

ISIN:

The ISIN code (International Securities Identification Number) is developed in the standard ISO 6166 and is used to identify securities and financial instruments. It is a code which unequivocally identifies tradable securities at international level and has been adopted eagerly in all the world's leading markets that have incorporated it into their settlement and custody processes.

The ISIN code consists of 12 alphanumeric characters with the following structure:

- The first two characters are the alpha-2 country code, in accordance with the international standard ISO 3166.
- The next nine characters are the basic number, which may include the national number. The structure and size of this number is established by each country's NNA.
- The last character is a check digit.

The purpose of the ISIN is to identify and unite the securities to not reflect any characterization of the security in terms of nature, legitimacy, or motion mechanism.

CFI:

The CFI (Classification of Financial Instruments) is developed in accordance with the ISO standard 10962.

The CFI consists of six alphabetical characters and it distinguishes between securities and financial instruments on the basis of their characteristics:

- The first character indicates the category to which the instrument belongs: Equities, Debt, Entitlements (Rights, Warrants), Options, Futures and Others (Miscellaneous).
- The second character refers to specific groups within each category. For example, the subdivisions of the Equities category are: ordinary shares, preferred/preference shares, units, and others, while for the Debt instruments category, the subdivisions are: bonds, convertible bonds, money market instruments, and others.
- The other four characters refer to each group's main features. For example, in the case of equities, whether they are voting or non-voting, restrictions, payment status, etc. In the case of Debt instruments, the type of interest (fixed or variable), guarantee, form of redemption, etc.

the CFI is considered as the classification of securities, that increase investor confidence in line with the Authority's primary objectives, and is instrumental in attracting international investors, especially international financial institutions. It also enhances the accurate representation of listed Qatari companies, while reducing any risk of misrepresentation or confusion between similar named entities.