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 Sunday, 12th March 2023 at 3:30 p.m. Doha Time, in Al-Rayan Ballroom, Sheraton Hotel, Doha. In case a quorum is not met, a second meeting will be held on Monday, 20th March 2023 at the same time and location.

Agenda of the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

1. Listen to the Chairman's message for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.
2. Approve the Board of Directors' report on MPHC's operations and financial performance for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.
3. Listen and approve the Auditor's Report on MPHC's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.
4. Discuss and approve MPHC's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.
5. Present and approve 2022 Corporate Governance Report.
6. Approve the Board's recommendation for a dividend payment of QR 0.11 per share for 2022, representing 11% of the nominal share value.
7. Absolve the Board of Directors from liability for the year ended 31 December 2022 and fix their remuneration.
8. Appoint the external auditor for the financial year ending 31 December 2023 and approve their fees.

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

Notes

1. Each shareholder shall have the right to attend the meeting of the General Assembly and shall have a number of votes that equals the number of shares owned thereby. Resolutions shall be passed by an absolute majority of shares duly represented therein, without prejudice to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association.
2. Minors and the interdicted persons shall be represented by their legal guardians.
3. Any shareholder that is a company may authorize any one person to act as its representative at any meeting of the General Assembly.
4. Attendance by proxy at the General Assembly meeting is permitted, provided that the proxy is a shareholder and that the proxy is specific and in writing. A shareholder may not appoint a Board Director to act as his proxy at the meeting of the General Assembly. Proxy form can be downloaded from the Company's website: www.mphc.com.qa.
5. A shareholder may act as proxy for one or more shareholders of the Company as contemplated under the Company's Articles of Association. In all cases, the number of shares held by the proxy in this capacity shall not exceed (5%) of the Company's share capital.
6. Instruments appointing authorized persons and proxies must be provided to the Company no less than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the commencement of the General Assembly.

Board of Directors' Review

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 2022.

Our strategy

MPHC's base case business strategy focuses on market development through productivity and efficiency gains enabled via output optimization, HSE and operational excellence programs. Additionally, on the capital allocation front, MPHC's joint ventures aim to invest in growth projects with an eye on enhancing competitive positioning and creating long-term sustainable value.

Macroeconomic conditions

Macroeconomic climate remained wavered throughout the year, marked by geopolitical conflicts and recessionary fears linked to inflationary pressures and a higher interest rate environment. Unprecedently high energy prices in Europe persistently weighed on European producers. Also, China's strict zero-Covid policy has added stress to the commodity markets. Overall, commodity prices declined from the peaks reached during the latter part of last year, especially within the petrochemicals segment, mainly due to a cautious approach from buyers.

Competitive strengths

All the joint ventures (JV) of MPHC are strategically placed with competitively priced and assured feedstock supplies, a solid liquidity position with an ability to generate strong cash flows. Key relationships with reputable and globally recognized joint venture (JV) partners is providing MPHC with a competitive edge over its peers.

In addition, the JVs' partnership with Muntajat, a global leader in the marketing and distribution of chemical products, gives greater access to global markets, especially providing relentless support in steering the Group entities through the supply chain crunch situation that global markets recently endured.

These competitive strengths aided MPHC in ensuring operational excellence, while building on geographical footprints, with a robust cash position over the years. Going forward, all the JVs of MPHC will continue to explore already advanced cutting-edge technology to further shape MPHC's positioning not only at the regional level, but also at the global scale.

HSE achievements

During the current year, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) performance for all the MPHC's JVs was again exemplary, reflecting a critical part of MPHC's core values. In 2022, JVs' key HSE achievements included receiving certification to multiple international standards; further improving process safety; and completing a period of 15 consecutive year without a single recordable incident of heat stress illness at several facilities.

As we advance, we will continue to pursue excellence and greater efficiencies in these key areas enhancing our existing HSE standards in line with global values, with a resolve to enhance product quality, while enriching our people, and ensuring reliability of operations.

Cost efficiencies and output optimization: Towards operational excellence

MPHC emphasizes on operational efficiency and cost competitiveness to maintain its position as a leading low-cost operator. All the MPHC group entities are continually working towards an un-wavered target of reducing operating expenditures across its businesses and looking forward in identifying opportunities to curtail expenses which are not critical to the business.

During the optimization exercise carried out during the peak Covid times, the MPHC group companies reviewed their operating and capital expenditure programs to optimize OPEX & CAPEX structures without compromising on HSE standards and ensuring that it remained buoyant.

Such optimization-related measures improved Group's variable and fixed operating cost structures, as we entered a post-pandemic recovery phase, and supported a key vertical of maintaining entities' competitiveness by being one of the lowest cost producers.

On an overall basis, Group's production levels showed slight growth, with a lesser number of shutdowns carried out during the year. The production was also slightly impacted by unplanned shutdowns, where these shutdowns were promptly addressed and provided valuable information to avert future shutdowns and maximize efficiency. Also, a large-scale turnaround was carried out at Q-Chem's facilities during the year. These periodic turnarounds are mandatory to ensure plant life, asset reliability and safety of operations going forward.

Continuous efforts on account of quality improvement remained eminent to the group companies. During the year, one of our petrochemical joint ventures, Q-Chem, received CPChem President's Operational Excellence Award for Large Petrochemical Manufacturing Facilities. This was the fourth consecutive year Q-Chem has received this award.

Capital expenditure (CAPEX) and business development

Capital expenditure for 2022 amounted to QR 328 million (MPHC share). The primary nature of these capital expenditures was mainly related to turnaround, reliability, health, safety and environmental (HSE) projects, along with initial spending on the new PVC project amounting to QR 18 million.

In line with an intent to expand locally and invest further down the value chain, during the year, MPHC's joint venture Qatar Vinyl Company (QVC) signed and awarded an Engineering, Procurement, Construction (EPC) contract valued at USD 239 million to invest in a new PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) facility that will have a production capacity of 350,000 metric tons per annum. QVC will convert its existing VCM (Vinyl Chloride Monomer) to PVC. The plant will not only boost private sector industrial investments, but also provide a home-grown source of PVC and expands the economic potential of local industries. MPHC will be funding the construction of the new PVC plant equivalent to its percentage of shareholding in QVC (i.e. 55.2%) and will continue to remain the largest shareholder in QVC, following the expiry of the current joint venture agreement (JVA).

In 2019, Q-Chem shareholders agreed to support expanding JV's ethylene production facilities at Mesaieed Industrial City. The Sixth Furnace project will provide sustainable ethylene volumes supporting Q-Chem's existing derivatives production capacity. This investment is predicated on positive capital returns at an estimated cost of USD 94.6 million. Currently, the project is in the commissioning phase and is expected to be operational by the first quarter of 2023, with a total spend to date of USD 89.7 million.

Going forward, the Group will continue to consider CAPEX investments to enhance capacity, reliability, efficiency and HSE performance, including MPHC's share in the new PVC project funding, with a total budgeted outlay of QR 1.8 billion (MPHC share) over a period of five years from 2023 till 2027.

Financial performance

MPHC reported a net profit of QR 1.8 billion for the year ended 31 December 2022, down by 5% compared to last year. The decline was largely attributed to softened price trajectories realized for MPHC's products, which affected Group's financial performance.

Operations for MPHC's group companies remained robust and resilient, with yearly production reaching 1,139 thousand MTs. Production volumes for the current year remained flat as compared to last year, mainly due to a large-scale turnaround carried out at Q-Chem's facilities during the early parts of 2022 was entirely offset by the lowered production volumes during the last year due to a planned preventive maintenance shutdown carried out at the chlor-alkali facilities.

At the Group level, the blended selling prices decreased by 2% during 2022, contributing to a decline in Group's net earnings by QR 40 million, compared to last year. Group sales volumes on the other hand inclined by 2% on a year-on-year basis and contributed to an increase of QR 53 million in Group's earnings.

Group's liquidity remained robust throughout the year. Cash held by MPHC (including proportionate share of cash and bank balances held by joint ventures) at the end of the financial year 2022 amounted to QR 4.5 billion, with total assets of QR 17.8 billion as at 31 December 2022.

Proposed dividend distribution

Since incorporation of MPHC in 2013, a total dividend of QR 8.2 billion has been distributed. This is clear evidence of the Board's commitment to create shareholder value, while maintaining necessary liquidity for future CAPEX investments and any unexpected adversities.

Given these considerations, coupled with a macroeconomic forecast weighing on business outlook, the Board of Directors proposes a total annual dividend distribution for the year ended 31 December 2022 of QR 1.38 billion, equivalent to a payout of QR 0.11 per share, representing a payout ratio of 78% of net earnings. This indicates the Group's ability to generate strong cash flows 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 Group companies for their hard work, commitment and dedication. We would also like to thank our esteemed shareholders for their great trust in us.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Shareholders of Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C.
Doha, Qatar

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's financial statements in State of Qatar, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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. 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
Revenue Recognition in Joint Venture	
As disclosed in note 4(ii) to the financial statements , the Company's share of the results of its joint ventures (Q-Chem, Q-Chem II and QVC) of QR 1,699 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 represents 96% of the total income of the Company. The joint ventures recognized revenue of QR 7,966 million during the year ended December 31, 2022 The majority of the revenue is earned from a single third party (the "customer"). Revenue is recognised by Joint Ventures of the Company when control related to the products is transferred to the customer. This is defined in the contracts between the Joint Ventures and the customer. We identified revenue recognition by the joint ventures as a key audit matter as any errors in the recording of the volume and value of shipments could lead to a material misstatement in the determination of the share of results presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.	Our procedures in relation to revenue recognition from revenue recognised by the joint ventures included, but were not limited to, the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the revenue process and identifying relevant controls over revenue recognition implemented by the joint ventures. • Determining if the controls implemented by the joint venture had been appropriately designed and implemented and are operating effectively. • Reviewing the contracts between the joint ventures and the customer; • Performed test of details to verify occurrence and accuracy of revenue transactions on a sample basis. • Select samples and verify the cut off of sales from statements received from Muntajat; • Select samples and perform verification of whether the revenue transactions have been recognised in the correct accounting period.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 21 February 2022.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Director's 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 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 or 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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies' Law, 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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 judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 risk, 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 disclosure 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 represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulations 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 communications.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law, we report the following:

- The Company has maintained proper books of account and the financial statements are in agreement therewith;
- We obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit; and
- To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information given to us, no contraventions of the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Associations were committed during the year which would materially affect the Group's financial position or its financial performance.

Doha - Qatar
February 15, 2023

For Deloitte &Touche
Qatar Branch
Midhat Salha Partner
License No. 257

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2022	2021
Share of results from joint ventures	4(ii)	**1,698,930**	1,841,010
Interest income		**85,201**	35,296
Other income		**(827)**	433
		1,783,304	1,876,739
General and administrative expenses		**(16,156)**	(15,856)
Exchange and other gains		--	667
Profit for the year		**1,767,148**	1,861,550
Other comprehensive income -		-	--
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,767,148**	1,861,550
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in QR)	13	**0.141**	0.148

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

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

	Notes	As at 31 December 2022	31 December 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in joint ventures	4	**14,608,608**	14,894,115
Current assets			
Other receivables	5	**32,125**	29,358
Deposits and other bank balances	6	**1,846,658**	2,347,248
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**1,345,834**	148,996
Total current assets		**3,224,617**	2,525,602
Total assets		**17,833,225**	17,419,717
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	**12,563,175**	12,563,175
Legal reserve	11	**76,481**	69,660
Retained earnings		**4,769,796**	4,435,597
Total equity		**17,409,452**	17,068,432
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Due to a related party	8	**5,477**	5,151
Trade and other payables	9	**418,296**	346,134
Total liabilities		**423,773**	351,285
Total equity and liabilities		**17,833,225**	17,419,717

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 February 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ahmad Saif Al-Sulaiti
Chairman

Abdulrahman Ahmad Al-Shaibi
Member

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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

	Notes	Share Capital	Legal Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021		12,563,175	67,606	3,125,167	15,755,948
Profit for the year		--	--	1,861,550	1,861,550
Other comprehensive income for the year		--	--	--	--
Total comprehensive income for the year		--	--	1,861,550	1,861,550
Social and sports fund contribution -		-	--	(46,539)	(46,539)
Transfer to legal reserve		--	2,054	(2,054)	--
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends approved	12	--	--	(502,527)	(502,527)
Balance at 31 December 2021		12,563,175	69,660	4,435,597	17,068,432
Balance at 1 January 2022		**12,563,175**	**69,660**	**4,435,597**	**17,068,432**
Profit for the year		**--**	**--**	**1,767,148**	**1,767,148**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**--**	**--**	**1,767,148**	**1,767,148**
Social and sports fund contribution		**--**	**--**	**(44,179)**	**(44,179)**
Transfer to legal reserve		**--**	**6,821**	**(6,821)**	**--**
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends approved	12	**--**	**--**	**(1,381,949)**	**(1,381,949)**
Balance at 31 December 2022		**12,563,175**	**76,481**	**4,769,796**	**17,409,452**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		**1,767,148**	1,861,550
Adjustments for:			
- Interest income		**(85,201)**	(35,296)
- Other income		**827**	(433)
- Share of results from joint ventures	4 (ii)	**(1,698,930)**	(1,841,010)
		(16,156)	(15,189)
Movement in working capital:			
- Other assets		--	62,234
- Prepayment and other receivables		**(2,767)**	(21,486)
- Trade and other payables		**72,162**	23,552
- Due to a related party		**326**	492
Cash flows generated from operations		**53,565**	49,603
Social and sports fund contribution paid		**(46,539)**	(35,421)
Net cash from operating activities		**7,026**	14,182
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received from joint ventures	4 (iii)	**2,027,637**	1,224,290
Additional investment in joint venture		**(43,200)**	--
Placement of fixed term deposits		**(1,478,904)**	(2,196,332)
Interest received		**82,433**	13,810
Maturity of fixed term deposits		**1,983,795**	1,418,087
Net cash from investing activities		**2,571,761**	459,855
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to shareholders		**(1,307,435)**	(488,669)
Movement in unclaimed dividends account		**(74,514)**	(13,858)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,381,949)**	(502,527)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,196,838**	(28,490)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**148,996**	177,486
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	**1,345,834**	148,996

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(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 Public Shareholding Company by its founding shareholder, QatarEnergy. The Company is incorporated under the 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 Company is listed on the Qatar Exchange and is a subsidiary of QatarEnergy. 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 registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 3212, Doha, State of Qatar.

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

Entity Name	Country of incorporation	Relationship	Ownership interest 2022	Ownership interest 2021
Qatar Chemical Company Limited	Qatar	Joint venture	49%	49%
Qatar Chemical Company (II) Limited	Qatar	Joint venture	49%	49%
Qatar Vinyl Company Limited	Qatar	Joint venture	55.2%	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 QatarEnergy, MPHC and Chevrons 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 QatarEnergy, 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 QatarEnergy, MPHC and Qatar Petrochemical Company Limited ("QAPCO"). The company 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 2022 was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 February 2023.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS recently issued by the IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations effective as of January 1, 2022:

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards and interpretations that are effective for the current year

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, have been adopted in these financial statements.

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework In May 2020 the IASB issued amendments to update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date. Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.	Beginning on or after January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment— Proceeds before Intended Use The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The Company measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories. The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment— Proceeds before Intended Use (continued) If not presented separately in the statutory statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statutory statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost. The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the Company first applies the amendments. The Company shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The amendments apply to contracts for which the Company has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the Company first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the Company shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.	January 1, 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022
The Annual Improvements include amendments to four Standards.	
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards-Subsidiary as a first time adopter The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a).	
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition on financial liabilities The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date first applies the amendment.	
IFRS 16 Leases The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements. As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.	
IAS 41 Agriculture The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement. The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.	

2.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Company has not early adopted the following new and amended standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 and December 2021 amendments to IFRS 17) IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees. In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied. For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start if the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.	Available for optional adoption/ effective date deferred indefinitely
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or noncurrent in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. In November 2022, IAS 1 has been amended to specify that only covenants an entity must comply with on or before the reporting period should affect classification of the corresponding liability as current or noncurrent.	January 1, 2023. Early application permitted
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or noncurrent in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. In November 2022, IAS 1 has been amended to specify that only covenants an entity must comply with on or before the reporting period should affect classification of the corresponding liability as current or noncurrent. An entity is required to disclose information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months. The 2022 amendments deferred the effective date of the amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current published in January 2020 by one year to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.The amendments are applied retrospectively.	January 1, 2023. Early application permitted
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements— Disclosure of Accounting Policies The IASB has amended IAS 1 require entities to disclose its "material accounting policies" instead of its 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Further amendments to IAS 1 are made to explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are also added. To support the amendments, the Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four- step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.The amendments to IAS 1 are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.	January 1, 2023. Early application permitted
Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates The IASB has amended IAS 8 to define accounting estimates as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Accounting policies may require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty—that is, the accounting policy may require such items to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, an entity develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy. Developing accounting estimates involves the use of judgements or assumptions based on the latest available, reliable information. The IASB has retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard, even though the definition was deleted, with the following clarifications: - A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error - The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The IASB added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The IASB has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.	January 1, 2023. Early application permitted
Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction The amendments provide a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease. Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognize the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12. The IASB also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied. The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises: • A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with: – Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities – Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset • The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date.	January 1, 2023. Early application permitted
Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions The amendments requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities by determining "lease payments" and "revised lease payments" arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.	January 1, 2024. Early application permitted

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments as highlighted in previous paragraphs, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law and the Company's article of association.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

These financial statements are presented in QAR, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All the financial information has been presented in these financial statements has been rounded off to nearest thousands (QAR. '000) except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Investment in Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and 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 and other comprehensive income of the associate or 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. 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 joint venture.

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

Unrealised 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.

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 receivable on demand); 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.

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 payable on demand); or

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

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Fair value measurement

For measurement and disclosure purposes, the Company determines the fair value of an asset or liability at initial measurement or at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the basis as explained above, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2; leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value, but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting date.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets

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 those 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.

Impairment of financial assets

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

· Cash and cash equivalents

· Other receivables (excluding non-financial assets)

· Deposits and other bank balances

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

To measure the expected credit losses, other receivables that are measured at amortized cost are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company applies 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.

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 amortized 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Company exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Company accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification is recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Trade payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods, assets or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not. The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the (Effective Interest Rate) EIR method.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counter party.

Provisions

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, it 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.

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. Nonmonetary 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Dividend distributions

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

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.

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.

Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Financial information on operating segments is presented in note 4 to the financial statements

Events after the reporting date

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect events that occurred between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue, provided they give evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date. Any post year-end events that are non-adjusting are discussed on the financial statements when material.

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.

Tax

The Company's profits are exempt from income tax given its status as a Qatari listed company.

QatarEnergy (representing the Company), the Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority have reached an agreement through 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").

4. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

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

For the year ended	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Balance at beginning of the year	**14,894,115**	14,277,395
Additional investment during the year	**43,200**	--
Share of results from joint ventures for the year	**1,698,930**	1,841,010
Share of dividends from joint ventures	**(2,027,637)**	(1,224,290)
Balance at the end of the year	**14,608,608**	14,894,115

The below financial statements present amounts shown in the financial statements of the joint ventures as at 31 December 2022 which are presented in US$'000 and are translated using an exchange rate of 3.64 (2021: 3.64).

i. Statement of financial position of joint venture entities

	As at 31 December 2022			
	Q-Chem	**Q-Chem II**	**QVC**	**Total**
Current assets	**1,699,716**	**2,333,985**	**1,298,692**	**5,332,393**
Non-current assets	**2,259,869**	**4,453,710**	**892,603**	**7,606,182**
Current liabilities	(705,010)	(1,032,526)	(471,847)	(2,209,383)
Non-current liability	(628,042)	(1,323,671)	(104,146)	(2,055,859)
Equity	**2,626,533**	**4,431,498**	**1,615,302**	**8,673,333**
Proportion of the Company's ownership	**49.0%**	**49.0%**	**55.2%**	
Company's share of net assets	1,287,001	2,171,434	891,646	4,350,081
Tax benefit from joint ventures (Note 14)	315,048	909,282	251,838	1,476,168
Goodwill	3,549,403	4,878,711	354,245	8,782,359
Investment in joint ventures	**5,151,452**	**7,959,427**	**1,497,279**	**14,608,608**

	As at 31 December 2021			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Current assets	2,100,338	2,420,000	1,157,851	5,678,189
Non-current assets	2,090,983	4,832,569	926,955	7,850,507
Current liabilities	(834,029)	(991,961)	(474,448)	(2,300,438)
Non-current liability	(705,035)	(1,418,242)	(138,881)	(2,262,158)
Equity	2,652,257	4,842,366	1,471,477	8,966,100
Proportion of Company's ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company's share of net assets	1,299,606	2,372,759	812,255	4,484,620
Tax benefit from joint ventures (Note 14)	399,918	966,998	260,220	1,627,136
Goodwill	3,549,403	4,878,711	354,245	8,782,359
Investment in joint ventures	5,248,927	8,218,468	1,426,720	14,894,115

ii. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of joint venture entities

	For the year ended 31 December 2022			
	Q-Chem	**Q-Chem II**	**QVC**	**Total**
Revenue	**2,341,469**	**3,430,113**	**2,193,942**	**7,965,524**
Cost of sales	**(1,445,898)**	**(1,851,217)**	**(1,226,501)**	**(4,523,616)**
Other income	**(46,119)**	**(18,850)**	**(86,790)**	**(151,759)**
Administrative expenses	**(8,897)**	**(6,129)**	**15,146**	**120**
Finance income / (cost)	**16,363**	**26,735**	**18,189**	**61,287**
Profit before tax	**856,918**	**1,580,653**	**913,986**	**3,351,556**
Deferred income tax	**60,585**	**96,809**	**33,856**	**191,251**
Current income tax	**(360,829)**	**(650,533)**	**(354,477)**	**(1,365,839)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**556,674**	**1,026,929**	**593,365**	**2,176,968**
Proportion of the Company's ownership	**49.0%**	**49.0%**	**55.2%**	
Company's share of profit/(loss) before tax benefit	**272,771**	**503,195**	**327,537**	**1,103,503**
Tax benefit from joint ventures	**147,119**	**271,325**	**176,983**	**595,427**
Company's share of profit for the year from joint ventures	**419,890**	**774,520**	**504,520**	**1,698,930**

	For the year ended 31 December 2021			
	Q-Chem	**Q-Chem II**	**QVC**	**Total**
Revenue	2,729,039	3,460,603	1,900,571	8,090,213
Cost of sales	(1,519,463)	(1,811,832)	(979,342)	(4,310,637)
Other income/(expenses)	(3,833)	(9,912)	(9,915)	(23,660)
Administrative expenses	(46,185)	(19,369)	(55,641)	(121,195)
Finance income/(cost)	5,373	1,063	6,869	13,305
Profit before tax	1,164,931	1,620,553	862,542	3,648,026
Deferred income tax	65,411	98,269	34,806	198,486
Current income tax	(473,440)	(688,655)	(335,808)	(1,497,903)
Profit/(loss) for the year	756,902	1,030,167	561,540	2,348,609
Proportion of the Company's ownership	49.0%	49.0%	55.2%	
Company's share of profit/(loss) before tax benefit	370,882	504,782	309,970	1,185,634
Tax benefit from joint ventures	199,934	289,289	166,153	655,376
Company's share of profit for the year from joint ventures	570,816	794,071	476,123	1,841,010

iii. Additional disclosures of joint venture entities

	As at 31 December 2022			
	Q-Chem	**Q-Chem II**	**QVC**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**280,859**	**1,155,165**	**743,015**	**2,179,039**
Depreciation and amortisation	**293,795**	**411,080**	**145,676**	**850,551**
Deferred tax liabilities	**282,115**	**1,205,175**	**101,982**	**1,589,272**
Tax payable	**360,830**	**650,534**	**354,489**	**1,365,853**
Company's share of dividend declared/received	**285,376**	**704,522**	**291,346**	**1,281,244**
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	**12,645**	**14,185**	**841**	**27,671**
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	**37,517**	**117,088**	**2,166**	**156,771**

	As at 31 December 2021			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	494,938	1,183,484	661,836	2,340,258
Depreciation and amortisation	270,474	409,074	135,302	814,850
Deferred tax liabilities	342,702	1,301,984	135,838	1,780,524
Tax payable	4 73,458	665,956	335,808	1,475,222
Company's share of dividend declared/received	299,735	573,915	350,640	1,224,290
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	15,011	10,239	790	26,040
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payablesand provisions)	60,373	114,966	3,043	178,382

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 2022			
	Q-Chem	**Q-Chem II**	**QVC**	**Total**
Capital commitments	**72,915**	**50,724**	**515,109**	**638,748**
Purchase commitments	**240,586**	**250,758**	**--**	**491,344**
Contingent liabilities	**--**	**--**	**22,285**	**22,285**

	As at 31 December 2021			
	Q-Chem	Q-Chem II	QVC	Total
Capital commitments	224,120	18,221	149,601	391,942
Purchase commitments	174,693	206,873	20	381,586
Contingent liabilities	--	--	21,700	21,700

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

Other contingent liabilities

Site restoration obligations

As required by IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", the Company assess whether the following criteria is met to recognise provisions:

· whether the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event,

· it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and;

· a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The Company may be required under a land lease agreement to make payments for site restoration at the option of the Lessor. It has been assessed that the option given to the Lessor makes it more likely to acquire the plant built at the lease site from the Company rather than restoring the site. Therefore, the criteria to recognise provision for restoration obligation is not fully met and no provision has been recognised in these financial statements.

Income tax position

- Income tax (Note 14)
- Tax assessments (Note 4 (iv))

Tax indemnity

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") entered into between QATARENERGY, the Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority ("GTA") on 4 February 2020, the joint ventures shall pay the income tax amount payable for the ownership interests pertaining to the foreign shareholder to the GTA and the tax pertaining to the public shareholding company directly to the public shareholding company.

In relation to this, MPHC has agreed to indemnify to Q-Chem and Q-Chem II in case of any tax exposure in the future as a result of the two joint ventures not paying the full tax liability to the GTA.

Tax assessments

QVC

In 2020, the GTA issued an income tax assessment for the years from 2012 to 2014 requiring the Qatar Vinyl Company Limited (QVC) Q.P.J.S.C. to pay additional taxes of USD 79 million. This includes penalties amounting to USD 39.6 million.

As per the terms of the MOU, the MoF undertakes to settle the income tax amounts payable by the Company for the previous years. It is expected that the assessments will be withdrawn and accordingly the Company has not recorded a provision for the assessments received.

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables comprise of interest receivable on term deposits made with various banks.

6. DEPOSITS AND OTHER BANK BALANCES

As at 31 December	**2022**	2021
Fixed deposits maturing after 90 days	**1,478,904**	2,054,008
Restricted bank balances - Dividend account	**367,754**	293,240
	1,846,658	2,347,248

Cash in 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 average interest rate of 1.6% to 5.81% (31 December 2021: 1.60% to 2.66%).

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 31 December	**2022**	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,345,834**	148,996

Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries. Accordingly, management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on balances with banks at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting period are past due and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Company have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.

8. 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.

i Transaction with related parties:

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

For the year ended	**Relationship**	**2022**	2021
Dividend income from Q-Chem	Joint Venture	517,363	299,735
Dividend income from Q-Chem II	Joint Venture	1,033,563	573,915
Dividend income from QVC	Joint Venture	476,712	350,640
Annual fee paid to QatarEnergy	Parent Company	(5,373)	(5,101)

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

ii RBalances arising from transactions with the related parties

The following are the balances arising on transactions with related parties:

	Relationship	**2022**	2021
Payables to related parties:			
Amounts due to QatarEnergy	Parent Company	**5,477**	5,151

Iii. Compensation of key management personnel:

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

	2022	2021
Key management remuneration	200	200
Board of directors' remuneration	5,900	5,900
	6,100	6,100

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.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

As at 31 December	**2022**	2021
Dividends payable	**367,754**	293,240
Social and sports fund contribution payable	**44,179**	46,539
Accruals	**6,363**	6,355
	418,296	346,134

10. SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31 December	**2022**	2021
Authorised, issued and fully paid: 12,563,175,000 shares of QR 1 each	**12,563,175**	12,563,175

As at 31 December 2022, QatarEnergy holds 8,220,262,250 shares including 1 special share (2021: 8,222,164,330 shares including 1 special share) comprising 65.43% (2021: 65.45%) of the total shareholding.

11. LEGAL RESERVE

The Articles of Association of the Company states that prior to recommending any dividend for distribution to the Shareholders, the Board shall ensure proper reserves are established in respect of voluntary and statutory reserves considered by the Board to be necessary or appropriate. Such reserves as resolved by the Board, shall be the only reserves the Company is required to have.

12. DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors has proposed cash dividend distribution of QR 0.11 per share for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: QR 0.11 per share). The proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2022 will be submitted for formal approval at the Annual General Meeting.

On 11 March 2021, the shareholders approved to distribute cash dividends of QR 503 million (2020: QR 879 million).

13. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) is 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:

	2022	2021
Profit attributable to the equity holders for the year	**1,767,148**	1,861,550
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)	**0.141**	0.148

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.

14. INCOME TAX

The Company's profits are exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of Qatar's Income Tax Law No. 24. of 2018. However, the Company's joint ventures' profits are subject to income tax in accordance with the applicable law in Qatar for QVC and in accordance with the Joint Venture Agreements of Q-Chem and Q-Chem II as endorsed by an Emiree Decree and Council of Ministers Decision respectively.

During 2020, QATARENERGY, the Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority have reached an agreement through an MOU. According to this MOU and as directed by higher authorities and in accordance with the requirements of the public interest, the Ministry of Finance shall pay MPHC portion of income tax incurred by the joint ventures attributed to MPHC's shareholding in these joint ventures.

The mechanism described under the MOU is the following:

1. The joint ventures pay the portion of income tax incurred by the joint ventures attributed to MPHC's shareholding in these joint ventures directly to MPHC for the Ministry of Finance; and
2. The Ministry of Finance pays the portion of income tax incurred by the joint ventures attributed to MPHC's shareholding in these joint ventures directly to the GTA for the joint ventures.

Applying the principles of equity accounting under IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", the Company accounted for its underlying interests in the joint ventures on a pre-tax basis. This resulted in a tax adjustment amounting to QR 1,476 million (2021: QAR 1,627 million) for the year ended December 31, 2022.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Significant accounting policies

Details of significant policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition for the basis of measurement in respect of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

December 31, 2022	Financial assets			Financial liabilities			Hierarchy levels			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total	1	2	3	Total
Deposits and bank balances	--	--	1,846,658	--	--	1,846,658	--	1,846,658	--	1,846,658
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--	1,345,834	--	--	1,345,834	--	1,345,8341	--	1,345,834
Other receivables	--	--	32,125	--	--	32,125	--	32,125	--	32,125
Trade and other payables	--	--	--	--	418,296	418,296	--	--	418,296	418,296
Due to related party	--	--	--	--	5,477	5,477	--	--	5,477	5,477

December 31, 2021	Financial assets			Financial liabilities			Hierarchy levels			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total	1	2	3	Total
Deposits and bank balances	--	--	2,347,248	--	--	2,347,248	--	2,347,248	--	2,347,248
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--	148,996	--	--	148,996	--	148,996	--	148,996
Other receivables	--	--	29,358	--	--	29,358	--	29,358	--	29,358
Trade and other payables	--	--	--	--	346,134	346,134	--	--	346,134	346,134
Due to related party	--	--	--	--	5,151	5,151	--	--	5,151	5,151

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objective

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 management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	QAR	QAR	QAR	QAR
USD	--	--	2,290,688	1,224,772

The Company is mainly exposed to USD.

The following paragraph details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the QAR against the relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

At December 31, 2022, if the QAR had weakened/strengthened by 10% against the USD with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been QAR 229 million (2021: 122 million) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of USD denominated trade receivables, due from/to related parties and foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of Euro denominated borrowings.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At December 31, 2022, if interest rates on QAR denominated deposits had been 50 basis point higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been QAR 10 million (2021: 8.5 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income on floating rate fixed term deposits and call deposits.

Credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk is as indicated by the carrying amount of its financial assets which consist principally of interest receivable and bank balances, as follows:

As at 31 December	**2022**	2021
Other receivable	32,125	29,358
Deposits and other bank balances	1,846,658	2,347,248
Cash and cash equivalents	1,345,834	148,996
	3,224,617	2,525,602

The tables below show the distribution of bank balances at the date on which the financial statements are issued:

Rating as at 31 December	**2022**	2021
A1	742,684 891,	502
A2	400,090	870,052
A3	841,775	729,590
Aa3	1,207,943	5,100
	3,192,492	2,496,244

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation and is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank facilities. All financial liabilities will mature within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

At December 31, 2022	**Weighted average effective interest rate %**	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 and 5 yeas**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Trade and other payables	--	418,296	--	--	--	418,296
Due to a related party	--	5,477	--	--	--	5,47

At December 31, 2021	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 yeas	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	--	346,134	--	--	--	346,134
Due to a related party	--	5,151	--	--	--	5,151

Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic and business conditions and shareholders' expectation. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. Capital comprises share capital and retained earnings and is measured at QR 17.41 billion (2021: QR 17.07 billion).

17. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Bank balances, interest receivable, trade and other payables, and amount due to related parties approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

18. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant increase in credit risk

ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. The Company uses estimates for the computation of loss rates. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Fair value measurements

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages qualified external valuers to perform the valuation. The management/valuation committee if any works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in respective notes.

Classification of the investments as joint ventures

Management evaluated the Company's interest in Q-Chem, Q-Chem II and QVC (together "the Entities"), and concluded that the joint arrangements are joint ventures where the Entities are jointly controlled. Hence, the management accounted for these investments under the equity method.

19. SOCIAL AND SPORTS FUND CONTRIBUTION

In accordance with Law No. 13 of 2008, the Company made an appropriation of profit of QR 44 million (2021: QR 46.5 million) equivalent to 2.5% of the net profit for the year for the support of sport, cultural, social and charitable activities.

20. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on their products and services and has one reportable operating segment which is the petrochemical segment from its interest in the joint ventures, which produces and sells polyethylene, 1-hexene, normal alpha olefins, other ethylene derivatives, caustic soda, ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride monomer and other petrochemical products.

Geographically, the Company only operates in the State of Qatar.

Please scan the QR-code using a smart phone for easy access to the full set of consolidated financial statements