

***Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding
Company Q.P.S.C.***

Unaudited interim condensed financial statements
for the three month period ended 31 March 2021

Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C.
Financial statements for the three month period ended 31 March 2021

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 Financial statements for the three month period ended 31 March 2021
 (All amounts expressed in thousands Qatari Riyals unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at

	Notes	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 December 2020 (Audited)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in joint ventures	3	14,340,390	14,277,395
Current assets			
Prepayments and other receivables	4	4,915	7,872
Other asset		-	62,234
Deposits and other bank balances	5.1	1,399,153	1,555,145
Cash and cash equivalents	5	227,372	177,486
Total current assets		1,631,440	1,802,737
Total assets		15,971,830	16,080,132
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	12,563,175	12,563,175
Legal reserve	9	67,606	67,606
Retained earnings		3,001,585	3,125,167
Total equity		15,632,366	15,755,948
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	338,160	319,525
Due to a related party	6	1,304	4,659
Total liabilities		339,464	324,184
Total equity and liabilities		15,971,830	16,080,132

The financial statements on pages 1 to 15 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on **27 April 2021** and were signed on its behalf by:

Ahmad Saif Al-Sulaiti
 Chairman

Mohamed Salem Al-Marri
 Vice Chairman

The notes on pages 5 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C.

Financial statements for the three month period ended 31 March 2021

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the three month period ended

	Notes	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 March 2020 (Unaudited)
Share of results from joint ventures	3	375,480	49,020
Interest income		6,034	11,807
Gross profit		381,514	60,827
Exchange and other gains		1,202	555
General and administrative expenses		(3,771)	(4,314)
Profit for the period		378,945	57,068
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		378,945	57,068
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR per share)	11	0.030	0.005

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Financial statements for the three month period ended 31 March 2021

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three month period ended

	Share Capital	Legal Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020 (Audited)	12,563,175	61,934	3,513,469	16,138,578
Profit for the period	-	-	57,068	57,068
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	57,068	57,068
<i>Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Dividends declared	-	-	(879,422)	(879,422)
Balance at 31 March 2020 (Unaudited)	12,563,175	61,934	2,691,115	15,316,224

Balance at 1 January 2021 (Audited)	12,563,175	67,606	3,125,167	15,755,948
Profit for the period	-	-	378,945	378,945
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	378,945	378,945
<i>Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Dividends approved	-	-	(502,527)	(502,527)
Balance at 31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	12,563,175	67,606	3,001,585	15,632,366

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Financial statements for the three month period ended 31 March 2021

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the three month period ended

	Notes	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 March 2020 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the period		378,945	57,068
Adjustments for:			
- Interest income		(6,034)	(11,807)
- Share of results from joint ventures	3	(375,480)	(49,020)
		(2,569)	(3,759)
Working capital changes:			
- Other receivables		166,156	(3,765)
- Due to a related party		(3,354)	(5,213)
- Trade and other payables		(2,543)	(4,187)
Cash used in operations		157,690	(16,924)
Interest received		12,438	12,596
Social and sports fund contribution paid		(35,420)	(29,788)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		134,708	(34,116)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received from joint ventures	3	205,114	231,344
Movement in term Deposits		212,591	(70,502)
Net cash generated from investing activities		417,705	160,842
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to shareholders		(445,927)	(774,897)
Movement in unclaimed dividends account		(56,600)	(104,525)
Cash used in financing activities		(502,527)	(879,422)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		49,886	(752,696)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5	177,486	755,143
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	5	227,372	2,447

Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C.

Financial statements for the three month period ended 31 March 2021

Notes to the financial statements

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

Mesaieed 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 Qatar 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 period ended 31 March 2021 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on **27 April 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 2021:

- 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 March 2021 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.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 reclassified 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 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.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.2.3 Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company's management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets held by the Company and ensured its financial instruments were classified into the appropriate IFRS 9 categories. The Company assessed that other receivables, and deposits are debt instruments and meet the conditions for classification at amortised cost (AC) under IFRS 9 since they are cash flows solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and the Company's business model is to hold and collect the debt instrument. Cash and cash equivalents' definition as per IAS 7 remains unchanged with the application of IFRS 9, short-term investments and time deposits continued to be presented under cash and cash equivalents, being highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. No reclassification resulted from the implementation of IFRS 9.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9's new expected credit loss model:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other receivables (excluding non-financial assets)
- Deposits and other bank balances

The Company was required to revise its impairment methodology under IFRS 9 for each of these classes of assets. To measure the expected credit losses, other receivables that are measured at amortised cost are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all other receivables. While cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

No changes to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulted from the adoption of the new standard.

2.2.4 Investment and other financial assets

(a) Classification

The Company 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 Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains 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 Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company 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.

2.2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise of bank balances and fixed term deposits with an original maturity of less than three months.

2.2.6 Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company 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 exchange and other gains. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- 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 reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in exchange and other gains. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in exchange and other gains and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- 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 exchange and other gains in the period in which it arises.

As of 31 March 2021, all of the Company's financial assets were classified and measured at amortised cost.

2.2.7 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.2.9 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except as otherwise stated in the Standards.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2.10 Fair values

The fair value of financial investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities at the close of business at the end of the reporting period.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same and/or discounted cash flow analysis. For discounted cash flow techniques, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market related rate for a similar instrument.

If the fair values cannot be measured reliably, these financial instruments are measured at cost.

2.2.11 Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions are at the discretion of the shareholders. A dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings. A declared dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved at the Annual General Assembly.

2.2.12 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.

2.2.13 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.

2.2.14 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 MPHC's share of tax to the General Tax Authority ("GTA").

3. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

The carrying amount of the investments in joint ventures has changed as follows:

<i>For the three month period ended</i>	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)
Balance at beginning of the year	14,277,395
Share of results from joint ventures for the period	375,480
Less: share of dividends received from joint ventures and tax refund	(312,485)
Balance at end of the period	14,340,390

The below financial statements present amounts shown in the financial statements of the joint ventures as of 31 March 2021, which are presented in US\$'000 and are translated using an exchange rate of 3.64.

i. Statement of financial position of joint venture entities

	As at 31 March 2021			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Current assets	1,444,051	1,523,801	1,102,549	4,070,402
Non-current assets	2,033,064	5,117,548	898,230	8,048,843
Current liabilities	(512,226)	(404,310)	(297,204)	(1,213,739)
Non-current liabilities	(747,477)	(1,487,004)	(164,531)	(2,399,012)
Net assets	2,217,412	4,750,035	1,539,044	8,506,494
Proportion of the Company's ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company's share of net assets	1,086,532	2,327,517	849,552	4,263,601
Tax benefit from joint ventures	264,321	831,726	198,383	1,294,430
Goodwill	3,549,403	4,878,711	354,245	8,782,359
Investments in joint ventures	4,900,256	8,037,954	1,402,180	14,340,390

	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)
Equity	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	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

3. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

ii. Statement of comprehensive income of joint venture entities

	For the three month period ended 31 March 2021			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Revenue	577,182	753,395	501,442	1,832,019
Cost of sales	(375,065)	(422,202)	(262,321)	(1,059,588)
Other income/(expenses)	(1,757)	(2,722)	(3,869)	(8,348)
Administrative/Selling expenses	(12,907)	(4,807)	(9,749)	(27,463)
Net finance income/(cost)	140	(638)	1,447	949
Profit before tax	187,593	323,026	226,950	737,569
Deferred income tax	16,435	25,134	9,936	51,505
Current income tax	(82,177)	(138,324)	(88,261)	(308,762)
Profit/ (loss) for the period	121,851	209,836	148,625	480,312
Proportion of the Company's ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company's share of profit/(loss) before tax benefit	59,707	102,820	82,041	244,567
Tax benefit from joint ventures				
	32,214	55,462	43,236	130,912
Company's share of profit for the period from joint ventures after tax benefit	91,921	158,282	125,277	375,480

	For the three month period ended 31 March 2020			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Revenue	403,337	363,483	269,437	1,036,257
Cost of sales	(327,434)	(363,634)	(219,015)	(910,083)
Other income/(expenses)	455	(1,988)	3,643	2,110
Administrative/Selling expenses	(15,505)	(6,621)	(16,034)	(38,160)
Net finance income/(cost)	1,775	1,149	1,933	4,857
Profit before tax	62,628	(7,611)	39,964	94,981
Deferred income tax	-	-	-	-
Current income tax	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	62,628	(7,611)	39,964	94,981
Proportion of the Company's ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company's share of profit for the period from joint ventures	30,688	(3,729)	22,060	49,020

3. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

iii. Additional disclosures of joint venture entities

	As at 31 March 2021			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	486,003	412,667	572,591	1,471,261
Depreciation and amortisation	66,965	101,813	33,058	201,836
Deferred tax liabilities	391,679	1,375,118	160,706	1,927,503
Tax payable	324,242	163,029	198,936	686,207
Company's share of dividend declared/received and tax refund	172,207	115,934	24,345	312,485
Current Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	26,239	13,437	755	40,431
Non- current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	53,749	110,681	3,825	168,255

	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

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

	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 December 2020 (Audited)
Cash and cash equivalents	227,372	177,486

5.1 DEPOSITS AND OTHER BANK BALANCES

	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 December 2020 (Audited)
Fixed deposits maturing after 90 days	1,063,172	1,275,763
Bank balances-Dividends account	335,981	279,382
	1,399,153	1,555,145

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 1.60% to 2.30% (31 December 2020: 1.00% to 3.75%).

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 period ended are as follows:

<i>For the three month period ended</i>	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 March 2020 (Unaudited)
Dividend income from		
Q-Chem	89,180	53,508
Q-Chem II	115,934	71,344
QVC	-	106,492
	205,114	231,344
Service fee to Qatar Petroleum	(1,194)	(1,637)

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:

<i>As at</i>	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 December 2020 (Audited)
Amount due to QP	1,304	4,659

Compensation of key management personnel

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

<i>For the three month period ended</i>	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 March 2020 (Unaudited)
Key management remuneration	51	50
Board of directors' remuneration	1,476	1,475

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

	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 December 2020 (Audited)
Dividends payable	335,981	279,382
Social and sports fund contribution payable	-	35,421
Accruals	2,179	4,722
	338,160	319,525

8. SHARE CAPITAL

<i>As at</i>	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 December 2020 (Audited)
Authorised, issued and fully paid: 12,563,175,000 shares of QR 1 each	12,563,175	12,563,175

As at 31 March 2021, Qatar Petroleum holds 8,221,699,950 shares including 1 special share (31 December 2020: 8,222,164,330 shares including 1 special share) comprising 65.44% (31 December 2020: 65.44 %) of the total shareholding.

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. The final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 had been approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 24 March 2021.

11. TAX REFUND

On 10 March 2021, the company received QR 169.10 million from Ministry of Finance relating to tax refund of the year ended 31 December 2018, of which QR 62 million was included in other asset pertaining to Q-Chem II paid taxes, QR 84 million and QR 24 million relating to Q-Chem and QVC paid taxes respectively, included within tax benefit from joint ventures.

12. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

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

<i>For the three month period ended</i>	31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	31 March 2020 (Unaudited)
Profit attributable to the equity holders for the period	378,945	57,068
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period (in thousands)	12,563,175	12,563,175
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR per share)	0.030	0.005

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.