

Notice to the Shareholders of **Qatar Aluminium Manufacturing** Company Q.P.S.C.

We are pleased to invite you to attend the Company's Ordinary General Assembly Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 3rd March 2021 at 3:30 pm Doha Time, electronically using Zoom application platform. In the case a quorum is not met, a second meeting will be held on Sunday, 7th March 2021 at 3:30 pm Doha Time, electronically using Zoom application platform.

Agenda of the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

- 1. Listen to the Chairman's message for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
- 2. Listen and approve the Board of Directors' Report on QAMCO's operations and financial performance for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and the future plan of the Company.
- Listen and approve the Auditors' Report on QAMCO's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
- Discuss and approve QAMCO's financial statements for the financial year ended 31
- 5. Present and approve 2020 Corporate Governance Report.
- Approve the Board's recommendation for a dividend payment of QR 0.035 per share for 2020, representing 3.5% of the nominal share value.
- Absolve the Board of Directors from liability for the financial year ended 31 December
- Appoint the external auditor for the financial year ending 31 December 2021 and approve their fees.

Mr. Abdulrahman Ahmad Al-Shaibi **Chairman of the Board of Directors Qatar Aluminium Manufacturing Company**

- 1. If you are not able to attend personally and you may wish to authorize another AMCO shareholder to attend and vote on your behalf in the Ordinary General Assembly meeting. You can do this by using a proxy form, which you can download from the from Company's Website: www.qamco.com.qa.
- 2. Once completed and signed, the proxy form must be sent to QAMCO no less than 48 hours prior to the commencement of the Ordinary General Assembly meeting.
- A shareholder may act as proxy for one or more shareholders according to the Company's Articles of Association.

Clarification on Participation and voting procedures for the meeting

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

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

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

Registration process will start at 2:30 pm Doha Time on the date of the meeting. Shareholders intending to attend this meeting can share their details earlier, so that they can join the registration process on time. Attendees will be able to discuss the agenda items, address their questions, if any, to the Board of Directors or the External Auditor, virtually by sending their questions or comments in the chat box, available within the Zoom application, during the course of the meeting.

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

Board of Directors' Report

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

Competitive advantages

QAMCO's joint venture is considered to be one of the world's lowest-cost aluminium smelters, with state-of-the-art production facilities, assured feedstock supply and an intense focus on HSE that makes the joint venture a leader among its regional peers. Moreover, the JV's global marketing partnership with the other JV partner, provides access to strategically important markets, which makes the Company more competitive in comparison to other international players. In addition, the JV is capable to quickly shift the production of product mix i.e. from value added products to standard ingot and vice versa, which provides an additional layer of flexibility to the JV in terms of production process and supply chain management, while ensuring the products are produced and sold in line with the market

These competitive advantages have been pivotal in enabling the Company's JV to develop its facilities, product range, international footprints, operating asset base and a resilient cash

The Company's base case strategy has been to achieve operational excellence and build a robust, competent and sustainable organization. This is achieved by expanding our position as a strategic supplier of high-quality primary aluminium products, while delivering at world-class HSE performance levels. Moreover, our optimization efforts - particularly in operating cost management - will continue until the Company achieves its full potential.

Macroeconomic conditions

Aluminum industry continued its downward trajectory since mid-2018, on the back of US China trade conflict, Chinese and Middle Eastern capacity expansions and weakening global aluminium demand due to slow down in global economies and GDP growth. Prices continued to hit new lows in 2020, after the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, as the demand for aluminium witnessed an enormous pressure, due to lockdowns across all the regions globally, where manufacturing subsided in many countries

Global aluminium prices declined sharply in months of April and May of 2020, followed by some recoveries starting from June 2020, where positive rebalancing was noted to build up on account of continuous unprecedented stimulus in the West and lifting of lockdowns in major developed markets. However, on overall basis, the price trends remained negative throughout 2020, and on an average a decline of 9% in global aluminium prices was noted as compared to 2019.

Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) realizations

Focusing on health and safety standards by ensuring process safety remains a core value for the Company. QAMCO, via its JV, progressed throughout the year towards its HSE goal of ensuring all workplaces are safe for everyone.

Key HSE achievements in 2020 included no major heat stress incidents; delivering benchmark safety performance that is considered amongst the best in the aluminium industry; and steadily improving specific energy consumption (kWh/kg Al)

The Company's strategy is designed to continuously enhance our existing HSE standards, while we work at JV level to retain our leading HSE position in the region, while pursuing the core objective of operational excellence.

Successful mitigation of COVID-19 spread

Following the unprecedented spread of COVID-19 pandemic, the Company's JV made considerable efforts to minimize the COVID-19 spread. Crisis management committee was

established to ensure the safety of our employees and business continuity Adjustments were made to the working environment including 'work from home' measures

for some of the staff being implemented. There were no plant stoppages due to any demand related reasons, nor, were there any changes to the planned maintenance timelines, amid

Our marketing partner closely monitored the pandemic situation and acted prudently to minimize the disruptions to the supply chain, where access to newer markets was explored and reached along with identification of an effective and a well-balanced product mix in line with the evolving market dynamics, thus ensuring well-coordinated supply chain planning to avoid interruptions. With these measures, the Company was able to withstand the extreme external pressures caused by the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

Achieving cost efficiencies

QAMCO via its JV places a pronounced emphasis on the need for efficiency and cost competitiveness in maintaining its position as a leading, low-cost, efficient smelter. In this regard back in 2015, the JV rolled out, a series of cost management measures in form of 'Qatalum Improvement Program" in order to ensure the JV remains one of the world's lowest-cost aluminium producers, where the continued implementation of QIP in 2020 resulted in cost savings in line with the defined annual targets.

In addition to QIP, given the current difficult market and macroeconomic outlook, the Company's JV has further strengthened its optimization drive to withstand against external pressures, where operating expenditures were revisited, and expenses were identified which are not critical in the current circumstances. These initiatives included optimizing human resource structures, reducing direct costs, reducing non-production related expenditures including corporate and administrative expenses. Similarly, the Company's IV reviewed its capital expenditure program and identified expenditures that can either be avoided or deferred, without affecting the overall quality, safety, environmental aspects and reliability of the operations.

Selling and marketing activities

With a marketing and offtake agreement, Hydro Aluminium is responsible for the offtake and marketing of JV's products in international markets, which provides the JV with an access to global markets in a most competitive manner, and aided the JV to mitigate the external pressures posed during this year, amid outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and other macroeconomic headwinds experienced. From geographic mix perspective, Asia remained the JV's largest market in 2020, while its presence in Europe remained substantial. In addition, the local sales relating to the Qatari market is directly handled by the JV.

Financial and operational performance

Financial performance of QAMCO during year 2020 continued to be impacted by external macroeconomic factors beyond the Company's control, which continued to weigh on the Company's financial performance since 2019.

During 2020, QAMCO reported a net profit of QR 95 million, while earnings per share (EPS) stood at QR 0.017. QAMCO's share of revenue for the financial year amounted to QR 2,197 million, down by 11%, compared to 2019, as the global pandemic impacted major industries across the automotive, transport jets and construction sectors.

QAMCO's share of joint venture's EBITDA stood at QR 652 million for the financial year 2020, down by 2% compared to the same period last year, but the EBITDA margins remained resilient in the current turbulent market conditions and stood at 29.7%, as compared to

Sales volume for 2020, remained flat compared to 2019, as QAMCO's JV swiftly shifted the

production to standard ingots, whereas, the demand for premium aluminum products and alloys used by various industries have declined.

During 2020, weakened demand prospect, on the back of economic slowdown, and continued production surplus negatively affected the selling prices. Although, there were some recoveries in prices noted in the second half of 2020, the overall price sentiment remained negative throughout the year. QAMCO's average selling prices during the financial year 2020 declined by 12%, compared to 2019, and contributed QR 289 million negatively to the net profits for year ended 31 December 2020, as compared to last year. This was partially offset by an upside in the sales volumes, which contributed QR 10 million to the current year net profits, as compared to last year.

On an overall basis, decrease in share of revenues was largely driven by the decline in market prices for primary aluminum, along with the change in the product mix.

QAMCO's JV was able to successfully contain cost of goods sold, comprising of lowered raw materials and energy costs which decreased by 15%, as compared to last year. The overall decline in cost of goods sold contributed QR 255 million positively to the net profits for the current year's results as compared to 2019.

The Company's financial position continue to remain robust despite several macroeconomic headwinds, with the liquidity position at the end of 31 December 2020 reaching QR 740 million in cash and bank balances (including proportionate share of cash and bank balances of the joint venture), after accounting for dividend payments for 2019. During the year, the Company's JV generated positive share of operating cash flows of QR 684 million, with share of free cash flows of QR 226 million. The JV's ability to generate positive operating cash flows in such distressed market conditions, is a testament of effective cost structures and robust working capital management.

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, QAMCO has made an appropriation of 2.5% of its net profit to a state Social and Sports

Successful refinancing of JV's debt

During the first quarter of 2020, QAMCO's JV concluded refinancing of its outstanding loan amounting to USD 1.2 billion. The refinancing of QAMCO's JV's debt will boost overall cash flows over the new tenor of 5 years.

The Company's JV is also relieved from the compliance of stringent financial covenants previously required as per the old terms. This refinancing deal is not only expected to bring cash flows to the JV, but also will provide new avenues of growth and flexibility to endure the market volatilities, which in turn is expected to maximize shareholder value

Proposed Dividend Distribution

The Board of Directors proposes an annual dividend distribution for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounting to QR 195.3 million, equivalent to QR 0.035 per share, representing a payout ratio of 206%, and a dividend yield of 3.6% based on 31 December

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 senior management team of our joint venture for their hard work, commitment and dedication. We would also like to thank our esteemed shareholders for their greater reliance and trust in us.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Qatar Aluminium Manufacturing Company Q.P.S.C.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

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

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

Our audit approach

Key audit matter • Impairment assessment of investment in a joint venture

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

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

Kev audit matters

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

Key audit matter

The Company's investment in a joint venture amounted to QR 5.4 billion, at 31 December 2020, representing 92% of the Company's total assets at that date. This investment is accounted for using theequity method, because of the Company's joint control of this entity.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that an investment accounted for using the equity method is impaired. The decrease in sale prices in the work of the company of the in the market due to the impact of the spread of COVID-19 virus was a possible indicator that an impairment possible indicator that an impairment may exist. Therefore, according to IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets', an impairment review of its investment in the joint venture was performed by management by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. its carrying amount.

Based on the impairment review, the discounted value of the expected future cash flows from its investment exceeded the carrying value and accordingly no impairment was recognised during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Management's impairment review involved significant judgements rvanagement's impairment review involved significant judgements in estimating future cash flows attributable to the Company and the rate at which they are discounted, amongst other estimates. Refer to Note 11 for more details about critical accounting estimates and assumptions used.

We focused on this area because of We focused on this area because of the materiality of the investment in the joint venture, and an impairment, if it exists, could have a material impact on the financial statements. We also focused on this area due to the significant judgments and estimates involved in performing the impairment assessment as discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements

the financial statements.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

· We assessed management's identification we assessed management's identification of impairment indicators including the conclusions reached. We also evaluated the design and implementation of key controls over the impairment assessment process comprising of identification of impairment indicators and estimation of recoverable amounts.

We obtained the Company's impairment assessment and discussed the critical assumptions used with management. The discussions focused on the assumptions used to estimate the future cash flows from the latest Board approved budget of the joint venture, discount rate and terminal growth

Our internal valuation experts were engaged to assist us in the review of the methodology underlying the value-in-use calculations and to assess the reasonableness of discount rate and terminal growth rate. They independently recalculated the discount rate applied to the cash flows in the model based on their assessment of the Company's specific financing and capital costs;

We tested the key inputs used in the determination of the future estimated cash flows to third-party sources and other relevant evidences as appropriate. For example, we compared forecast sales prices to published commodity price indices and future capital expenditure to actual historical capital expenditure levels for reasonableness: expenditure levels for reasonableness:

We tested the mathematical accuracy and logical integrity of the underlying calculations in the impairment model. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements made in relation to the impairment assessment for compliance with accounting standards; and

We performed sensitivity analysis over key assumptions in the calculation of the value-in-use in order to assess the potential impact of a range of possible outcomes.

Other information

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the complete Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misst therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting

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 statement As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain

professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: • Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due

- to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
- · Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. • Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
- disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with

relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

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

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

The financial statements of the Company for the period from 3 December 2018 to 31 December 2019 were audited by another firm of auditors whose report, dated 12 February 2020, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements

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

Mark Menton

Auditor's registration number 364 Doha, State of Qatar

14 February 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December

(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyals ('000') unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2020	2019
Assets			
Non-current asset			
Investment in a joint venture	3	5,357,147	5,646,962
Current assets			
Other receivables		530	1,833
Bank balances	4	439,659	103,300
		440,189	105,133
Total assets		5,797,336	5,752,095
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	5	5,580,120	5,580,120
Retained earnings		174,980	138,433
Total equity		5,755,100	5,718,553
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	10	37,510	29,174
Due to a related party	9	4,726	4,368
Total current liabilities		42,236	33,542
Total equity and liabilities		5,797,336	5,752,095

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 February 2021, and were signed on its behalf by:

Abdulrahman Ahmad Al-Shaibi

Ahmad Saeed Al-Amoodi Vice Chairmai

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyals ('000') unless otherwise stated)			
	Notes	For the year ended 31 Dec. 2020	From 3 Dec. 2018 to 31 Dec. 2019
Share of results from a joint venture	3	101,485	85,929
General and administrative expenses		(10,539)	(10,178)
Finance income		2,478	3,817
Other income		1,292	455
Net profit for the year / period		94,716	80,023
Other comprehensive income		-	10,372
Total comprehensive income for the year / period		94,716	90,395
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR per share)	7	0.0170	0.0143

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyals ('000') unless otherwise stated)			
	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 3 December 2018 (date of incorporation)	-	-	-
Capital contribution	5,580,120	-	5,580,120
Share of impact of adopting IFRS 16 of a joint venture Assignment of QP's share of profit in Qatalum for the	-	44,600	44,600
period from 1 July 2018 to 2 December 2018	-	117,041	117,041
Contribution to Social and Sports Development Fund	-	(2,001)	(2,001)
Profit for the period	-	80,023	80,023
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	10,372	10,372
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	90,395	90,395
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends approved	_	(111,602)	(111,602)
Balance at 31 December 2019	5,580,120	138,433	5,718,553
Balance at 1 January 2020	5,580,120	138,433	5,718,553
Contribution to Social and Sports Development Fund	-	(2,368)	(2,368)
Profit for the year	_	94,716	94,716
Other comprehensive income for the year	_	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	94,716	94,716
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends approved	-	(55,801)	(55,801)
Balance at 31 December 2020	5,580,120	174,980	5,755,100

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyals ('000') unless otherwise stated)

For the year Notes

	ended 31	Dec. 2018 to
	Dec. 2020	31 Dec. 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year/period	94,716	80,023
Adjustments for:	,	,
Share of profit of a joint venture 3	(101,485)	(85,929)
Finance income	(2,478)	(3,817)
Cash used in operations	(9,247)	(9,723)
Social and sports fund contribution paid	(2,001)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(11,248)	(9,723)
Movement in working capital:		
Due to a related party	358	4,368
Other receivables	1,303	7,500
Other payables	706	2,878
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(8,881)	(2,477)
iver cash hows used in operating activities	(0,001)	(2,777)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in a joint venture	-	(2,734,259)
Dividend received from a joint venture 3	391,300	191,100
Placement of fixed term deposits	(174,740)	(73,600)
Maturity of fixed term deposits	73,600	_
Finance income received	2,478	1,984
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities	292,638	(2,614,775)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issue of shares		2 724 250
	(40.520)	2,734,259
Dividends paid	(48,538)	(87,307)
Movement in unclaimed dividends account	(7,263)	(24,295)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from financing activities	(55,801)	2,622,657
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	227,956	5,405
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/ incorporation	5,405	5,105
Cash and cash equivalents at organism of the year/ period 4	233,361	5,405
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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyals ('000') unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

Qatar Aluminium Manufacturing Company Q.P.S.C. (the "Company" or "QAMCO") is registered

and incorporated in Qatar with commercial registration number 126659 as a Qatari Public Shareholding Company by its founding shareholder, Qatar Petroleum ("QP"). The Company is listed in the Qatar Stock Exchange and is governed by the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, and the regulations of Qatar Financial Markets Authority and Oatar Stock Exchang The Company was incorporated on 3 December 2018 for an initial period of 50 years. The

Company is 51% owned by QP and 49% of the Company's shares are traded on the Qatar Stock Exchange. The Company's registered office is at P.O. Box 3212, Doha, State of Qatar. The parent of the Company is OP. 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 metal products including aluminum, practicing and implementing various aspects and stages of activities related to minerals and mining, including the development of supply chains and products, whether inside or outside the State of Qatar. The Company commenced commercial activities on 3 December 2018.

The joint venture of the Company, included in the financial statements is as follows:

Entity Name	Country of incorporation	Relationship	Ownership intere
Qatar Aluminium Limited Q.S.C	Qatar	Joint venture	50%

Qatar Aluminum Limited Q.S.C. (Qatalum) was registered on 24 July 2007 as a Qatari Joint Stock Company in accordance with formerly Article 68 of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No.5 of 2002 (replaced by Article 207 of Law No. 11 of 2015) and the terms of its Articles of Association under commercial registration number 36539. During 2018, QP transferred its ownership in Qatalum to the Company. The principal activities of Qatalum are to produce and sell the aluminum products produced by

the smelter located in Mesaieed. Qatalum's plant commenced its commercial production on 1 January 2010.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue on 14 February 2021 by the Board of Directors.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 2.1 Basis of preparation These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial

(IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements also comply with the Company Articles of Association and the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, and the accounting policies

Reporting standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee

adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year The financial statements are prepared in Qatari Riyals ("QR"), which is the Company's functional

and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (QR'000), except The Company commenced its operations on 3 December 2018, and therefore the financial

statements present the comparative results of the Company for the period from 3 December 2018 to 31 December 2019 and the financial year ended 31 December 2020. Due to the difference in the length of the fiscal periods, not all information may be meaningfully comparable. 2.2 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the

reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in

the financial statements is included in note 11. (i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company The Company has applied the following standards and amendments when applicable for the first

time for their annual reporting commencing 1 January 2020:

• Definition of Material - amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of a Business – amendments to IFRS 3

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 · Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
- (ii) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted
- Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory

for 31 December 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These

standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions 2.3 Significant accounting policies 2.3.1 Interest in joint venture

The results, assets and liabilities of joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements

using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is

classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5. Under the

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equity method, an investment in a joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the profit or loss of

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 recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

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

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

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.

2.3.2 Current versus non-current classification

From 3

The Company presents assets and liabilities based on current/non-current classification An asset is current when:

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or a cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

• It is expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

All other assets are classified as non-current.

- · A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading: • It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current 2.3.3 Financial assets

a) Classification and measurement

The Company's management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets

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

b) 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

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

2.3.4 Investment and other financial assets a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories • those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and

· those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss

2.3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.3.6 Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments: Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash

- flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in exchange and other gains. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. • FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and
- interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in exchange and other gains. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in exchange and other gains and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income • FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured
- at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within exchange and other gains in the period in which it arises As of 31 December 2020, all of the Company's financial assets were classified and measured

at amortised cost 2.3.7 Trade and other payables Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in

the ordinary course of business from suppliers prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.3.8 Provisions Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a

result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and

a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks

and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that

reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. 2.3.9 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the

Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Nonmonetary 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.

2.3.10 Dividend distributions

Liabilities for dividend distributions are recognised for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and amount set aside in restricted dividend distribution bank account of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not claimed by the shareholders at the end of the reporting period. Dividend distribution liabilities are recognised as an appropriation from retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity, with any unpaid amount is presented under other payables in the statement of financial position.

2.3.11 Social and Sports Fund Contribution

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

2.3.12 Earnings per share

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

2.3.13 Non-financial assets

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

3. INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

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

For the year/ period ended	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance at beginning of the year/ period	5,646,962	-
Acquisition of interest in the joint venture	-	5,587,961
Share of profit after tax from the joint venture	70,099	85,929
Tax benefit from the joint venture	31,386	-
Company's share of other comprehensive income items of the joint Venture	-	10,372
Dividends received from the joint venture	(391,300)	(81,900)
Share of impact of adopting IFRS 16 of the joint venture	-	44,600
At 31 December	5,357,147	5,646,962

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

Statement of financial position of the joint venture (Qatalum)

As at 31 December	2020	2019
Current assets	2,336,640	2,859,922
Non-current assets	12,315,234	12,957,689
Current liabilities	(512,705)	(1,345,894)
Non-current liabilities	(5,134,868)	(4,825,013)
Equity	9,004,301	9,646,704
Company's share in equity - 50%	4,502,151	4,823,352
Tax benefit from joint venture (Note 15)	31,386	-
Goodwill on acquisition	823,610	823,610
Company's carrying amount of the investment	5,357,147	5,646,962

Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income of the joint venture (Qatalum)

	For the year ended 31 December 2020	From 3 December 2018 to 31 December 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	4,394,474	5,338,937
Other income	14,309	50,483
Total income	4,408,783	5,389,420
	(2.250.550	(2.052.5(5)
Raw material and energy consumption	(2,279,776)	(2,973,767)
Salaries and related costs	(389,298)	(449,798)
Depreciation and amortisation	(893,391)	(987,790)
Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	(30,649)	(59,525)
Technical service cost	(47,709)	(62,398)
Net finance cost	(207,738)	(249,023)
Other expenses	(357,252)	(435,260)
Profit before tax	202,970	171,859
Current income tax	(62,772)	171.050
Net profit	140,198	171,859
Proportion of the Company's (QAMCO) ownership	50%	50%
Company's share of profit for the year/ period in the joint venture before tax benefit	70,099	85,929
Tax benefit from the joint venture (Note 15)	31,386	-
Company's share of profit for the year/ period in the joint venture	101,485	85,929
Other comprehensive income Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods: Net gain on cash flow hedges	-	20,744
Proportion of the Company's ownership	50%	50%
Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year/period in the joint venture	-	10,372
Company's share of profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	652,050	704,336
Additional disclosures of the joint venture		
As at 31 December	2020	2019
Cash and bank balances	663,073	993,203
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other		
payables and provisions)	133,209	897,715
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and	E 052 004	4 707 700
other payables and provisions)	5,053,801	4,737,780
Depreciation and amortisation	893,391	903,688
Tax payable	62,772	-

By virtue of the joint venture agreement, the joint venture benefitted from a tax holiday until the tenth anniversary of commercial operations which expired on 19 September 2020. After the expiry of the tax holiday the joint venture incurs tax in accordance with the Qatar Income Tax Law.

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company's share in the joint venture's commitments and contingent liabilities are as follows:

2020	2019
87,899	128,361
-	273,000
50,150	48,652
	87,899

4. BANK BALANCES

439,659	103,300
(174,740)	(73,600)
ints (31,558)	(24,295)
233,361	5,405
	(174,740) ants (31,558)

As at 31 December

As at 31 December	2020	201.
Authorised, issued and fully paid-up:		
5,580,120,000 shares of QR 1 each	5,580,120	5,580,120

QP transferred its entire equity interest in Qatar Aluminium Limited Q.S.C. ("Qatalum"), to QAMCO based on an Instrument of Transfer of Shares dated 3 December 2018 at an agreed amount of OAR 5.580,120,000. The consideration for the transfer of shares was the allotment and issuance of shares ("swap shares") by QAMCO to QP including (a) 284,586,119 Ordinary Shares and 1 Special Share (representing 51% of the total issued share capital of QAMCO) at a price of QR 10 per share and (b) the balance was settled from the proceeds of the initial public offering of

QP owns a Special Share of the Company and as per the Articles of Association, the Special Share is always to be owned by QP, and it may only be transferred to government, any government Corporation or any QP affiliate. The Special Share cannot be cancelled or redeemed without the prior written consent of the Special Shareholder.

6. 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.

7. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

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

	For the	From 3
	year ended	December 2018
	31 December	to 31 December
	2020	2019
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company		
for the year (QR) ('000')	94,716	80,023
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during		
the year ("in thousands") (Note 5)	5,580,120	5,580,120
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR per share)	0.0170	0.0143
The figures for basic and diluted earnings per share are the same	ie, as the Compar	y has not issued

any instruments that would impact the earnings per share when exercised.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 8 March 2020, the shareholders approved cash dividends

2019 (2019 - Interim dividend: QR 111,602). 9. RELATED PARTIES Related parties represent the parent, major shareholders, associated companies, joint ventures,

of QR 0.01 per share totaling to QR 55,801 distributed to the shareholders as final dividend for

affiliates, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management. Transactions with related party

Transactions with related party included in the statement of profit or loss and other omprehensive

income for the year/ period ended are as follows:

	year ended	December 2018
	31 December	to 31 December
	2020	2019
Service fees to Qatar Petroleum	4,676	3,607
Balances with related party included in the statement of financia	l position are as	follows:
Due to a related party:		

Nature of 31 December 31 December As at relationship 2020

Qatar Petroleum Shareholder Compensation of key management personnel:

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

	For the	From 3
	year ended	December 2018
	31 December	to 31 December
	2020	2019
Short-term benefits' provision (includes board sitting fees)	3,300	1,912

10. OTHER PAYABLES As at 31 December

As at 31 December	2020	2017
Dividends payable	31,558	24,295
Social contribution payable	2,368	2,001
Accruals	3,584	2,878
	37,510	29,174

11. CRITICAL JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2,

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. Classification of the investment as joint venture

Management evaluated the Company's interest in Qatar Aluminum Limited Q.S.C. (Qatalum), and

concluded that the joint arrangement is joint venture where Qatalum is jointly controlled. Hence, management accounted for this investment under the equity method. Impairment of investment in a joint venture

The Company assesses the impairment of non-financial assets, particularly its investment in joint

ventures, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the non-financial asset may not be recoverable. Due to the economic downturn caused by the spread of novel coronavirus (Covid-19), management has performed an impairment test as at 31 December 2020. Impairment testing is an area involving management judgment, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of: • growth in earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA"),

- calculated as adjusted operating profit before depreciation and amortisation which includes a forecast of commodity prices and raw material purchases; • timing and quantum of future capital expenditure;
- · long term growth; and
- the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.
- As of the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company did not recognise any losses due to

impairment in its joint venture as the impairment testing showed headroom of net present value of cash flows compared to the carrying amount. Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has increased the estimation uncertainty in the preparation of

the financial statements Management has developed various accounting estimates in the financial statements based on

forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions as at 31 December 2020 about future events that the management believes are reasonable in the circumstances. The underlying assumptions to arrive at those estimates are subject to uncertainties which are

often outside the control of the Company. Accordingly, actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of those differences may impact accounting estimates included in the financial information. The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to investment in joint venture. 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's joint venture may be required under a lease agreement entered into by its joint venture Qatalum, to make payments for site restoration at the option of the ultimate parent (QP). It

has been assessed that the optionality given to QP makes it more likely to acquire the plant from the joint venture rather than restoring the site at the cost of the joint venture. Therefore, the criteria to recognise provision for restoration obligation is not fully met and no provision has been recognised The Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") also requires Qatalum to submit a decommissioning plan to

the relevant government authority in Qatar which includes a cost estimate and funding proposal for such plan 10 years prior to conclusion of the JVA. Management has assessed this obligation based on currently available information and concluded that this will not result in a future reduction of QAMCO's investment in the joint venture as at the current reporting date. The requirement of site restoration depends on what is to be agreed in the plan, which will only be available during the last ten years of the joint venture agreement that is from FY 2040 to FY 2050.

12. 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 aluminium segment from its interest in the joint venture, which produces and sells aluminium products produced by the smelter located in Mesaieed

Geographically, the Company only operates in the State of Qatar

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise other payables and due to a related party. The Company has various financial assets, namely, other receivables 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:

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.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk is as indicated by the carrying amount of its financial assets which consist principally of other receivables and bank balances as follows:

As at 31 December	2020	2019
Other receivables	530	1,833
Bank balances	439,659	103,300
	440,189	105,133

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

Rating as at 31 December	2020	2019
A1	15,026	73,600
A2	13,476	3,061
A3	182,048	-
Aa3	229,109	26,639
	439,659	103,300

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.

Capital management

2019

4,368

4,726

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 5.76 billion (2019:

14. FAIR VALUES 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

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

15. 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.

Furthermore, the Company's joint venture benefited from a tax holiday period which expired on 19 September 2020. Post expiry, the joint venture's profits were subject to income tax in accordance with the applicable law in Qatar as stated in its joint venture agreement which is ratified by a Council of Ministers' Resolution No. 38 of 2008. During 2020, Qatar Petroleum (representing the Company), the Ministry of Finance and the

General Tax Authority have reached an agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding (hereby referred to as the "MOU"). The MOU gives the Company the right to a refund on its portion of tax from the joint venture, which amounted to QR 31.4 million in 2020. 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 QAMCO's share of tax to the General Tax Authority.

16. COST METHOD

The Company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income prepared using the cost method is presented below to only assist the Company in its reporting to the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

2019

Statement of financial position As at 31 December

Non-current asset		
Investment in a joint venture	5,697,161	5,697,161
Total	5,697,161	5,697,161
Current assets		
Other receivables	530	1,833
Bank balances	439,659	103,300
Total current assets	440,189	105,133
Total assets	6,137,350	5,802,294
As at 31 December	2020	2019
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Share capital	5,580,120	5,580,120
Retained earnings	514,994	188,632
Total equity	6,095,114	5,768,752
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Other payables	37,510	29,174
Due to a related party	4,726	4,368
Total liabilities	42,236	33,542
Total equity and liabilities	6,137,350	5,802,294

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	For the	From 3
	year ended	December 2018
	31 December	to 31 December
	2020	2019
Income from joint venture	391,300	81,900
General and administrative expenses	(10,539)	(10,178)
Finance income	2,478	3,817
Other income	1,292	455
Net profit for the year/ period	384,531	75,994
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year/period	384,531	75,994
*	384,531	75,99