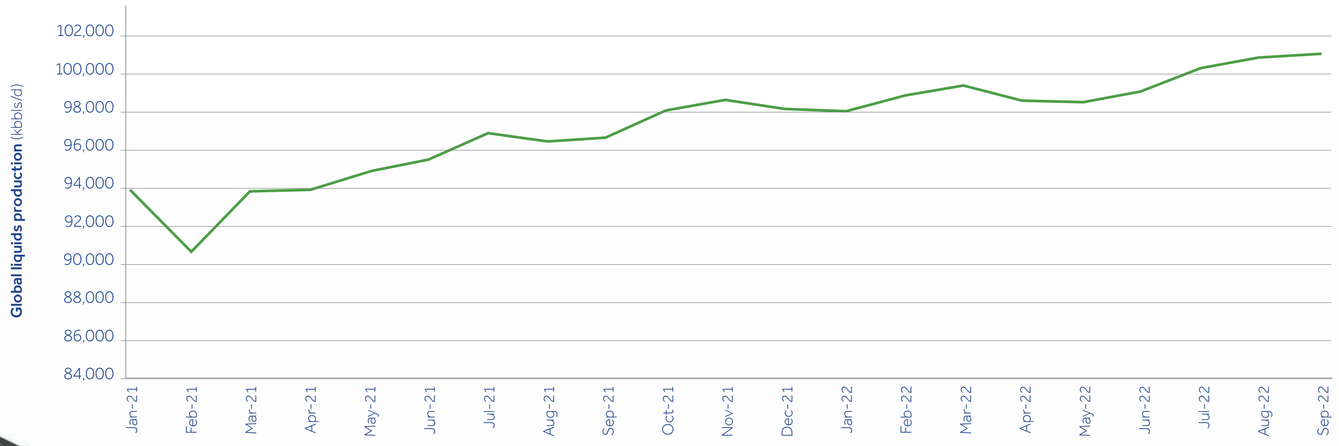
Ultimately, this remarkable growth in production was thanks to the US and Saudi Arabia alone, between them they increased average production by ca. 3.2mmbbls/d year-on-year. Outside these top two, there were notable performances in Iraq/UAE and Kuwait, but there was also disappointment in countries such as Nigeria and Libya, which saw material production falls.

Oil markets were also helped by the resilience of Russian liquids production, which remained flat from 2021 to 2022.

Any dip in production is expected in 2023 as the Russia crude embargo that was implemented on the 5th December starts to take effect. The exact effect of this embargo on Russian output remains a major uncertainty into 2023. As a result there will be continued reliance on the US/Saudi/Iraq/UAE and Kuwait to respond, as well as other top 10 producers including Canada, China, and Brazil.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine was not especially detrimental to oil, which is globally fungible and easily transported via many different means, and which thankfully faced some demand softness as detailed above. However, the effect on gas was altogether different. Russia is not only a behemoth in the global gas sector (consistently second largest producer since 2011, and largest producer prior to that), but the key source of supply to one of the world's largest gas importing market, Europe.

Global liquids production (source: EIA)



That government's blame gargantuan gas price rises on the Russia invasion of Ukraine is understandable in the context of 2022, but the reality is that gas requires major investment as the world is calling out for this product as the optimal baseload fuel for power generation.

The European response to Russia's invasion was swift and led to a wave of government policy (beyond sanctions and self-sanctioning) to try to reduce Europe's dependence on Russian gas. Government support has been given to LNG import facilities, while utilities are searching the world for LNG cargoes. Gas storage throughout Europe was filled as fast as possible. Many of the LNG importers in Asia were willing to re-direct their cargoes to Europe taking advantage of very high spot prices or were simply priced out of the market. The winter of 2022 was a heavy concern, with government's hoping for a warm winter (as was the case) to ensure storage remained well stocked in preparation for the winter of 2023. This is especially important as Asian LNG re-direction to Europe seems unlikely to continue into 2023 as it is hurting numerous Asian economies and causing unwanted coal use.

The huge challenge for European gas supplies is the production of both domestic gas and gas for LNG import, both have suffered immensely from years of underinvestment. This is also the case for global LNG supply, which has impacted gas availability in a way that oil has not been. This is perhaps because the NOCs now dominate oil supplies, being responsible for c. 60-65% of oil production, but just 35-40% of gas production which is dominated by the IOCs who have been impacted by Western ESG policy making and investor pressures.

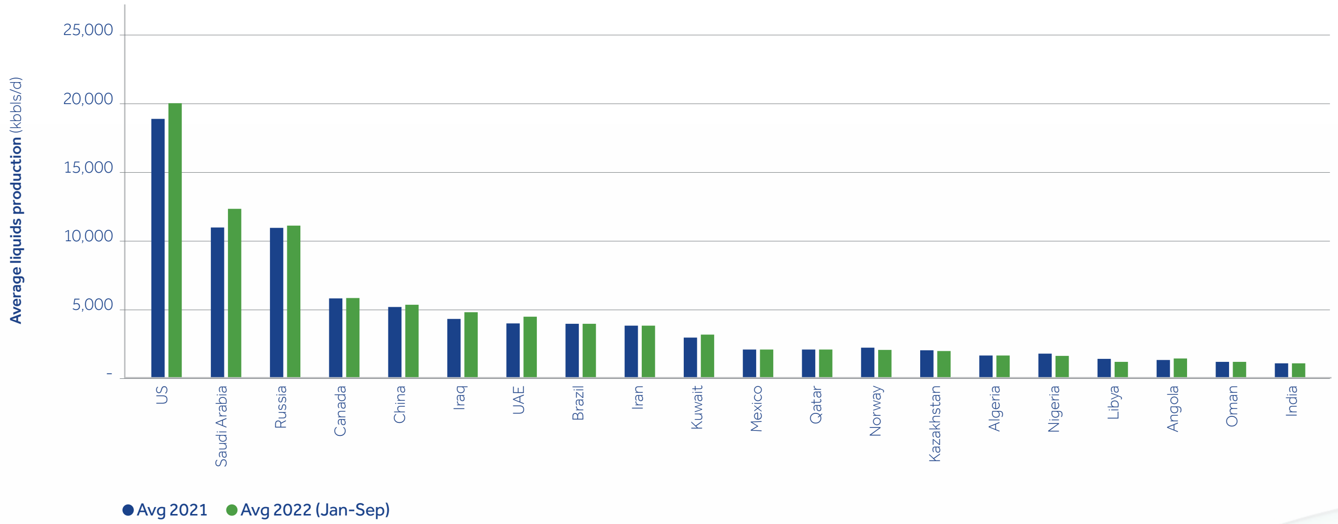
After a step change in production between 2017 and 2018, global gas production has stalled, averaging 3,900 bcm p.a. since 2018. With gas demand barely affected by COVID, down just 1.5% relative to 2019, the need for more gas production is especially clear in the context of the EU's efforts to find 150-160bcm of 'other' gas to replace Russian supplies.

To put that in context, there are only six countries in the world that produce more than 150 bcm p.a., and only Russia has ever exported that level of gas. Qatar (historically the world's largest LNG exporter) only exports c. 105-110bcm of LNG.

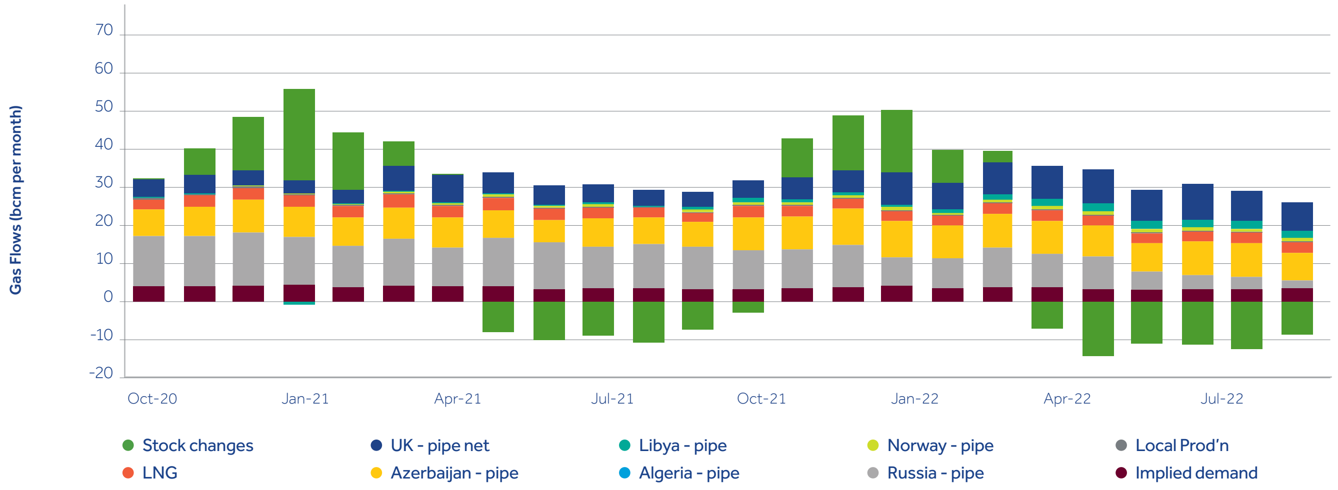
Where this 150 bcm p.a. of gas production growth might come from is hugely uncertain. Of the top 10 gas producing nations in the world, only US, China and Russia have demonstrated the ability to increase gas production materially in the last 4 years. Qatar is expected to join this group in the years ahead as it expands its LNG facilities.

The lasting effect from the Russia invasion of Ukraine is likely to be that the governments of net-importing countries place Energy Security at the top of their energy policies. This could lead to market distortions with increased competition for LNG supplies and for increased subsidies for 'home-grown' energy such as renewables and even nuclear.

2022 vs 2021 performance of top 20 global liquids producers (source: EIA)



European gas flows (source: Eurostat, AGSI+)



However, the demand for gas is likely to continue. Governments have yet to realise just how much latent demand there is for this product. The demand has been visible in the markets for 5 years already, with LNG carrier charter rates showing increasingly dramatic spikes during winter each year – a clear indicator that demand has pushed supply to its absolute limit every year consecutively since 2017. In 2022 LNG carrier charter rates hit an all-time high of US$400,000/day in October – this compares to an average charter rate of US$74,000/day since 2015. This record price is 61% higher than the previous winter record hit in 2021, which itself was 11% higher than the previous winter record set in 2019.

That government's blame gargantuan gas price rises on the Russia invasion of Ukraine is understandable in the context of 2022, but the reality is that gas requires major investment as the world is calling out for this product as the optimal baseload fuel for power generation.

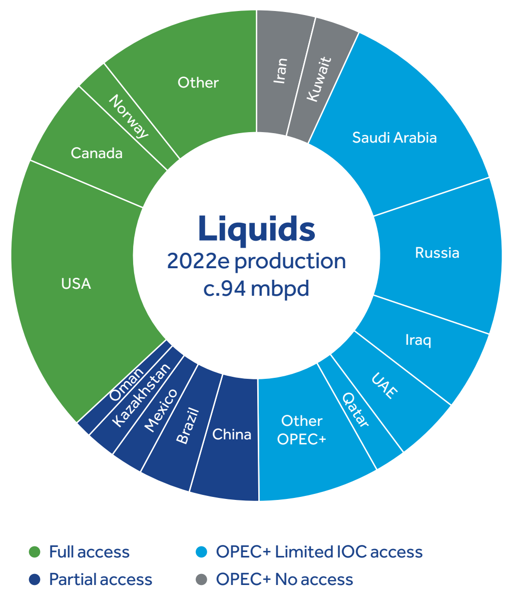
Both the KRI and Egypt are countries of material importance to the global oil and gas machine, and both have vast potential to help address Europe's efforts to diversify its sources of supply. Unfortunately 2022 was a challenging year for both countries with receivables building once again. With commodity prices having decreased during the latter months of 2022 but invoices being submitted for production at periods of much higher commodity prices, this challenge may take some time to resolve.

- Egypt has become hugely popular recently with IOCs and Independents seeking a country entry. M&A has picked up with numerous deals (completed and attempted) in 2022 alone, while exploration has continued to deliver success; most recently the Chevron/ENI Nargis discovery in the block adjacent to Dana Gas' ex. North El Arish block.
- The KRI has been challenged by the Federal Iraq's Supreme Court ruling in February (regarding the legitimacy of the KRI Oil & Gas Law), by payment challenges in recent months and by violent actors trying to harm the KRI's productive capacity, most notably Pearl Petroleum's Khor Mor field. Despite these challenges, production has remained robust in the KRI (both for gas and oil) thanks to persistence of the numerous resilient operators, albeit expansion projects have been widely delayed by the situations detailed above.

Oil and gas production by country and NOC influence (source: Rystad Energy)

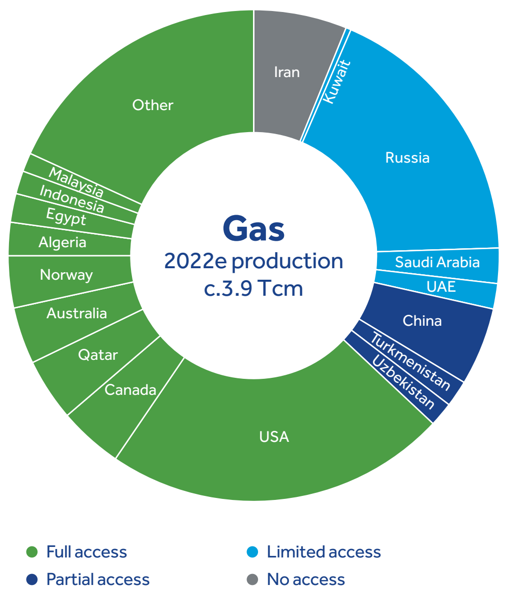
Major Oil producing regions and access for IOCs

Global oil industry production split

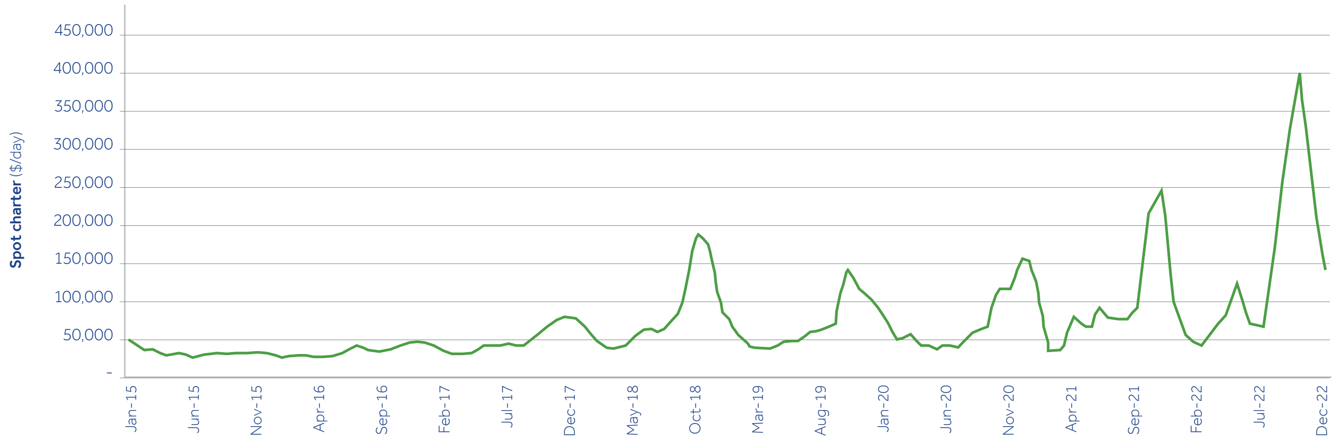


Gas market: more access – and competition

Global gas industry production split



Spot charter rates for 174,000cbm LNG carrier (source: SSY)



Business Review

Pages 16 - 33

Operations Review - Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)

2022 Highlights

- Production of 34,300 boepd, a 1.5% increase
- Increased Khor Mor production capacity of 50 MMscf/d
- Completed drilling of 4 development wells in 2022

Overview

The Kurdistan Gas Project was established in 2007 in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Dana Gas and Crescent Petroleum entered into an agreement with the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) for exclusive rights to appraise, develop, produce, market, and sell hydrocarbons from the Khor Mor and Chemchemal Fields, allowing the government to benefit from stable gas supply for regional power generation. Production from the Khor Mor gas processing plant and the 180 km pipeline supplies gas to power stations in Chemchemal, Bazian and Erbil, generating over 2000 MW of electricity. Production from these newly built facilities began in October 2008, which was within 15 months from project initiation – an industry record. In 2009, Pearl Petroleum (PPCL) was formed as a consortium, with Dana Gas and Crescent Petroleum as shareholders (initially 50% each). Today, Dana Gas and Crescent Petroleum each owns 35% after OMV, MOL, and RWE joined PPCL, purchasing a 10% share each.

The Kurdistan Gas Project was the first time that an international oil and gas company began producing gas in the KRI. To date, all of the gas produced by PPCL has been used for in-country power generation, providing affordable electricity in the KRI. In addition, the Khor Mor processing plant produces natural gas liquids (NGL or gas condensate) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which are sold to the KRG and local traders.

Initially, the Khor Mor plant produced around 305 million standard cubic feet per day (MMscf/d). Following a number of process improvements at the Khor Mor gas plant, including a bypass project completed in 2020 as well as two debottlenecking projects which were carried out in 2018 and 2022, production capacity was boosted by more than 60% from 305 MMscf/d in 2018 to 500 MMscf/d at the end of 2022. The additional production from the latest expansion is being supplied to local power plants in the KRI, and this took Pearl's production to a record 500 MMscf/d in January 2023.

Gross Gas Production

2022	425
2021	420
2020	393

425 MMscf/d

Gross Condensate Production

2022	14,550
2021	14,850
2020	14,839

14,550 bbl/d

Gross LPG Production

2022	1,070
2021	1,000
2020	1,004

1,070 MT/D

Net Production (35% of Gross Production)

2022	34,300
2021	33,800
2020	32,250

34,300 boepd

Operations are predominantly staffed by local nationals, which represent over 80% of the workforce. Local staff continue to be trained to increase this further. The Company has a long history of contributing directly to local communities, including supply of local power to neighbouring communities and various health, education and infrastructure programmes, which continued in 2022.

Production and operations

The Khor Mor facilities are jointly operated by Dana Gas and Crescent Petroleum on behalf of PPCL. During the second half of 2022 a number of small rockets landed within the Khor Mor block at four separate incidents. Although minor indirect injuries were suffered by two workers on site, there was no damage to facilities, and PPCL's production operations in the KRI continued uninterrupted, with committed gas supply to customers maintained.

Pearl's production (Dana Gas 35%) in the KRI increased by 1.5% year on year to 98,000 boepd (34,300 boepd for Dana Gas), consisting of 425 MMscf/d sales gas, 14,550 bbl/d condensate and 1070 MTPD of LPG. In October 2022 PPCL successfully increased its production capacity in the KRI by 50 MMscf/d following debottleneck project completion. This increased Khor Mor plant capacity by a further 11% to 500 MMscf/d. This was a notable achievement by our KRI team who delivered the project safely, ahead of time and below budget. The additional gas production will enable a 250 MW increase in the KRI's power generation capacity.

Reserves

The significant reserves in Khor Mor and Chemchemal were independently audited by GCA in May 2019. Their report showed that Dana Gas' share of the Khor Mor and Chemchemal 2P reserves was 4.4 Tscf gas, 136 MMbbl condensate and 13.3 million MT of LPG. The report showed that Dana Gas reserves increased by 10% to 1,087 MMboe. Part of the increase in reserves was due to the booking of 18 MMbbl of oil reserves for the first time in the Khor Mor field. This places the Khor Mor and Chemchemal fields among the biggest gas fields in the whole of Iraq, making them world-class assets.

Under a Gas Sales agreement signed in March 2019 with the KRG Ministry of Natural Resources, Pearl Petroleum will sell the additional quantities of gas to supply local power stations with affordable and environmentally cleaner fuel, and further enhance electricity supplies to the region.

The displacement of diesel fuel for power generation in the KRI with gas has also enabled emissions savings of 42 million tonnes of CO^2.

Expansion Project

The Company's ambitious expansion programme in the KRI aims to increase daily production to approach 1 billion scf/d of gas and 35,000 bbl of condensate. This expansion involves the addition of two incremental gas processing trains of 250 MMscf/d each.

While the Company was making good progress on the construction of the first gas train (KM250 expansion project) at the Khor Mor field, EPC activities were temporarily suspended following the rocket attacks. Following enhanced security measures developed by the Company with the participation and cooperation of the KRG It is hoped that the project will deliver first gas in H1 2024. In the meanwhile, we are making good progress in relation to the associated drilling activities. In 2022 the drilling of the project's first four development wells, KM-13, KM-14 KM-15 and KM-16 have been completed. These wells have been tested and showed similar flow rates as the existing production wells. These wells are part of a total of six development wells that are being drilled to support the KM 250 expansion project and provide additional gas to supply the existing production facilities in Khor Mor.

The KM250 expansion involves a total investment of over US$800 million and will add 250 MMscf/d of sales gas to the current production. Under a Gas Sales agreement signed in March 2019 with the KRG Ministry of Natural Resources, Pearl Petroleum will sell the additional quantities of gas to supply local power stations with affordable and environmentally cleaner fuel, and further enhance electricity supplies to the region.

In September 2021 Pearl Petroleum signed a US$250 million financing agreement with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to help fund the KM 250 expansion project. The remaining financing requirements was earlier secured through a regional bank facility and the EPC contractor.

The 7-year DFC financing arrangement will support an increase in gas production capacity by 50% to 750 million standard cubic feet to meet rising demand for clean natural gas for electricity generation and industry in the KRI.

Total investment by Pearl Petroleum at Khor Mor to date exceeds US$2.1 billion with total cumulative production of over 400 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) in natural gas and liquids. The uninterrupted supply of gas to power plants in Erbil, Chemchemal and Bazian provides fuel for over 80% of the KRI's power generation. It has resulted in significant fuel cost savings through substitution of diesel representing both environmental and economic benefits for the Kurdistan Region and Iraq as a whole.

The displacement of diesel fuel for power generation in the KRI with gas has also enabled emissions savings of 42 million tonnes of CO_2. Pearl Petroleum also achieved an important milestone after becoming carbon neutral for the first time in 2021, thereby making a major contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing local air pollution in the region as well as supporting the transition to cleaner energy sources to tackle global climate change.

Operations Review - Egypt

2022 Highlights

- Produced an average of 25,900 boepd
- El Wastani Plant maintained excellent reliability and uptime
- Dana Gas finalized negotiation with EGAS to consolidate its existing 3 onshore concessions in to a new concession, with improved terms

Overview

Dana Gas has operated in Egypt through its subsidiary, Dana Gas Egypt (DGE), since 2007, where it has focused on developing and producing natural gas and gas liquids, including condensate and LPG. Since entering Egypt, DGE has become the nation's fifth largest gas producer.

DGE operates 13 development leases onshore in the Nile Delta in 3 Concession Areas, all with a 100% working interest. In order to improve economics and allow further investments in the concession areas, Dana Gas has actively engaged in negotiations with EGAS to revise the existing terms of 3 of the onshore concessions and relinquishment of the 4th concession comprised of a single development lease which is no longer producing.

Dana Gas' interest in the North El Arish (Block 6) offshore concession expired in March 2022 and was subsequently relinquished. Attempts to obtain an extension for the concession were not supported by the government.

Production, Exploration and Reserves

In 2022, the Company's year-on-year output fell 8% to 25,900 boepd due to natural field declines. This production consisted of average daily production of 125 MMscf of gas, 2,757 bbl of condensate and 206 MTP of LPG.

Due to the ongoing negotiations with EGAS for better concession terms, no drilling or workover activities were conducted in 2022. The recorded decline of 8% is lower than the usually expected 20% decline for Nile Delta fields and is a result of active reservoir management and optimization of production from the existing well stock.

Based on the independent reserves audit report, the Company's Egyptian 2P reserves as of 31 December 2022 stood at 42.1 MMboe, compared to 43.5 MMboe at year end 2021, only a small decline. 85% of the annual production of 9.5 MMboe were replaced, mainly due to better commodity prices and improved concession terms.

The Balsam compression project was completed by the end of 2022, further improving the production performance of the Balsam field and extending its field life.

Gross Gas Production

2022	125
2021	136
2020	143

125 MMscf/d

Gross Condensate Production

2022	2,757
2021	3,335
2020	3,984

2,757 bbl/d

Gross LPG Production

2022	206
2021	204
2020	211

206 MT/D

Gross Production

2022	25,900
2021	28,300
2020	30,300

25,900 boepd

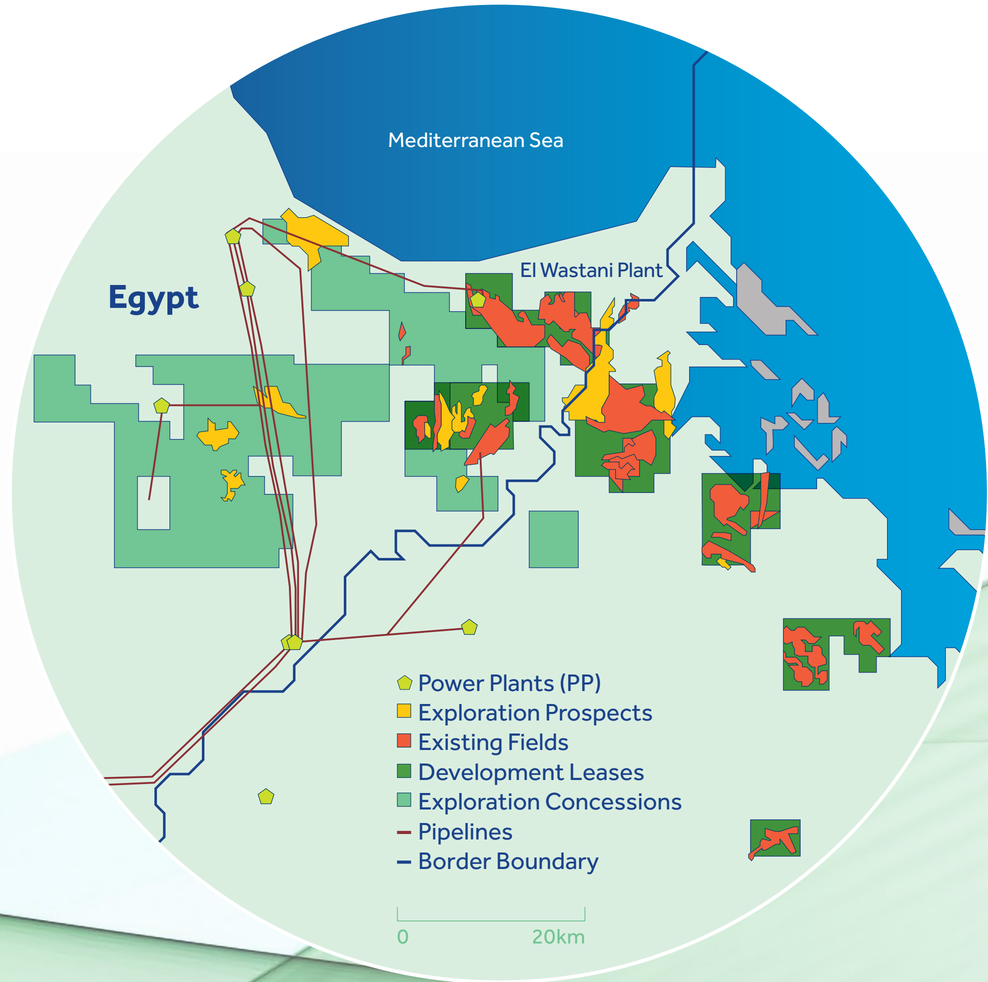
A drilling campaign is currently under preparation and is planned to start in 2023; the campaign includes a number of exploration and development wells.

Consolidation of exiting concessions and new concession terms

Since the end of 2021, Dana Gas has engaged in negotiations with EGAS to consolidate 3 of its 4 concessions into a new concession with improved terms which would allow further investments to be made, a win-win for both parties, Dana Gas as well as for EGAS.

The negotiations were successfully concluded during 2022 and the EGAS Board approved the consolidation terms in early December 2022. The new terms still need to be approved by the Egyptian parliament which is expected later in 2023.

The revised terms significantly improve the economics of any future exploration and development activities. In exchange for the improved terms, Dana Gas has identified a number of development and exploration activities, which under the proposed new terms will become economic and add production and reserves thus further extending the life of the assets. These activities include drilling 3 exploration wells within newly awarded acreage and 8 infield exploration/development wells during 2023/2024. The total planned investment associated with the consolidation work program is approximately US$ 100 million, which is expected to increase production and add reserves of 80 Bcf.



Operations Review - United Arab Emirates

2022 Highlights

- US$608 million Dana Gas's entitlement for the first arbitration
- Second arbitration comprising a much larger claim is expected to be heard in 2023

UAE Gas Project

The UAE Gas Project involved the purchase by Crescent Petroleum of 600 MMscf/d imported sour gas sourced from the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) for transportation, processing, and sale in the UAE. Gas was to be received at the offshore riser platform, connected to the Mubarak oil field infrastructure then transported via a 30-inch pipeline to the SajGas processing plant in Sharjah. At SajGas, the gas was to be sweetened to remove the sulphur content and to extract the natural gas liquids (condensate) for sale within the UAE. Both the offshore riser platform and pipeline are owned by the United Gas Transmission Company, which is wholly owned by Dana Gas, as is the SajGas processing plant.

CNGCL (in which Dana Gas owns a 35% equity share) is the gas marketing company set up to sell gas domestically within the UAE and market the liquids and sulphur products to regional and international customers. However, gas was never supplied by NIOC when the project was scheduled to start in 2005. Accordingly, the gas sales and purchase contract between Dana Gas' partner, Crescent Petroleum, and NIOC has been the subject of international arbitration since June 2009.

In 2014, the arbitration tribunal ruled in favour of Crescent Petroleum, finding NIOC to be in breach of contract and liable for damages.

As a result, a hearing was held in October 2017 to determine the amount of damages payable by NIOC for the breach of contract during the period from 2005 to mid-2014.

The final award for the first arbitration (First Award) was made against NIOC by the international arbitration tribunal in September 2021, and recognized damages sum due to Dana Gas of US$607.5 million as Current Receivables on its Statement of Financial Position. This first arbitration covered the period of the first 8.5 years of the 25 year gas sales agreement from 2005 to 2014.

The Company has been updated by Crescent Petroleum regarding the various enforcement proceedings underway to enforce the First Award as follows:

All of NIOC's challenges to the First Award have now been dismissed by the English High Court in London, and the Award has been confirmed by courts in the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and in the Netherlands, with various enforcement procedures underway, including the attachment of NIOC's assets.

Confirmation proceedings are also underway in other jurisdictions including the United States and Greece.

As per the First Award, interest continues to accrue at the rate of 12-month EIBOR + 1 percentage point, compounding annually, commencing from three (3) months from the date of the First Award until date of payment. Accordingly, Dana Gas's portion of such interest as of end February 2023 is US$31.84 million so far.

In addition, a second arbitration with a much larger claim for the 16.5 years remainder of the contract from 2014 to 2030 is currently underway. The final hearing in the second arbitration was scheduled for March 2023 but will be rescheduled following postponement due to the resignation of NIOC's external lawyers. Crescent Petroleum and Dana Gas remain confident of a favorable outcome in the second award.

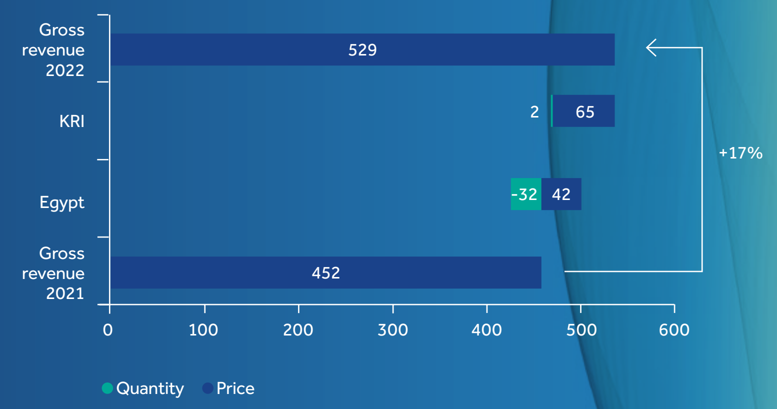
Financial Review

The gain in Company's operational profitability in 2022 marked the second consecutive annual increase.

Key Financial Metrics

	2022 US$ million	2021 US$ million	Change US$ million	Change %
Gross Revenue	**529**	452	77	17
Gross Profit	**249**	195	54	28
Net Profit	**182**	317	(135)	43
Adjusted Net Profit excluding impairment and other income	**196**	128	68	53
EBITDA	**332**	269	63	23
Cash from Operations	**225**	302	(77)	25

Gross Revenue
US$mm



Overview

The Company delivered another year of solid financial performance in 2022, amid resilient oil prices, prudent cost control and a focus on maintaining production. The gain in Company's operational profitability in 2022 marked the second consecutive annual increase, underscoring the Company's low-cost business model and its ability to weather the volatile economic and financial conditions since the outbreak of the global pandemic.

On the profitability side, the Company reported a net profit of US$182 million in 2022 as compared to a net profit of US$317 million. The Company's adjusted net profit for the year, excluding other income and impairments recognized in 2022 and 2021, was higher by 53% at US$196 million compared to adjusted net profit of US$128 million, reflecting strong underlying operating performance assisted by higher oil prices.

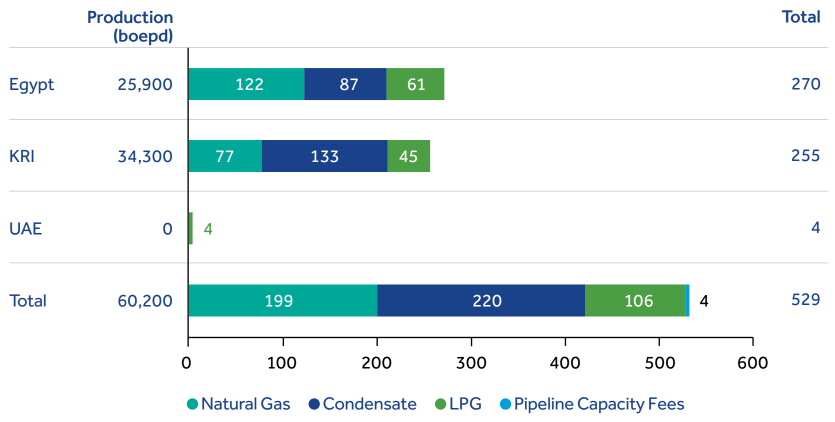
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") was higher at US$332 million compared to US$269 million in 2021, reflecting the increased realization from higher hydrocarbon prices.

During the year, the Company reported gross revenue of US$529 million as compared to US$452 million in 2021, an increase of 17% due to higher realized prices during the year. This increase was partly offset by lower production in Egypt which declined by 8%.

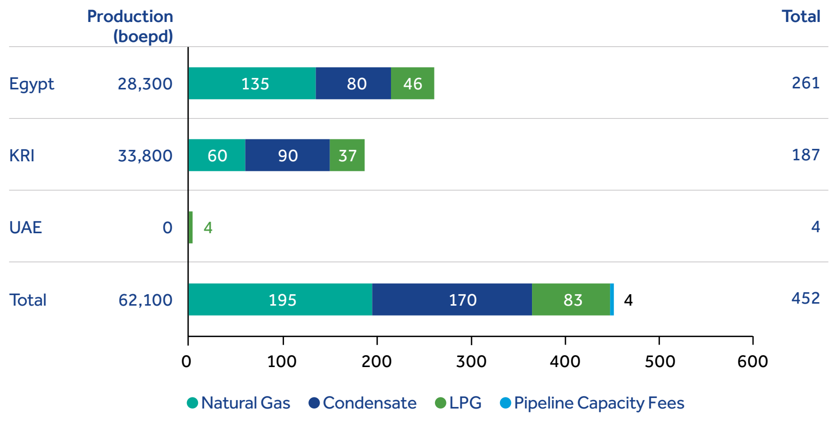
The Company's cash position stood at US$151 million, a decrease of 18% compared to 2021 balance of US$185 million. The Company collected a total of US$318 million during the year with Egypt and KRI contributing US$85 million and US$233 million, respectively. During the year, the Company paid a total dividend of US$172 million including final dividend of 4.5 fils per share for 2021 and an interim dividend of 4.5 fils per share for the first half of 2022.

As at 31 December 2022, Egypt receivable stood at US$30 million an increase of US$6 million. In Kurdistan, receivable increased to US$64 million from US$43 million at the end of 2021. The increase in Kurdistan receivable is a result of delays in the payment of invoices.

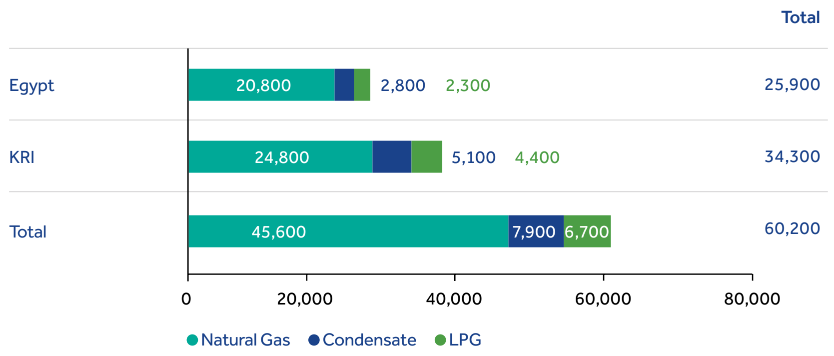
2022 Split Gross Revenue by product and geography (US$mm)



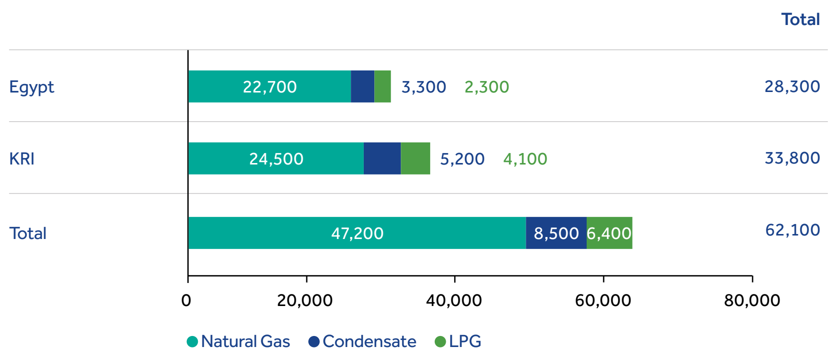
2021 Split Gross Revenue by product and geography (US$mm)



2022 Split Production by product and geography (boepd)



2021 Split Production by product and geography (boepd)



Gross revenue at US$529 million was 17% higher than US$452 million reported in 2021, an increase of US$77 million. Realised prices for liquids were higher by 35% in 2022 and contributed US$107 million to the topline. Gross revenue was supported by a 1% increase in production in KRI which contributed US$2 million, however, this was more than offset by lower production in Egypt which declined by 8% and negatively impacted the topline by US$32 million. Realised prices averaged US$79/bbl for condensate and US$42/boe for LPG compared to US$54/bbl and US$35/boe respectively in 2021.

The Company ended the year with an average production of 60,200 boepd, a slight decrease of 3% compared to last year's production of 62,100 boepd. Production was boosted by a 1% increase in production from the KRI, which reached 34,300 boepd as compared to 33,800 boepd in 2021. This was offset by a drop in production from Egypt which fell 8% to 25,900 boepd as compared to 28,300 boepd in 2021. The field annual natural decline of 20% was partially compensated by the intervention campaign and production optimization operations at field and plant level.

Following the successful completion of further plant de-bottlenecking enhancement at the Khor Mor facility in the second half of the year, the plant's production capacity increased by 50 MMscf/d to 500 MMscf/d. Gas production reached this new record of 500 MMscf/d on 14 January 2023 and will have a positive impact on production and revenues in 2023.

Company's share of revenue from the joint operations in Kurdistan Region of Iraq stood at US$255 million, higher by 36% as compared to US$187 million in 2021. Egypt contributed US$270 million to gross revenue as compared to US$261 million in 2021.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for year was higher at US$249 million compared to US$195 million in 2021 mainly due to higher revenue resulting from increase in realized prices during the year. This resulted in increase in Gross margins from 61% in 2021 to 66% in 2022.

Operating & General & Administration Expenses

The Company continues to optimize its cost base which resulted in reduction in operating cost during 2022 by 5% from US$60 million to US$57 million. On the G&A side, the company G&A stood at US$12 million as compared to US$11 million in 2021. The Company's Opex and G&A per barrel of oil equivalent remains within industry's top quartile at US$2.6 and US$0.5 per boe, respectively.

Balance Sheet

The Balance sheet of the Company remained strong with total assets of US$2.67 billion as compared to liabilities of US$369 million. Equity attributable to shareholder's stood at US$2.3 billion translating into a book value per share of AED 1.2 (2021: AED 1.2).

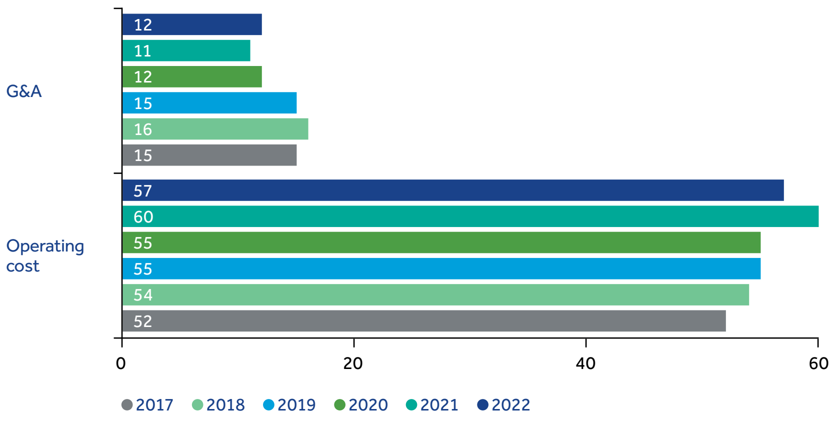
Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets of the Company stood at US$1.73 billion as of 31 December 2022, as compared to US$1.65 billion in 2021. The increase in Non-current assets is due to capex relating to KM 250 expansion project in the KRI.

Current Assets

Current assets of the Company stood at US$930 million, a decrease of 5% compared to US$974 million as of 31 December 2021. The decrease was primarily due to write off of amounts relating to certain earn-out payments due from MOL/OMV, following final award from the London Court of International Arbitration.

Operating and General and Administration Expenses (US$mm)



Cash and cash equivalents decreased from US$185 million in 2021 to US$151 million in 2022, a decrease of 18%. Total inflows for the year totaled US$339 million including collection of US$318 million and finance drawdown of US$53 million. Operational outflows stood at US$203 million and US$223 million was spent on debt and equity payments including US$172 million dividend payment to shareholders in 2022 (final 2021 dividend and interim 2022 dividend).

Liabilities

Total liabilities increased from US$334 million in 2021 to US$369 million in 2022. The increase in liability was mainly due to increase in project and contractor financing in Pearl.

Capital Investment

The Company incurred an amount of US$118 million in capital expenditure during the year ended 31 December 2022. Out of the total, US$18 million was incurred in Egypt and US$100 million in KRI mainly in relation to expansion for additional production via 250 mmscfd gas processing train.

Trade Receivable

The Company's trade receivables at the end of the year stood at US$94 million as compared to US$67 million at the end of 2021. Egypt receivable stood at US$30 million whereas receivable in KRI increased from US$43 million to US$64 million due to delay in collection of invoices.

The Company collected a total of US$318 million in 2022 as compared to US$377 million in 2021.

Dana Gas collected US$85 million during 2022 in Egypt and hence realized 93% of the year's revenue.

In Kurdistan, Dana Gas share of collection for the year 2022 stood at US$233 million and hence realized 91% of the year's revenue.

Cash Flow

Cash flow from operations decreased from US$302 million in 2021 to US$225 million in 2022. The decrease in net cash flow from operating activities was primarily due to lower level of collections in 2022 as compared to 2021.

Net cash used in investing activities remained at the same level as in 2021 and primarily relates to capital expenditure in relation to KM 250 project.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year 2022 was US$170 million, a 24% decrease compared to US$137 million in the corresponding year. In 2022, US$172 million was paid out to shareholders and US$51 million was used for debt servicing and repayment. In addition an amount of US$53 million was drawn down from project finance facility in Pearl in relation to KM 250 expansion project.

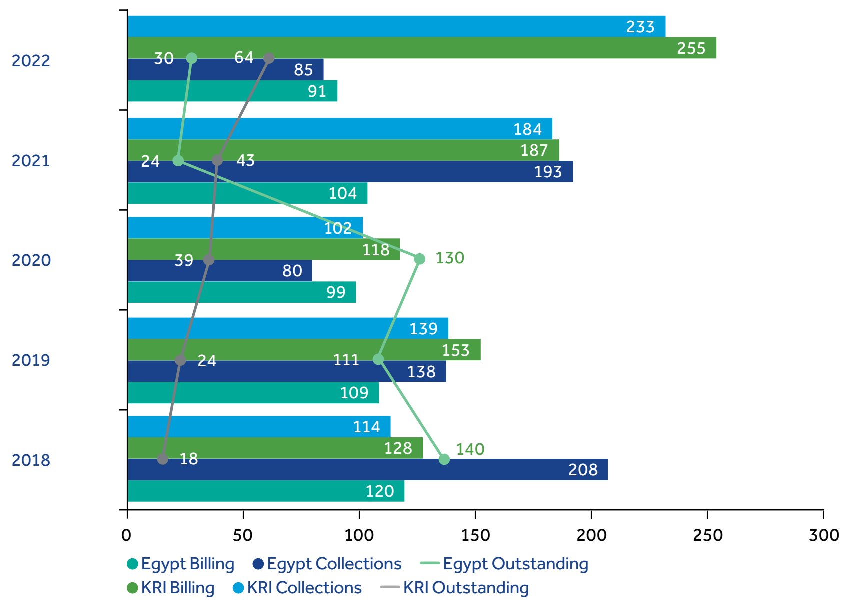
The Company ended the year with cash and bank balance of US$151 million as compared to US$185 million in 2021, a decrease of 18%. This included US$88 million being 35% share of cash held at Pearl Petroleum.

Corporate Financing:

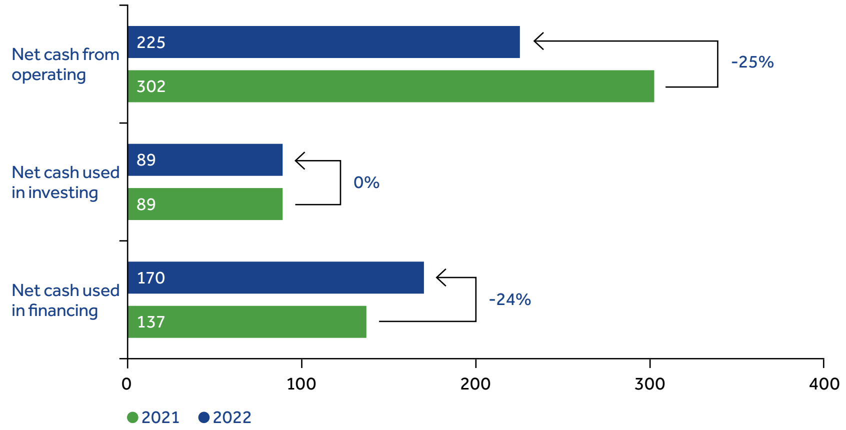
The Company signed a Facility Agreement for a new term loan facility from a local UAE bank for USD 90 million in October 2020. The facility was fully drawn on 22nd October 2020. The term of the facility was for one year, with a further four year extension available at the Company's option, taking the total term up to five years. The borrowing cost is at a rate of 3% plus LIBOR for one year. During October 2021, the Company exercised its option to extend the facility for a further period of four years at a rate of 4% plus LIBOR with a final maturity date of 13 October 2025. The amount outstanding towards principal is USD 57 million as of 31 December 2022.

Pearl Petroleum signed a USD 150 million and USD 120 million loan facility "Facility Agreement" with a local UAE bank in 2018 and 2019 respectively. During September 2021, Pearl Petroleum signed a US$ 250 million term loan facility with the U.S International Development Finance Corporation ("DFC") with a final repayment date of 17 July 2028 for the KM250 gas expansion works currently underway at the Khor Mor plant. Pearl has drawn down the full amount from the facility as at 31 December 2022. Pearl financing is non-recourse to the Company. Consequently, the Company's total debt stood at US$ 216 million including its 35% consolidated share of the Pearl facility.

Trade Receivables (US$mm)



Cash Flow (US$mm)

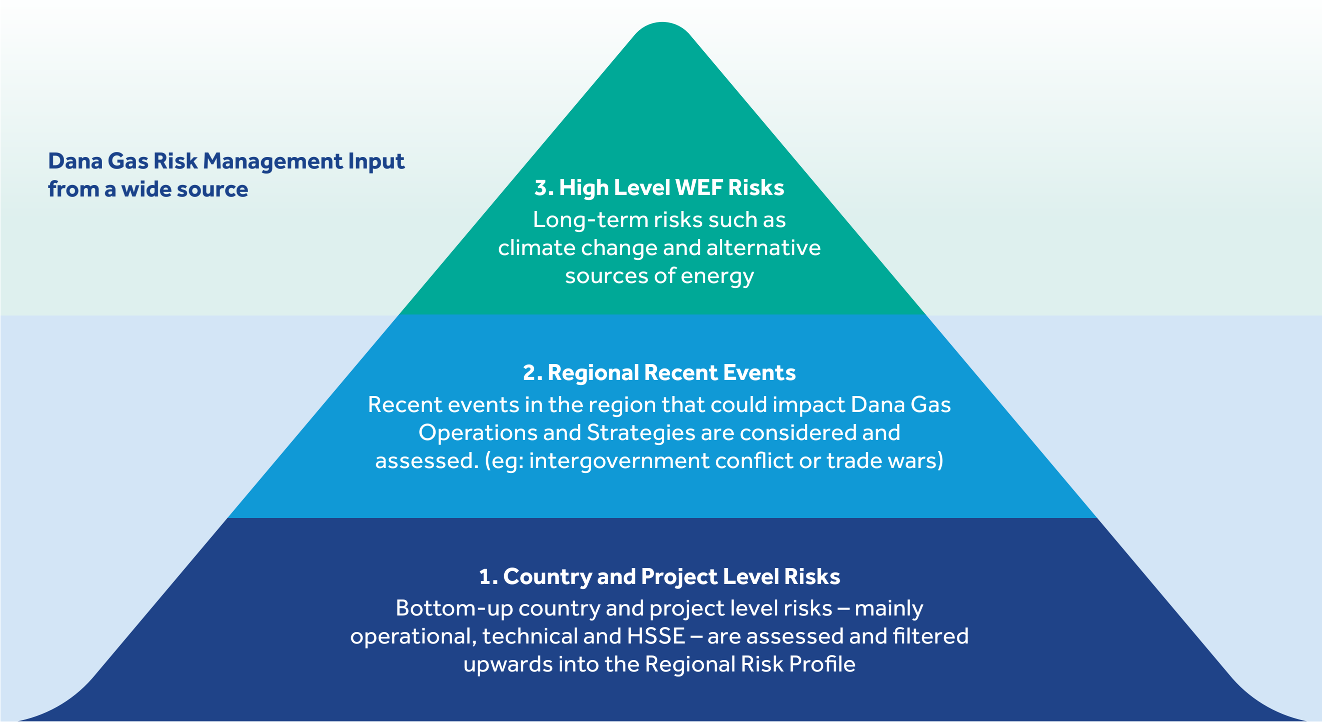


Risk Management

Risk Management is an integral part of running the business at Dana Gas. The company has adopted best practices in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) covering strategic, operational, project, financial, compliance and HSSE risks. Our ability to identify, assess and successfully manage current and emerging risks is critical in securing the success of the business and protecting long term shareholder value.

Dana Gas has a robust Enterprise Risk Management process across the Group, which ensures risk is considered at every level of the organization. There is a bottom up escalation from the country level and functions to the Group and from the Board down to the country level and functions. On a semi-annual basis the Executive Committee carries out an assessment of the principal risks facing the Group. Key risks are overseen by the Board of Directors and its Committees and their management is delegated to the Executive Team and Senior Management. Robust risk management, assurance and performance management processes, incentivized by balanced key performance indicators (KPIs) in our Group scorecard, enable Dana Gas to manage opportunities and risks and respond to the concerns of our stakeholders. Dana Gas considers Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance risks as part of its ERM framework.

Interlinked ERM Risk Profile considering Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance Risks



Board and Executive Responsibility

The Board provides strategic oversight and stewardship of the Company and has a particular responsibility for maintaining effective risk management and internal control systems. This includes evaluating risks to the delivery of the business and strategic plan and oversight on mitigating strategies. The Audit & Compliance Committee (A&CC) has delegated responsibility from the Board for oversight of the risk management process, supported by Group Internal Audit. Risk management is also an integral part of the annual business planning process and ongoing business performance management. Key strategic risks and opportunities are reviewed quarterly by the Board and the A&CC.

The Executive Team, Group functional heads and Business Delivery Teams are accountable for monitoring and managing the risks in their parts of the business. Individual leaders and managers identify and assess the probability and impact of particular day-to-day risks and decide, within their levels of authority, actions needed to manage them.

Risk management process

During 2022, we commenced a revision of the Group ERM Framework (including procedures manual and risk appetite statement) to ensure our risk management processes are fully up to date and reflecting best industry practice.

In addition to the short-to-medium term risks associated with the delivery of the business plan, the Executive Committee and Board consider the medium and long-term risks and opportunities faced by the company. As in previous years, a further high level review was carried out to integrate the latest World Economic Forum regional and industry-specific risk mapping approach to the Dana Gas business driven risk assessments.

Dana Gas' Risk management process is underpinned by the Internal Controls Framework, which sets out the mandatory policies, standards and controls necessary to manage the Company's business activities and associated risks.

Key policies include the Code of Conduct, Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Bribery & Corruption, Delegation of Authority Manual, Technical Management Systems and Workplace Policy. Other Financial and Operational controls are reviewed with respect to the status of their development, communication, understanding, and implementation and monitoring to ensure that they are effective in mitigating the risks.

RISK FACTORS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Dana Gas businesses in the MENA region are exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties, which could, either on their own or in combination with others, potentially have a material effect on the Group's strategy, business performance or reputation. In turn, these may impact shareholders' returns, including dividends or Dana Gas' share price. The Group continues to define and develop processes for identifying and managing these risks. Some of the risks listed below may be outside the control of Dana Gas and the Group may also be affected by other risks and uncertainties besides those listed here.

FINANCIAL

Receivables, Liquidity and Asset Impairment
Dana Gas is exposed to liquidity risks, including risks associated with refinancing borrowings as they mature, and the risk that financial assets cannot readily be converted to cash without loss of value. The Group may be required to record asset impairment charges as a result of events beyond the Group's control. Dana Gas exposure to receivables and liquidity risk takes the form of a loss that would be recognized if counterparties (including sovereign entities) failed or were unable to meet their payment or performance obligations. These risks may arise in certain agreements in relation to amounts owed for physical product sales.

Corporate & Project Funding
Dana Gas corporate and project funding requirements depend on a broad range of factors, including revenue and cash flow generated from our operations, ongoing debt servicing and maturity obligations, variations in the planned level of capital expenditure, success with new development leases, proceeds realized from any asset disposals, hydrocarbon prices and new agreements with governments for production increase. There is an increasing ESG focus and anti-oil and gas sentiment prevalent in the investment markets associated with the Energy Transition/Climate Change policy debate, which may impact future availability of financing on attractive terms. Dana Gas's business performance and liquidity/receivables position may also have an impact on the Company's ability to raise finance.

Insurance
The transfer of risks to the insurance market may be affected and influenced by constraints on the availability of cover, market appetite, capacity, pricing and the decisions of regulatory authorities. Some of the major risks associated with the Group's activities cannot or may not be reasonably or economically insured. Dana Gas may incur significant losses from different types of risks that are not covered by insurance.

STRATEGICAL

Geo-Political and Sovereign Risk
The success of the Group depends in part upon understanding and managing the political, economic and market conditions in the diverse economies in the MENA Region. Specific country risks that could have an effect on the Group's business and reputation include: volatility of national currencies; unexpected changes in local laws, regulations and standards; cancellation, variation or breach of contractual rights; aggressive re-interpretation of existing tax laws; economic sanctions imposed on Iran; regional and governmental instability; government intervention in license awards; increased royalty payments or taxes mandated by governments; expropriation of assets; and political obstacles to key project delivery.

Access to New Markets
Inability to adequately analyze, understand, respond and access new gas markets and the competitive environment, could result in a loss of market share and have an impact on the Group's financial position. This could be due to inability to deliver new gas projects in time and understand the competitive environment from new gas supplies coming into the UAE, Egypt, Kurdistan Region of Iraq and nearby markets. Dana Gas faces strong competition from both National Oil Companies (NOCs), which control a substantial percentage of the world's reserves, and International Oil Companies (IOCs) that operate in the region. This competition could make securing access to acreage, reserves and gas markets more challenging.

Organisation and Staffing
Dana Gas takes a systematic and strategic approach to resourcing to ensure it can meet its long-term human resource needs, operating short and long-term resourcing demand models to predict and manage the people requirements that underpin the Group's business plans. The Group's performance, operating results and future growth depend on its ability to attract, retain, motivate and organize people with the appropriate level of expertise and knowledge. The Group aims to identify the best people through succession planning and talent management, coupled with effective recruitment.

OPERATIONAL

HSSE
Exploration, Production, Transmission and Processing activities carry significant inherent risks relating to Health, Safety, Security and Environmental impacts. Epidemics and pandemics originating from other parts of the world could impact our operations, projects and employees, as has been evidenced through the COVID-19 pandemic in the past two years. Major accidents and the failure to manage the associated risks could result in injury or loss of life, delay in completion of projects, cancellation of exploration, damage to the environment, or loss of certain facilities with an associated loss or deferment of production and revenues.

Reserves Replacement
The rate of production from natural gas and oil reservoirs declines as reserves are depleted. The Group needs to replace these depleted reserves with new proved reserves cost-effectively and on a consistent basis. Delivery of production growth depends upon a number of factors, including: successful discovery and development of hydrocarbon resources; the acquisition of sufficient new resource opportunities; sufficient field appraisal; reservoir quality and performance; accurate interpretation of received data; drilling conditions or costs; rig availability; and adequate human or technical resources.

Competition for exploration and development rights, and access to gas and oil resources, is intense. A failure to secure appropriate new resources could impact upon the Group's production growth prospects beyond the next decade.

Asset Performance and Asset Integrity
The Group's levels of production (and therefore revenues) are dependent on the continued operational performance of its producing assets Producing assets are subject to a number of operational issues including: reduced availability of those assets due to planned activities such as maintenance or shutdowns, unplanned outages, productivity and efficiency of wells, contamination of product and the performance of joint venture partners and contractors. In addition asset integrity failure could lead to loss of containment of hydrocarbons, major accident hazards, marine incidents and wells out of control.

COMPLIANCE/REGULATION

Corporate Reputation and License to Operate
The Group could be exposed to loss of corporate reputation due to failings in corporate governance, corporate social responsibility, HSSE, regulatory compliance, misreporting and/or restatement of results. This could impact future revenue, increased operating, capital or regulatory costs, or destruction of shareholder value. Over the years the Group has implemented robust corporate governance, corporate conduct, asset integrity and HSSE & Social Performance systems and processes and will continue to enhance these in line with industry best practice and any changes in the regulatory and compliance frameworks in the countries where we operate.

Other Risks and Opportunities
Other risks that are regularly reviewed and assessed by the Dana Gas Executive Committee include: Commodity Prices, Stakeholder Management, Major Project Execution, Cyber Security and the Energy Transition.

Our people are an integral asset and a driving-force behind our successful business.

Talent attraction and retention

Our people strategies are aligned with our business. Focusing on people and investing in their attraction, development, engagement, and retention is the key to our successful journey. Our people play an essential role in achieving our strategic objectives and enhancing Shareholder value.

Talent drives our business and at Dana Gas we strive to ensure that we offer not only extensive career opportunities, but also a fulfilling work environment and an inclusive culture for our people to continuously learn, grow, and flourish.

It is an integral part of our evolving culture to value expertise in a way that will generate the necessary proficiency that we require across the group now and for the future.

Diversity and equality

We see diversity and equality as our greatest strength, and we are committed to a work environment that embraces diversity and inclusion at all levels. Our company fosters a culture of belonging for all our people across genders, age and nationalities and they are always encouraged to unlock their full potential.

We are highly committed to equal opportunities and do not tolerate discrimination of any kind.

Our code of conduct, workplace policies and practices provide an inclusive environment where everyone can contribute and develop freely and equitably. These values have helped us to build and maintain the diverse and robust community that is Dana Gas.

"As of December 2022, we employed full time staff from 16 countries across the world."

Employee engagement

Dana Gas continues to reinforce the value of diversity and inclusion and put great efforts into building a lean, fit for purpose, well defined and efficient organization, enabling empowerment and faster decision-making while enhancing effectiveness.

Our company has clear policies for its employees' rights and welfare. All employees are encouraged to report any incidents that affect their health and safety, with the goal of causing no accidents nor harm to people and minimizing any adverse effect on the environment. We believe in open dialogue and value employees' feedback and suggestions. Our regular staff Town Hall sessions serve in communicating our operational as well as financial results and in keeping everyone informed about changes and progress that affect them as well as the Group.

Development

As part of our strategy, we focus on upskilling our people at all levels, helping them reach their full potential, build new skills and strengthen their areas of expertise. We invest in our people's professional growth and development by providing learning and development opportunities for employees at all levels in the form of external, internal, on-the-job and online learning.

Dana Gas employees have collectively completed 213 learning person days in 2022. This is in addition to on-job-learning, coaching, and mentoring.

Performance and rewards

At Dana Gas, we take care to ensure every individual's roles and responsibilities are articulated and understood, as well as the expected outcomes and key results are defined. Dana Gas has a robust and fair performance management system and process that firstly defines the criteria by which business success is measured. Goals are then set accordingly, performance reviewed on a periodic-basis, employees evaluated for their delivery against their goals and recognized for their contributions and achievements. Our performance management system is designed to achieve holistic development for all our employees through performance differentiation, consistent evaluation and continuous feedback.

"As of December 2022, 22% of our overall full time workforce were female employees."

Dana Gas understands that motivating employees is essential and that effective teamwork drives delivery and progress. We believe that recognizing and rewarding our people for their achievements and efforts is imperative and contributes to increasing productivity, improving retention and strengthening employee engagement. The reward philosophy of Dana Gas is performance-driven across all its levels and is designed to deliver both a solid employee value proposition as well as to support the corporate strategy effectively. Our compensation and benefits program is founded on our belief in using the same as a lever, to enhance the performance and productivity of our employees while maintaining a means of differentiating high performers.

This helps the Company in maintaining an able workforce that is motivated and is capable of delivering the Company's business objectives. We have relentlessly pursued practices that have enabled our employees to take pride in being outcome oriented and to take on the responsibility of ensuring that they contribute to the growth of the organization.

Head Count, Net to the Company's Interest as of 31st December 2022

The table below sets out the number of employees and contractors employed by Dana Gas through its subsidiaries and joint ventures as of 31st December 2022:

	Employees	Contractors
Dana Gas Head Office	29	0
Dana Gas UAE Subsidiary Units (Saj Gas, UGTC, Zora & Secondments to Credan)	6	3
DG Kurdistan Region of Iraq	3	1
Dana Gas Egypt	52	13
TOTAL	**90**	**17**

The table below sets out the number of employees as of 31st December 2022 employed by joint ventures in which Dana Gas has an interest:

	Ownership interest held by Dana Gas	JV employees (net to Dana Gas's interest)	JV Contractors (net to Dana Gas's interest)
Wasco (Egypt)	100%	382	315
Credan (KRI)	35%	218	5
TOTAL		**600**	**320**

Corporate Governance

Pages 36-65

Corporate Governance

1. Statement of Measures taken to Complete the Corporate Governance System and its implementation

Dana Gas has recognized since its foundation that the adoption of best practice corporate governance is fundamental to building a sound commercial reputation for a private sector corporation aspiring to be a leading oil and gas company in the Middle East. Corporate governance remains a priority for Dana Gas. At the very outset in April 2006, a few months after its incorporation, the Company commissioned the International Finance Corporation (IFC), part of the World Bank Group, to assess corporate governance practices within the Company. They were asked to make appropriate recommendations with a view to improving the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, strengthening the control environment, and ensuring that the disclosure and transparency practices of the Company were consistent with international best practice. The Company has since continued to regularly benchmark its Corporate Governance compliance with local and global standards through external auditing.

The Company amended its Articles of Association in 2021 to be consistent with the provisions of the Federal Decree by Law No. 26 of 2020 amending certain provisions of the Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 Concerning Commercial Companies Law and the Securities & Commodities Authority Chairman Decision No. (3/Chairman) of 2020 concerning the Approval of Joint Stock Companies Governance Guide (the "Guide").

Dana Gas conducted an internal review of its Articles of Association, internal polices and governance framework in 2021 to ensure full compliance with the Guide and have included them in the Company`s Articles of Association and its Code of Conduct in keeping with the Company's commitment to the highest governance standards. The Company has diligently implemented the prescribed norms of institutional governance standards at the level of the Board of Directors and established a special committee (CGR&N Committee) to oversee and supervise the Company's compliance with applicable governance regulations. Furthermore, the Company's Compliance Officer oversees adherence to corporate governance standards by employees, operating divisions, subsidiaries, and counterparties.

In 2022, the Company further amended its Articles of Association to comply with Federal Decree By Law No. 32 of 2021 concerning the Commercial Companies Law. In addition, a revised Board remuneration policy and a revised dividend policy were adopted by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Assembly. An internal Board evaluation was conducted in Q1 2022. An external Board evaluation was conducted by Governance Creed in Q4 2022 with a report delivered to the Board in January 2023. Other measures carried out under the Corporate Governance System on an ongoing basis include verification of the independence of the independent directors, disclosure of any conflict of interest and audit of the corporate governance practices in Dana Gas.

The Board of Directors and Executive Management's efforts to achieve the Company's strategy in realizing sustained growth and long-term value for Shareholders is predicated on a firm commitment to corporate governance standards and practices. Compliance with these is considered instrumental in ensuring the transparency, effective control, and high performance necessary to translate the Company's strategies and plans into sound business ventures and projects, and, ultimately, into value to the Shareholders, whilst at the same time serving the interests of other stakeholders locally, regionally, and internationally.

2. Statement of ownership and transactions of Board of Directors members, their spouses and their children in the Company's securities during 2022

The Dana Gas PJSC Share Dealing Code (the "Code"), first adopted in September 2017, was further revised and amended in March 2022. The Code complies with international best practice as well as relevant provisions in regulations issued by the Securities and Commodities Authority and Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange.

The Rules define periods during which directors and employees are not permitted to deal in the Company's shares. No Director or employee has traded in the shares of the Company during the closed periods set out in the Rules or in the Securities and Commodities Authority's Resolution No. 2/2001.

In regard to the dealings of the members of the Board of Directors and their spouses and children, only one Director traded in the shares of the Company during 2022. The transaction occurred outside the closed period set out and was duly approved by the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange as below:

Board Member	Position/ Relationship	Shares owned as of 31/12/2022	Total Sale Transactions	Total Purchase Transactions
Mr. Abdul Hameed Dhia Jafar	Chairman	-	-	-
Mr. Rashed Saif S. Al Jarwan Al Shamsi	Vice Chairman	1,600,000	-	-
Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar	Managing Director of Board Affairs	-	-	-
Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian	Director	5,500,000	-	-
Mrs. Nirva Billorian wife of Varoujan Nerguizian	Wife	570,000	-	-
Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori	Director	14,114,490	-	-
Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait	Director	1,874	-	-
Mr. Ziad Abdulla Ibrahim Galadari	Director	4,132,855	-	-
Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa	Director	1,000,000	0	945,000
Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant	Director	-	-	-
Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri	Director	10,000,000	-	-
Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari	Director	-	-	-

3. Board Formation

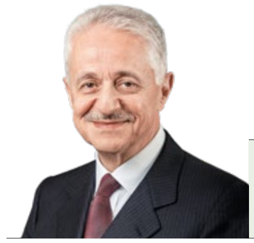
The Board of Directors are elected by the General Assembly every 3 years. The Annual General Assembly elected the current Board of Directors at its meeting held on 28 April 2021.

A number of the incumbent Directors have been on the Board since incorporation of the Company in November 2005.

The Board of Directors continues to include some of the leading business people from GCC countries, with considerable experience in the oil and gas business.

The current Board of Directors comprises of six Independent Directors and five non-independent Non-Executive Directors.

A. Statement of the current Board formation according to the following schedule:



Mr. Abdul Hameed Dhia Jafar
Chairman of the Board

Category
Non-Executive
Non-Independent

Qualifications and Experience

Mr. Abdul Hameed Dhia Jafar attended St. Paul's School in London, and subsequently studied at Churchill College, Cambridge University, where he obtained his Bachelor's Engineering Degree (specializing in Thermodynamics & Fluid Flow), followed by a Master's Degree.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Jafar is the Founder and Chairman of the Crescent Group of companies headquartered in Sharjah in the UAE, with regional offices in the Middle East and the UK. The group is engaged in a variety of commercial ventures including container port operations, logistics, real estate, power generation and private equity.

Mr. Jafar also promoted a culture of transparency and accountability in the Gulf Region through the "Pearl Initiative" (whose Board of Governors he initially chaired), founded in cooperation with the United Nations Office of Partnerships.

Mr. Jafar is the founder of the UAE Chapter of the Young Presidents Organization and the World Presidents Organization (now 'YPO Gold'), and is a member of the International Chief Executives Organization. In addition, Mr. Jafar has a wide range of philanthropic interests involving disabled and disadvantaged children, cancer treatment and education. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the American University of Sharjah.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date

17 years

(2005-2022)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies

-

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities

- Chairman, Crescent Group of companies
- Chairman, Gulftainer Ltd.
- Founding Shareholder, URUK Group
- Member, Board of Governors of Pearl
- Initiative Founder, UAE Chapters of the Young Presidents
- Organization and the World Presidents
- Organization Member, International Chief Executives
- Organization Member of the Board of Trustees, American University of Sharjah

Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan Al Shamsi
Vice Chairman

Category
Non-Executive
Non-Independent

Qualifications and Experience

Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan Al Shamsi holds a Bachelor's Degree in Petroleum & Natural Gas Engineering from Pennsylvania State University, USA.

Mr. Rashed Al Jarwan is the Vice Chairman of Dana Gas. He also serves on the Board of several institutions such as the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation (EMARAT), Oman Insurance Company, Mashreq Bank, Al Ghurair Holding Company and Gulf Marine Services.

He has extensive oil and gas experience over more than 40 years. Mr. Al Jarwan held the position of Acting CEO for one year and General Manager in Dana Gas for 3 years.

Earlier he held the position of General Manager in ADGAS for 8 years and several technical and managerial posts in the ADNOC Group of companies in Abu Dhabi for 28 years.

In addition, Mr. Al Jarwan is the Chairman of the Board Steering Committee in Dana Gas.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date

14 years

(2008-2022)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies

- Board Member, Oman Insurance Company
- Board Member, Mashreq Bank
- Board member, GMS

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities

- Board Emirates General Petroleum Corporation (EMARAT)
- Board member, Al Ghurair Holding Ltd
- Board member, Gulf Marine Services

Mr. Majid Jafar
Managing Director of Board Affairs

Category
Non-Executive
Non-Independent

Qualifications and Experience

Mr. Majid Jafar is the CEO of Crescent Petroleum, the Middle East's oldest private oil & gas company, and Vice-Chairman of the Crescent Group of companies which includes interests in port management, logistics, venture capital, private equity and real estate. He is also Managing Director of the Board of Dana Gas PJSC, the leading publicly-listed natural gas company in the Middle East, in which Crescent is the largest shareholder. His previous experience was with Shell International's Exploration & Production and Gas & Power Divisions.

In addition to his professional commitments, Mr. Majid Jafar is an advocate of responsible energy and sustainable development, and serves on the Energy Business Council of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Advisory Board of the Responsible Energy Forum, the Stewardship Board of the Global System on Energy at the World Economic Forum, and the Board of Trustees of the Arab Forum for Environment and Development (AFED). He promotes education and youth employment, and is a Board Member of the Queen Rania Foundation and the Kalimat Foundation for Children's Empowerment, as well as a founding patron of the Prince's Trust International. He also serves on the Panel of Senior Advisers of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London, the International Advisory Board of The Atlantic Council in Washington DC, and the Board of Fellows of Harvard Medical School, and is a member of the GCC Board Directors Institute and the Young Presidents Organization (YPO), an Accredited Director of the Institute of Directors (IoD Mudara), and has been named a Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum.

Mr. Majid Jafar attended Eton College and graduated from Cambridge University (Churchill College) with Bachelor and Masters' Degrees in Engineering (Fluid Mechanics and Thermodynamics). He also holds an MA (with Distinction) in International Studies and Diplomacy from the University of London's School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS), an MBA (with Distinction) from the Harvard Business School, and an Executive Certificate in Public Policy from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date

17 years

(2005-2022)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies

-

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities

- CEO, Crescent Petroleum Company, UAE
- Vice Chairman, Crescent Group of companies
- Board member, Arab Forum for Environment and Development (AFED)
- Board member, Iraq Energy Institute
- Board member, Queen Rania Foundation (QRF)
- Board member of Board of Fellows of Harvard Medical School, the Panel of Senior Advisers of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), and the International Advisory Board of the Prince's Trust International and The Atlantic Council

Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian
Director

Category
Non- Executive
Non-Independent

Qualifications and Experience

Mr. Varoujan Nerguizian holds Sciences Economics Degree from Saint Joseph University, Lebanon and from Université Lyon Lumière, France (1976).

Mr. Varoujan Nerguizian was appointed General Manager of Bank of Sharjah, UAE since 1992 and Group CEO since 2020. He is the Chairman and General Manager of Emirates Lebanon Bank SAL, Lebanon (member of Bank of Sharjah Group) since 2008.

Mr. Nerguizian is a Founding Member of Dana Gas. He is also a Founding Member and Chairman of the Lebanese Educational Fund SA and the Lycée Libanais Francophone Privé in Dubai, a non-profit educational initiative that caters to the needs of the Lebanese and Francophone communities of the UAE since 2003. He serves on the Board of Growthgate and is a member on the Board of Trustees of the American University of Sharjah and the Conseil Stratégique de l'Université Saint Joseph, Beirut- Lebanon.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date

17 years

(2005-2022)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies

- General Manager of Bank of Sharjah since 1992 & Group CEO since 2020

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities

- Chairman and General Manager, Emirates Lebanon Bank SAL, Lebanon
- Board member, Growthgate PEF
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the American University of Sharjah
- Member of the Conseil Stratégique de l'Université Saint Joseph, Beirut- Lebanon
- Founding member and Chairman, Lebanese Educational Fund SA
- Founding member and Chairman, Lycee' Libanais Francophone Prive', Dubai (non-profit educational institution)

Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori
Director

Category
Independent

Qualifications and Experience

- M.Sc. Engineering Management, Northeastern Boston University, USA 1993-1994
- B.Sc. Computer Engineering, Boston University, Boston, USA, 1989-1993
- Managing the operations of Ministry of Finance in UAE including but not limited to areas like government budget, revenue operations, revenue diversifications, financial policies and procedures, and Debt Management Office.
- Managing UAE's relations with regional and international institutions (IMF, World Bank, Arab Monitory Fund, Islamic Development Fund, OPEC Fund

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date

1 year and 8 months

(Since April 2021)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies

-

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities

- Board Member of Central Bank of the UAE
- Board Member of Al Etihad Credit Bureau
- Department of Finance, Abu Dhabi, Financial Management Information System, Project Manager
- Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, Abu Dhabi, Project Engineer

Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait
Director

Category
Independent

Qualifications and Experience

Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait holds a Bachelor's Degree in Chemical Engineering from University of Tulsa in USA.

Mr. Hani Al Terkait served as the Oil Minister in Kuwait until 2013 and Chief Executive Officer of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) from 2004 until 2007.

Mr. Al Terkait previously served on the Board of several companies such as Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Supreme Council for Planning. He held various executive positions in several oil and petrochemical companies in Kuwait such as Kuwait National Petroleum Co., Petrochemical Industries Co., Public Authority for Industry, Hoechst German and Ikarus Petroleum Industries Company.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date

7 year and 9 months

(2015-2022)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies

-

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities

-

Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari
Director

Category
Non-Executive
Non-Independent

Qualifications and Experience

Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari holds Bachelors of Laws (LLB) Degree from UAE University.

Mr. Ziad Galadari is the Founder and Chairman of Galadari Advocates & Legal Consultants. He has been practicing as Advocate, Legal Advisor and Arbitrator since 1983.

Mr. Galadari is the Chairman of Galadari Investments Group. In addition, he serves as a Member of the Board of Dubai World Trade Centre and Emirates Integrated Telecommunications Company PJSC (DU). He is a member of IBA -International Bar Association (Lawyers International Association) and Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb).

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date

17 years

(2005-2022)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies

- Board Member, Emirates Integrated Telecommunications Company (DU)

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities

- Founder & Chairman, Galadari Advocates & Legal Consultants, UAE
- Chairman, Galadari Investments Group, UAE
- Board member, Dubai World Trade Centre

Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa
Director

Category
Independent

Qualifications and Experience
Ms. Najla Al Midfa is the Chief Executive Officer of Sharjah Entrepreneurship Center (Sheraa), a government entity launched in 2016, with a mandate to build the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Sharjah, and support entrepreneurs as they build and grow innovative startups that will contribute positively to the region's economy.

Prior to Sheraa, she held a senior position at Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development, focused on SME financing, and was a consultant at McKinsey and Company's New York office, primarily serving clients across the financial institutions sector. Her previous professional experience also includes roles within PricewaterhouseCoopers and Shell.

Najla is a board member of United Arab Bank, Emirates Development Bank, and Emirates Schools Establishment. She is also a Co-Chair of the 4th Industrial Revolution Working Group in the UK-UAE Business Council, Vice-Chairperson of Young Arab Leaders, and a board member of Endeavor UAE.

Najla is a fellow of the Aspen Institute's Middle East Leadership Initiative, as well as an Eisenhower Global Fellow. Najla holds an MBA from Stanford University.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date
1 year and 8 months

(Since April 2021)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies
Board Directors, United Arab Bank

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities
- CEO and board member of the Sharjah Entrepreneurship Center (Sheraa)
- Board member, Emirates Development Bank
- Board member, Emirates Schools Establishment

Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant
Director

Category
Independent

Qualifications and Experience
Mr. Ajit Joshi is the Head of Public & Private markets at SHUAA Capital PSC. He is responsible for overseeing the Group's investments in publicly listed securities and private equities, while implementing a turnaround investment approach.

Ajit has over 17 years of professional experience in technology consulting, equity research, investment banking and investment management. Prior to joining the Group, he worked with Bank Muscat's investment banking team where he advised and executed equity and debt advisory transactions across GCC's petrochemicals, contracting, oil gas services, marine and hospitality sectors.

Ajit holds a Bachelor of Engineering degree in computer engineering and holds an MBA from Indian Institute of Management Lucknow.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date
1 year and 8 months

(since April 2021)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies
- Board member of Eshraq Investments PJSC
- Board member of Islamic Arab Insurance Co. (Salama) PJSC
- Head of Public & Private markets at SHUAA Capital psc

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities
- Portfolio Manager of Goldilocks Investment
- Senior Executive Officer of SHUAA GMC Limited

Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri
Director

Category
Independent

Qualifications and Experience
Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Communications Technology from Staffordshire University in the UK.

Mr. Shaheen Almheiri is currently Board member of Al Rubaya Group since 2001. Al Rubaya Group is a leasing and real estate management company, commercial agencies and representation international companies.

He also holds the position of Vice Chairman in Electromechanical Co., the sole agent for SIEMENS in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

Previously Mr. Almheiri was the Assistant Director of Marine Management at Abu Dhabi Environment Authority until 2010. In addition to his board membership in the National Corporation for Tourism and Hotels since 2010, he also is a member of the Audit Committee.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date
4 years and 8 months

(since April 2018)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies
- Board member of National Corporation for Tourism and Hotels (NCTH), Abu Dhabi
- Member, Audit Committee of National Corporation for Tourism and Hotels, Abu Dhabi

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities
- Vice Chairman, Electromechanical Co., Abu Dhabi

Mr. Jassim Mohamed Rafi Alseddiqi Alansaari
Director

Category
Independent

Qualifications and Experience
Mr. Jassim Alseddiqi is the Chief Executive Officer of SHUAA Capital, the leading asset management and investment banking platform with c. USD 13 billion in assets under management.

Jassim is known for his dynamic and innovative approach, having pioneered many investment strategies in the region. He is currently the Chairman of GFH Financial Group, Islamic Arab Insurance Company (SALAMA), Eshraq Investments, Khaleeji Commercial Bank and The Entertainer. He also serves on the boards of First Abu Dhabi Bank (FAB), Dana Gas PJSC and Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Jassim holds a BSc in Electrical Engineering degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and MSc in Electrical Engineering degree from Cornell University, USA He also served as a noted lecturer at the Abu Dhabi-based Petroleum Institute.

Period served as a BOD member of the Company since his first election date
3 years and 2 months

(since Nov 2018)

Memberships and positions in any other joint-stock companies
- Chairman of Islamic Arab Insurance Company (SALAMA)
- Chairman of Eshraq Investments
- Board member of First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC
- Board Member and Managing Director of SHUAA Capital PSC

Positions in any other important supervisory, governmental or business entities
-

Corporate Governance continued

International Advisory Board

Dana Gas has adopted the concept of the International Advisory Board (IAB). The purpose of this Board is to provide strategic advice to the Board of Directors and management, to identify specific business opportunities and build relationships worldwide.

(Left to right)

Mr. Kai Hietarinta
Former Vice Chairman of Neste Oy of Finland

Dr. Joseph Stanislaw
Former CEO of Cambridge Energy Research Associates (CERA)

Mr. Nordine Ait-Laoussine
Former Algerian Oil Minister and former Head of Sonatrach

Sir Graham Hearne
Chairman of the International Advisory Board, former Chairman of Enterprise Oil plc of the UK

Ms. Razan Jafar
Secretary of the International Advisory Board

Mr. Hamid Dhiya Jafar
Chairman of Dana Gas

Mr. Said Arrata
Chairman and CEO, Delta Oil and Gas (UK)

Lord Simon of Highbury
Former Chairman of British Petroleum (BP)

Dr. Burckhard Bergmann
Former Board member of Russian gas company, Gazprom

Dr. Nader Sultan
Former CEO of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation and Director of the Oxford Energy Seminar

Senior Executive Management

Dr. Patrick Allman-Ward
Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Patrick Allman-Ward is CEO of Dana Gas. He is an accomplished international energy executive with over 36 years of experience in the oil and gas industry.

He has held senior positions in locations all over the world, including Europe, the Far East and the Middle East.

Dr. Allman-Ward started his career at Shell in 1982, where he gained extensive experience in a wide range of fields and held many senior positions. Dr. Allman-Ward joined Dana Gas in August 2012 as the General and Country Manager of Dana Gas Egypt. In 2013 Dr. Allman-Ward was selected by the Dana Gas Board to take over as CEO of the Dana Gas Group. Dr. Allman-Ward studied geology at Durham University and earned his PhD from the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College London.

Mr. Chris Hearne
Chief Financial Officer

Chris Hearne is the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Dana Gas. He joined the Company in early 2016. Previously, Mr. Hearne was with Serica Energy plc, an international oil exploration and production company listed on the AIM market in London, where he served as CFO and Director from 2005.

Mr. Hearne has over 20 years' experience within the oil industry, having been CFO and Senior Vice President of Erin Energy, a NYSE listed company with oil assets across Africa, and with Intrepid Energy North Sea Limited.

Mr. Hearne was originally an investment banker and has extensive experience of corporate finance transactions, including capital markets and M&A. He spent 10 years with Lehman Brothers International and Robert Fleming & Co.

Mr. Neville Henwood
Legal and Commercial Director

Neville Henwood is Legal and Commercial Director of Dana Gas. Mr Henwood joined Dana Gas in August 2020.

Previously Mr Henwood spent 14 years with Rio Tinto, most recently as General Counsel for the Copper & Diamonds business.

He was also Chief Counsel – Rio Tinto Procurement, and Corporate Counsel and Company Secretary for Energy Resources of Australia.

Prior to joining Rio Tinto he spent over 20 years in private practice, focused on resources and energy and commercial litigation. He was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory and the High Court of Australia in 1985.

Mr. Mike Seymour
Head of HSSE and Sustainability

Mike Seymour is Head of Corporate HSSE and Sustainability for Dana Gas. He joined the company in early 2020. He is an accomplished HSSE and Sustainability professional with over 30 years international experience in environment, health and safety, social performance and non-technical risk management, particularly in the upstream oil and gas industry.

Prior to joining Dana Gas, Mr Seymour was Principal Adviser on environmental and social risk to the UK Government's Export Credit Agency, UK Export Finance. Previously, he spent 20 years with Shell International in various positions around the world for the Upstream Exploration & Production and Gas & Power businesses.

An Environmental Scientist by background, he started his career in UK-based consultancies, spending 10 years advising multinationals, financial institutions and donor agencies on environment and occupational health and safety management.

Mr. Ramganesh Srinivasan
Head of Human Resources

Ramganesh Srinivasan joined Dana Gas in 2009 and has been heading the HR function since 2015. He has over 18 years of human resources experience in multinational and multicultural organisations. Prior to moving to the oil and gas industry, Ram worked in various capacities in HR in the IT sector.

Mr. Srinivasan's areas of specialisation in HR include HR Strategy, Organization Design and Job Measurement, Reward Management, and Learning and Development. He is also experienced in People Capability Maturity Model (PCMM), Six Sigma and Integrated Competency and Learning Management.

Mr. Srinivasan holds an MBA in HR and Systems from the University of Madras in 2002 and has undertaken various executive certification programmes throughout his career. He completed the HR Management and Analytics programme in 2019 (Wharton Executive Education) and an executive programme on leadership in 2020 (IMD).

Mr. Michael Pyszka
General Manager – Egypt

Michael served as General Manager of Dana Gas Egypt from 2016 to 2018; he initially joined the company in 2015 as the Head of Production & Operations.

In 2021, Michael returned to Dana Gas to take up the role of General Manager Egypt again.

Mr. Pyszka has 30 years of experience in the oil and gas industry with 20 years in senior management positions. A petroleum engineer by background, he worked as Asset Manager UK/Netherlands responsible for Petro Canada's North Sea production operations; he also spent an extensive period of time in a Libyan JV at different levels of the organisation, including as a Member of the Management Committee.

Mr. Shakir Shakir
Iraq Country Manager

Shakir is the Iraq Country Manager for Dana Gas and has held this position since 2007. Prior to this, Shakir was the Iraq-Countrywide Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) and the General Development Specialist and Activity Manager for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) – Iraq Mission, from 2003 to 2007. He also helped to develop several sectors like Oil and Gas, Agriculture, Education, Local Governance, Economic Growth, Power Generation and built infrastructure projects in the Kurdistan region and Iraq under USAID.

From 2001 to 2003, he managed the Integrated Rural Agricultural Rehabilitation Program in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Shakir is a member of the Iraqi Physics and Mathematics Society. He obtained a Bachelor of Science in Physics from the College of Science of the Al-Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad in 1993. He completed the Iraq Public Policy and Leadership Program at the American University of Sharjah, UAE in 2013.

B. Statement of the percentage of female representation in the Board for 2022:

During 2021, two women were nominated as candidates for election to the Board Dana Gas, with one (1), Ms. Najla Almidfa being elected to the Board. Accordingly, female representation on the Board is now 9%, which is in line with minimum requirement under the Corporate Governance Guide for listed companies issued by the Securities & Commodities Authority to have at least one female Board member.

C. Directors' Remuneration

The Corporate Governance, Remuneration and Nominations Committee (CGRNC) proposes the annual remuneration for members of the Board of Directors which, following Board endorsement, is presented to the General Assembly for approval, pursuant to the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law, the Company's Articles of Association and the Board Remuneration Policy. The Executive Directors, if any, are not entitled to receive annual remuneration. The Board remuneration granted is disclosed in the Company's annual financial statements.

1. Total remunerations paid to the Board members for 2021:

The total remuneration paid to the Board members for 2021 was an amount of AED 9.45 million.

2. Total remunerations of the Board members proposed for 2022, and which will be presented in the Annual General Assembly meeting for approval:

The recommendation for the proposed Directors' remuneration was submitted by the Corporate Governance, Remuneration and Nominations Committee to the Board of Directors at its meeting, which was held on 7 March 2023, for an amount of AED 9.475 million.

The proposed Directors' remuneration will be presented to the Annual General Assembly scheduled to be held on 18 April 2023 for approval.

3. Details of the allowances for attending sessions of the committees of the Board, which were received by the Board members for 2022 fiscal year.

The Directors receive annual payment for their work in Board committees. AED 100,000 is paid to Committee Chairs and AED 75,000 is paid to Committee members. Committees' membership payments are disclosed in the Company's financial statements.

Attendance allowance of AED 15,000 is provided to UAE non-resident Directors only to cover board, accommodation, transportation and other expenses. The allowance is withheld in case of non-attendance.

The Table below shows Board and Committees Attendance Allowances paid to the Directors during 2022.

Name Board Member	Committees Attendance Allowances for 2022 and		
	Annual payment of Board committees membership (AED)	Allowance Amount Paid for non-residents* (AED)	Number of Meetings
Board Steering Committee			**4**
Mr. Rashed Saif Al-Jarwan Al Shamsi, Chairman	100,000	-	
Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar	75,000	-	
Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian	75,000		
Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait – non resident	75,000	15000	
Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari	75,000	-	
Audit & Compliance Committee			**5**
Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari (Chairman)	100,000	-	
Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori	75,000	-	
Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri	75,000	-	
Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa	75,000	-	
Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant	75,000	-	
Corporate Governance, Remuneration & Nominations Committee			**5**
Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian, Chairman (until 23 November 2022)	100,000		
Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa (Chairperson since 23 November 2022)	100,000		
Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar (Since 9 June 2021)	75,000		
Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori (since 9 June 2021)	75,000		
Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari	75,000		

* Note: Allowance amount paid for non-residents of the UAE for attending Board & Committees meetings.

4. Details of the additional allowances, salaries or fees received by a Board member other than the allowances for attending the committees and their reasons.

No other additional allowances, salaries or fees were paid to the Board members other than the allowances for attending the committees.

D. Number of the Board meetings held during 2022 fiscal year along with their convention dates, personal attendance times of all members, and members attending by proxy:

According to the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors meets at least once every 3 months. The Board of Directors held six (6) meetings during the year 2022, which is consistent with corporate governance standards laid down by the Chairman of the Authority's Decision No. 3 (R.M) of 2020 (as amended).

The Table below shows attendance of Board meetings by the Directors during 2022:

Board Members	26 January	14 March	21 April	15 June	21 September	23 November	Attendance by proxy
Mr. Abdul Hameed Dhia Jafar, Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Rashed Saif S. Al Jarwan Al Shamsi, Vice Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar, Managing Director of Board Affairs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Ziad Abdullah Ibrahim Galadari	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Al Siddiqi Alansaari	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	-
Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	-

(✓) Attend in person (×) Absent No attendance by proxy

E. Number of Board resolutions by circulation passed during the 2022 fiscal year:

According to Article 30 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors may issue resolutions by circulation in cases of urgency. Such resolutions shall be valid and effective as if they were adopted in a meeting that had been properly called for and validly held provided a majority of the members of the Board of Directors agree to its urgency, delivered in writing to all member for approval, and approved in writing by a majority of the members of the Board.

In August 2022, the Board of Directors passed a resolution by circulation approving the Repatriation of DGE excess EGP funds. (Resolution No. 32/2022).

F. Statement of the Board duties and powers exercised by Board members or the executive management during 2022 based on authorization from the Board, specifying the duration and validity of the authorization according to the following schedule:

Name of the Authorized person	Delegation Authority	Duration of the Delegation
Delegation of Responsibility to ACC Regarding EGP to US$ Conversion Strategy	To delegate the responsibility to ACC to decide upon the EGP to US$ conversion strategy; to authorize and empower the ACC to adopt resolutions on behalf of the Board in that regard until the end of 2022	From September 2022 until end of 2022.
NIOC Award Enforcement Strategy AD Hoc Committee	To monitor enforcement of the NIOC arbitral award and to provide reports to the Board of Directors. The members of the committee are Mr. Majid Jafar, Mr. Hani Alterkait, Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari, Mr. Younis Alkhoori, Dr. Patrick Allman-Ward and Mr. Neville Henwood.	From January 2022 until end of enforcement of the arbitral award.
Mergers & Acquisition Committee	The mandate of this committee is to consider the timing, desirability, discussion with one or more parties assessing interests, and to submit recommendations to the Board of Directors. The members of the committee are Mr. Majid Jafar, Mr. Rashid Al-Jarwan, Mr. Hani Hussain and Mr. Jassim Alseddiqi.	Ongoing from September 2020.
London Stock Exchange (LSE) Committee	To consider creating value to shareholders through listing Dana Gas on the London Stock Exchange. It comprises Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi, Mr. Abdul Hameed Dhia Jafar, Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian, Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari and Mr. Abdul Majid Jafar.	Ongoing from January 2019.
Managing Director of Board Affairs	To assist the Chairman in the affairs of the Board, providing the Board with reports and information, supervising preparations for meetings and proposals of agendas and coordinating with the Board members and Senior Management on strategy.	The duration of the delegation is until the end of the Board membership period in April 2024.
Chief Executive Officer	1. To implement the strategies, plans and policies laid down by the Board of Directors for achieving Company's objectives; 2. To manage the day to day affairs and business of the Company; 3. To identify, pursue and submit studies and proposals relating to business development and new investment opportunities; 4. To submit to the Board of Directors periodic reports about the business of the Company, its financial position, internal control procedures and the measures taken to manage risks; 5. To provide the Board of Directors, on a timely basis, with the information and documents required for efficient conduct of Board meetings; 6. To provide regulatory bodies (Ministry of Economy, Securities and Commodities Authority, Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange) with information, disclosure statements and documents as required in accordance with applicable laws, rules, policies and Company regulations.	The delegation is valid during the tenure of the Chief Executive Officer.
Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer	To delegate responsibility for signing future quarterly covenant Compliance Certificates for Mashreq, as defined in the Facility Agreement, to the CEO and CFO of the Company	The delegation is valid from 9 June 2021 to the end of the Facility Agreement.

G. Statement of the details of the transactions made with the related parties during 2022, provided that it shall include the following:

Sn	Statement of related parties	Clarifying the nature of relationship	Type of transaction	Value of transaction
1	Crescent National Gas Corporation Limited (CNGCL)	Minority shareholding	Pipeline capacity billing to Joint Venture	$1 million
2	Pearl Petroleum Company Limited	Joint arrangement	Fees for Management services billed to Joint Venture	$3 million
3	Crescent Petroleum Company	Shareholder	Fees for Management services provided by shareholder	$1.7 million

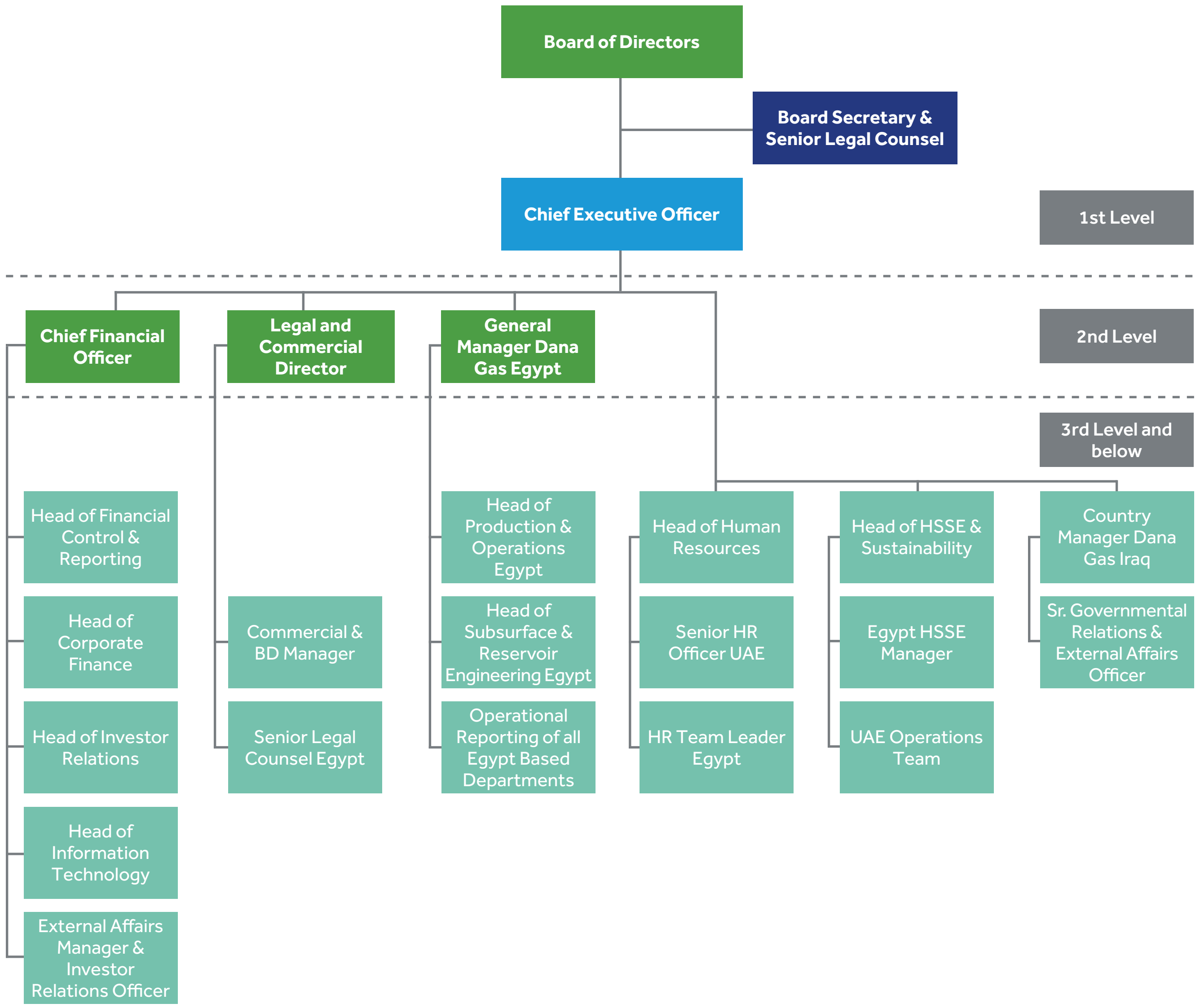
1) Revenue relates to pipeline capacity charges billed by one of the Group subsidiaries, United Gas Transmissions Company (UGTC) to a joint venture, Crescent National Gas Corporation Limited (CNGCL) in which Dana Gas holds 35% interest.

2) Fees for management services to the Pearl Petroleum joint venture reflect actual cost charged in respect of time spent by Dana Gas personnel on Joint ventures activities.

3) Fees for management services provided by the shareholder reflect actual cost charged in respect of time spent by shareholder personnel on activities related to Dana Gas.

There were no transactions by the Company with related parties during 2022 which equal 5% or more of the Company's capital.

H. The complete organizational structure of the Company:



I. A detailed statement of senior executives in the first and second grade according to the Company's organizational structure, their jobs and dates of appointment, along with a statement of the total salaries and bonuses paid to them, according to the following schedule:

The following Table shows the Senior Executives of the Company with their designations, appointment dates and total remuneration, including bonus paid to them in 2022.

Job Title	Date of Appointment	Total salaries, allowances & benefits paid in 2022 (AED)	Total Bonuses paid in 2022 (for 2021 performance) (AED)	Any other cash / in kind bonuses for 2022
Chief Executive Officer	1-Sep-13	3,109,307	2,314,474	
Chief Financial Officer	5-Jan-16	2,076,974	994,035	
Legal & Commercial Director	16-Aug-20	1,874,601	857,257	
General Manager DG Egypt	4-Oct-21	1,676,244	197,669	

4. External Auditors

A. An overview of the Company's auditors to shareholders:

The Company's External Auditors, Ernst & Young, is one of the "Big Four" firm globally that employs more than 312,000 professionals in over 150 countries. EY operates as one firm, with four global regions and 33 sub-areas within those regions.

B. Statement of fees and costs for the audit or services provided by the external auditors, according to the following schedule:

The External Auditors' fees in respect of the annual Financial Statements for Dana Gas PJSC for 2022 amounts to AED 320,000 as approved by the General Assembly. The total fees for auditing the Group is AED 1.12 million. The External Auditors' fees are disclosed in the Company's Annual Financial Statements.

Name of Auditing Firm	Ernst &Young Mr. Anthony O' Sullivan
Number of years served as external auditor for the Company	2 years
Total fees for auditing the financial statements of 2022 (AED)	AED 1.12 million
The fees and costs of the special services other than the auditing of the financial statements in 2022 (AED)	0.59 million
The details and nature of other services provided (if any)	Issuance of cost recharge certificates & audit of carve out and pro-forma financial statements.
A statement of the other services performed by an **external auditor other than** the Company's auditor in 2022 (if any)	None

C. Statement clarifying the reservations that the Company's auditors included in the interim and annual financial statements for 2022:

None.

5. The Audit and Compliance Committee (A&CC)

A. Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari, Chairman of the Audit & Compliance Committee, acknowledges his responsibility for the committee system in the Company, review of its work mechanism and ensuring its effectiveness.

B. Names of the Audit and Compliance Committee members clarifying their competences and tasks assigned to them:

The Audit and Compliance Committee is composed of the following Members:

Members of the Committee

Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari, Chairman

Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori

Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri

Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa

Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant

Most of the members of the Audit & Compliance Committee come from a financial, business or banking background and are familiar with financial, accounting, banking and business matters. A majority of the members of the Committee are Independent Directors.

The Audit and Compliance Committee assists the Board of Directors in carrying out the Board functions of supervision and control of the financial affairs of the Company and ensuring compliance with applicable financial and accounting policies, procedures and regulations.

In the discharge of the tasks entrusted to it, the Committee carries out the following functions:

1. Overseeing the preparation and particulars of the Company's financial statements and financial reporting;
2. Reviewing annual and quarterly financial statements;
3. Ensuring that the Company's financial statements and reports represent a true and authentic statement of the Company's financial position;
4. Reviewing risk management and internal control procedures;
5. Recommending appointment and fees of the Company's external auditors;
6. Recommending internal audit plans and necessary audit activities.

In addition to the above, the Committee performs the functions prescribed in the Chairman of the Authority's Decision No. 3 (R.M) of 2020 (As Amended).

C. Number of meetings held by the Audit & Compliance Committee during 2022 and their dates to discuss the matters related to financial statements and any other matters, and demonstrating the members' personal attendance times in the held meetings:

The Table below shows the number and dates of meetings held by the Audit & Compliance Committee during 2022 and members' attendance:

Members of the A&C Committee	8 February (Virtually)	11 March (Virtually)	10 May (Virtually)	10 August (Virtually)	8 November (Virtually)
Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari, Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(✓) Attend in person (×) Absent No attendance by proxy

6. Corporate Governance, Remuneration & Nominations Committee (CGR&NC)

A. Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa, Chairperson of the Corporate Governance, Remuneration & Nominations Committee, acknowledges her responsibility for the committee system in the Company, review of its working mechanism and ensuring its effectiveness.

B. Names of the Corporate Governance, Remuneration & Nominations Committee members clarifying their competences and tasks assigned to them:

Members of the Committee

Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian, Chairman (until 23 November 2022)

Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa, Chairperson (since 23 November 2022)

Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar

Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari

Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori

Two members of the Committee are Independent Directors. They possess considerable knowledge and expertise in corporate governance, nominations, remuneration, salaries and benefits policies.

The Committee oversees compliance by the governing bodies of the Company through the General Assembly, the Board of Directors and executive management with established corporate governance standards. The Committee assists the Board in relation to the appointment of senior executives, appraisal of management performance, succession planning and remuneration policies. The Committee is responsible for nominations for election to the Board of Directors.

To achieve its objectives the Committee carries out the following functions:

1. Proposing remuneration, salary, benefits and incentives policies;
2. Proposing human resources policies aimed at promoting improved performance and a healthier work environment;
3. Recommending appropriate corporate governance standards;
4. Follow up on the Board of Directors' procedures and performance;
5. Reviewing non-financial disclosure standards;
6. Reviewing Directors' remuneration and making appropriate recommendations to the Board;
7. Reviewing and approving employees' succession plans;
8. Maintaining good relationships with shareholders, investors and regulators;
9. Supervising nominations for election to the Board of Directors.

In addition, the Committee performs the other functions ascribed to it by the Authority Chairman's Decision No. 3 (R.M) of 2020 (As Amended).

C. Statement of number of meetings held by the Committee during 2022 and their dates, and statement of all Committee members' personal attendance of times:

The Table below shows the number and dates of meetings held by the Corporate Governance, Remuneration & Nominations Committee during 2022 and members' attendance:

Members of the CGR&N Committee	25 January (Virtually)	8 March (Virtually)	14 June (Virtually)	20 September (Virtually)	23 November
Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian, Chairman (until 23 November 2022)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa, Chairperson (since 23 November 2022)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Mr. Younis Haji Abdulla Hussain Alkhoori	×	✓	×	✓	✓

(✓) Attend in person (×) Absent No attendance by proxy

D. The Supervision and Follow-up Committee of insiders' transactions

Mr. Neville Henwood, Legal and Commercial Director is responsible for maintenance of the register of insiders and for following up of reporting transactions by insider and acknowledges his responsibility for the committee system in the Company, review of its work mechanism and ensuring its effectiveness.

E. Names of members of the Supervision and Follow-up Committee of insiders' transactions and clarifying their competences and tasks assigned to them:

The committee comprises of Mr. Neville Henwood, Compliance Officer and Legal and Commercial Director, Mr. Mohammed Mubaideen, Head of Investor Relations, Mrs. Fatima Al Obaidly, External Affairs Manager & Investor Relations Officer and Mr. Omran Alzamani, Board Secretary & Senior Legal Counsel.

F. A summary of the committee's work report during 2022:

Pursuant to Article 33 of the Decision No. 3 (R.M) of 2020 (as amended), the Board of Directors should appoint any of the Company's departments or internal committee or a special committee to be responsible for the management, follow-up and supervision of insiders' trading. During 2022, the Company maintained such a register and submits periodic statements and reports to the Market.

8. Other Committees approved by the Board of Directors

There are two other committees approved by the Board of Directors, namely the Board Steering Committee and the Reserves Sub-Committee.

Board Steering Committee:

A. Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan Al Shamsi, Chairman of the Board Steering Committee, acknowledges his responsibility for the committee system in the Company, review of its work mechanism and ensuring its effectiveness.

B. Name of the committee:
Board Steering Committee.

C. Names of each committee members, clarifying its competences and tasks assigned thereto:
The Board Steering Committee is chaired by Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan, Vice Chairman and is composed of the following members:

Members of the Committee

Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan Al Shamsi, Chairman
Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar
Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian
Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait
Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari

The role of the Board Steering Committee is to assist the Board in the supervision and control of the activities of the Executive Management of the Company, and to take decisions between the meetings of the Board in relation to certain matters including urgent matters involving capital and operating expenditures and new business opportunities.

D. Statement of number of meetings held by the Committee during 2022 and their dates, and all Committee members' personal attendance times:
The Table below shows the number and dates of meetings held by the Board Steering Committee during 2022 and members' attendance:

Members of the Board Steering Committee	25 January (Virtually)	11 March (Virtually)	14 June (Virtually)	23 November
Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan Al Shamsi, Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid D. Jafar	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Varoujan A. Nerguizian	✓	✓	×	✓
Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari (since 9 June 2021)	✓	✓	✓	✓

(✓) Attend in person (×) Absent No attendance by proxy

Reserves Sub-Committee:

A. Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait, Chairman of the Reserves Sub-Committee, acknowledges his responsibility for the committee system in the Company, review of its work mechanism and ensuring its effectiveness.

B. Name of the committee:
The Reserves Sub-Committee.

C. Names of each committee members, clarifying its competences and tasks assigned thereto:
The Reserves Sub-Committee is composed of the following members:

Members of the Committee

Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait, Chairman
Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan Al Shamsi
Mr. Ziad Abdulla Ibrahim Galadari
Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri
Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant

This is a sub-committee of the Board Steering Committee and is chaired by Mr. Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait. The role of the Reserves Sub-Committee is to review and approve the Company's annual reserve reports after reviewing them with the Executive Management and the External Reserves Auditors. The Committee presents its recommendations to the Board Steering Committee.

The Committee exercises the following functions:

1. Ensure that the Company is properly assessing and reporting the reserves that result from exploration and development operations.
2. Ensure that the reserve estimate updates are timely, professionally accurate and compliant with international standards.
3. Contract with an independent engineering and reserve auditing firm (currently Gaffney, Cline and Associates) to do annual updates.
4. Meet annually to review the changes to oil and gas reserves with the Company's technical management and the independent engineers.

D. Statement of number of meetings held by the Committee during 2022 and their dates, and all Committee members' personal attendance times:
The Table below shows the number and dates of meetings held by the Reserves subcommittee during 2022:

Members of the Reserves Sub-Committee	9 March 2021
Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussain Al Terkait, Chairman	✓
Mr. Rashed Saif Al Jarwan Al Shamsi	✓
Mr. Ziad Abdulla I. Galadari	✓
Mr. Shaheen Mohamed Abdulaziz Rubayea Almheiri	✓
Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi Vijay Anant	✓

(✓) Attend in person (×) Absent No attendance by proxy

9. Internal Control System

A. The Board of Directors acknowledges its responsibility for the Company's internal control system, review of its working mechanisms and ensuring its effectiveness. The Board of Directors has established an Internal Control Department since 2011, the functions of which include:

1. Assessment of the risks facing the Company;
2. Preparing the risks register and updating it quarterly and annually;
3. Preparing the audit plan linked to the risks register in accordance with the directions of the Board of Directors and the Audit and Compliance Committee;
4. Ensuring availability of resources to carry out audit work and the internal audit plan;
5. Implementing the audit plan and submitting periodical reports to the Board of Directors and to the Audit & Compliance Committee with observations on the actions taken by executive management with respect to them.

The Internal Control Department enjoys independence in performing its functions. It reports to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for the efficiency of the internal control system. The Corporate Internal Control Manager is authorized to take the necessary action to implement the directives of the Board of Directors, and to report violations of the Company's regulations, policies and Board's directives to the Board of Directors and the Audit & Compliance Committee identified during the audit process. The department is mandated by the Board to investigate and form an independent opinion on any matter which obstructs, delays or challenges internal control work.

The Internal Control Department audits the internal control systems of the Company, its subsidiaries and the affiliates in which the Company holds a significant stake. The Department has full authority to obtain information on those companies from employees and departments at the Group level.

The Head of Internal Controls prepares an annual internal audit plan, which is submitted to the Board for approval. The plan takes into consideration a comprehensive assessment of the risks facing the Company. The Board approved in its meeting held on 14 March 2022 the 2022 audit plan. In March 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to appoint Grant Thornton as Dana Gas' internal auditors for the period 2021 to 2023 inclusive.

The audit reports are shared with the Company's external auditors when auditing the Company's Annual Financial Statements.

B. The department head, his qualifications and date of appointment:

Mr. Neville Henwood was appointed as Head of Internal Audit in September 2020 in addition to his primary role as Legal & Commercial Director. Mr. Henwood is an Australian qualified lawyer, is admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor of the High Court of Australia, and the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory.

C. Compliance Officer, his qualifications and date of appointment:

Mr. Neville Henwood was appointed as the Compliance Officer for the Company by Board Resolution No. 39/2020 dated 23 September 2020, to carry on the duties and functions prescribed stated in Article (69) of the Chairman of the Securities and Commodities Authority's Resolution No. 3 (R.M) of 2020 concerning adopting the Governance Guide for Public Joint Stock Companies (as amended). He is responsible for verifying the scope of compliance by the Company and its employees with the applicable laws, regulations and resolutions.

Mr. Henwood is an Australian qualified lawyer, is admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor of the High Court of Australia, and the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory.

D. Whistle Blowing Mechanism - the Internal Control Department dealing with any major problems at the Company or those that were disclosed in the annual reports and accounts:

The Company has established a whistleblowing mechanism whereby employees can anonymously make complaints pertaining to mal-administration, fraud or corruption. The Compliance Officer leads the Business Ethics Committee which is responsible for addressing complaints made through this procedure. Any financial related complaints will be addressed by the Compliance Officer and promptly communicated to the Audit & Compliance Committee.

Since the Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the Board of Directors, any major problems with respect to internal control or incidence of fraudulent activities would also be promptly communicated to the Board. The Head of Internal Audit also advises the CEO for corrective actions.

During 2022, no major issues were identified that warranted disclosure in the Annual financial statements for the year.

E. Number of reports issued by the Internal Control Department to the Company's Board of Directors:

During 2022 the Internal Control Department issued a report to the Company's Board of Directors and to the Audit and Compliance Committee comprising an update of the progress of the internal audit plan.

10. Details of the violations committed during 2022

No violations were committed by the Company during 2022.

11. The cash and in-kind contributions made by the Company during 2021 in developing the local community and preserving the environment.

Dana Gas' corporate social responsibility activities cover the countries where it operates. The Company's objective has been to play a prominent role in supporting local communities situated within its vicinity. Dana Gas has implemented a number of projects and programs covering education, health and social activities in accordance with its annual corporate social responsibility plan approved by the Board of Directors.

The table below shows some of the Company's social responsibility activities during the year 2022:

Dana Gas UAE

Theme	Project	Partners	Description	Total
Education	Give Education to Orphans	*Sharjah Social Empowerment Foundation*	'Give Education to Orphans' is a large-scale academic empowerment project, which aims to provide orphans with access to education.	$5 K
Education	Wheelchair elevator	*Sharjah City of Humanitarian Services*	Installed two wheelchairs' elevators for school buses, to enable disabled children to attend school.	$16 K

Note: Dana Gas continues to support the Dana Gas Chair in Chemical Engineering at the American University of Sharjah, following an endowment of $4 MM made in 2008.

Dana Gas Egypt

Theme	Project	Partners	Description	Total
Food	Ramadan Boxes	*Dar El Orman Association (with Ministry of Social Solidarity*	3,000 dry food boxes distributed to local communities around our operational fields in Damietta and Dakahlia governorates during the month of Ramadan.	$24 K
Health	Medical Convoys; General and Ophthalmic Convoys	*Misr El Khier Foundation (with Damietta Health sector, Azhar University hospital, Khaled Abdel Rahman pharmacies)*	Medical convoys in Faraskour district, Damietta governorate to provide a range of medical services to members of local communities that would not normally have access to or be able to afford such treatments. Convoys included medical specialists in ENT, Urology, Internal Medicine, Gynaecology, Dermatology, Pediatrics, Opthamology...etc. Patients were able to receive routine examinations, x-rays, blood tests, medication and minor surgeries. Over 650 patients examined, 520 medications and 111 eye glasses distributed, 5 operations performed.	$27 K
Education	Social Entrepreneurship Mobilization –Income Generation program	*American University of Cairo (with Ministry of Social Solidarity)*	Phase I of the Income Generation Program provided vocational training to local community members in Gamalya district, Dakhlia governorate. Included sewing training to 30 participants and MS Office training to a further 16. Phase II commitment signed in which 35-40 beneficiaries will receive advanced training in sewing and garment manufacture, and will also be provided with heavy duty sewing machines to enable their own business start-ups. Phase II will be implemented in 2023.	$49 K

PEARL – KRI

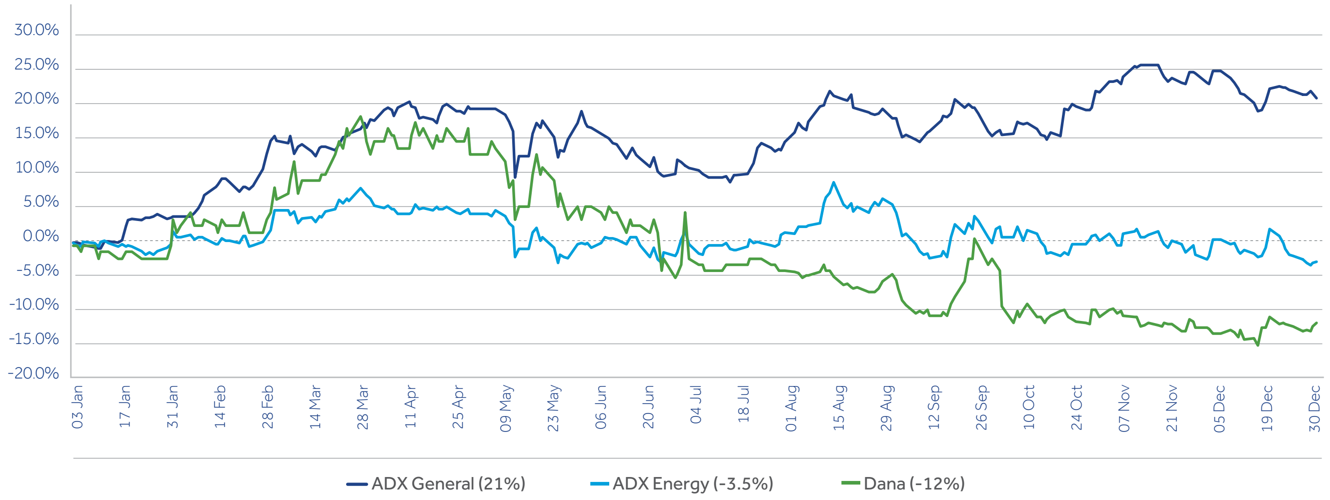
Theme	Project	Partners	Description	Total
Energy	Electricity supply to local communities	*Dept of Electricity, Qadir Karam*	Supplied five villages in Qadir Karam with free electrical power from the Khor Mor plant, an estimated value of approx. US$ 70,000 per month.	$830 K
	Community fuel distribution for generating electricity	*Dept of Electricity & Qadir Karam Mayoralty, Qadir Karam Sub-District*	Provided fuel to Qadir Karam and 35 villages in surrounding areas to enable power generation (approx. 9,600 litres per month).	$83 K
	Authority Fuel Distribution	*Qadir Karam Mayoralty*	Provide fuel supply to Qadir Karam Sub-District Mayoralty offices (District Manager, Security of Qadir, and Police Station of Qadir Karam) enabling the local authorities to conduct their day-to-day duties.	$15 K
	Fuel to Qaitawan Gawra Village	*Qaitawan Gawra*	Assistance with provision of 1,000 litres of diesel, as part of municipal road improvement works in the village	<$1 K
	Fuel to Qarachewar Shrine	*Qadir Karam*	Assistance with provision of 400 litres of diesel for the power generator of Sheikh Hussein Qarachewar Shrine in Qadir Karam town.	<$1 K
	Power generator – Qadir Karam Mosque	*Rasulula Mosque, Qadir Karam*	Contribution towards purchase of power generator for Rasulula Mosque in Qadir Karam, a place of worship supporting over 100 families.	$4 K
Education	KM Teachers and Students Transportation	*Directorate of Education, Chamchamal District*	School transportation for approx. 160 students in 21 different villages, including monthly salaries of 15 drivers. In addition, the project sponsored salaries of 26 teachers to enable speciality subjects not available at Qadir Karam schools to be taught.	$133 K
	High School refurbishment – Takya Jabari	*Takya Jabari High School, Chamchamal*	Full refurbishment of the town's high school to improve its facilities, provide essential teaching equipment and enhance the educational/learning environment.	$44 K
	Primary School equipment – Khormor Gawra	*Khormor Gawra Primary School, Qadir Karam*	Provided new technical equipment, furniture, teaching boards and sports equipment to improve educational atmosphere and create a safe studying environment.	$7 K
	Primary School renovation – Shekh Hameed	*Shekh Hamid Primary School*	Phase II of a school renovation project in Shekh Hanid village. Provided new technical equipment, furniture, teaching boards and sports equipment to improve educational atmosphere and create a safe studying environment.	$9 K
	Primary School renovation – Qadir Karam	*Qadir Karam Primary School*	Phase II of primary school renovation project in Qadir Karam town. The school currently hosts 154 students and 14 teachers. Provided new technical equipment, furniture, teaching boards and sports equipment to improve educational atmosphere and create a safe studying environment.	$7 K
	Primary School renovation – Qaitul	*Qaitul Primary School*	Phase II of primary school renovation project in Qaitul village. Provided new technical equipment, furniture, teaching boards and sports equipment to improve educational atmosphere and create a safe studying environment.	$8 K
	High School capacity building	*Directorate of Education, Chamchamal District*	Student Empowerment Program (summer training course) for 9th and 12th grade students in Qadir Karam and Takya Jabari sub-districts	$6 K
	School Kits for students	*Directorate of Education, Chamchamal District*	Provided school bags and stationery kits to 890 students in Chamchamal, Qadir Karam and Takya Jabari, aimed at assisting families of low income and encouraging student education.	$23 K

Theme	Project	Partners	Description	Total
Health & Welfare	Health Centre – Takya Jabari	*Chamchamal Directorate of Health*	Supported the expansion of Takaya Jabari Health Centre by building a new Accident & Emergency hall and providing medical equipment.	$32 K
	Ambulance drivers	*Health Centre, Qadir Karam Sub-District*	Sponsored monthly salaries of two ambulance drivers for Qadir Karam Heath Centre, which services 52 villages in the local area.	$7 K
	Care Packages	*Chamchamal, Shorsh, Takya Jabari, Qadir Karam*	Provided 750 food baskets to poor and low-income families, and persons with special needs, in Chemchamal and sub-districts of Qadir Karam and Takya Jabari.	$30 K
Water	Ultrasonic Water Leak Detection	*Chamchamal Water Department*	Purchase of ultrasonic water leak detection equipment to assist the Chamchamal Water Department improve their monitoring of leakage in underground water pipes.	$2 K
	Community Water Distribution and Wastewater Recovery	*Chamchamal Water Directorate*	Distributed drinking water in Chamachamal, Shorsh and Takya Kakamand, and also restored two water wells in Ban Maqan.	$321 K
	Water Well – Takya Jabari	*Chamchamal Water Directorate*	Enabled the drilling of a water well in Takya Jabari, which has been suffering water shortages during the year.	$22 K
	Water source – Khormor Gawra	*Chamchamal Water Directorate*	Financial support to water source enhancement project to establish an independent source of water and flowlines for Khormor Gawra village.	$12 K
	Submersible water pump	*Qadir Karam Sub-District Office*	Equipment repairs to water well to enable reliable water supply to Qadir Karam.	$1 K
	Water truck repairs	*Chamchamal Water Directorate*	Repairs to water truck that services Qadir Karam town and surrounding villages with emergency water supplies during shortage periods.	$2 K
Infrastructure	Qadir Karam-Khormor Plant road repairs	*Mayor of Chamchamal and Sub-District Office*	Repairs to public road to upgrade public infrastructure and to decrease risks of road accidents.	$555 K
Environment	Waste collection	*Mayor of Chamchamal and Sub-District Office*	Organised garbage/waste collection in six locations within Chamchamal town (Raparin, Asuda, Ashte, Hafta Bazar, Dw Xushk Parkm and Industrial compound), which have been subject to local community fly-tipping.	$7 K
	Tree planting	*Qadir Karam Sub-District Office*	Financial support to Qadir Karam town Municipal Dept's environmental improvement program, through planting of 500 trees in six areas within the town.	$3 K
Other	Asayesh CCTV Installation - Sangaw	*Asayish, Sangaw, sub-district*	Financial support to purchase of CCTV system for the Sangaw town main entrance and Asayish Checkpoint, which currently supports 650 families and approx. 4,100 people.	$3 K
	Court buildings renovation	*Chemchamal Attorney General*	Financial support to construction of new room(s) in Chamchamal Court Building.	$7 K

12. General Information

A. The Company's share price in the market at the end of each month during the fiscal year 2022:

B. The Company's comparative performance with the general market index and sector index to which the Company belongs during 2022



C. Shareholders' ownership distribution as on 31/12/2022 classified as follows:

Type	UAE	GCC	Arab	Others
Individuals	1,877,237,233	623,883,240	186,484,011	147,132,888
Companies	1,811,722,508	306,991,062	1,291,883	2,039,523,547
Governments	1,108,875	0	0	0
TOTAL	**3,690,066,742**	**930,874,302**	**187,775,894**	**2,186,656,435**
	6,995,373,373			

D. Shareholders owning 5% or more of the Company's capital as of 31/12/2022 according to the following schedule:

Investor Name	Citizenship	Quantity	%
CRESCENT PETROLEUM COMPANY INTERNATIONAL	United Kingdom - GBR	1,399,087,797	20%

E. Details of shares ownership as of 31/12/2022, in accordance to the following schedule:

Shares Ownership	No. of shareholders	No. of shares	% of shares compared to capital
Less than 50,000	232,560	550,680,494	7.87
From 50,000 to less than 500,000	2,042	318,993,861	4.56
From 500,000 to less than 5,000,000	496	765,767,757	10.95
Higher than 5,000,000	158	5,359,931,261	76.62
Total	**235,256**	**6,995,373,373**	**100.00**

F. Measures taken regarding the controls of investor relationships and an indication of the following:

1. Name of the Head of Investor Relations

Mr. Mohammed Mubaideen is the Head of Investor Relations and the Corporate Communications. He has more than 16 years of experience in investor relations.

2. Communications with the Investor Relations

The Shareholders are encouraged to contact the Company's Investor Relations Department by phone on +97165194401 or by email to ir@danagas.com.

Dana Gas maintains regular contacts with its Shareholders, investors and financial analysts to inform them on the Company's business activities and financial position through regular meetings with financials, analysts, media in press conferences and investors' calls and regular press releases on important developments and activities

3. Link of investor relations page on the Company's website

All the information related to the investors can be viewed at the investor relations page https://www.danagas.com/investors/

The Shareholders are invited to get familiar to the Company's activities and its financial affairs at the Company's page www.danagas.com that are published regularly in compliance with the disclosure regulations so that shareholders are aware of the important developments of the Company's business.

G. The special resolution presented in the Annual General Assembly held during 2022 and the procedures taken in its regard:

A special resolution was presented and approved by the Annual General Assembly held on April 21, 2022, as follows:

"The Annual General Assembly resolved to approve amendment of the Company`s Articles of Association in compliance with the Federal Decree By Law No. 32 of 2021 concerning Commercial Companies."

H. Board Secretary:

1. Name of Board Secretary

The Board of Directors appointed Mr. Omran Al Zamani as Board Secretary.

2. His appointment date

1st December 2019.

3. His qualifications and experiences

Mr. Omran Al Zamani, Senior Legal Counsel and Board Secretary has held this position since December 2019. He is an Emirati qualified lawyer who joined Dana Gas as Senior Legal Counsel on 27th May, 2018.

He holds a Master's degree in International Law, Diplomacy and International Relations with focus in International Business Law from Paris Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi and a Bachelor's Degree in Law from University of Sharjah. He has more than 14 years of experience in corporate commercial practices in the region. Prior to joining Dana Gas, he was with ABB Group of Companies as Legal Counsel & Data Privacy Officer for UAE & Oversights Countries (Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, and Afghanistan).

Mr. Omran Al Zamani is a certified Board Secretary by The Institute of Corporate Governance (Hawkamah) and Dubai Financial Market (DFM) and certified by the GCC Board Directors Institute and the Financial Academy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4. Statement of his duties during the year

- Prepare, review and negotiate a variety of commercial contracts.
- Defend Dana Gas' interests in claims and disputes.
- Provide legal support to the Company's business operations.
- Ensure compliance with Dana Gas' policies and applicable laws.
- Supervise and lead corporate governance in Dana Gas.
- Prepare and take the minutes of Board of Directors and Board Steering Committee Meetings.

I. Major events and important disclosures that the Company encountered during 2022:

1. On 6 January 2022, Dana Gas announced that Dana Gas's 2021 collections increase 107% to $377 million (AED 1.38 bn).
2. On 11 January 2022, Dana Gas announced that Dana Gas & Crescent Petroleum achieved 50% gas production growth in KRI over past 3 years.
3. On 15 March 2022, Dana Gas Board recommends a 4.5 fils cash dividend for the second half of 2021 following a record annual profit of AED 1.2 billion ($317 million).
4. In the second half of 2022 the area of the Khor Mor field was subject to a number of attacks. These attacks didn't result in injuries or damages and production operations continued normally without interruption.
5. On 4 April 2022, Dana Gas announced that the Company was selected for inclusion in blue chip FTSE ADX 15 Index.
6. On 22 September 2022, Dana Gas Board resolved to pay an interim cash dividend of 4.5 fils per share for H1 2022.
7. On 9 October 2022, Dana Gas announced that Dana Gas & Crescent Petroleum increased production capacity in the KRI by 50 MMscf/d following a debottlenecking project completion.
8. On 23 December 2022, Dana Gas announced the result of the MOL arbitration.

J. Statement of the details of the transactions made by the Company during 2022, which is equal to 5% or more of the Share Capital of the Company:

There was no transaction made by the Company during 2022, which is equal to 5 % or more of the share capital of the Company.

K. Emiratization percentage in the Company at the end of 2020, 2021 and 2022:

The Emiratization percentage in the Company reached 9% by end of 2020, 2021 and 2022 (applies only for the UAE based business units).

L. Innovative projects and initiatives carried out by the Company or being developed during 2022

A range of actions were pursued in 2022 under the company's Energy Transition Strategy and Climate Action Plan. This included the following:

- A Climate Risk Scenario Analysis of the Dana Gas Business was conducted to assess the resilience of the Company's portfolio in a low-carbon future (per recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures – TCFD). This assessed Transition Risks against a range of plausible and robust climate change scenarios, using data by the International Energy Agency (IEA). It also included a high-level Physical Risk Screening exercise to assess exposure to a set of hazards such as extreme heat and flooding to help improve our understanding of physical risk exposure at our assets in Egypt and the KRI.
- Initial feasibility studies were undertaken into renewables opportunities, such as the Dana Gas Sharjah Solar project in the UAE and a Hybrid (solar PV-gas engine-battery) Power System for remote locations in the KRI, designed as standalone systems for remote communities currently off-grid, but which might also have application for KM plant and KM250 expansion. Furthermore, a preliminary Framing Study was completed to assess the technical, economic, legal and commercial scope for utilising DGE's existing depleted fields in Egypt for Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS).
- Our Pearl Petroleum venture in the KRI continued to voluntarily offset its annual CO2e emissions for the second year, making it one of the first carbon neutral O&G production businesses in the Middle-East.

		Signature	Date
Chairman of the Board	Mr. Abdul Hamid Dhia Jafar		17-03-2023
Chairman of the Audit & Compliance Committee	Mr. Jassim Mohamedrafi Alseddiqi Alansaari		17-03-2023
Chairperson of the Corporate Governance, Remuneration & Nominations Committee	Ms. Najla Ahmed Mohamed Hamad Almidfa		17-03-2023
Head of Internal Audit	Mr. Neville Henwood		17-03-2023

Sustainability

Pages 67–85

Sustainability at Dana Gas

Dana Gas first launched its approach to sustainability in 2015. Since then, we have taken significant steps to enhance our management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues and strengthen our disclosures. We recognise that we are on a journey and welcome the opportunity to engage with our stakeholders to further manage our impact and deliver positive outcomes.

Our impacts and positive contributions shift over time, responding to our own evolving business operations and approach to managing sustainability issues, in addition to broader socio-environmental contexts. In 2022 we undertook a review of our ESG impacts and refined our sustainability framework to reflect the outputs. A new topic of Security Practices was added to the framework and the topic of Nationalisation was re-positioned under the pillar: Contributing to In-Country Value. All topics have additionally been grouped into pillar sub-themes to support effective internal governance and meet evolving stakeholder expectations.

This report reflects the progress made over the past year across our updated sustainability framework, which groups the material ESG areas that impact our business and stakeholders under three distinct pillars:

1. Performing Responsibly
2. Safeguarding Our Workforce and Assets
3. Contributing to In-Country Value

A summary of our progress is provided in the subsequent sections of this report. The disclosures within this report are aligned to the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange's (ADX) ESG Disclosure Guidance. For a more comprehensive analysis and discussion on our ESG performance, challenges and next steps, please refer to our 2022 Sustainability Report on the Dana Gas website (www.danagas.com). All instances of restatements of information are disclosed in the 2022 Sustainability Report.

Sustainability at Dana Gas

Performing Responsibly

Responsible Business

- Sustainability governance
- Ethics and prevention of corruption
- Compliance with regulations
- Procurement practices

The Energy Story

- Climate Change, Energy and GHG

Managing Environmental Impact

- Water, waste and spills management

Safeguarding Our Workforce and Assets

Safeguarding Human Rights

- Human Rights
- Security Practices (new)

Protecting People

- Asset Integrity
- Workplace Health & Safety
- Workforce Management Practices

Attracting, retaining, and developing our workforce

- Diversity and Equal Opportunities
- Learning and Development

Contributing to In-Country Value

Enhancing Local Communities

- Local Community Development & Engagement

Investing in Society

- Economic Performance
- Total Reserves
- In-country Value Contribution
- Nationalisation (moved pillar)
- Payment to Governments

Performing Responsibly

Responsible Business

- Sustainability governance
- Ethics and prevention of corruption
- Compliance with regulations
- Procurement practices

The Energy Story

- Climate Change, Energy and GHG

Managing Environmental Impact

- Water, waste and spills management

SDG

In October 2022, the WASCO JV in Egypt implemented a flare reduction project which reduces normal flare purge gas rates and is anticipated will lead to a 43% reduction per year in flaring emissions (equivalent to 2,400 tonnes CO2e/yr).

Our Perspective

To support Dana Gas to operate in a responsible and sustainable manner, robust governance mechanisms, including policies and procedures, are embedded throughout our business activities and across our joint ventures in the KRI, Egypt and UAE.

Effective ESG governance provides clarity on roles and responsibilities, supports accurate performance monitoring, and promotes early risk identification and management. We see our ESG Framework as central to our corporate approach in order to integrate ESG considerations and action into our culture, business operational decisions, and strategic journey.

Dana Gas' Executive Committee is accountable to the Board and oversees the development, implementation and reporting of Dana Gas' Sustainability Roadmap. The Executive Committee's management and direction of ESG issues is complemented by the Dana Gas Health, Safety, Security, Environmental and Social Performance (HSSE & SP) policy and supporting practices, including our Operating Risk Management System (ORMS) and the corporate Enterprise Risk Management risk framework. This structure enables us to leverage the numerous synergies between our ESG framework and our corporate strategy, thereby securing long-term business resilience and value creation opportunities.

In recognition of the heightened security threat to our operations in Khor Mor, we have added the topic of Security Practices to our ESG Framework in 2022 and strengthened our corporate and asset level cooperation with external stakeholders, including the Kurdistan Regional Government. We have also continued to progress with our Energy Transition Strategy and Climate Action Plan, implementing measures to proactively detect and repair leaks, reduce facility emissions through flare reduction projects, and strengthen our confidence in reported emissions data across the Group portfolio through an independent peer review. In October 2022, the WASCO JV in Egypt implemented a flare reduction project which reduces normal flare purge gas rates and is anticipated will lead to a 43% reduction per year in flaring emissions (equivalent to 2,400 tonnes CO2e/yr).

This year, we conducted a Climate Risk Scenario Analysis to assess our portfolio's resilience in a low-carbon future and exposure to climate-related hazards. The analysis was conducted by a third-party in line with the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the results will contribute to future risk management, planning and strategic decisions across the business.

We will continue to identify and leverage opportunities to embed our ESG Framework into our corporate strategy over the coming year to further our commitment to performing responsibly within our operations and supply chain.

Our Performance

GHG Emissions (tons of CO2eq)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	**461,603**	**411,326**	**369,097**	**339,956**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) (tCO2eq)	**456,233**	**405,957**	**364,775**	**334,863**
UAE	5,888	-	997	143
KRI	352,221	295,553	246,929	237,399
Egypt	98,124	110,404	116,849	97,321
Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) (tCO2eq)	**5,370**	**5,369**	**4,322**	**5,093**
UAE	115	86	85	462
KRI	52	29	85	196
Egypt	5,203	5,254	4,152	4,435

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Carbon Intensity (kg CO2 per BOEeq)	**9.88**	**9.16**	**9.20**	**8.45**
KRI	10.72	8.04	7.01	6.65
Egypt	8.49	10.37	11.62	10.65

Scope: Dana Gas and Joint Ventures

Note: Data presented as 100% gross emissions across the Dana Gas portfolio. Dana Gas equity share to be shown in full sustainability report.

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total flared hydrocarbons (tonnes)	**-**	**-**	**15,735**	**11,158**
KRI	18,112	18,775	13,591	9,394
Egypt	-	-	2,144	1,764

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Methane emissions (tonnes)	**-**	**-**	**157**	**183**
KRI	-	-	58	105
Egypt	-	-	99	78

Scope: Dana Gas and Joint Ventures

Water Usage
(m^3)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total water consumption (m^3)	**129,999**	**115,436**	**134,542**	
UAE	1,756	284	212	218
KRI	113,143	102,153	121,031	101,887
Egypt	15,100	12,999	13,300	158,000
Total volume of wastewater generated (m^3)	**170,287**	**318,847**	**168,094**	
UAE	21,325	0	0	218
KRI	8,962	8,847	9,094	162,138
Egypt	140,000	310,000	159,000	158,900

Hydrocarbons Spills

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total number of spills	**18**	**7**	**14**	**8**
UAE	0	0	0	0
KRI	-	-	8	8
Egypt	18	7	6	0

Scope: Dana Gas and Joint Ventures

Effective Governance

Strong governance of ESG issues requires policies, procedures and implementation roadmaps to be delivered across the entirety of our ESG Framework. Performance against these must be monitored continuously with clear accountability assigned.

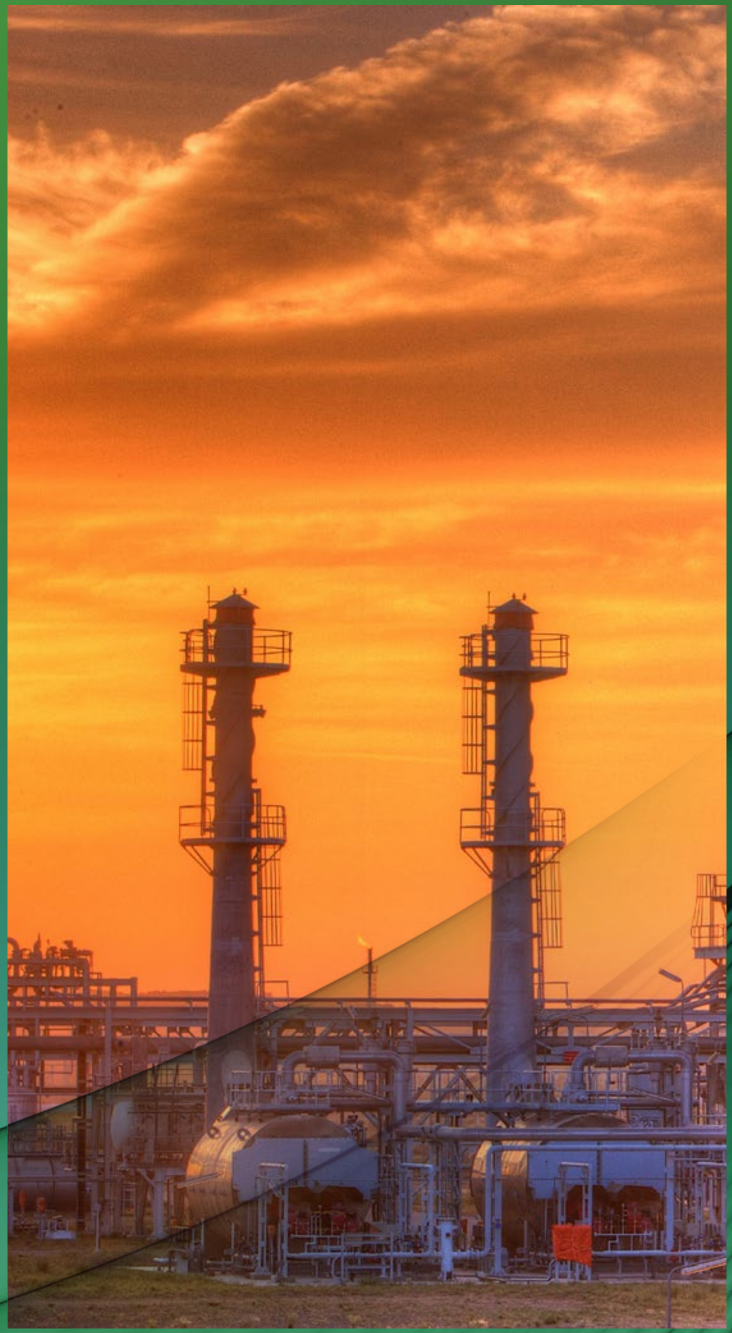
To deliver against our commitment to conduct business in a responsible, ethical and compliant manner, we have integrated ESG key performance indicators into our overall Group Scorecard. This is assessed annually and forms the basis of executive performance linked remuneration. The Dana Gas Corporate Governance Remuneration & Nominations Committee is responsible for ensuring that the company complies with established corporate governance standards. It assists the Board in the appointment of senior executives, appraisal of management performance, succession planning, and remuneration policies. More information about our corporate governance practices can be found in our annual Corporate Governance report, available here.

Bespoke governance mechanisms across each of the topics identified within our ESG Framework supports effective management of each ESG issue. For example, the management of climate-related risks and opportunities is overseen by the CEO with updates periodically provided to the Board. Dana Gas also co-leads Climate Action/Emission Task Forces with each of our operating joint ventures to drive improvement plans across each asset.

The Dana Gas Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Social Performance (HSSE & SP) Policy is the foundation on which our HSSE & SP management systems are established. These are variously certified against the international standards ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, facilitating effective environmental management of impacts, emissions, water, and waste, as well as workforce occupational health and safety. The policy further commits to respect our neighbours and promote the sustainable development of the societies in which we operate. We require all contractors and joint ventures under the Company's operational control to manage HSSE & SP in line with this policy and use our influence to promote alignment in other ventures accordingly.

All employees are expected to follow the Code of Conduct and are provided with mandatory training on the business' Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy and Anti-Money Laundering Policy. Any incidents related to corruption, ethical violations or bribery can be reported through our whistleblowing mechanism and are subsequently reviewed by our Business Ethics Committee.

Neither Dana Gas, nor our joint ventures, have been penalised for non-compliance with environmental, safety or social regulations. Dana Gas regularly reviews and responds to evolving regulatory expectations to maintain this status.



Safeguarding Our Workforce and Assets

Safeguarding Human Rights

- Human Rights
- Security Practices (new)

Protecting our Workforce

- Asset Integrity
- Workforce Health & Safety
- Workforce Management Practices

Attracting, retaining and developing our workforce

- Diversity and Equal Opportunities
- Learning and Development

SDG

Sustainability continued
Safeguarding Our Workforce and Assets

Our Perspective

Dana Gas is committed to our people. We safeguard the human rights and safety of our workforce whilst investing in building a supportive work environment where everyone can thrive and grow.

We adopt a zero-tolerance approach to discrimination, harassment or bullying in the workplace. Our Code of Conduct enshrines our values, including our commitment to the United Nation's Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. The Dana Gas Code of Conduct will be updated in 2023 to include a more explicit and public commitment to respecting and safeguarding human rights, alongside enhancements in processes to more effectively record and report on instances of discrimination.

Our approach to Occupational Health and Safety underpins our business values and activities. Group-level priority risk themes pursued during 2022 included:

- Safety Culture
- Contractor HSSE Management
- Security, Crisis Management and Business Continuity
- COVID-19
- Asset Integrity & Process Safety

Dana Gas' leadership encourage all employees to report incidents of non-compliance or ethical violations through our third-party managed whistleblowing mechanism. All who work for and with Dana Gas have the authority to stop any work they consider to be an imminent threat to life, health, property or the environment, or that violates legal requirements, or which presents potential negative social impact.

Employees are supported in their professional and personal development through a variety of training and development opportunities. The majority of our full-time workforce is male, reflecting an industry-wide challenge for the Oil and Gas Industry, particularly in the Middle-East. We are, however, working to increase female representation across the business. We also train all employees to follow the principles of our Code of Conduct in everything they do, supporting a culture which safeguards our people and helps them to thrive.

Our Performance

Employee Turnover

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total number of employees	**141**	**124**	**96**	**90**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total number of employees who left the company	**6**	**3**	**4**	**2**
UAE	1	1	1	0
KRI	0	0	0	0
Egypt	5	2	3	2

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Attrition rate[1]	**4.30%**	**2.40%**	**4%**	**2.2%**

1 Our attrition rate calculation is based on 'regretted' attrition (i.e., employees leaving the organisation voluntarily).

Gender Diversity

Board composition	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	1	1
Male	11	11	10	10

Full time employees	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	26	24	22	20
Male	115	100	74	70
UAE				
Female	8	8	8	8
Male	39	27	27	27
KRI				
Female	1	0	1	1
Male	4	2	2	2
Egypt				
Female	17	16	13	11
Male	72	71	45	41

Scope: Dana Gas only

Safeguarding Our Workforce and Assets

Temporary Workers

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total short-time contract staff	**29**	**27**	**17**	**17**
UAE	4	3	3	3
KRI	0	1	1	1
Egypt	25	23	13	13

Scope: Dana Gas only

Health and Safety

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total exposure hours	**6,936,230**	**5,900,979**	**8,669,886**	**9,609,225**
UAE	323,133	133,084	93,719	136,159
KRI	3,662,970	1,754,131	4,326,734	5,686,401
Egypt	2,950,127	4,013,764	4,249,433	3,786,665

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fatalities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Recordable injury cases	**7**	**0**	**5**	**15**
Total recordable injury frequency (TRIF)	**1.01**	**0**	**0.58**	**1.56**
Lost-time injury cases	**2**	**0**	**2**	**3**
Total lost-time injury frequency (LTIF)	**0.29**	**0**	**0.23**	**0.31**
High potential incidents (HIPO)	**1**	**3**	**3**	**8**
Major road accidents	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Kilometers driven (million)	**6.5**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**5.8**
Number of safety observations	**45,454**	**12,805**	**16,294**	**30,487**
Observations actions close-out	**95%**	**98%**	**97%**	**99%**

Scope: Dana Gas and Joint Ventures

Process Safety

Process Safety Events (PSE)	2020	2021	2022
Tier 1 PSEs	3	1	1
Tier 2 PSEs	16	9	6

Scope: Dana Gas and Joint Ventures

Effective Governance
Our Group HSSE & SP Policy reflects our commitment to do no harm to people, to protect the environment, respect our neighbours and contribute to the sustainable development of societies in which we operate. The Policy is implemented through an HSSE management framework, underpinned by our Operating Risk Management System (ORMS), supporting operating practices, HSSE standards and local HSSE & SP management systems in each country/asset. Our Health and Safety policies and standards of practice are aligned with international good practice standards. Examples include adoption of the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) Life Saving Rules.

We have set Group-level, joint venture and asset level commitments and targets. Performance on Total Recordable Incident Frequency (TRIF) and Asset Integrity KPIs are aggregated across the portfolio and reflected in Group-level scorecards.

We had no fatalities in 2022. There were 15 recordable injuries during the year, mostly contractors associated with our KM250 construction project in the KRI. Efforts will continue in 2023 to strengthen hazard awareness and competence amongst local contractors on the project and to increase site supervision in order to improve safety behaviours and compliance. HSSE remains a standing agenda item on the Executive Committee and we have established Safety Committees across our joint ventures to ensure workforce representation, embed desired safety culture and accelerate the implementation workplace improvement plans.

Contributing to In-Country Value

Enhancing Local Communities

- Local Community Development & Engagement

Investing in Society

- Economic Performance
- Total Reserves
- In-country Value Contribution
- Nationalisation (moved pillar)
- Payment to Governments

SDG

Sustainability continued
Contributing to In-Country Value

Our Perspective

Dana Gas is committed to positively impacting the communities in the countries in which we operate. We proactively engage with and support local communities across our operations in the UAE, Egypt and the KRI. We partner with several NGOs, academic bodies, community groups and local authorities to design and deliver our Social Investment programmes. These are structured around four core themes, responding to locally-specific community issues and social performance objectives.

1. **Education:** supporting better quality education;
2. **Health:** improving medical services and community healthcare;
3. **Energy and Infrastructure:** assisting in improving infrastructure, including roads, water supply and access to reliable sources of electricity; and
4. **Employment and Income Generation:** enabling employment opportunities for local communities through the provision of small business grants and helping those negatively impacted by conflict.

In 2022 we directly invested USD 2.3 million in empowering local communities across the portfolio.

We continued our active support for the recruitment and retention of national employees at every level. During our recruitment process we prioritise national candidates, expanding our recruitment search to additional regions as required. At Joint Venture level, we also incorporate specific criteria into our contractual agreements to support local procurement and sourcing practices, prioritising small- and medium-sized enterprises where possible. These are tailored to the local operating environment in each country.

We generated direct economic value of USD$ 529M in 2022, representing a 17% increase on our 2021 output. Corresponding payment to capital providers and taxation to the Government of Egypt increased respectively.

We aim to review the direct and indirect social impacts of our economic investments in future reporting cycles.

Effective Governance

To ensure we target the right community investment programmes for support, we proactively engage with local NGOs and community actors, enabling us to collectively identify the most impactful solutions. For example, in partnership with the Directorate of Education for the Chamchamal District, we now provide transportation to school for 160 students from 21 villages and fund the monthly salaries of 15 drivers and 26 teachers. In partnership with the Department for Energy, we also provide free electrical power from the Khor Mor plant to five villages in Qadir Karam, which do not have access to the main grid. The value of this is estimated at US$ 70,000 per month.

Quarterly updates are provided to the Board on the status of our Social Investment programmes. Given the location and context specific nature of our initiatives we have not yet set quantified targets at the Group-level. The on-ground focus is to deliver programmes which meet the nuanced needs of individual communities. We are, however, working with our country social performance teams and their partners towards defining more measurable indicators of long-term positive social impact derived from the programmes we support.

Our Performance

Nationalisation

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local nationals in full time employment[2]	**97**	**91**	**61**	**55**
Percentage of personnel in management positions that are nationals				
UAE	15%	15%	15%	15%
KRI	100%	100%	100%	100%
Egypt	80%	75%	75%	79%

Scope: Dana Gas only.

Community Investment

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Community investments: voluntary contributions and investment of funds in the broader community (includes donations) (USD Millions)	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
Amount invested in the community, as a percentage of company revenues	0.13%	0.06%	0.09%	0.17%

Scope: Dana Gas and Joint Ventures

Direct Economic Value Generated & Distributed

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Direct Economic Value Generated (USD Millions)	**459**	**349**	**452**	**529**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating expenses	37	33	35	30
Employee wages and benefits	42	38	45	45
Payments to providers of capital	121	120	183	185
Payments to government (total)	188	128	156	178
Economic value retained 'direct economic value generated' minus 'economic value distributed (Opex, wages, etc.)	70	30	33	90

Total Economic Value Generated & Distributed by Country

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total economic value generated (USD Millions)	**459**	**349**	**452**	**529**
UAE	11	4	4	4
KRI (35%)	153	118	187	255
Egypt	295	227	261	270
Total economic value distributed (USD Millions)	**389**	**319**	**419**	**439**
UAE	141	127	182	182
KRI (35%)	21	25	36	41
Egypt	266	179	201	216

Consolidated Financial Statements & Notes

Pages 88-129

Report of the Directors

The Board of Directors of Dana Gas PJSC ("Dana Gas" or the "Company") are pleased to announce the consolidated financial results of the Company, its subsidiaries and joint arrangements (together referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal Activities

Dana Gas was incorporated in the Emirate of Sharjah ("Sharjah"), United Arab Emirates, as a public joint stock company on 20 November 2005 pursuant to incorporation decree number 429/2005 issued by the Ministry of Economy.

Dana Gas is the Middle East's first and largest private sector natural gas company. The Group currently operates in the MENASA (Middle East, North Africa & South Asia) Region across the natural gas value chain; from exploration and production, through gas processing and transportation, to the distribution, marketing and utilisation of gas as feedstock and fuel to the petrochemical, industrial and the power sectors. Since its establishment, the Company has grown to be a regional natural gas Company with presence in the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and headquartered in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

Results for the year ended 31 December 2022

During the year, the Group earned gross revenues of USD 529 million (AED 1.9 billion) as compared to USD 452 million (AED 1.65 billion) in 2021, an increase of 17% due to higher realised prices during the year. This increase was partly offset by lower production in Egypt which declined by 8%. Realised price averaged USD 79/bbl for condensate and USD 42/boe for LPG compared to USD 54/bbl and USD 35/boe respectively in 2021 and positively impacted the revenues by USD 107 million.

The Group ended the year with an average production of 60,200 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boepd), a decrease of 3% compared to last year's production of 62,100 boepd. Production in Kurdistan increased by 1% from 33,800 boepd to 34,300 boepd in the corresponding year. This was offset by a drop in production in Egypt which fell 8% to 25,900 boepd as compared to 28,300 in 2021, due to natural decline in producing fields.

The Group achieved a Net Profit of USD 182 million (AED 667 million) in 2022 as compared to a Net Profit of USD 317 million (AED 1,163 million). Excluding the other income and impairments recognized in 2022 and 2021, the Group adjusted net profit for the year was higher by 53% at a record USD 196 million (AED 718 million) compared to adjusted net profit of USD 128 million (AED 469 million), reflecting strong underlying operating performance.

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") was higher at USD 332 million (AED 1,217 million) compared to USD 269 million (AED 986 million) in 2021 mainly due to increased revenue.

Liquidity and Financial Resources

Cash and bank balance at year end stood at USD 151 million (AED 553 million), a decrease of 18% compared to 2021 balance of USD 185 million (AED 678 million). Cash includes USD 88 million (AED 323 million) being 35% share of cash held at Pearl Petroleum.

The Group collected a total of USD 318 million (AED 1,166 million) during the year with Egypt and KRI contributing USD 85 million (AED 312 million) and USD 233 million (AED 854 million), respectively. During the year the Company paid a final dividend of 4.5 fils for 2021 and an interim dividend of 4.5 fils for the first half of 2022.

As at 31 December 2022, Egypt receivable stood at USD 30 million (AED 110 million) an increase of USD 6 million. In Kurdistan, receivable increased to USD 64 million (AED 235 million) from USD 43 million (AED 158 million) at the end of 2021. The increase in Kurdistan receivable is a result of delays in the payment of invoices.

Business Update

In line with its outlined strategy, the Dana Gas Group continues to focus on maximising the value of its existing hydrocarbon assets and projects, while pursuing growth through a strategy of organic exploration opportunities in our heartland areas and new business development in the upstream and midstream value chains. We continue to balance our capital expenditure with the available sources of cash to ensure we maintain a robust financial position.

Reserves & Resources

(a) Pearl Petroleum Company Limited

As reported previously, Dana Gas and Crescent Petroleum, joint operators of Pearl Petroleum Company Limited ("PPCL"), estimates that the P50 total geologically risked[1] resources of petroleum initially in-place (PIIP) of the Khor Mor and Chemchemal Fields at 75 Tscf (of wet gas) and 7 billion barrels of oil.

PPCL appointed Gaffney Cline Associates ("GCA") to carry out a certification of the reserves for these fields as at 15 May 2019. The certification is based on the earlier work carried by GCA but updated to take into account the current understanding of the field, production data and incorporating the latest appraisal well drilling and test results.

In their report, GCA estimates the following reserves:

1 Risked PIIP figures have been calculated by means of a stochastic aggregation using GeoX software with risk factors accounting for geological uncertainties calibrated by surrounding producing oil and/or gas fields.

Khor Mor

- Proved plus probable (2P) gas, condensate and LPG reserves are 6.9 Tscf, 173 MMbbl and 18 MMt, respectively, of which Dana Gas' 35% share equates to 2.4 Tscf of dry gas, 61 MMbbl of condensate and 6 MMt of LPG.
- Proved plus probable (2P) oil reserves of 51.3 MMbbl of which Dana Gas' 35% share equates to 18 MMbbl

Chemchemal

- Proved plus probable (2P) gas, condensate and LPG reserves are 5.7 Tscf, 215 MMbbl and 20 MMt, respectively, of which Dana Gas' 35% share equates to 2 Tscf of dry gas, 75 MMbbl of condensate and 7 MMt of LPG.

Dana's share of the proved plus probable (2P) hydrocarbon reserves have increased by 10% following the 2019 certification of reserves. Management's estimate of the total share of Dana Gas is equivalent to 1,087 MMboe, up from 990 MMboe when GCA first certified the field in April 2016. This confirms that the fields located in the KRI could be the biggest gas fields in the whole of Iraq.

The balance between these 2P reserves figures and the joint operator's estimated risked initially in place (gas and oil) resources (PIIP) are classified as Contingent Resources[2] and Prospective Resources[3].

(b) Dana Gas Egypt

Gaffney, Cline & Associates (GCA), a leading advisory firm carried out an independent evaluation of Dana Gas Egypt's hydrocarbon reserves as at 31 December 2022. The Group's gross proved reserves (1P) as at 31 December 2022 were assessed at 23 MMboe (31 December 2021: 30 MMboe). The gross proved and probable reserves (2P) as at 31 December 2022 were estimated at 42 MMboe (31 December 2021:44 MMboe) and the gross proved, probable and possible reserves (3P) as at 31 December 2022 were estimated to be 62 MMboe (31 December 2021:73 MMboe).

GCA reserves estimation is based on the enhanced fiscal terms of the concession consolidation agreement with the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS). The agreement is subject to the Egyptian parliament ratification which is expected later this year.

E&P Operations

(a) Pearl Petroleum Company Limited (KRI) E&P Operations

Dana Gas's share (35%) of gross production in the KRI for 2022 was 12.5 MMboe, i.e. averaging 34,300 boe per day (2021 – DG Share 35%: 12.3 MMboe, averaging 33,800 boe per day), an increase of 1% when compared with the corresponding year. Following the successful completion of further plant de-bottlenecking enhancements at the Khor Mor facility in the second half of the year, the plant's production capacity increased by 50 MMscfd to 500 MMscfd. Gas production reached this new record of 500 MMscfd on the 14 January and will have a positive impact on production and revenues in 2023.

Dana Gas' share of collections for the year stood at USD 233 million (AED 854 million) and hence realised 91% of the year's revenue. At year end, Dana Gas' 35% share of trade receivable balance stood at USD 64 million (AED 235 million) as compared to USD 43 million (AED 158 million) at year end 2021.

Pearl is proceeding with the development of its two world-class gas fields with in-place volumes of approximately 75 trillion cubic feet of wet gas and 7 billion bbls of oil. In January 2020, Pearl appointed an engineering, procurement and construction ('EPC') contractor for the first of two 250 MMscf/d gas processing trains planned at the Khor Mor gas processing plant. The appointment of the contractor followed final approval by the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Kurdistan Regional Government, which oversees the project. The contract award marks a key milestone in Pearl Petroleum's long-term expansion plan. The second phase will take total production to 1000 MMscfd.

In January 2020, Exterran – a leading oil and gas services provider, was appointed to carry out engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") of a 250 MMSCFD gas processing train and provide operations related technical assistance services for 5 years post hand over of the plant. The EPC contract terms reflect Exterran's contractor financing whereby the plant will be predominantly funded by Exterran with repayment of principal with interest over five years following completion of the plant. Following declarations of force majeure in 2020 under the EPC contract due to COVID, work restarted end 2020. Pearl and Exterran agreed on a completion date of 30 April 2023. In 2022 Exterran was purchased by Enerflex.

Work on the KM 250 onsite EPC contract activities was temporarily suspended in June following rocket attacks in the area of the construction site and plant and a state of force majeure was declared. Subsequent to year end, following enhancement of the security arrangements, Enerflex and its subcontractors have started to remobilize to site and construction activities are now underway.

Production, drilling operations and non-EPC contract activities have continued throughout as normal.

2 Those quantities of petroleum estimated to be potentially recoverable but not yet considered mature enough for commercial development due to one or more contingencies.

3 Those quantities of petroleum estimated to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations by future development projects.

E&P Operations continued

(b) Egypt E&P operations

Dana Gas Egypt ended 2022 with production for the full year of operations of 9.4 MMboe i.e. averaging 25,900 boepd (2021: 10.3 MMboe, i.e. averaging 28,300 boepd), a decrease of 8% over the corresponding year. The field annual natural decline of circa 20% was partially compensated by the intervention campaign and production optimization operations at field and plant level.

In Egypt, the Company collected a total USD 85 million (AED 312 million) during 2022 and hence realized 93% of the year's revenue. At year end, the trade receivable balance stood at USD 30 million (AED 110 million) as compared to USD 24 million (AED 88 million) at the end of 2021.

In Egypt, the Company reached an agreement with the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) for consolidation of its existing concessions on enhanced fiscal terms. The new terms will extend the life of Egypt's economic assets. The agreement is subject to the Egyptian parliament ratification which is expected later this year.

UAE Gas Project

The UAE Gas Project includes Dana Gas' 35% interest in Crescent National Gas Corporation Limited (CNGCL), which is entitled to market the gas, and 100% interests in UGTC and Saj Gas, the entities that own the offshore riser platform, the offshore and onshore pipelines to transport the gas and the sour gas processing plant to process the gas.

Arbitration Cases

(a) The Gas Sales & Purchase Contract between Dana Gas' partner Crescent Petroleum and the National Iranian Oil Company ('NIOC') for the supply of gas to the UAE has been the subject of international arbitration since June 2009. In August 2014, Dana Gas was notified by Crescent Petroleum that the Arbitral Tribunal has issued a Final Award on the merits, determining that the 25-year Contract between it and NIOC is valid and binding upon the parties, and that NIOC had been in breach of its contractual obligation to deliver gas under the Contract since December 2005.

The parties to the arbitrations are Crescent Petroleum and NIOC, who are the parties to the Gas Sales & Purchase Contract (GSPC) at issue in the arbitration. Dana Gas is not a party to the GSPC, or to the arbitration.

Dana Gas was informed by Crescent Petroleum that an award for damages in the first arbitration against NIOC was made by the international arbitration tribunal on 27 September 2021. This first arbitration covered the period of the first 8.5 years of the 25 year gas sales agreement from 2005 to mid-2014. Dana Gas share of award was USD 608 million (AED 2.23 Billion) which was recorded in the books in 2021.

In addition, a second arbitration with a much larger claim for the 16.5 years covering the remainder of the gas supply period from 2014 to 2030 is currently underway. The final hearing was scheduled to commence in October 2022 in Paris, however was delayed to March 2023. The hearing has been further deferred and is now anticipated later this year. The final award on damages is expected by 2024. Dana Gas will also receive a portion of the next award which is expected to be more than the sum due from the first arbitration in keeping with the longer time period.

(b) MOL Earn Out payment arbitration: The Company, together with Crescent Petroleum, commenced arbitration proceedings against MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company ('MOL') on 14 February 2020 arising out of MOL's attempts to avoid paying reserve based earn out payments to the Company and Crescent Petroleum in accordance with the terms of the Sale and Purchase Agreement entered into between the Parties in 2009, through which MOL acquired its 10% shareholding in Pearl Petroleum.

The Company received the final award in December from London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA). The arbitration panel dismissed the claims and ruled that the Company is not entitled to the earn-out payments.

(c) OMV Earn Out payment arbitration: The Company, together with Crescent Petroleum, commenced arbitration proceedings against OMV Upstream International GMBH ('OMV') on 14 February 2020 arising out of OMV's attempts to avoid paying reserve based earn out payments to the Company and Crescent Petroleum in accordance with the terms of the Sale and Purchase Agreement entered into between the Parties in 2009, through which OMV acquired its 10% shareholding in Pearl Petroleum.

Subsequent to year-end, the Company received the final award from London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA). The arbitration panel dismissed the claims and ruled that the Company is not entitled to the earn-out payments.

Directors

1. Mr. Hamid Dhiya Jafar, Chairman
2. Mr. Rashid Saif Al-Jarwan, Deputy Chairman
3. Mr. Ajit Vijay Joshi
4. Mr. Hani Abdulaziz Hussein
5. Mr. Jassim MohamadRafi Alseddiqi
6. Mr. Majid Hamid Jafar
7. Ms. Najla Ahmed Al-Midfa
8. Mr. Shaheen Al-Muhairi
9. Mr. Varoujan Nerguizian
10. H.E. Younis Al Khoori
11. Mr. Ziad Abdulla Ibrahim Galadari

Auditors

The financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

To the best of our knowledge, the financial information included in the report fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition, results of operation and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in the report.

Directors

07 March 2023

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Dana Gas PJSC

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dana Gas PJSC (the "Company" or "Dana Gas") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code")* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the matter described in note 13, 14 (a) and 16 to the consolidated financial statements which describes the current position with respect to arbitration proceedings that a key supplier of the Group has initiated against the ultimate supplier relating to delays in commencement of gas supplies, and the uncertainty surrounding the timing and final outcome of those arbitration proceedings. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis of our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
UAE gas project assets and legal arbitration	
The Group's consolidated statement of financial position includes UAE Gas Project assets as at 31 December 2022 comprising of: (a) Property, plant and equipment of USD 138 million (note 13); (b) intangible assets of USD 191 million (note 14a); and (c) investment in joint venture of USD 361 million (note 16). As disclosed in notes 13, 14 (a) and 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the UAE Gas Project to process and transport imported gas continues to be subject to international arbitration in relation to NIOC's supply failure in default of its 25 years gas supply contract with Crescent Petroleum. Crescent Petroleum received an award for damages in the first arbitration against NIOC by the international arbitration tribunal on 27 September 2021.	We performed the below procedures to address this key audit matter: • We reviewed the legal documents including the decision of the English High Court of July 2016 relating to the dismissal of the NIOC challenge of the Award and the first arbitration award; • We discussed the progress and status of the arbitration process with the Group's legal department and senior management; • We assessed the reasonableness of management's assumptions used in assessing the recoverable value of these assets and that the sums expected from the second arbitration will be sufficient to cover the remaining carrying value of the related assets;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
UAE gas project assets and legal arbitration continued	
Following the first arbitration award, management has carried out an assessment of the recoverable values of the UAE Gas Project assets and has recognised an impairment of USD 360 million during the year ended 31 December 2021 against these assets. Since significant judgement and assumptions are involved in assessing the recoverable value of these assets and the uncertainty surrounding the amount and timing of damages award from the second arbitration, we have identified this as a key audit matter.	• We inspected publicly available information of a case involving Iran in international arbitrations, Iran's adherence to the decisions by courts, form and timing of related settlements; and • We also reviewed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.. Considering the inherent uncertainty over the ultimate outcome of any arbitration or court process, we have included an emphasis of this matter as above in this audit report.
Impairment assessment of Oil & Gas interests	
As at 31 December 2022, the Group has tangible oil and gas interests of USD 454 million (note 13). As required by IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets', management performed an annual impairment test of tangible Oil and Gas Interests with value in use model supported by an independent expert's reserve report. We have identified this as a key audit matter because it requires significant management judgements and assumptions that are affected by future market conditions, particularly future hydrocarbon prices, expected reserves amount and macro-economic conditions. Key estimates in management's impairment test include judgements and assumptions around hydrocarbon price assumptions, discount rates, production forecasts and future capital and operational costs.	We performed the below procedures in relation to management's assessment of the recoverability of oil & gas assets: • We evaluated the assumptions and methodologies used by the Group and the independent external expert, in particular those relating to discount rates, oil/gas prices, capital/ operating expenditures and production profile; • We have compared the management's hydrocarbon price assumptions against third party forecasts, contractual arrangements and relevant market data to determine whether the price assumptions were within the range of such forecasts; • We evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rates used by comparing key inputs, where relevant, to the externally derived data and market rates; • We have reviewed reports provided by external experts and the terms of engagement with the Group to assess their scope of work and conclusions, assessing the objectivity, independence and expertise of external reserve experts; • We have reviewed the reasonableness of the production profile in light of reserves volumes certified by independent external experts and historical operations; • We have reviewed estimated future capital and operational costs by comparison to the approved budgets, historical costs and assessed them with reference to field production forecasts and our expectations based upon other information obtained throughout the audit; • We have reviewed the mathematical integrityaccuracy of the impairment models and performed sensitivity analysis over inputs to the cash flow models; and • We also focused on the adequacy of the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive, that is, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of oil and gas assets which are disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Dana Gas PJSC continued

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements continued

Key audit matters continued

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Estimation of fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
As disclosed in Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of USD 94 million as at 31 December 2022. These assets arise from certain confined payments from RWE Supply & Trading GmbH. Estimating the fair value of these assets is a complex process and involves a high estimation uncertainty. We have identified this as key audit matter as the recognition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss requires significant judgements and estimates to be undertaken by management. The key estimates in management's fair value model are the probability of collection and the discount rates.	We performed the below procedures in relation to management's assessment of the fair value of financial assets: • We assessed the reasonableness of the management's rationale for concluding on the probability of the collection and reviewed the cash received during the year • We evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rates used; and • We also reviewed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including management's judgements and estimation uncertainty surrounding the carrying value of the assets.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2022 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. We obtained the Report of the Directors, prior to the date of our auditors' report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Group's 2022 Annual Report after the date of our auditors' report. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Group's 2022 Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with ISAs.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the articles of association of the Company and the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, we report that for the year ended 31 December 2022:

(i) we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(ii) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021 and the articles of association of the Company;

(iii) the Group has maintained proper books of account;

(iv) the financial information included in the Report of the Directors is consistent with the books of account of the Group;

(v) investments in shares and stocks during the year ended 31 December 2022, if any, are disclosed in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements;

(vi) note 30 reflects material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;

(vii) based on the information that has been made available to us nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021 or of its articles of association which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2022; and

(viii) note 34 reflects the social contributions made during the year ended 31 December 2022.

For Ernst & Young

Anthony O'Sullivan
Partner
Registration No. 687

07 March 2023
Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Consolidated Income Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 USD mm	2022 AED mm	2021 USD mm	2021 AED mm
Gross Revenue	5	**529**	**1,939**	452	1,657
Royalties	5	**(152)**	**(557)**	(134)	(491)
Net revenue		**377**	**1,382**	318	1,166
Operating costs	6	**(57)**	**(210)**	(60)	(220)
Depreciation & depletion	13	**(71)**	**(260)**	(63)	(231)
Gross profit		**249**	**912**	195	715
General and administration expenses		**(12)**	**(44)**	(11)	(40)
Other expenses		**(10)**	**(37)**	(16)	(60)
Investment and finance income	7	**5**	**18**	2	7
Other income	8	**36**	**132**	642	2,353
Reversal of impairment of oil & gas assets	12	**-**	**-**	80	293
Impairment of PP&E, intangible and joint venture	13/14/16	**(2)**	**(7)**	(531)	(1,945)
Impairment/write-off of financial assets	19	**(47)**	**(172)**	(2)	(7)
Change in fair value of asset held for sale	12	**-**	**-**	(14)	(51)
Share of (loss) / profit of a joint venture	16	**(2)**	**(7)**	4	15
Exploration expenses		**-**	**-**	(5)	(18)
Finance cost	9	**(9)**	**(33)**	(5)	(18)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		**208**	**762**	339	1,244
Income tax expense	10	**(26)**	**(95)**	(22)	(81)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**182**	**667**	317	1,163
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
- Equity holders of the parent		**182**	**667**	315	1,156
- Non-controlling interest		**-**	**-**	2	7
		182	**667**	317	1,163
EARNINGS PER SHARE:					
Basic & Diluted earnings per share					
(USD/AED per share)	11	**0.026**	**0.095**	0.045	0.165

The attached notes 1 to 34 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 USD mm	2022 AED mm	2021 USD mm	2021 AED mm
Profit for the year	**182**	**667**	317	1,163
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**182**	**667**	317	1,163
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
- Equity holders of the parent	**182**	**667**	315	1,156
- Non-controlling interest	**-**	**-**	2	7
	182	**667**	317	1,163

The attached notes 1 to 34 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 USD mm	2022 AED mm	2021 USD mm	2021 AED mm
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	13	**1,060**	**3,885**	1,013	3,713
Intangible assets	14	**211**	**773**	191	700
Investment property	15	**20**	**73**	20	73
Interest in joint ventures	16	**361**	**1,324**	363	1,331
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**87**	**319**	66	242
		1,739	**6,374**	1,653	6,059
Current assets					
Inventories	18	**21**	**77**	21	77
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**7**	**26**	53	194
Sum due following arbitration award	20	**608**	**2,229**	608	2,229
Trade and other receivables	21	**143**	**524**	107	392
Cash and cash equivalents	22	**151**	**553**	185	678
Total current assets		**930**	**3,409**	974	3,570
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,669**	**9,783**	2,627	9,629
EQUITY					
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Share capital	23	**1,908**	**6,995**	1,908	6,995
Legal reserve	25	**182**	**666**	164	599
Voluntary reserve	25	**50**	**183**	32	116
Retained earnings		**160**	**587**	189	695
Total equity		**2,300**	**8,431**	2,293	8,405
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	26	**159**	**583**	162	594
Trade payables and accruals	28	**58**	**213**	36	132
Provisions	27	**20**	**73**	17	62
		237	**869**	215	788
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	26	**57**	**209**	37	136
Trade payables and accruals	28	**75**	**274**	82	300
Total current liabilities		**132**	**483**	119	436
Total liabilities		**369**	**1,352**	334	1,224
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,669**	**9,783**	2,627	9,629

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 07 March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

Director

Director

The attached notes 1 to 34 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 USD mm	2022 AED mm	2021 USD mm	2021 AED mm
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before income tax		**208**	**762**	339	1,244
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and depletion	13	**71**	**260**	63	231
Investment and finance income		**(5)**	**(18)**	(2)	(7)
Other income	8	**(36)**	**(132)**	(642)	(2,353)
Reversal of impairment of oil & gas assets	12	**-**	**-**	(80)	(293)
Impairment of PP&E, intangible & joint venture	13/14/16	**2**	**7**	531	1,945
Impairment/write-off of financial assets		**47**	**172**	2	7
Change in fair value of assets held for sale	12	**-**	**-**	14	51
Share of loss / (profit) of a joint venture	16	**2**	**7**	(4)	(15)
Exploration expenses		**-**	**-**	5	18
Finance cost	9	**9**	**33**	5	18
Directors' remuneration		**(3)**	**(11)**	-	-
		295	**1,080**	231	846
Changes in working capital:					
Trade and other receivables		**(45)**	**(164)**	96	353
Inventories		**-**	**-**	1	4
Trade payables and accruals		**1**	**4**	(4)	(15)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**251**	**920**	324	1,188
Income tax paid		**(26)**	**(95)**	(22)	(81)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**225**	**825**	302	1,107
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(91)**	**(334)**	(104)	(381)
Expenditure on intangible assets		**-**	**-**	(2)	(7)
Investment and finance income received		**2**	**7**	2	7
Proceeds from sale of interest in joint venture	16	**-**	**-**	15	55
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(89)**	**(327)**	(89)	(326)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Dividend paid	31	**(172)**	**(630)**	(172)	(630)
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares		**-**	**-**	7	26
Repayment of borrowings		**(37)**	**(136)**	(22)	(81)
Proceeds from borrowings		**53**	**194**	59	216
Finance costs paid		**(14)**	**(51)**	(9)	(33)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		**(170)**	**(623)**	(137)	(502)
NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(34)**	**(125)**	76	279
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22	**185**	**678**	109	399
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	22	**151**	**553**	185	678

The attached notes 1 to 34 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company												Non-controlling interest		Total	
	Share capital		Legal reserve		Voluntary reserve		Retained earnings		Other reserves		Treasury Shares					
	USD mm	AED mm	USD mm	AED mm	USD mm	AED mm	USD mm	AED mm	USD mm	AED mm	USD mm	AED mm	USD mm	AED mm	USD mm	AED mm
As at 1 January 2022	**1,908**	**6,995**	**164**	**599**	**32**	**116**	**189**	**695**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,293**	**8,405**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	**182**	**667**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**182**	**667**
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	**182**	**667**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**182**	**667**
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(172)**	**(630)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(172)**	**(630)**
Transfer to reserves	-	-	**18**	**67**	**18**	**67**	**(36)**	**(134)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directors' remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(3)**	**(11)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(3)**	**(11)**
As at 31 December 2022	**1,908**	**6,995**	**182**	**666**	**50**	**183**	**160**	**587**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,300**	**8,431**
As at 1 January 2021	1,908	6,995	132	483	132	483	(20)	(75)	-	-	(9)	(33)	2	8	2,145	7,861
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	1,156	-	-	-	-	2	7	317	1,163
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	1,156	-	-	-	-	2	7	317	1,163
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	-	-	7	26
Transfer	-	-	-	-	(132)	(483)	132	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(15)	(4)	(15)
Loss on treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(7)	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(172)	(630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(172)	(630)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	32	116	32	116	(64)	(232)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2021	1,908	6,995	164	599	32	116	189	695	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,293	8,405

The attached notes 1 to 34 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
At 31 December 2022

1 Corporate information

Dana Gas PJSC ("Dana Gas" or the "Company") was incorporated in the Emirate of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates as a Public Joint Stock Company on 20 November 2005 pursuant to incorporation decree number 429/2005 issued by the Ministry of Economy. Dana Gas shares are listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX).

The Company, its subsidiaries, joint operations and joint ventures constitute the Group (the "Group"). The Group is engaged in the business of exploration, production, ownership, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing and sale of natural gas and petroleum related products, including the development of gas related projects and services.

The Company's registered head office is at P. O. Box 2011, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates with a presence in Cairo (Egypt) and Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group is in compliance with the provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 concerning Commercial Companies. The Company has amended its Articles of Association to be in compliance with the said law.

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporation and Businesses (Corporate Tax or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime will become effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

Generally, UAE businesses will be subject to a 9% CT rate, while a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding a threshold of AED 375,000 by way of a Cabinet Decision issued in early 2023. There were a number of significant decisions that were yet to be finalized by way of a Cabinet Decision, , that are critical for entities to determine their tax status and the amount of tax due. Therefore, pending such important decision by the Cabinet, the Group has determined that the Law was not practically operational as at 31 December 2022, and so not enacted or substantively enacted from the perspective of 1AS 12 – Income Taxes. The Company shall continue to monitor the timing of the issuance of these critical cabinet decisions to determine its tax status and the applicability of IAS 12 – Income Taxes.

The Company is currently in the process of assessing the possible impact on the consolidated financial statements, both from current and deferred tax perspective, once the Law becomes substantively enacted.

Principal subsidiaries and joint arrangements of the Group at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 and the Company's (direct and indirect) percentage of ordinary share capital or interest are set out below:

Subsidiaries	%	Country of incorporation	Principal activities
Dana LNG Ventures Limited	100	British Virgin Islands	Intermediate holding company of Dana Gas Egypt
Dana Gas Red Sea Corporation	100	Barbados	Holding company of Dana Gas Egypt
Dana Gas Egypt Ltd	100	Barbados	Oil and Gas exploration ("Dana Gas Egypt") & production
Dana Gas Explorations FZE	100	UAE	Oil and Gas exploration & production
Sajaa Gas Private Limited Company ("Saj Gas")	100	UAE	Gas Sweetening
United Gas Transmissions Company Limited ("UGTC")	100	UAE	Gas Transmission
Danagaz (Bahrain) WLL	66	Bahrain	Gas Processing
Joint Operations	%		
Pearl Petroleum Company Limited ("Pearl Petroleum")	35	British Virgin Islands	Oil and Gas exploration & production
UGTC/ Emarat JV	50	Unincorporated	Gas Transmission
Joint Ventures	%		
Crescent National Gas Corporation Limited ("CNGCL")	35	British Virgin Islands	Gas Marketing
GASCITIES Ltd	50	British Virgin Islands	Gas Cities

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment property and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss account that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is the Company's functional currency, and all the values are rounded to the nearest million (USD mm) except where otherwise indicated. The United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) amounts have been presented solely for the convenience to readers of the consolidated financial statements. AED amounts have been translated at the rate of AED 3.6655 to USD 1.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

2.2 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

2.3 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These standards and amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37 (1 January 2022)
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3 (1 January 2022)
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16 (1 January 2022)
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time Adopter (1 January 2022)
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (1 January 2022)
- IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements (1 January 2022)

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective as at 31 December 2022 are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (1 January 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current (1 January 2023)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8 (1 January 2023)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 (1 January 2023) and IFRS Practice Statement 2
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16 (1 January 2024)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1 (1 January 2024)

These standards, interpretations and improvements are not expected to a have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022.

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date the control ceases.

Where the Group has less than a majority of the voting, or similar, rights of an investee, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including the contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee, rights arising from other contractual arrangements and the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

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

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

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owner of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gain or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquire over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transaction between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform to the Group's accounting policies.

(b) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it dercognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

2.4 Basis of consolidation continued

(d) Joint arrangements

Under IFRS 11, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint ventures), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of joint ventures.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

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

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

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

In relation to its interest in joint operations, the Group recognises its:

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- Revenue from sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operations
- Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operations
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

2.5 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating decision-maker. The Chief Operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer who makes strategic decisions.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD which is the Company's functional currency and AED is presented as the Group's presentation currency for the convenience of the users of the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in income statement as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale are included in the available-for-sale reserve in other comprehensive income.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position item presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of statement of financial position;

(b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation/depletion is computed on a straight line/Unit-of-production basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Useful lives
Oil and gas interests	unit-of-production
Buildings	25 years
Plant and equipment	15 – 25 years/unit-of-production
Pipelines & related facilities	25 years/unit-of-production
Other assets	2-5 years

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

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated income statement as the expense is incurred.

Expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of development wells, including unsuccessful development or delineation wells, is capitalised within oil and gas properties.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. On commissioning, capital work-in-progress is transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciated or depleted in accordance with Group policies.

Oil and gas interests are depleted using the unit-of-production method. Unit-of-production rates are based on proved reserves, which are oil, gas and other mineral reserves estimated to be recovered from existing facilities using current operating methods.

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination relating to oil and gas interests are recognised separately from goodwill if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or legal rights and its fair value can be measured reliably.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated income statement.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

2.8 Intangible assets continued

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life when the asset is available for use and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as a change in accounting estimate.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. When development in respect of the oil and gas properties is internally approved, the related amount is transferred from intangible assets to property, plant and equipment and depleted in accordance with the Group's policy. If no future activity is planned, the remaining balance is written off.

(a) Oil and gas interests

Oil and natural gas exploration and evaluation expenditures are accounted for using the 'successful efforts' method of accounting. Pre-license costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. License costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit. Exploration license and leasehold property acquisition costs are capitalised in intangible assets. Geological and geophysical costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement, as incurred.

Costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalised as an intangible asset until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. If hydrocarbons are not found, the exploration expenditure is written off as a dry hole. If hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity which may include the drilling of further wells (exploration or exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells), are likely to be capable of commercial development, the costs continue to be carried as an asset. All such carried costs are subject to a technical, commercial and management review at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off. When proven reserves of oil and natural gas are determined and development is sanctioned, capitalisation is made within property, plant and equipment.

(b) Impairment – exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when reclassified to development tangible or intangible assets, or whenever facts and circumstances indicate impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the exploration and evaluation assets' carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the exploration and evaluation assets' fair value less cost to sell and their value in use.

2.9 Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over Group's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquire.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

2.10 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair values less costs to sell. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset or a cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. An asset's or CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets in which case, the asset is tested as part of a large CGU to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assumptions of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment losses recognised in relation to goodwill are not reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount.

2.12 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

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

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows and is determined at the time of initial recognition. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

For assets measured at fair value, gain and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business mode for managing those assets changes.

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

2.12 Financial assets and liabilities continued

Debt instruments

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

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/ (losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. This category mainly includes the Group's trade and other receivables.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss and recognised in other gain/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

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

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

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivable. The Group has established a matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other debt financial assets, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

2.13 Profit-bearing loans and borrowings

All profit-bearing loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs directly attributable to the borrowing. The effective profit rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument.

After initial recognition, profit-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

2.14 Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying value of investment properties when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance, will flow to the Group. Any expenditure that results in the maintenance of property to an acceptable standard or specification is treated as repairs and maintenance expenses and is charged to the consolidated income statement in the period in which it is accrued.

Subsequently investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Any gains or loss arising from changes in fair values of investment properties are included in the income statement. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external, independent valuer, applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated income statement in the period of derecognition.

2.15 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises purchase price, cost of production, transportation and other directly allocable expenses. Costs of spares and consumables are determined on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.16 Trade and other receivables

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. The Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivable. The Group has established a matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.18 Trade payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

Decommissioning liability

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the income statement as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset. The abandonment and site restoration costs initially recorded are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proven oil and gas reserves. Subsequent revisions to abandonment and site restoration costs are considered as a change in estimates and are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. With respect to its UAE national employees, the Group makes contributions to a pension fund established by the General Pension and Social Security Authority calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

2.20 Royalty

Royalty is recognised when associated revenue is earned. Royalties are government's share of sales and is either a per barrel amount from sales volume or a percentage of the revenue from sales of hydrocarbons. Accordingly, royalties are excluded to arrive at Net revenue.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued
At 31 December 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

2.21 Income Taxes

In Egypt, the Government receives production in lieu of income tax. The Group records this production as a current income tax expense.

2.22 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of respective assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as finance cost in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

2.23 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

  Or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

  Or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.24 Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15.

Step 1. Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

(a) The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Company and the Company has as an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

(b) The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.

(c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract-based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

The Company identified one performance obligation which is the delivery of condensate, LPG and gas to the customers as per the terms of the customer contracts. Accordingly, revenue is recognised point in time when the performance obligation is fulfilled.

Finance income

Income from surplus funds invested with financial institutions and interest charged to debtors for overdue receivables is recognised as the profit/interest accrues.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent asset and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates if different assumptions were used and different conditions existed. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

3.1 Carrying value of UAE Gas Project: This includes an investment in CNGCL (note 16) and assets relating to Saj Gas and UGTC included under Property, plant and equipment (note 13) and Intangible assets (note 14). The Gas Sales & Purchase Contract between Dana Gas's partner Crescent Petroleum and the National Iranian Oil Company ("NIOC") for the supply of gas to the UAE Gas Project has been the subject of international arbitration since June 2009 (refer note 16). In September 2021, Dana Gas was informed by Crescent Petroleum that an award for damages in the first arbitration against NIOC has now been made by the international arbitration tribunal. This first arbitration covers the period of the first 8.5 years of the 25 year gas sales agreement from 2005 to mid-2014. The damages sum due to the Company is USD 608 million which has been recognised during 2021. Based on advice from Crescent Petroleum, the management believes that the final award from the second arbitration will be sufficient to recover an amount in excess of the remaining carrying value of the related assets. The Group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any evidence of impairment in the carrying value of the UAE Gas Project assets. This requires management to estimate the value in use using estimates and assumptions such as long term hydrocarbon prices, supply volumes, discount rate, operating cost, future capital requirement and operating performance uncertainty.

3.2 Exploration and evaluation expenditures: The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment to determine whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely, from future either exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of reserves and resources is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified. These estimates directly impact when the Group defers exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalised amount is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

3.3 Joint arrangements: As at 31 December 2022, the Group holds 35% (31 December 2021: 35%) of the voting rights in PPCL. The group has joint control over PPCL as under the contractual arrangements, unanimous consent is required from all parties to the arrangement for majority of the relevant activities. Though PPCL is structured as a limited liability company, the underlying agreements provide the company with rights and obligations to its share of jointly owned assets/income and jointly incurred liabilities/expenses. Therefore, this arrangement is classified as joint operations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued
At 31 December 2022

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions continued

Estimates and assumptions

The Group has identified the following areas where significant estimates and assumptions are required, and where if actual results were to differ, may materially affect the financial position or financial results reported in future periods. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. Further information on each of these and how they impact the various accounting policies are described in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameter available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3.4 Sum due following arbitration award: Sum due following arbitration award is based on the assumption that full recovery will take place within twelve months. The sum due is subject to interest for delayed payments.

3.5 Recoverability of oil and gas assets: The Group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any evidence of impairment in the carrying value of its oil and gas assets in property, plant and equipment. This requires management to estimate the recoverable value of its oil and gas assets using estimates and assumptions such as long term hydrocarbon prices, discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, decommissioning costs, explorations potentials, reserves and operating performance uncertainty. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. The calculation for value in use is most sensitive to the discount rate and oil price. The future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate of 10% - 12.5%. The future cashflows are sensitive to oil price.

3.6 Financial assets through profit or loss: The Group uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset as well as determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions around probabilities and discount rates. During the year, the Group has reviewed the discount rate, hydrocarbon prices and probability assumptions and has recognised an amount of USD 35 million. A 100 basis point increase/decrease in discount rate would impact the fair value of the financial asset at fair value through profit or loss by USD 3 million.

3.7 Hydrocarbon reserve and resource estimates: Oil and gas properties are depreciated on a unit of production (UOP) basis at a rate calculated by reference to total proved reserves determined in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers' rules and incorporating the estimated future cost of developing those reserves. The Group estimates its commercial reserves based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the hydrocarbon body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates.

Commercial reserves are determined using estimates of oil and gas in place, recovery factors and future commodity prices, the latter having an impact on the total amount of recoverable reserves and the proportion of the gross reserves which are attributable to the host government under the terms of the relevant commercial arrangements. Future development costs are estimated using assumptions as to the number of wells required to produce the commercial reserves, the cost of such wells and associated production facilities, and other capital costs. The carrying amount of oil and gas properties at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is shown in Note 13.

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is obtained during the operation of a field, estimates of recoverable reserves may change. Such changes may impact the Group's reported financial position and results, which include:

- The carrying value of oil and gas properties, property, plant and equipment, and goodwill may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows.
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in profit or loss may change where such charges are determined using the UOP method, or where the useful life of the related assets change.
- Provisions for decommissioning may change as the changes to the reserve estimates affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities.

3.8 Investment Property: The Group carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair values being recognised in the consolidated income statement. The Group engaged a qualified independent property consultant to determine fair value reflecting market conditions at 31 December 2022.

3.9 Units of production depreciation of oil and gas properties: Oil and gas properties are depreciated using the units of production (UOP) method over total proved reserves. This results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining production from the field. Each items' life, which is assessed annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the field at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. The calculation of the UOP rate of depreciation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on total proved reserves, or future capital expenditure estimates changes. Changes to proved reserves could arise due to changes in the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves and are accounted for prospectively.

3.10 Decommissioning costs: Decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Group at the end of the operating life of some of the Group's facilities and properties. The Group assesses its decommissioning provision at each reporting date. The ultimate decommissioning costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other production sites. The expected timing, extent and amount of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Therefore, significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required.

4 Segment information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) that are used to make strategic decisions. The CEO considers the business from a geographic perspective which is divided into three geographical units. Unallocated amounts are included in General & administration expenses, investment and finance income, other income, other expenses and finance cost.

Year ended 31 December 2022	United Arab Emirates USD mm	Egypt USD mm	Kurdistan Region of Iraq USD mm	Total USD mm
Gross revenue	4	270	255	529
Royalties	-	(152)	-	(152)
Net revenue	4	118	255	377
Operating cost & depletion	(2)	(63)	(63)	(128)
Gross profit	2	55	192	249
General and administration expenses	-	-	-	(12)
Other expenses	-	-	-	(10)
Investment and finance income	-	-	-	5
Other income	35	1	-	36
Impairment of PP&E, Intangible & Joint venture	-	(2)	-	(2)
Impairment of financial assets	(47)	-	-	(47)
Share of profit of a joint venture	-	-	-	(2)
Finance cost	-	-	-	(9)
Profit before income tax				208
Income tax expense	-	(26)	-	(26)
Net Profit for the period				182
Segment assets as at 31 December 2022	1,505	167	997	2,669
Segment liabilities as at 31 December 2022	82	40	247	369
Other segment information				
Capital expenditure:				
Property, plant and equipment	-	18	100	118
Intangible	-	20	-	20
Depreciation & depletion	2	33	36	71
Staff cost				
Operating cost - staff	-	13	12	25
Operating cost – production cost	-	-	2	2
General & administrative	5	-	-	5
Other expenses	1	-	-	1
Capital expenditure	-	9	3	12

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued
At 31 December 2022

4 Segment information continued

Year ended 31 December 2021	United Arab Emirates USD mm	Egypt USD mm	Kurdistan Region of Iraq USD mm	Total USD mm
Gross revenue	4	261	187	452
Royalties	-	(134)	-	(134)
Net revenue	4	127	187	318
Operating cost & depletion	(2)	(60)	(61)	(123)
Gross profit	2	67	126	195
General and administration expenses	-	-	-	(11)
Other expenses	-	-	-	(16)
Investment and finance income	-	-	-	2
Other income	642	-	-	642
Reversal of impairment of oil & gas assets	-	80	-	80
Impairment of PP&E, Intangible & Joint venture	(360)	(171)	-	(531)
Impairment of financial assets	(2)	-	-	(2)
Change in fair value of asset held for sale	-	(14)	-	(14)
Share of profit of a joint venture	-	-	-	4
Exploration expenses/write-off	-	(5)	-	(5)
Finance cost	-	-	-	(5)
Profit before income tax				339
Income tax expense	-	(22)	-	(22)
Net Profit for the period				317
Segment assets as at 31 December 2021	1,575	171	881	2,627
Segment liabilities as at 31 December 2021	105	48	181	334
Other segment information				
Capital expenditure:				
Property, plant and equipment	-	36	88	124
Intangible	-	2	-	2
Depreciation & depletion	2	25	36	63
Staff cost				
Operating cost - staff	-	14	11	25
Operating cost – production cost	-	2	-	2
General & administrative	5	-	-	5
Other expenses	1	-	-	1
Capital expenditure	-	10	2	12

5 Revenue

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Gross revenue	**525**	448
Tariff fee	**4**	4
	529	452
Less: royalties	**(152)**	(134)
Net revenue	**377**	318

Royalties relate to Government share of production in Egypt. Tariff fees relates to fixed pipeline capacity fees earned by UGTC. As the contract includes monthly fixed fee, revenue is recognised over a period of time when customers are invoiced.

In Pearl, revenue against sale of condensate to KRG under the terms of the PDA is recognised based on provisional prices following the principles laid out in the PDA. As per the terms of the PDA, KRG is obliged to provide price particulars for each month based on which provisionally priced condensate sales invoices are raised, which may undergo reconciliations once audited price particulars are received. The monthly condensate revenue invoices from January 2022 to October 2022 have been billed based on the pricing information received from the KRG and therefore not subject to any significant adjustments. Further adjustment, if any, post receipt of final audited pricing particulars from KRG will be accounted for prospectively.

6 Operating costs & depletion

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Production costs	**32**	35
Staff costs (note 4)	**25**	25
Depreciation and depletion (note 13)	**71**	63
	128	123

7 Investment and finance income

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Profit on short term deposit	**3**	2
Interest on delayed payments (note a)	**2**	-
	5	2

(a) Represents interest billed to the KRG on delayed payments against petroleum sales for period covering September 2017 until December 2022 in accordance with the terms of the PDA and the Gas Sales Agreement dated 30 January 2018 with the KRG.

8 Other income

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Sum due following arbitration award (note 20)	**-**	608
Financial asset recognised during the year (note 19)	**35**	34
Others	**1**	-
	36	642

9 Finance cost

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Term finance (note 26a)	**4**	3
Project finance – Pearl (note 26b)	**1**	1
Others	**4**	1
	9	5

10 Income tax expense

(a) UAE

The Company is not liable to corporate income tax in its primary jurisdiction (UAE – Note 1).

(b) Kurdistan Region of Iraq

The PDA provides that corporate income tax in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq will be paid directly by the KRG to the relevant tax authorities on behalf of PPCL.

(c) Egypt

The income tax expense in the income statement relates to Dana Gas Egypt operations which is taxed at an average tax rate of 40.55% (2021: 40.55%). This tax is paid by Egyptian General Petroleum Corporate (EGPC)/Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) on behalf of the Company from their share of production. Dana Gas Egypt does not have any deferred tax asset/liability at year end.

11 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Earnings:		
Net profit for the year - USD mm	**182**	315
Shares:		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – million	**6,995**	6,987
Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted) – USD:	**0.026**	0.045

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued
At 31 December 2022

12 Asset and liabilities classified as held for sale

The Group announced on 25 October 2020 that it had entered into an agreement with IPR Wastani Petroleum Ltd, a member of the IPR Energy Group ("IPR") for the sale of its onshore Egyptian producing oil and gas assets for a consideration of up to USD 236 million including contingent payments.

On 23 April 2021 the Company terminated its agreement for the sale of its Egyptian assets, previously announced on 25 October 2020.

IPR, notified Dana Gas Egypt ("DGE") that it has submitted a request for Arbitration disputing DGE's right to terminate the SPA.

By an award dated 17 July 2021 the Tribunal dismissed IPR's claim in its entirety, and ruled that Dana Gas' termination of the SPA was valid.

Upon termination of the SPA, the Company transferred the related assets and liabilities from "assets /liabilities held for sale" to the respective statement of financial position categories and reassessed the previously recognised impairment in light of the intention to now retain these assets. This resulted in reversal of impairment of USD 80 million which was recognised in 2021 income statement.

13 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land USD mm	Building USD mm	Oil and gas interests USD mm	Plant and equipment USD mm	Other assets USD mm	Pipeline & related facilities USD mm	Capital work-in-progress USD mm	Total USD mm
Cost:								
At 1 January 2022	14	12	1,658	385	44	119	389	2,621
Additions (net)	-	-	15	2	-	-	101	118
At 31 December 2022	14	12	1,673	387	44	119	490	2,739
Depreciation/ depletion:								
At 1 January 2022	-	7	1,165	269	34	67	66	1,608
Depreciation/depletion charge for the year	-	-	54	11	2	4	-	71
At 31 December 2022	-	7	1,219	280	36	71	66	1,679
Net carrying amount:								
At 31 December 2022	14	5	454	107	8	48	424	1,060

Some of Pearl Petroleum's property, plant and equipment is pledged against loan facility (note 26).

Property, plant and equipment include financing cost amounting to USD 25 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: USD 15 million) on borrowings for ongoing development and capitalised using effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

	Freehold Land USD mm	Building USD mm	Oil and gas interests USD mm	Plant and equipment USD mm	Other assets USD mm	Pipeline & related facilities USD mm	Capital work-in-progress USD mm	Total USD mm
Cost:								
At 1 January 2021	14	12	521	244	34	119	301	1,245
Additions (net)	-	-	22	1	-	-	88	111
Transfer from asset held for sale	-	-	1,115	140	10	-	-	1,265
At 31 December 2021	14	12	1,658	385	44	119	389	2,621
Depreciation/ depletion:								
At 1 January 2021	-	6	93	109	25	63	1	297
Depreciation/depletion charge for the year	-	1	46	11	1	4	-	63
Impairment	-	-	-	9	-	-	65	74
Transfer from asset held for sale	-	-	1,026	140	8	-	-	1,174
At 31 December 2021	-	7	1,165	269	34	67	66	1,608
Net carrying amount:								
At 31 December 2021	14	5	493	116	10	52	323	1,013

Some of Pearl Petroleum's property, plant and equipment is pledged against loan facility (note 26).

Property, plant and equipment include financing cost amounting to USD 15 million as at 31 December 2021 (2020: USD 8 million) on borrowings for ongoing development and capitalised using effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

The majority of Saj Gas and UGTC assets have not been depreciated as commercial activity has not yet begun. Saj Gas assets are to be used for processing and sweetening of the gas received from CNGCL and UGTC assets are to be used in transportation of the same gas. CNGCL was to receive gas from Crescent Petroleum who relied on its contracted gas supplier NIOC. The failure by NIOC to supply gas meant that Saj Gas and UGTC assets could not be put to use. Crescent Petroleum is continuing with an international arbitration in relation to NIOC's supply failure in default of its 25 year gas supply contract.

Dana Gas was informed by Crescent Petroleum that an award for damages in the first arbitration against NIOC has been made by the international arbitration tribunal on 27 September 2021. This first arbitration covers the period of the first 8.5 years of the 25 year gas sales agreement from 2005 to mid-2014. Following the first arbitration award, management had carried out an assessment of the recoverable values of the Saj Gas and UGTC assets at the period end and based on the expected future cash flows to be generated by the assets has recognised an impairment provision of USD 74 million against these assets in 2021.

Oil and Gas Interests

Oil and gas interests relates to retained concessions in Dana Gas Egypt as described below in more detail:

- El Wastani Development Lease – This development lease is held with a 100% working interest and represents approximately 2% of current production in Dana Gas Egypt. El Wastani production includes both gas and associated gas liquids. This development lease has 40.7 sq. km of land included within its boundary and is located in the Nile Delta of Egypt.
- West El Manzala Development Leases (West El Manzala Concession) - These development leases are held with a 100% working interest. These development leases have 261.5 sq. km of land included within their boundaries and are located in the Nile Delta of Egypt. To date, eleven development leases are producing both natural gas and associated liquids representing approximately 90% of Dana Gas Egypt current production.
- West El Qantara Development Leases (West El Qantara Concession) - These development leases are held with a 100% working interest. These development leases have 76.5 sq. km of land included within their boundaries and are located in the Nile Delta of Egypt. To date, two development leases are producing both natural gas and associated liquids representing approximately 8% of Dana Gas Egypt current production.

14 Intangible assets

	Oil and gas interests USD mm	Transmission & sweetening rights USD mm	Goodwill USD mm	Total USD mm
Cost at 1 January 2022	201	289	308	798
Less: accumulated impairment	(201)	(98)	(308)	(607)
Net book amount at 1 January 2022	-	191	-	191
Addition	20	-	-	20
At 31 December 2022	20	191	-	211

	Oil and gas interests USD mm	Transmission & sweetening rights USD mm	Goodwill USD mm	Total USD mm
Cost at 1 January 2021	199	289	145	633
Less: accumulated impairment	(175)	-	-	(175)
Net book amount at 1 January 2021	24	289	145	458
Addition	2	-	-	2
Impairment	(26)	(98)	(145)	(269)
At 31 December 2021	-	191	-	191

14 Intangible assets continued

(a) Transmission and sweetening rights

Intangible assets include USD 191 million (2021: USD 191 million) which represent the rights, for the transmission and sweetening of gas and related products, acquired by the Company through its shareholdings in Saj Gas and UGTC. The fair value of the rights acquired in 2005 was determined by reference to valuation exercises undertaken by professionally qualified independent third parties based on the expected future cash flows arising from the underlying contractual relationships. The intangible assets will be amortised from the date of commencement of commercial activity in accordance with the terms of the contracts to which they relate. Commercial activity has not yet commenced. Crescent Petroleum is continuing with international arbitration to seek a ruling on its binding 25 years gas supply contract with NIOC. The parties to the arbitrations are Crescent Petroleum and NIOC, who are the parties to the Gas Sales & Purchase Contract (GSPC) at issue in the arbitration. Dana Gas is not a party to the GSPC, or to the arbitration.

Dana Gas was informed by Crescent Petroleum that an award for damages in the first arbitration against NIOC has been made by the international arbitration tribunal on 27 September 2021. This first arbitration covers the period of the first 8.5 years of the 25 year gas sales agreement from 2005 to mid-2014. Dana Gas will receive USD 608 million (AED 2.23 Billion). Following the first arbitration award, management had carried out an assessment of the recoverable values of the transmission & sweetening rights at the period end and based on the expected future cash flows to be generated by these assets has recognised an impairment provision of USD 98 million in 2021.

In addition, a second arbitration with a much larger claim for the 16.5 years covering the remainder of the gas supply period from 2014 to 2030 is currently underway. The final hearing was scheduled to commence in October 2022 in Paris, however was delayed to March 2023. The hearing has been further deferred and is now anticipated later this year. The final award on damages is expected by 2024. Dana Gas will also receive a portion of the next award. Based on advice from Crescent Petroleum, management believes that the sums expected from the second arbitration will be sufficient to cover the remaining carrying value of the related assets.

15 Investment property

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Balance at 1 January	**20**	20
Change in fair value	**-**	-
Balance at 31 December	**20**	20

Investment property consists of industrial land owned by Saj Gas, a subsidiary, in the Sajaa area in the Emirate of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. The Group considers a portion of land to be surplus to their operational requirements and will be used for earning rentals or held for capital appreciation.

Investment property is stated at fair value which has been determined based on a valuation performed by an independent firm of qualified property consultants, with reference to comparable market transactions. The latest valuation exercise was carried out by the consultants as at 31 December 2022 and resulted in a valuation of USD 20.5 million.

16 Interest in joint ventures

The following table summarises the statement of financial position of the joint ventures as at 31 December 2022:

	Gas Cities USD mm	CNGCL USD mm	Total USD mm
Current assets			
Other current assets	**2**	**-**	**2**
Total current assets	**2**	**-**	**2**
Non-current assets	**-**	**18**	**18**
Current liabilities			
Other current liabilities	**(9)**	**(55)**	**(64)**
Total current liabilities	**(9)**	**(55)**	**(64)**
Non-current liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities	**-**	**(19)**	**(19)**
Total non-current liabilities	**-**	**(19)**	**(19)**
Net liabilities	**(7)**	**(56)**	**(63)**
Reconciliation to carrying amount			
Opening net assets/(liabilities) as of 1 January 2022	**(7)**	**(50)**	**(57)**
Loss for the year	**-**	**(6)**	**(6)**
Closing net assets/(liabilities) as of 31 December 2022	**(7)**	**(56)**	**(63)**
Group's share in %age	**50%**	**35%**	
Group's share of net assets/(liabilities)	**(3)**	**(20)**	**(23)**
Fair value/adjustment	**3**	**569**	**572**
Impairment	**-**	**(188)**	**(188)**
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2022	**-**	**361**	**361**

The following table summarises the income statement of the joint ventures for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Gas Cities USD mm	CNGCL USD mm	Total USD mm
Revenue	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest Income	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation and amortisation	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest expense	**-**	**-**	**-**
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(6)**	**(6)**

The Joint ventures had no other contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued
At 31 December 2022

16 Interest in joint ventures continued

The following table summarises the statement of financial position of the joint ventures as at 31 December 2021:

	Gas Cities USD mm	CNGCL USD mm	EBGDCO USD mm	Total USD mm
Current assets				
Other current assets	2	-	-	2
Total current assets	2	-	-	2
Non-current assets	-	21	-	21
Current liabilities				
Other current liabilities	(9)	(52)	-	(61)
Total current liabilities	(9)	(52)	-	(61)
Non-current liabilities				
Other non-current liabilities	-	(19)	-	(19)
Total non-current liabilities	-	(19)	-	(19)
Net assets / (liabilities)	(7)	(50)	-	(57)
Reconciliation to carrying amount				
Opening net assets/(liabilities) as of 1 January 2021	(7)	(46)	18	(35)
Loss / (profit) for the year	-	(4)	-	(4)
Closing net assets/(liabilities) as of 31 December 2021	(7)	(50)	18	(39)
Group's share in %age	50%	35%	40%	
Group's share of net assets/(liabilities)	(3)	(18)	8	(13)
Fair value/adjustment	3	569	5	577
Impairment	-	(188)	-	(188)
Disposal of interest	-	-	(13)	(13)
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2021	-	363	-	363

The following table summarises the income statement of the joint ventures for the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Gas Cities USD mm	CNGCL USD mm	EBGDCO USD mm	Total USD mm
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(4)	-	(4)

Investment in joint venture at the year end relates to Dana Gas' 35% interest in CNGCL and represents the rights for the purchase and sale of gas and related products acquired by the Company in 2005. The fair value of the rights acquired was determined by reference to valuation exercises undertaken by professionally qualified independent third parties based on the expected future cash flows arising from the underlying contractual relationships.

CNGCL is a company established on 22 July 2003 and is owned by Crescent Petroleum (65%) and Dana Gas (35%). Its primary purpose is to market natural gas and its associated products in the UAE purchased from Crescent Petroleum whose contracted gas supplier was NIOC. Commercial activity in CNGCL has not yet commenced. NIOC's failure to supply gas meant that CNGCL could not source any gas to on-sell to end users. Crescent Petroleum is continuing with international arbitration in relation to NIOC's default. The parties to the arbitrations are Crescent Petroleum and NIOC, who are the parties to the Gas Sales & Purchase Contract (GSPC) at issue in the arbitration. Dana Gas is not a party to the GSPC, or to the arbitration.

Dana Gas was informed by Crescent Petroleum that an award for damages in the first arbitration against NIOC has been made by the international arbitration tribunal on 27 September 2021. This first arbitration covers the period of the first 8.5 years of the 25 year gas sales agreement from 2005 to mid-2014 and Dana Gas will receive USD 608 million (AED 2.23 Billion). Following the first arbitration award, management has carried out an assessment of the recoverable values of the interest in joint venture at the period end and based on the expected future cash flows to be generated has recognised an impairment provision of USD 188 million in 2021.

In addition, a second arbitration with a much larger claim for the 16.5 years remainder of the contract from 2014 to 2030 is currently underway. The final hearing was scheduled to commence in October 2022 in Paris, however was delayed to March 2023. The hearing has been further deferred and is now anticipated later this year. The final award on damages is expected by 2024. Dana Gas will also receive a portion of the next award. Based on advice from Crescent Petroleum, management believes that the sums expected from the second arbitration will be sufficient to cover the remaining carrying value of the related assets.

Moreover, we are aware that Crescent Petroleum has made provision in its damages claim against NIOC for reimbursement of the losses suffered by the Company including any third party claims where damages would ultimately be assessed and decided by a Court.

17 Interest in joint operations

(a) Kurdistan Region of Iraq Project

Pearl was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands as a BVI Business Company on 19 January 2009. The activities of the Company include exploration, development, production, ownership, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing and sale of natural gas and petroleum related products, including the development of gas related projects and services in the KRI. Pearl is owned 35% each by Crescent Petroleum and Dana and 10% each by OMV Upstream International GmbH ("OM"), MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company ("MOL") and RWE Middle East Holding BV ("RWE").

Pursuant to the Head of Agreement with the KRG dated 4 April 2007 (supplemented with a detailed accounting procedure dated 25 January 2008) which was subsequently amended on 30 August 2017 and termed as the "Petroleum Development Agreement" ("PDA"), Pearl is the contractor and consequently takes title to and enjoys exclusive rights to appraise, develop, produce, market and sell petroleum, including natural gas domestically and for export, from Khor Mor, Chemchemal, Block 19 and Block 20 areas ("HoA Areas"). Crescent and Dana have been appointed as the Operator (for and on behalf of Pearl Petroleum) for the purposes of the implementation of the PDA.

The following amounts represent the Group's 35% share of the assets, liabilities and income of the joint operation:

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Assets:		
Non-current assets	**822**	757
Current assets	**175**	124
Total Assets	**997**	881
Liabilities:		
Non-current liabilities	**179**	142
Current liabilities	**68**	39
Total Liabilities	**247**	181
Net Assets	**750**	700
Revenue	**255**	187
Operating cost	**(27)**	(25)
Depreciation	**(36)**	(36)
Gross profit	**192**	126

(b) UGTC/ Emarat

The Group has a 50% interest in the UGTC/ Emarat jointly controlled operations which owns one of the largest gas pipelines in the UAE (48 inch diameter) with an installed capacity of 1,000 MMscfd, to transport gas in the Emirates of Sharjah from Sajaa to Hamriyah. The following amounts represent the Group's 50% share of the assets, liabilities and income of the joint operations:

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Assets:		
Non-current assets	**12**	13
Current assets	**18**	17
Total Assets	**30**	30
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	**-**	-
Net Assets	**30**	30
Revenue	**4**	4
Operating cost	**(1)**	(1)
Depreciation	**(1)**	(1)
Gross profit	**2**	2

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued
At 31 December 2022

18 Inventories

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Spares and consumables	**21**	21
	21	21

19 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Balance at 1 January	**119**	98
Recognised during the year	**35**	34
Received during the year	**(16)**	(13)
Write-off	**(44)**	-
Balance at 31 December	**94**	119

Financial assets classification between non-current and current assets is as follows:

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Current assets	**7**	53
Non-current assets	**87**	66
	94	119

During 2019, the Company has recorded certain reserve based earn out entitlements as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These are due from certain shareholders in Pearl Petroleum as considerations which were contingent upon proving up additional reserves in Pearl Petroleum. The Company has filed claims in February 2020, along with Crescent Petroleum, against MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company (MOL) and OMV Upstream International GMBH (OMV) to recover reserve based earn out payments claimed to be due to the Company in accordance with the terms of the Sale and Purchase Agreement entered into between the Parties in 2009. The Company received the final awards in both the arbitration from the London Court of International Arbitration. The arbitration panel dismissed the claims and ruled that the Company is not entitled to the earn-out payments, consequently the carrying value of earn out payment was written off during 2022.

In addition, as part of the settlement agreement with RWE Supply & Trading GmbH ("RWE") the Company is entitled to and has recognised certain confined payments which are due only in case and in the amount dividends are distributed to RWE by Pearl (based on RWE's 10% equity in Pearl). During the year, the Company has received an amount of USD 16 million towards such confined payments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss also includes an investment in the Abraaj Infrastructure Fund. As the fund managing entity is under liquidation, this investment was fully impaired in the prior years.

The Company did not make any investment in shares or stock during the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: Nil).

20 Sum due following arbitration award

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Recognised during the year	**608**	608

On 27 September 2021, the Company was informed by Crescent Petroleum that an award for damages in the first arbitration against NIOC has been made by the international arbitration tribunal on 27 September 2021. The first arbitration covers the period of the first 8.5 years of the 25 years gas sales agreement from 2005 to mid-2014.

The damages sum due to Dana Gas is USD 608 million (AED 2.23 billion) which was recorded in 2021. The amount is expected to be fully recovered through an enforcement process to be undertaken by Crescent Petroleum and the Company expects to receive the sum due to it within the next twelve months. The sum due is subject to interest for delayed payment which amounted to USD 25 million at the end of 2022.

21 Trade and other receivables

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Trade receivables (net)	**94**	67
Prepaid expenses	**1**	1
Due from joint ventures	**16**	17
Accrued revenue (note c)	**8**	8
Other receivables	**24**	14
Less: provision for impairment	**-**	-
	143	107

(a) Trade receivables are interest bearing and are generally on 5-60 days credit period.

(b) The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

			Past due				
	Total USD mm	Not past due USD mm	<30 days USD mm	30-60 days USD mm	61-90 days USD mm	91-120 days USD mm	>120 days USD mm
31 December 2022	**94**	**40**	**25**	**16**	**9**	**4**	**-**
31 December 2021	67	51	16	-	-	-	-

(c) In July 2019, an audit of the KRI pipeline metering system revealed that a meter at the Khor Mor plant had, since November 2018, been over-reporting the volume of gas supplied by the Company to the KRG by 5.9%. Another issue also discovered concurrently was an under-reporting of the heating value of the sales gas.

Whilst interim steps were taken to correct the over-reporting in July 2019, the Company and the KRG also agreed a series of steps to install full fiscal metering to resolve this issue. In the meantime, a provisional interim adjustment, relating to the period November 2018 to July 2019, was applied to the invoices of July, August and September 2019. This adjustment amounted to USD 23 million (DG Share: USD 8 million) with the final resolution of the provisional adjustment only once the final adjustment and reconciliation is completed. The implementation schedule for the fiscal metering package has been delayed due to COVID-19. The new system is expected to be operational in mid-2023. Accordingly, the provisional adjustment to amounts due from the KRG has been reflected in this financial statement as an accrued revenue asset.

22 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Cash at bank		
- Local Banks within UAE	**76**	53
- Foreign Banks outside UAE	**3**	17
Short-term deposits		
- Local Banks within UAE	**72**	115
Cash and cash equivalents	**151**	185

Cash at bank earns profit at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods ranging between one week and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, earn profit at the respective short-term deposit rates and are repayable on demand. The fair value of cash and bank balance including short-term deposits is USD 151 million (31 December 2021: USD 185 million). The effective profit rate earned on short term deposits ranged 0.1% to 5.4% (2021: 0.11% to 2.25%) per annum. As at 31 December 2022, 98 % (31 December 2021: 91%) of cash and bank balance were held with UAE banks and the balance held outside UAE. Out of the total cash and bank balance of USD 151 million, 2% of the amount was held in Egyptian pounds (2021: 9%).

Cash & cash equivalent includes USD 88 million (DG Share 35%) held by Pearl joint venture.

23 Share capital

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Issued and fully paid up:		
6,995,373,373 (2019: 6,995,373,373) common shares of AED 1 each (USD 0.2728 each)	**1,908**	1,908

24 Treasury Shares

The Company executed a share buyback during the period December 2019 to January 2020 and acquired a total of 36,950,000 of its own shares at an average price of AED 0.94.

During Quarter 1 2021, the Company sold 36,950,000 of its own shares at an average price of AED 0.746.

25 Legal and voluntary reserve

	Legal reserve USD mm	Voluntary reserve USD mm
At 1 January 2021	**132**	132
Transfer to retained earnings	**-**	(132)
Appropriation for the year	**32**	32
At 31 December 2021	**164**	32
Appropriation for the year	**18**	18
At 31 December 2022	**182**	50

(a) Legal Reserve

In accordance with the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, the Company has established a legal reserve by appropriation of 10% of the Group's net profit for each year. The allocation may cease by the decision of the General Assembly when the reserve equals 50% of the Company's paid up capital. This reserve may not be distributed to the shareholders. However, the legal reserve in excess of 50% of the paid up capital may be distributed as profits to the shareholders in the years in which the Company does not make sufficient net profits.

(b) Voluntary Reserve

As per the Article of Association of the Company, 10% of the Group's net profit for each year will be allocated to the voluntary reserve. The General Assembly may stop the allocation upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors or when the reserve reaches 50% of the paid up capital. The voluntary reserve shall be expended in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on matters that serve the interests of the Company.

26 Borrowings

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Non-current		
Term loan facility (a)	**38**	57
Loan facility (b)	**121**	105
	159	162
Current		
Term loan facility (a)	**19**	19
Loan facility (b)	**38**	18
	57	37
Total Borrowings	**216**	199

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Total Borrowings (including Pearl joint operations)	**216**	199
Less: Pearl's Loan facility– Non recourse to Dana Gas	**(159)**	(123)
Dana Gas borrowings	**57**	76

(a) Term loan facility

Dana Gas PJSC and Dana Gas Egypt Ltd ("DGE") together ("the borrowers") entered into a term loan facility with a local UAE bank on 14 October 2020 ("Signing date"), for partly refinancing the Company's Sukuk. The term loan facility amounts to USD 90 million for a period of one year at an initial 3% per annum margin over LIBOR. The facility was fully drawn down on 22 October 2020. The first repayment date was on the six month anniversary of the signing date with original termination date falling one year from the signing date, with an option to extend for a further period of four years. In 2021, the Company has exercised its option to extend the facility for a further period of four years. As of 31 December 2022, the amount outstanding towards principal is USD 57 million.

The term loan facility is secured against the shares of Dana Gas Red Sea Corporation, Dana Gas Egypt Ltd, and Dana LNG Ventures (BVI) and against certain other assets in UAE and Egypt.

Under the terms of the facility, the company is required to comply with certain financial covenants and the Company has complied with these covenants as of 31 December 2022.

(b) Loan facility – Pearl Petroleum

Pearl Petroleum on 18 September 2018 signed a USD 150 million non-recourse (to its shareholders including Dana Gas) loan facility "Facility Agreement" with a local UAE bank with original final repayment date of 30 September 2023 for financing its development activities. The Facility Agreement provides for a 2-year grace period followed by repayment in twelve equal quarterly instalments with the first repayment taking place in 31 December 2020. Pearl has since drawn down the full facility amount of USD 150 million. The repayment schedule for the facility has been amended by way of an Agreement executed on 30 June 2020. Repayments deferred from 2020 (USD 12.5 million) have been prepaid during 2021. The remaining balance of the facility (i.e. USD 137.5 million of which USD 50 million was due in 2021) has been deferred by one year with the first repayment made on 31 March 2022 and final repayment date is 30 September 2024. The repayment instalments under the facility of USD 50 million which are due by 31 December 2023 have been classified as current liabilities. In 2021, Pearl opted to capitalize the interest payable during 2021 (USD 10 million) over the remaining balance of the facility (i.e. USD 137.5 million), with repayment due on this capitalized interest on 30 September 2024, in accordance with the amended facility agreement. During the year, Pearl has paid USD 50 million for repayment of principal under the facility (cumulative principal repayment until Q4 2022 is at USD 62.5 million). As at 31 December 2022 the outstanding amount under the facility was USD 97.5 million.

Pearl Petroleum signed a new term loan facility of USD 120 million non-recourse (to its shareholders including Dana Gas) on 12 December 2019 with a local UAE bank with final repayment date of 30 September 2023 for principally financing its development activities. The facility had a 2.5 year grace period and was repayable in eight equal quarterly instalments, with the first repayment taking place on 30 June 2022. The repayment schedule for this facility has been amended by way of an agreement executed on 30 June 2020, with the first quarterly repayment revised to be from 30 June 2023 and final repayment date of 30 September 2024. Pearl has since drawn down the full facility amount of USD 120 million (DG Share: USD 42 million). As at 31 December 2022 the outstanding amount under the facility was USD 120 million.

Pearl signed on 7 September 2021 a USD 250 million term loan facility with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation ("DFC") with a final repayment date of 17 July 2028 for financing the construction, development and operation of a new 250 MMscfd gas processing facility and associated infrastructure located in the Khor Mor gas field. The facility has a 2.5 year grace period and is repayable in eighteen equal quarterly instalments, with the first repayment taking place on 17 April 2024. Pearl has drawn down the full amount from the facility as at 31 December 2022. The total outstanding amount under the facility was USD 250 million as at 31 December 2022.

Pearl has provided pari-passu security to the Lender by way of assignment of revenue, insurance, major construction contracts, pledge over revenue/debt service/debt service reserve account, registered pledge over Pearl's certain existing production assets in Kurdistan and registered pledge over the new 250 mmscfd gas processing facility once the facility is fully operational. This financing is non-recourse to the Company.

The borrowings under the non-current liabilities are stated net of transaction costs and are carried at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022.

Under the terms of the loan facility, Pearl is required to comply with certain financial covenants and Pearl has complied with these covenants as of 31 December 2022.

27 Provisions

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Non-current		
Asset decommissioning obligation (a)	**16**	15
Employee's end of service benefits (b)	**4**	2
	20	17

(a) The asset decommissioning provision is based on the Company's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the field life in Egypt.

(b) Provision for employee's end of service benefits represents the present value of the obligations to employees in accordance with the UAE Labor Law. During the year an additional provision of USD 1.5 million was recognized as an expense and USD 65,000 of provision was utilized.

28 Trade payables and accruals

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Trade payables	**23**	29
Accruals and other payables	**99**	64
Asset decommissioning obligation	**2**	16
Other liabilities	**9**	9
	133	118

Trade payables and accruals classification between non-current and current liability is as follows:

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Current liabilities	**75**	82
Non-current liabilities	**58**	36
	133	118

29 Commitments

Pearl Petroleum

As at 31 December 2022, Pearl had capital commitments of circa USD 191.57 million (DG Share: USD 67 million) – (2021: USD 255.7 million – DG share: USD 89.5 million) which mainly includes commitment relating to engineering, procurement and construction contract for development of 250 MMscfd gas processing train in Khor Mor.

30 Related party disclosures

Note 1 provides information about the Group's structure, including details of the subsidiaries and joint arrangement.

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Fee for management services by shareholder	**2**	2
Fees for management services to Joint arrangement	**3**	3
Revenues billed to Joint arrangement	**1**	1
Sum due following arbitration award (note 20)	**-**	608

Fees for management services for joint arrangement and major shareholder relates to actual cost charged in respect of time spend by Dana Gas personnel on Joint ventures activities and time spend by major shareholder personnel on activities related to Dana Gas.

Revenue relates to pipeline capacity charges billed by UGTC to CNGCL (Joint Venture) in which the Group holds 35% interest.

Compensation of key management personnel

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

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Short-term benefits	**4**	4
Share based payment	**-**	1
	4	5

31 Dividend

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 21 April 2022, the shareholders approved a final cash dividend of 4.5 fils per share for 2021 bringing the total cash dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 to 8 fils (2020: 5.5 fils).

At the Board meeting held on 21 September 2022, the Board approved an interim cash dividend of 4.5 fils per share for the first half of 2022 which was paid to the Shareholders in October 2022.

32 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, decommissioning obligations (provisions), trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial assets such as trade receivables and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's senior management are responsible for developing and monitoring the risk management policies and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risks in relation to its cash balance in Egyptian pounds held in Egypt with local banks and Egyptian pound payables amounting to USD 3 million.

At 31 December 2022, if the Egyptian pounds had strengthened/weakened by 10% against the USD with all other variables held constant, total comprehensive profit for the year would have been USD 0.3 million higher/ lower (2021: USD 2 million), as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Egyptian pounds denominated cash and bank balance.

(b) Profit rate risk

The Group has minimal exposure to Profit rate risk on bank deposits. The Group has exposure to interest rate risk on its share of borrowing in Pearl and its term loan facility. If the interest rate would have increase/decrease by 10% with all other variable held constant, total comprehensive (loss)/profit for the year would have been USD 0.8 million higher/lower (2021: USD 0.4 million).

(c) Price risk

The Group is exposed to commodity price risk (oil price), however this is partially mitigated due to long term fixed price agreements for sale of natural gas which constitute approximately 39 % (2021: 43%) of the Group's gross revenue. At 31 December 2022, if the average price of oil for the year had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variable held constant the Group's total comprehensive loss for the year would have been USD 28 million higher/lower (2021: USD 17 million).

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables and bank balances. Credit risk is managed on a group basis. The Group's trade receivable is considered to have low credit risk. The credit rating of the counterparties is monitored for any credit deterioration.

(i) Trade receivables

The trade receivables arise from its operations in Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Egypt (USD 64 million and USD 30 million, respectively. (2021: USD 43 million and USD 24 million, respectively). The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers (Government related entities). The calculation is based on actual historical data and the status of the customer. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount as illustrated in note 21.

(ii) Bank balances

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Group's Treasury in accordance with the Group policy. Investment of surplus funds is made only with counterparties approved by the Group's Board of Directors. Bank balances are placed with banks having investment grade ratings. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of bank balances as at 31 December 2022 is the carrying amount as illustrated in note 22.

32 Financial risk management objectives and policies continued

Financial risk factors continued

(e) Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Year ended 31 December 2022	Less than 1 month USD mm	Less than 1 year USD mm	1 to 5 years USD mm	>5 years USD mm	Total USD mm
Borrowings (including profit)	**6**	**67**	**186**	**-**	**259**
Trade payables and accruals	**31**	**28**	**74**	**-**	**133**
Provisions	**-**	**0**	**12**	**6**	**18**
	37	**95**	**272**	**6**	**410**

Year ended 31 December 2021	Less than 1 month USD mm	Less than 1 year USD mm	1 to 5 years USD mm	>5 years USD mm	Total USD mm
Borrowings (including profit)	6	42	180	-	228
Trade payables and accruals	11	48	59	-	118
Provisions	-	0	11	7	18
	17	90	250	7	364

Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. Capital comprises issued capital, retained earnings and other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Parent and is measured at USD 2,300 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: USD 2,293 million).

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the years presented.

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Cash and cash equivalents	**151**	185
Borrowings	**(216)**	(199)
Net debt	**(65)**	(14)

	Borrowings USD mm	Cash USD mm	Total USD mm
At 1 January 2021	(163)	108	(55)
Cash flow movement during the year	(36)	77	41
At 31 December 2021	(199)	185	(14)
Cash flow movement during the year	(17)	(34)	(51)
At 31 December 2022	**(216)**	**151**	**(65)**

The gearing ratio at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	2022 USD mm	2021 USD mm
Net debt	**65**	14
Total equity	**2,300**	2,293
Net debt to equity ratio	**2.83%**	0.61%

Financial covenants relating to borrowings are disclosed in note 26.

33 Fair value estimation

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Group's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements:

	Carrying amount 2022 USD mm	Fair value 2022 USD mm	Carrying amount 2021 USD mm	Fair value 2021 USD mm
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepaid)	**142**	**142**	106	106
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**94**	**94**	119	119
Cash and short term deposits	**151**	**151**	185	185
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	**216**	**216**	199	199
Trade payables and accruals	**133**	**133**	118	118

The fair value of borrowings is determined as the present value of discounted future cash flows using market based discount rate. The fair value is not materially different from its carrying value.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2)
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs) (Level 3)

Valuation of investment property is determined with reference to comparable market transactions.

The following table presents the Group' assets that are measured at fair value on 31 December 2022:

	Level 1 USD mm	Level 2 USD mm	Level 3 USD mm	Total USD mm
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**94**	**94**
Investment property	**-**	**20**	**-**	**20**
Total	**-**	**20**	**94**	**114**

The following table presents the Group' assets that are measured at fair value on 31 December 2021:

	Level 1 USD mm	Level 2 USD mm	Level 3 USD mm	Total USD mm
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	119	119
Investment property	-	20	-	20
Total	-	20	119	139

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years 2022 and 2021.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

34 Social contributions

As part of the Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives, the Group spent USD 553,000 (2021: USD 414,705) during the year.

Dana Gas PJSC
PO Box 2011
Sharjah
United Arab Emirates
T: +971 (0)6 556 9444
e-mail: ir@danagas.com

www.danagas.com