



Notice to the Shareholders of MESAIEED PETROCHEMICAL HOLDING COMPANY Q.P.S.C.

We are pleased to invite you to attend the Company's Ordinary General Assembly Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 24th March 2021 at 3:30 pm Doha Time, electronically using Zoom application platform. In the case a quorum is not met, a second meeting will be held on Tuesday, 30th March 2021 at 3:30 pm Doha Time, electronically using Zoom application platform.

Agenda of the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

1. Listen to the Chairman's message for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
2. Listen and approve the Board of Directors' Report on MPHC's operations and financial performance for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and the future plan of the Company.
3. Listen and approve the Auditors' Report on MPHC's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
4. Discuss and approve MPHC's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
5. Present and approve 2020 Corporate Governance Report.
6. Approve Board's recommendation for a dividend payment of QR 0.04 per share for 2020, representing 4% of the nominal share value.
7. Absolve the Board of Directors from liability for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
8. Appoint the external auditor for the financial year ending 31 December 2021 and approve their fees.

Mr. Ahmad Saif Al-Sulaiti
Chairman of the Board of Director
Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company

Notes

1. If you are not able to attend personally, you may wish to authorize another MPHC shareholder to attend and vote on your behalf in the General Assembly meeting. You can do this by using a proxy form, which you can download from the Company's website: www.mphc.com.qa
2. Once completed and signed, the proxy form must be sent to MPHC no less than 48 hours prior to the commencement of the General Assembly meeting.
3. Shareholder may act as proxy to one or more shareholders, provided that such shareholder shall not own more than (5%) of the Company's share capital.

Clarification on Participation and voting procedures for the meeting

Shareholders intending to attend the meeting virtually are requested to provide the following information and documents through an email to the email address: mphc@qp.com.qa

1. Copy of Identification document (Qatar ID or passport)
2. Mobile number
3. NIN number
4. A copy of proxy and supporting documents for representatives of individuals and corporate entities

At first, a Zoom application link will be sent electronically via email to those shareholders, who expressed their interest in attending the meeting and whose contact details are received. Based on the link, the shareholders will be required to register for the meeting. Based on completion of registration process, the shareholder will be sent another link which will direct him/her to the virtual meeting room based on Zoom application platform.

Registration process will start at 2:30 pm Doha Time on the date of the meeting. Shareholders intending to attend this meeting can share their details earlier, so that they can join the registration process on time.

Attendees will be able to discuss the agenda items, address their questions, if any, to the Board of Directors or the External Auditor, virtually by sending their questions or comments in the chat box, available within the Zoom application, during the course of the meeting.

As for the voting on the meeting's agenda items, a shareholder who has an objection on an item must press the "Raise Hand" button on Zoom application at the time of voting on the agenda item to express his/her objection. In the event that the shareholder does not press the "Raise Hand" button, this will be considered as an endorsement for the agenda item.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT WWW.MPHC.COM.QA OR EMAIL US AT: MPHC@QP.COM.QA OR CALL US AT: +974 4013 2080 or +974 4013 2534

Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors is pleased to present its annual review of the financial and operational performance of MPHC for the year ended 31 December 2020.

MPHC ownership overview

MPHC's ownership structure comprises of Qatar Petroleum, with approximately 65.4% stake while the remainder is held by the public.

Competitive advantages

All MPHC Group companies are strategically placed with competitively priced and assured feedstock supplies, solid liquidity foundations with an ability to generate strong cash flows. Key relationships with reputable, globally recognized joint venture (JV) partners also providing MPHC a competitive edge over its peers. In addition our aligned partnership with Muntajat, a global leader in the marketing and distribution of chemical products, gives us greater access to global markets. These benefits aided the Group to ensure operational excellence, while building geographical footprints and a robust cash position over the years. Going forward, we will continue to explore further use of cutting-edge technology to further shape MPHC's competitive advantages.

Our strategy

MPHC's core business strategy focuses on market development through productivity and efficiency gains enabled by cost optimization and operational excellence programs. Additionally, we aim to selectively invest in capital projects that increase our competitive position and shareholder value.

Macroeconomic conditions

Macroeconomic conditions continued to remain negative in 2020, amid global economic uncertainty, due to the unprecedented outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic which muted GDP growth and dampened product demand across our petrochemical and chlor-alkali segments.

COVID-19 updates

Crisis management committees were established at each operating entity to ensure safety of employees and business continuity. New shift plans for shift staff with strict controls were implemented to reduce the risk of social gathering and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, with increased hygiene measures at every site. Compliance with the Government regulations were strictly enforced to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Several countries enforced greater restrictions on the movement of people and goods, while other countries began to open slowly. Due to restrictions in certain regions, access to these markets were limited which increased the pressure on supply chain activities.

However, uninterrupted production continued at all facilities and production and sales volumes remained intact, except for decline in sales volumes in Chlor-Alkali products, because of non-availability of access to the core markets, due to COVID-19 lockdowns in the first part of the year. For such period, the segment continued with the production, built inventories by holding bulk liquids via floating storage.

HSE achievements

MPHC's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) performance in 2020 was again exemplary, reflecting its importance as a critical part of its core business strategy. In 2020, MPHC's key HSE achievements included receiving certification to multiple international standards; further improving process safety; and completing more than a decade without a single recordable incident of heat stress illness at several facilities.

Going forward, we will continue to pursue excellence and greater efficiencies in these areas, which will continue to enhance our existing HSE standards and working towards becoming

a leading organization in HSE in the region, in line with global HSE standards.

Cost efficiencies and output optimization: Towards operational excellence

MPHC places great emphasis on operational efficiency and cost competitiveness to maintain its position as a leading low-cost operator. Given the current difficult market dynamics and macroeconomic outlook, our cost optimization efforts accelerated in 2020, where the Group further strengthen its optimization measures to withstand the extreme external pressures.

As part of our latest initiatives, the Group reviewed its operating expenditures across all segments and identified expenses which are not critical in the current circumstances. These measures included optimizing human capital structures, reducing direct costs in relation to utilities and maintenance, reducing non-production related expenditures including corporate and administrative expenses.

The Group also reviewed its capital expenditure programs to assess whether these expenditures can either be avoided or postponed, without compromising on HSE standards and ensuring that it remained buoyant.

The implementation of the accelerated cost optimization plan began in June 2020 and the effects of the same are expected to be realized fully from next year.

These measures would not only provide the Group with a broader access to free cash flows, which could be utilized for better investment avenues but also creates a buffer for any unwarranted adversities in the future. These measures will remain in place until the global economy recovers, and impacts of the pandemic are fully eliminated, in order to ensure our businesses continue to remain resilient and maintain its competitiveness.

The Group's production levels showed negative growth due to the scheduled turnaround carried out in Q-Chem II and an annual shutdown within QVC facilities. The production was also partially impacted by the unplanned shutdowns, where these shutdowns were quickly addressed and provided valuable information to avert future shutdowns and maximize efficiency.

Continuous quality improvement efforts were maintained. In 2020, one of our petrochemical joint ventures, Q-Chem, received CPChem President's Operational Excellence Award for Large Petrochemical Manufacturing Facilities for the year 2019.

In 2020, Q-Chem again set new safety records with Zero Tier 1 and 2 process safety events and completing 13 consecutive years without a recordable instance of heat stress.

Selling and marketing activities

Our partnership with Muntajat, a global leader in the marketing and distribution of chemicals and fertilizers products, provided the Group with greater access to international markets, which partially offset adverse market conditions. From a geographical perspective, Asia remains MPHC's largest market, with a substantial presence in the Indian sub-continent and Europe.

During the year, Muntajat was integrated into Qatar Petroleum (QP) with an intent to further strengthen Qatar downstream capabilities and enhance Qatar's competitive position globally. Muntajat integration with QP will be only related to the operational level, while the marketing team will still independently manage the downstream products sales and marketing and hence, this integration will not have any impact on MPHC.

Financial performance

MPHC reported a net profit of QR 532 million for the year ended 31 December 2020, down by 74% compared to last year. The decline was largely as a result of slowing global economic growth and global economic uncertainties caused by the lockdowns implemented to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the drop and continuous volatility in oil

price during the year, which weighed on MPHC's financial performance.

The operational performance for the year ended 31 December 2020 was also impacted by the planned turnaround and preventive maintenance shutdowns implemented in certain MPHC's joint venture facilities, which caused the production volumes to decline by 9% as compared to last year, to reach 1,039 thousand MT.

At the Group level, the blended selling prices declined by 12% during 2020, contributing to a decrease in Group net profits of QR 350 million. Group sales volumes declined by 5% year-on-year basis and contributed to a decrease of QR 146 million in Group's earnings.

Current year profitability was also impacted by impairment provisions booked during the year amounting to QR 105 million in relation to certain tax refunds.

The restatement of last year's net profit amounting to QR 885 million in relation to booking of the effects of tax exemptions within last year's profitability, also contributed negatively to the overall bottom line's growth for the current year.

The liquidity of the Group remained robust throughout the year. Cash held by MPHC at the end of financial year 2020 amounted to QR 1.7 billion, with total assets of QR 16.1 billion as at 31 December 2020.

CAPEX UPDATES

Capital expenditure for 2020 amounted to QR 331 million.

In 2019, Q-Chem shareholders agreed to support expanding JV's ethylene production facilities in Mesaieed Industrial City. When completed in 2022, the Sixth Furnace project will provide a sustained increase of ethylene production, increasing the utilization of Q-Chem's existing derivatives production capacity. At an estimated cost of USD 110.0 million, this investment is predicated on positive capital returns and increased operational flexibility. Currently, the project is in the engineering design phase, with a year to date spend of USD 39.4 million.

Going forward, the Group will continue to consider CAPEX investments to enhance capacity, reliability, efficiency and HSE performance.

Future outlook

As the base case business strategy for the next five years, we will continue to focus on market development by access to new geographies and create product and market arbitrage and bring logistical cost savings to the Group. We will also continue to focus on productivity and efficiency gains via the on-going cost optimization programs. Additionally, we will selectively invest in capital investment projects that we believe will increase our competitive position and add value to our shareholders.

Proposed dividend distribution

The Board of Directors proposes a total annual dividend distribution for the year ended 31 December 2020 of QR 503 million, equivalent to a payout of QR 0.04 per share, representing a payout ratio of 94%. This indicates the Group's ability to generate strong cash flows and pay dividends even under stressed economic conditions, while ensuring adequate cash is preserved for future precautionary and investing needs.

Conclusion

The Board of Directors expresses its gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Amir of the State of Qatar, for his wise guidance and strategic vision. Our gratitude is also extended to H.E. Mr. Saad Sherida Al-Kaabi, Minister of State for Energy Affairs, for his vision and leadership, and to the management and employees of the Group companies for their hard work, commitment and dedication. We would also like to thank our esteemed shareholders for their great trust placed in us.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics

for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the State of Qatar. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA code and ethical requirements of the State of Qatar.

Our audit approach

Overview

- Key audit matters*
- Impairment assessment of investments in joint ventures
 - Income tax position

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES	
The Company's investments in three joint ventures amounted to QR 14.28 billion at 31 December 2020, representing 89% of the Company's total assets at that date. These investments are accounted for using the equity method because of the Company's joint control of these entities. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that investments accounted for using the equity method are impaired. The decrease in sale prices in the market due to the impact of the spread of COVID-19 virus was a possible indicator that an impairment may exist. Therefore, according to IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets', an impairment review of its investments in joint ventures was performed by management by comparing the recoverable amounts (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with their carrying amounts. Based on the impairment review, the discounted value of the expected future cash flows from the investments exceeded the carrying values and accordingly no impairment was recognised during the year ended 31 December 2020. Management's impairment review involved significant judgements in estimating future cash flows attributable to the Company and the rate at which they are discounted, amongst other estimates. Refer to Note 14 for more details about critical accounting estimates and assumptions used. We focused on this area because of the materiality of the investments in joint ventures, and an impairment, if it exists, could have a material impact on the financial statements. We also focused on this area due to the significant judgments and estimates involved in performing the impairment assessment as discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements.	Our procedures in relation to management's impairment review of its investments in the joint ventures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assessed management's identification of impairment indicators including the conclusions reached. We also evaluated the design and implementation of key controls over the impairment assessment process comprising of identification of impairment indicators and estimation of recoverable amounts; • We obtained the Company's impairment assessment and discussed the critical assumptions used with management. The discussions focused on the assumptions used to estimate the future cash flows from the latest Board approved budgets of the joint ventures, discount rates and terminal growth rates applied; • Our internal valuation experts were engaged to assist in the review of the methodology underlying the value-in-use calculations and to assess the reasonableness of discount rates and terminal growth rates. They independently recalculated the discount rates applied to the cash flows in the models based on their assessment of the Company's specific financing and capital costs; • We tested the key inputs used in the determination of the future estimated cash flows to third-party sources and other relevant evidences as appropriate. For example, we compared forecast sales prices to external and independent price forecasts and future capital expenditure to actual historical capital expenditure levels for reasonableness; • We tested the mathematical accuracy and logical integrity of the underlying calculations in the impairment models. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements made in relation to the impairment assessment for compliance with accounting standards; and • We performed sensitivity analysis over key assumptions in the calculation of the value-in-use in order to assess the potential impact of a range of possible outcomes.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
INCOME TAX POSITION	
As disclosed in Note 19, during the year, a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) was entered into between the appropriate government authorities and Qatar Petroleum (“QP”) (representing the Company) agreeing to make a provision for the Company to receive a refund for its portion of taxes incurred in the underlying joint ventures.	Our procedures in relation to management’s reassessment of its tax position and the conclusion reached on the joint ventures’ tax assessments included:
In the prior year, after considering the impact of the application of the MOU, it was determined that deferred tax relating to the Company’s joint ventures should continue to be recognised for Q-Chem and Q-Chem II but not for QVC.	• Reading and evaluating the different correspondences, legal documents and minutes of meetings held between the key shareholder and the relevant government authorities to assess the reasonableness of the key judgements made by management;
However, during the year, to ensure consistent application of similar arrangements the accounting treatment was reassessed by management. Management determined that the MOU gives the Company the right to a refund on its portion of tax and as such it is entitled to the pre-tax profits from all the underlying joint ventures. Therefore, applying the principles of equity accounting under IAS 28 “Investments and Associates and Joint Ventures”, the Company concluded to account for its underlying interest on a pre-tax basis and as such, any tax impact including deferred tax balances for the Company’s share was reversed.	• Consulting with our internal accounting experts to assess the appropriateness of management’s accounting application of the MOU and the restatement made to prior year’s financial statements;
The change has resulted in the restatement of comparative amounts to recognise this interest in joint ventures appropriately within the Company’s equity accounted investments.	• Discussing the tax positions of the Company and its joint ventures with those charged with governance and ensuring consistency with external legal advice where relevant;
Furthermore, as described in Note 3 (iv), two of the Company’s joint ventures received material tax assessments from the General Tax Authority for previous financial years, which included tax penalties. Management has concluded that these assessments and the associated penalties will not impact the Company’s investments in joint ventures, given that the Company accounts for its share in joint ventures’ profits on a pre-tax basis.	• Assessing the market practice adopted by other listed companies in accounting for the MOU based on publicly available information;
Moreover, as disclosed in Note 17, management applied judgments to conclude that there is no longer reasonable assurance over the collectability of certain tax refund relating to Q-Chem II based on certain ongoing commercial discussions and therefore an impairment was recognised during the year of QR 105 million. Judgments were also applied by management to determine the recoverability of the other asset amount due from the Ministry of Finance as disclosed in Note 17.	• Evaluating the impairment assessment made by management of the other asset and management’s assessment of potential future outcomes of the ongoing commercial discussions with relevant stakeholders; and
We focused on this area because the financial consequences of applying the MOU and the restatement made by management are material to the financial statements. Further, the interaction of Qatar’s Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018, the MOU and certain joint ventures legal agreements required management to apply significant judgment to determine their tax position.	• Assessing the appropriateness of disclosures in the financial statements relating to the restatement of prior year’s financial statements and the judgments made by management in relation to the Company’s tax position.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors’ Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, and the complete Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, 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 complete Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law number 11 of 2015, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors’ 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 Company’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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Further, as required by the Qatar Commercial Companies Law number 11 of 2015, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- The Company has maintained proper books of account and the financial statements are in agreement therewith;
- The financial information included in the Board of Directors’ report is in agreement with the books and records of the Company; and
- Nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that the Company has breached any of the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law number 11 of 2015, or of its Articles of Association, which would materially affect the reported results of its operations or its financial position as at 31 December 2020.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers – Qatar Branch
Qatar Financial Market Authority registration number 120155

Mark Menton

Auditor’s registration number 364
Doha, State of Qatar

4 March 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in thousands Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2020	2019
			(Restated)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in joint ventures	3	14,277,395	14,477,835
Current assets			
Prepayments and other receivables	4	7,872	7,777
Other asset	17	62,234	145,793
Deposits and other bank balances	5.1	1,555,145	1,006,964
Cash and cash equivalents	5	177,486	755,143
Total current assets		1,802,737	1,915,677
Total assets		16,080,132	16,393,512
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	12,563,175	12,563,175
Legal reserve	9	67,606	61,934
Retained earnings		3,125,167	3,513,469
Total equity		15,755,948	16,138,578
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	319,525	248,048
Due to a related party	6	4,659	6,886
Total liabilities		324,184	254,934
Total equity and liabilities		16,080,132	16,393,512

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ahmad Saif Al-Sulaiti
Chairman

Mohamed Salem Al-Marri
Vice Chairman

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in thousands Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2020	2019
			(Restated)
Share of results from joint ventures	3	596,116	1,949,222
Other income		21,061	83,560
Interest income		32,942	59,592
Gross profit		650,119	2,092,374
Exchange and other gains		752	3,828
Impairment of other asset	17	(104,620)	-
General and administrative expenses		(14,038)	(20,082)
Net profit for the year		532,213	2,076,120
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		532,213	2,076,120
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR per share)	11	0.042	0.165

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in thousands Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Share Capital	Legal Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
				(Restated)	
Balance at 1 January 2019		12,563,175	57,600	2,443,892	15,064,667
Impact of IFRS 16 adoption from joint ventures		-	-	(1,533)	(1,533)
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2019		12,563,175	57,600	2,442,359	15,063,134
Profit for the year (as previously reported)		-	-	1,191,508	1,191,508
Restatement (Note 19)		-	-	884,612	884,612
Profit for the year (Restated)		-	-	2,076,120	2,076,120
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (Restated)		-	-	2,076,120	2,076,120
Social and sports fund contribution	15	-	-	(29,788)	(29,788)
De-recognition of dividend equalisation reserve		-	-	34,166	34,166
Transfers to legal reserve		-	4,334	(4,334)	-

Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:

Dividends approved	10	-	-	(1,005,054)	(1,005,054)
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Balance at 31 December 2019 (Restated) 12,563,175 61,934 3,513,469 16,138,578

Balance at 1 January 2020		12,563,175	61,934	3,513,469	16,138,578
Profit for the year		-	-	532,213	532,213
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	532,213	532,213
Social and sports fund contribution	15	-	-	(35,421)	(35,421)
Transfer to legal reserve		-	5,672	(5,672)	-

Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:

Dividends approved	10	-	-	(879,422)	(879,422)
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Balance at 31 December 2020 12,563,175 67,606 3,125,167 15,755,948

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in thousands Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		532,213	2,076,120
Adjustments for:			
- Interest income		(32,942)	(59,592)
- Impairment of other asset	17	104,620	-
- Other income		(21,061)	(83,560)
- Share of results from joint ventures	3	(596,116)	(1,949,222)
		(13,286)	(16,254)
Working capital changes:			
- Prepayments and other debit balances		-	2
- Due to a related party		(2,227)	(1,554)
- Trade and other payables		(1,722)	2,324
Cash used in operations		(17,235)	(15,482)
Interest received		32,847	83,532
Social and sports fund contribution paid		(29,788)	(34,853)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		(14,176)	33,197
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received from joint ventures	3	796,556	772,948
Placement of fixed term deposits		(4,008,713)	(1,043,181)
Maturity of fixed term deposits		3,528,098	1,820,816
Net cash generated from investing activities		315,941	1,550,583
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to shareholders		(811,856)	(955,702)
Movement in unclaimed dividends account		(67,566)	(49,352)
Cash used in financing activities		(879,422)	(1,005,054)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(577,657)	578,726
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5	755,143	176,417
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	177,486	755,143

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in thousands Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

QMesaieid Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C. (the “Company” or “MPHC”) is registered and incorporated in Qatar under commercial registration number 60843 as a Qatari Shareholding Company by its founding shareholder, Qatar Petroleum (“QP”). The Company was incorporated under the Qatar Commercial Companies’ Law No. 5 of 2002 (replaced by the new Qatar Commercial Companies’ Law No. 11 of 2015). The Company was incorporated on 29 May 2013 for an initial period of 99 years, following the decision of H.E. the Minister of Economy and Commerce No. 22 of 2013, issued on 21 May 2013. The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 3212, Doha, State of Qatar. The Company is listed on the Qatar Exchange and is a subsidiary of QP. The Company commenced commercial activities on 1 September 2013.

The principal activity of the Company is to establish, manage, own and/or hold shares, assets and interests in companies (and their subsidiaries and/or associated undertakings) engaged in all manner of processing and/or manufacturing of petrochemical products, together with any other company or undertaking which the Company deems beneficial to its business, diversification or expansion from time to time.

The joint ventures of the Company included in the financial statements are as follows:

Entity Name	Country of incorporation	Relationship	Ownership interest
Qatar Chemical Company Limited (Q-Chem)	Qatar	Joint venture	49%
Qatar Chemical Company (II) Limited (Q-Chem II)	Qatar	Joint venture	49%
Qatar Vinyl Company Limited (QVC)	Qatar	Joint venture	55.2%

Qatar Chemical Company Limited (“Q-Chem”), is a Qatari Private Joint Stock Company (Q.P.J.S.C.) incorporated in the State of Qatar and is a jointly controlled entity among QP, MPHC and Chevrans Phillips Chemical International Qatari Holdings L.L.C. (“CPCIQH”). Q-Chem is engaged in the production, storage and sale of polyethylene, 1-hexene and other petrochemical products.

Qatar Chemical Company II Limited (“Q-Chem II”), is a Qatari Private Joint Stock Company (Q.P.J.S.C.) incorporated in the State of Qatar and is a jointly controlled entity among QP, MPHC and CPCIQH. Q-Chem II is engaged in the production, storage and sale of polyethylene, normal alpha olefins, other ethylene derivatives and other petrochemical products.

Qatar Vinyl Company Limited (“QVC”), is a Qatari Private Joint Stock Company (Q.P.J.S.C.) incorporated in the State of Qatar and is a jointly controlled entity among QP, MPHC and Qatar Petrochemical Company Limited (“QAPCO”). QVC is engaged in the production and sale of petrochemical products such as caustic soda, ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 March 2021.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements also comply with the Company Articles of Association and the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, and the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

The financial statements are prepared in Qatari Riyals (“QR”), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (QR’000), except otherwise indicated.

i. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments when applicable for the first time for their annual reporting commencing 1 January 2020:

- Definition of Material – amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8
- Definition of a Business – amendments to IFRS 3
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

ii. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.2 Significant accounting policies

2.2.1 Interest in joint venture

The results, assets and liabilities of joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5. Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company’s share of the profit or loss of the joint venture.

When the Company’s share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the Company’s interest in that joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company’s net investment in the joint venture) the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

An investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Company’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Company retains an interest in the former joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Company measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the joint venture. If a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that joint venture would be recognised to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, then the Company also reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

2.2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or a 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.

2.2.12 Social and Sports Fund Contribution
Pursuant to the Qatar Law No. 13 of 2008 and the related clarifications issued in 2011, which is applicable for all Qatari listed shareholding companies with publicly traded shares, the Company has made an appropriation of 2.5% of its net profit to a state social fund.

2.2.13 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the effect of any dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.2.14 Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are initially measured at cost, which equates to fair value at inception, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

2.2.15 Tax

The Company’s profits are exempt from income tax given its status as a Qatari listed company. Qatar Petroleum (representing the Company), the Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority have reached an agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding (hereby referred to as the “MOU”). The MOU gives the Company the right to a refund on its portion of tax from the joint ventures. As such, the Company is entitled to the pre-tax profits from the underlying joint venture, therefore, applying the principles of equity accounting under IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”, the Company accounted for its underlying interest on a pre-tax basis. The Ministry of Finance will then pay MPH’s share of tax to the General Tax Authority (“GTA”).

3. INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

The movements in the investment in the joint venture is as follows:

For the year/ period ended	31 December 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	14,477,835
Share of results from joint ventures for the year	596,116
Less: share of dividends received from joint ventures	(796,556)
Balance at end of year	14,277,395

The below financial statements present amounts shown in the financial statements of the joint ventures as of 31 December 2020, which are presented in US\$’000 and are translated using an exchange rate of 3.64 (2019: 3.64).

i. Statement of financial position of joint venture entities

	As at 31 December 2020			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Current assets	1,290,147	1,494,351	908,526	3,693,024
Non-current assets	2,062,435	5,213,361	892,007	8,167,803
Current liabilities	(485,212)	(229,214)	(235,668)	(950,094)
Non-current liabilities	(771,815)	(1,519,700)	(174,447)	(2,465,962)
Net assets	2,095,555	4,958,798	1,390,418	8,444,771
Proportion of the Company’s ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company’s share of net assets	1,026,822	2,429,811	767,511	4,224,144
Tax benefit from joint ventures (Note 2.2.15)	404,319	687,080	179,493	1,270,892
Goodwill	3,549,403	4,878,711	354,245	8,782,359
Investments in joint ventures	4,980,544	7,995,602	1,301,249	14,277,395

	As at 31 December 2019 (Restated)			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Current assets	1,390,515	2,375,319	912,047	4,677,881
Non-current assets	2,071,094	5,213,798	954,608	8,239,500
Current liabilities	(580,005)	(832,337)	(118,915)	(1,531,257)
Non-current liabilities	(832,097)	(1,412,502)	(4,535)	(2,249,134)
Equity	2,049,507	5,344,278	1,743,205	9,136,990

Proportion of the Company’s ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company’s share of net assets	1,004,258	2,618,696	962,249	4,585,203
Restatement (Note 19)	242,719	627,853	-	870,572
Tax benefit from joint ventures (Note 2.2.15)	215,366	-	24,335	239,701
Goodwill	3,549,403	4,878,711	354,245	8,782,359
Investments in joint ventures	5,011,746	8,125,260	1,340,829	14,477,835

ii. Statement of comprehensive income of joint venture entities

	For the year ended 31 December 2020			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Revenue	1,884,075	1,974,056	1,118,452	4,976,583
Cost of sales	(1,319,525)	(1,507,848)	(815,083)	(3,642,456)
Other income/(expenses)	906	(28,720)	(4,204)	(32,018)
Administrative expenses	(48,103)	(20,446)	(76,626)	(145,175)
Net finance income/(cost)	2,017	(8,237)	4,470	(1,750)
Profit before tax	519,370	408,805	227,009	1,155,184
Deferred income tax	65,462	(118,922)	(170,643)	(224,103)
Current income tax	(247,575)	(1,958)	(110,674)	(360,207)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	337,257	287,925	(54,308)	570,874
Proportion of the Company’s ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company’s share of profit/(loss)before tax benefit	165,256	141,083	(29,978)	276,361
Tax benefit from joint ventures (Note 2.2.15)	105,237	59,231	155,287	319,755
Company’s share of profit for the year from joint ventures after tax benefit	270,493	200,314	125,309	596,116

	For the year ended 31 December 2019			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Revenue	2,158,069	2,609,501	1,231,459	5,999,029
Cost of sales	(1,350,626)	(1,561,312)	(855,051)	(3,766,989)
Other income/(expenses)	2,459	561	(3,221)	(201)
Administrative expenses	(49,038)	(22,987)	(67,333)	(139,358)
Net finance income/(cost)	9,675	(11,866)	9,515	7,324
Profit before tax	770,539	1,013,897	315,369	2,099,805
Deferred income tax	48,917	(141,873)	180,635	87,679
Current income tax	(318,980)	-	-	(318,980)
Profit for the year	500,476	872,024	496,004	1,868,504
Proportion of the Company’s ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company’s share of profit for the year from joint ventures before tax benefit	245,233	427,292	273,794	946,319
Tax benefit from joint ventures (Restated) Note 19	242,720	627,851	-	870,571
Tax benefit from joint ventures (Reclassified) Note 19	132,332	-	-	132,332
Company’s share of profit for the year from joint ventures after tax benefit (Restated)	620,285	1,055,143	273,794	1,949,222

iii. Additional disclosures of joint venture entities

	As at 31 December 2020			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	316,323	551,172	365,751	1,233,246
Depreciation and amortisation	260,191	390,601	133,956	784,748
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	31,268	-	31,268
Deferred tax liabilities	408,113	1,400,253	170,643	1,979,009
Tax payable	242,064	*24,705	110,674	377,443
Company’s share of dividend declared/received	301,689	329,966	164,901	796,556
Current Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	23,307	51,004	732	75,043
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	61,090	118,271	3,804	183,165

	As at 31 December 2019			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	347,849	933,289	458,818	1,739,956
Depreciation and amortisation	254,946	348,170	131,076	734,192
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	327,130	-	327,130
Deferred tax liabilities	473,575	1,281,331	-	1,754,906
Tax payable	318,980	* 213,511	27,216	559,707
Company’s share of dividend declared/received	312,130	312,130	148,688	772,948
Current Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	13,956	307,478	700	322,134
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	44,029	130,112	4,536	178,677

*Q-Chem II’s income tax liability was undertaken and settled by QP or an entity owned by QP for the first 10 years from the commercial operations date of Q-Chem II. During the year, the tax pay on behalf period has ended on 2 December 2020 with the completion of 10 years of commercial operation.

iv. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company’s share in the joint ventures’ commitments and contingent liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2020			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Capital commitments	122,152	25,475	84,462	232,089
Purchase commitment	173,148	211,606	-	384,754
Contingent liabilities	-	-	21,700	21,700

	As at 31 December 2019			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Capital commitments	230,541	182,218	40,163	452,922
Purchase commitment	155,471	173,698	-	329,169
Contingent liabilities	-	-	21,700	21,700

The joint ventures have purchase commitments that consist primarily of major agreements for procuring of gas from QP. The joint ventures also have a number of agreements for electricity, industrial gases and manpower.

Other contingent liabilities

Site restoration obligations

Ras Laffan Olefins Company Limited Q.P.J.S.C. (a joint venture of Q-Chem II) has entered into a land lease agreement with the Government of Qatar represented by QP for the purpose of construction of the plant facilities.

Under the original and revised lease agreement, the lessor has the right, upon termination or expiration of the lease term, to notify the joint venture that it requires to either:

- transfer all the facilities to the lessor or a transferee nominated by the lessor, against a price acceptable by the joint venture, or;
- remove the facilities and all the other property from the land and restore it to at least the condition in which it was delivered to the joint venture, at the joint venture’s cost and expense, unless otherwise is agreed with the lessor.

The financial statements of Q-Chem II is prepared based on an assumption that QP is unlikely to opt for the second option, that is to impose site restoration on the joint venture. Therefore, no provision has been provided for such obligation.

Tax assessments

During 2020, the GTA issued income tax assessments for the years from 2012 to 2014 for QVC and for the years from 2011 to 2018 for Q-Chem II, imposing additional taxes including penalties of QR 2.4 billion which is disputed by the ventures. The joint ventures assessed the likely outcome of the assessments based on the status of latest discussions with the GTA and concluded that no provision is required.

Management concluded that the assessments will not impact the Company as its investments in joint ventures are equity accounted for on a pre-tax basis, in accordance with the provisions of the MOU agreed between the relevant stakeholders (refer to note 2.2.15).

4. PREPAYMENT AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Prepayments and other receivables comprise of the interest receivable on the term deposits made with various banks and prepayments.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	177,486	755,143

5.1 DEPOSITS AND OTHER BANK BALANCES

	2020	2019
Fixed deposits maturing after 90 days	1,275,763	795,148
Bank balances-Dividends account	279,382	211,816
	1,555,145	1,006,964

Cash at banks earn interest at fixed rates. Term deposits are made for varying periods of between three months and one year depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company at interest varying between 1.00% to 3.75% (2019: 2.75% to 4.65%).

6. RELATED PARTIES

Related parties, as defined in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures, include associate companies, major shareholders, directors and other key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties.

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended are as follows:

	2020	2019
<i>For the year ended</i>		
Dividend income from		
Q-Chem	301,689	312,130
Q-Chem II	329,966	312,130
QVC	164,901	148,688
	796,556	772,948
Annual service fee to Qatar Petroleum	(4,548)	(6,850)

Qatar Petroleum is the ultimate parent company, which is state-owned public corporation established by Emiri Decree No. 10 in 1974.

Related party balances

Balances with related party included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020	2019
Amount due to QP	4,659	6,886

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
Key management remuneration	200	200
Board of directors’ remuneration	4,130	8,000

The Company has established a remuneration policy for its Board of Directors. This policy is comprised of two components; a fixed component and a variable component. The variable component is related to the financial performance of the Company. The total Directors’ remuneration is within the limit prescribed by the Qatar Commercial Companies’ Law.

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020	2019
Dividends payable	279,382	211,816
Social and sports fund contribution payable (Note 15)	35,421	29,788
Accruals	4,722	6,444
	319,525	248,048

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
12,563,175,000 shares of QR 1 each	12,563,175	12,563,175

As at 31 December 2020, Qatar Petroleum holds 8,222,164,330 shares including 1 special share (2019: 8,223,610,460 shares including 1 special share) comprising 65.44% (2019: 65.46 %) of the total shareholding.

The Board of Directors of Qatar Financial Markets Authority (“QFMA”) issued its resolution at its 4th meeting for the year 2018 held on 16 December 2018, to reduce the nominal value of shares of listed companies in Qatar to be (1) one Qatari Riyal, so that each existing share will split into ten (10) shares.

On 12 March 2019, the Company held an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to approve the share split and amended the Article of Association in accordance with the said resolution.

9. LEGAL RESERVE

The Articles of Association of the Company provides that prior to recommending any dividend distribution to the shareholders, the Board shall ensure proper reserves are established in respect of voluntary and statutory reserves considered by the Board. Such reserves as resolved by the Board, shall be the only reserves the Company is required to establish.

10. DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors has proposed cash dividend distribution of QR 0.04 per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: QR 0.07 per share. The proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 will be submitted for formal approval at the Annual General Meeting.

On 11 March 2020, the shareholders approved to distribute cash dividends of QR 879 million (2019: QR 1,005 million).

11. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

The following reflects the income and share data used in basic and diluted earnings per share computation:

	2020	2019
Profit attributable to the equity holders for the year	532,213	(Restated) 2,076,120
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (in thousands)	12,563,175	12,563,175
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR per share)	0.042	0.165

The figures for basic and diluted earnings per share are the same, as the Company has not issued any instruments that would impact the earnings per share when exercised.

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payable and due to a related party. The Company has various financial assets, namely, interest receivable and bank balances, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company’s financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The