Combined financial statements
of
EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C.C. and Subsidiaries ("EQUATE Group")
and
The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C.C. ("TKOC")

Contents

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Independent auditor's report

The Shareholders
Equate Petrochemical Company K.S.C.C and The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C.C.
State of Kuwait

Opinion

We have audited the combined financial statements of Equate Petrochemical Company K.S.C.C ("EQUATE") and its subsidiaries (together "EQUATE Group") and The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C.C. ("TKOC") (together referred to as "the Reporting Entity"), which comprise the combined statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the combined statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the combined financial position of the Reporting Entity as at 31 December 2018, and its combined financial performance and its combined cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Combined Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Reporting Entity in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) 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.

Emphasis of matter- Basis of preparation

We draw attention to Note 1 and 2 to the combined financial statements, which describes their basis of preparation, including the approach to and the purpose of preparing them. The combined financial statements of the Reporting Entity were prepared for the presentation to lenders of the EQUATE Group. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Combined Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the combined financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Reporting Entity'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 Reporting Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Reporting Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined 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 combined financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Reporting Entity's internal control.

- 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 Reporting Entity'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 Reporting Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the combined financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the combined financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtained sufficient audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or the business activities within the Reporting Entity to express an opinion on the combined 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.

Safi A. Al-Mutawa
License No 138 "A"
of KPMG Safi Al-Mutawa & Partners
Member firm of KPMG International

Kuwait: 11 March 2019

Combined statement of financial position of
EQUATE Group and TKOC
State of Kuwait
as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	US$ million 2018	US$ million 2017
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*4*	2,906	2,564
Goodwill	*5*	1,689	1,689
Intangible assets	*6*	396	434
Deferred tax assets	*7*	45	48
Deferred charges and other assets	*8*	583	591
Non-current assets		5,619	5,326
Inventories	*10*	230	261
Due from related parties	*9*	64	89
Trade and other receivables	*11*	664	776
Deferred charges and other assets	*8*	13	25
Cash and bank balances	*12*	2,239	2,107
Current assets		3,210	3,258
Total assets		8,829	8,584
Equity			
Share capital		1,080	1,080
Treasury shares		(450)	(450)
Statutory reserve		540	540
Retained earnings		1,560	1,131
Remeasurement of retirement benefit obligation		(39)	(59)
Foreign currency translation reserve		14	45
Total equity		2,705	2,287
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	*13*	4,591	4,715
Deferred income	*14*	170	177
Deferred tax liabilities	*7*	214	230
Retirement benefit obligation	*15*	406	416
Long term incentives		3	4
Non-current liabilities		5,384	5,542
Long term incentives		5	5
Deferred income	*14*	15	15
Due to related parties	*9*	142	124
Trade and other payables	*16*	578	611
Current liabilities		740	755
Total liabilities		6,124	6,297
Total equity and liabilities		8,829	8,584

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these combined financial statements

Ramesh Ramachandran
President & Chief Executive Officer
of EQUATE and TKOC

Dawood Al-Abduljalil
Chief Financial Officer

Combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of EQUATE Group and TKOC
State of Kuwait

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	US$ million 2018	2017
Sales		4,821	4,252
Cost of sales	*17*	(2,897)	(2,797)
Gross profit		1,924	1,455
Management fee	*9*	5	4
Reservation right fees		15	15
General, administrative and selling expenses	*18*	(105)	(101)
Other income		(3)	8
Foreign exchange loss		(3)	(3)
Profit from operations		1,833	1,378
Finance income		39	27
Finance costs		(189)	(188)
Profit before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences ("KFAS"), Zakat, tax on subsidiaries and Board of Directors' remuneration		1,683	1,217
Contribution to KFAS	*19*	(16)	(11)
Contribution to Zakat	20	(8)	(7)
Tax on subsidiaries	7	(99)	(68)
Board of Directors' remuneration		(0)	(0)
Net profit for the year		1,560	1,131
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of retirement benefit obligation	15	20	(7)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(31)	39
Other comprehensive income for the year		(11)	32
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,549	1,163

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Combined statement of changes in equity of
EQUATE Group and TKOC
State of Kuwait

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	US$ million						
	Share capital	**Treasury shares**	**Statutory reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Remeasurement of retirement benefit obligations**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Total**
Balances as at 1 January 2017	1,080	(450)	540	679	(52)	6	1,803
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	1,131	-	-	1,131
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-		(7)	39	32
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,131	(7)	39	1,163
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(679)	-	-	(679)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	1,080	(450)	540	1,131	(59)	45	2,287
Balances as at 1 January 2018	1,080	(450)	540	1,131	(59)	45	2,287
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 (Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 January 2018 after IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 transition	1,080	(450)	540	1,131	(59)	45	2,287
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	1,560	-	-	1,560
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	20	(31)	(11)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,560	20	(31)	1,549
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(1,131)	-	-	(1,131)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1,080	(450)	540	1,560	(39)	14	2,705

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Combined statement of cash flows of
EQUATE Group and TKOC
State of Kuwait

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	US$ million 2018	US$ million 2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		1,560	1,131
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	*4*	249	286
Amortisation of intangible and deferred assets	*6 & 8*	54	81
Reservation right fees	*14*	(15)	(15)
Deferred income tax		(13)	(37)
Finance costs		189	188
Finance income		(39)	(27)
Provision for doubtful receivables		8	-
Provision for retirement benefit obligation	*15*	47	105
Provision for slow moving inventories		(1)	-
Foreign exchange loss on retirement benefit	*15*	(2)	4
Provision for long term incentives		6	5
		2,043	1,721
Changes in:			
Inventories		31	(24)
Due from related parties		25	(10)
Trade and other receivables		104	(66)
Deferred charges and other assets		4	19
Due to related parties		18	(47)
Trade and other payables		(51)	251
Retirement benefit obligation paid	*15*	(35)	(10)
Long term incentives paid		(7)	(6)
Net cash from operating activities		2,132	1,828
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	*4*	(622)	(361)
Payment of USGC Ethylene reservation fees	*8*	-	(315)
Investment in staff saving scheme		(6)	(4)
Maturity of short term deposits		99	394
Finance income received		46	42
Net cash used in investing activities		(483)	(244)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long term loan	*13*	(100)	(500)
Proceeds from issuance of Sukuk	*13*	-	500
Loan origination fees paid		(11)	(5)
Finance costs paid		(182)	(211)
Dividends paid		(1,131)	(679)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,424)	(895)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		225	689
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		999	310
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	*12*	1,224	999

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these combined financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C.C. ("EQUATE") is a Closed Kuwaiti Shareholding Company incorporated in the State of Kuwait on 20 November 1995. EQUATE is engaged in manufacturing and sale of ethylene glycol ("EG") and polyethylene ("PE"). EQUATE also operates and maintains Olefins II, Styrene, Aromatics and Polypropylene plants on behalf of its related entities in Kuwait.

The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C.C. ("TKOC") is a Closed Kuwaiti Shareholding Company incorporated in the State of Kuwait on 10 October 2004 and is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of Ethylene and Ethylene Glycol ("EG"). TKOC is owned by EQUATE's shareholders and is managed by EQUATE's management. Additionally, the manufacturing plants of both EQUATE and TKOC are integrated and operated and managed by EQUATE's management under various agreements.

EQUATE and TKOC are owned by DOW Europe Holding B.V. ("DEH"), Petrochemical Industries Company K.S.C. ("PIC"), Boubyan Petrochemical Company K.S.C. ("BPC") and Al-Qurain Petrochemical Industries Company K.S.C. ("QPIC"). The shareholding of both the companies are identical and they are under common control. The registered address of both the companies is East Ahmadi, Block 9, Kuwait.

DEH is a subsidiary of the "The DOW Chemical Company". The word "DOW" further mentioned in this report refers to the "The DOW Chemical Company and its subsidiaries as a group".

EQUATE and its subsidiaries together referred as "EQUATE Group" and EQUATE Group and TKOC together referred as "the Reporting Entity".

The combined financial statements, which is the responsibility of the management of the Reporting Entity, is being presented with the sole purpose of providing, in a single set of financial statements, information related to the combined financial position and combined financial performance of the Reporting Entity. The combined financial statements is being prepared by and at the level of the common shareholders of EQUATE and TKOC. The combined financial statements of the Reporting Entity were prepared for presentation to lenders of EQUATE Group.

The combined financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 comprise of the consolidated financial statements of EQUATE Group and its subsidiaries and TKOC. List of directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries of EQUATE are as follows:

Name of entity	**Country of incorporation**	**Principal business**	**Percentage of holdings**	
			2018	**2017**
Equate Petrochemical B.V. ("EQUATE BV")	Netherlands	Holding Company	100%	100%
MEGlobal Canada ULC ("MEGC")	Canada	Manufacturing and sales of EG	100%	100%
EQUATE Sukuk SPC Limited	UAE	Special Purpose Company	100%	100%
Held through EQUATE BV				
MEGlobal B.V ("MEG B.V.")	Netherlands	Holding Company	100%	100%
MEGlobal Americas Inc	USA	Marketing and distribution of EG	100%	100%
MEGlobal Asia Limited	China	Marketing and distribution of EG	100%	100%
MEGlobal International FZE	UAE	Marketing and distribution of EG	100%	100%
MEGlobal Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Marketing and distribution of EG	100%	100%
MEGlobal Trading Group	China	Marketing and distribution of EG	100%	100%
MEGlobal Europe GmbH	Switzerland	Marketing and distribution of EG	100%	100%
MEGlobal Comercio Do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	Marketing and distribution of EG	100%	100%
Equipolymers GmbH	Germany	Manufacturing and sales of PET	100%	100%
Equipolymers Srl	Italy	Marketing of PET	100%	100%
Held through MEGC				
Alberta & Orient Glycol Company ULC	Canada	Manufacturing and sales of EG	100%	100%

The Management is evaluating scenarios of a potential future combination of TKOC and EQUATE. This project is still in a feasibility study stage and not yet approved by the Board of Directors.

These combined financial statements were authorised for issue by President and Chief Executive Officer of the Reporting Entity on 11 March 2019.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Basis of accounting and combination

These combined financial statements have been prepared by combining consolidated financial statements of EQUATE Group and financial statements of TKOC for the year ended 31 December 2018, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

This is the first set of the Reporting Entity's annual financial statements in which IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 (e).
These combined financial statements have been prepared as following:

- Financial statements of EQUATE Group and TKOC are combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together assets, liabilities, income and expenses;

- Share capital and reserves are aggregated;

- Inter-company transactions and balances between EQUATE Group and TKOC are eliminated; and

- Taxes have been determined based on the tax charges recorded by individual combined entities.

b) Basis of measurement

These combined financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost or amortized cost basis, except for the derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These combined financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD") which is the functional currency of both EQUATE and TKOC. The functional currency is not the currency of the country in which the Reporting Entity is domiciled as majority of the transactions of the Reporting Entity is denominated in US$. All financial information presented in US$ has been rounded to the nearest million.

d) Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of these combined financial statements in conformity with IFRSs require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the combined financial statements are described in note 3(s).

e) Changes in accounting policies

The Reporting Entity has adopted the following new standards and amendments to the standards effective current year:

I) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project i.e. classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

The Reporting Entity has not restated comparative information for 2017 as permitted by the transitional provisions of the standard. Therefore, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 and is not comparable to the information presented for 2018.

The key changes to the Reporting Entity's accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are summarised below:

Classification of financial assets

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

The IAS 39 measurement categories of financial assets (fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), available for sale (AFS), held-to-maturity and amortised cost) have been replaced by:

(1) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost;
(2) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) with gains or losses recycled to statement of income on de-recognition;
(3) Equity instruments at FVOCI with no recycling of gains or losses to statement of income on de-recognition; and
(4) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

IFRS 9 will also allow entities to continue to irrevocably designate instruments that qualify for amortised cost or FVOCI instruments as FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Equity instruments that are not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as FVOCI, with no subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to the statement of income.

The accounting for financial liabilities will be to large extent the same as the requirements of IAS 39, except for the treatment of gains or losses arising from an entity's own credit risk relating to liabilities designated at FVTPL. Such movements will be presented in OCI with no subsequent reclassification to the statement of profit or loss, unless an accounting mismatch in profit or loss would arise.

Impairment of financial assets:

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity investments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39.

II) IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Reporting Entity have opted for retrospective method for the adoption without change in comparative financial information presented.

Other minor improvements and amendments to IFRSs which are effective for annual accounting period starting from 1 January 2018 are as below:

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle – various standards; and
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7).

These improvements and amendments did not have any material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Reporting Entity.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these combined financial statements except as disclosed in 2(e) above:

a) Basis of consolidation

The combined financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of EQUATE Group as at the reporting date and its subsidiaries (investees which are controlled by EQUATE Group) as at the same date or a date not earlier than one month from the reporting date. Control is achieved when the Reporting Entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Reporting Entity controls an investee if and only if the Reporting Entity has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its return.

When the Reporting Entity has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Reporting Entity considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Reporting Entity's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Reporting Entity re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Reporting Entity obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Reporting Entity loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Reporting Entity's combined financial statements from the date the Reporting Entity gains control until the date the Reporting Entity ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of the other comprehensive income are attributed to the shareholders of the Reporting Entity and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Reporting Entity's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Reporting Entity are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Reporting Entity lose control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill and intangible assets), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Business combination under common control

With respect to business combinations, arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholders the Reporting Entity has chosen to apply IFRS 3 – Business combinations. Accordingly, transactions under common control are accounted for using the acquisition method whereby the assets and liabilities acquired are recognized at their fair value.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination which are measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquire. For each business combination, the Reporting Entity elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition related costs are recognized as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred. When the Reporting Entity acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the combined statement of income.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date and included in cost of acquisition in determination of goodwill. Any resulting gain or loss on re-measurement of previously held equity interest is recognised in combined income statement. If the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Reporting Entity reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete and retrospectively adjusts these amounts during the measurement period of one year from the acquisition date.
Goodwill is measured as the excess of the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount recognized for non-controlling interest, and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of the acquiree's net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the aggregate consideration transferred, is lower than the fair value of net assets acquired, the difference is recognised as gain on business combination in the combined income statement on the acquisition date.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of assets as follows:

Buildings, waterway improvements and roads	5 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	1 to 20 years
Office furniture and equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Catalysts	2 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, is capitalised with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment being replaced. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of fixed asset. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the expense is incurred. Maintenance and repairs, replacements and improvements of minor importance are expensed as incurred. Significant improvements and replacements of assets are capitalised.

Assets in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Reporting Entity's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property, plant and equipment, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The replacement costs of major components and overhaul costs which improve the economic benefit that can be generated are capitalised by the Reporting Entity. The Reporting Entity recognises and accounts for each component of its asset separately for depreciation. The component approach is also applied where regular major inspections of an asset are a condition of continuing to use it. The cost of each inspection is treated as a separate item (replacement) of property, plant and equipment provided recognition criteria are satisfied.

The Reporting Entity has reclassified catalysts from inventory to be part of property, plant and equipment from the current year as the Management determined that the life of the catalysts are estimated to be more than one year.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised on a net basis within other income in the combined statement of profit or loss.

At each reporting date, the Reporting Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Reporting Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the combined statement of profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the combined statement of profit or loss.

c) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the net fair value of the identifiable net assets recognised.

If, after reassessment, the Reporting Entity's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the consideration transferred, the excess is recognised immediately in the combined statement of profit and loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill is not amortised, but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. Goodwill impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit to which goodwill relates. The recoverable amount is the value in use of the cash-generating unit, which is the net present value of estimated future cash flows expected from such cash-generating unit. If the recoverable amount of cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit prorated on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period. On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of technology and licences for the manufacture of ethylene, ethylene glycol and polyethylene. Intangible assets also consist of assets acquired on business combination like customer relationships, intellectual properties, brands, software and ethylene supply agreement, and brands.
Intangibles are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Licenses to manufacture ethylene, ethylene glycol and polyethylene are amortised from the date of commencement of commercial production on a straight-line basis over twenty years, except for the olefin technology, which is amortised over five years.

Customer relationships(useful life-10 years), Intellectual properties, software and Ethylene Supply agreements acquired by the Reporting Entity have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Brands recognized by the Reporting Entity on business combination has an infinite life and will be considered for annual impairment testing.
The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortisation methods are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

At each reporting date, the Reporting Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Reporting Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the combined statement of profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the combined statement of profit or loss.

e) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Reporting Entity's business model for managing them. With the exception of deposits and due from a related party that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Reporting Entity has applied the practical expedient, the Reporting Entity initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Reporting Entity commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments),
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments),
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments),
- Financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Reporting Entity measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Reporting Entity's financial assets at amortised cost includes loan to related party, due from related parties, trade and other receivables and bank balances.

(a) Business model assessment

The Reporting Entity determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Reporting Entity's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel; and
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Reporting Entity's original expectations, the Reporting Entity does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

(b) The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process, the Reporting Entity assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

Principal for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of profit within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Reporting Entity applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the profit rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimum exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

Further, financial assets carried at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Income from loans and advances, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of income.

Financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments)

The Reporting Entity measures debt instruments at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss. The Reporting Entity does not carry any debt instruments at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Reporting Entity can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Reporting Entity benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Reporting Entity does not carry any equity instrument designated at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Reporting Entity does not carry any financial assets at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Reporting Entity's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Reporting Entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Reporting Entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Reporting Entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Reporting Entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Reporting Entity continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Reporting Entity also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Reporting Entity has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Reporting Entity could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Reporting Entity recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Reporting Entity expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.
ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Reporting Entity has established a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Under the general approach, the Reporting Entity determines whether the financial asset is in one of the three stages in order to determine the amount of ECL to recognize:

Stage 1: 12 months ECL
For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months is recognised.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. As this uses the same criteria as under IAS 39, the Reporting Entity methodology for specific provisions remains largely unchanged.

Lifetime ECL are recorded on financial assets that is credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

For trade and other receivables, the Reporting Entity applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Reporting Entity does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Reporting Entity allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on the data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default.

Exposures within each credit risk grade are segmented by geographic region and industry classification and an ECL rate is calculated for each segment based on delinquency status and actual credit loss experience over the past four years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Reporting Entity's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

The Reporting Entity has elected to measure loss allowances at an amount equal to 12 month ECLs for the bank balances, loans to a related party and due from related parties, for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.
When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Reporting Entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The Reporting Entity has established a provision matrix based on quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, Reporting Entity's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors considering the country ratings specific to the receivables and the economic environment.

The Reporting Entity evaluates the probability of default considering the period of past due receivables. However, in certain cases, the Reporting Entity may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Reporting Entity is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Reporting Entity. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Reporting Entity's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, due to related parties, trade payables and accruals and other liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Reporting Entity that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.

Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Reporting Entity has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

iii) 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 enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f) Inventories

Finished goods are measured at the lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value. The cost of finished products includes direct materials, direct labour and fixed and variable manufacturing overhead and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Raw materials and catalysts are measured at weighted average cost net of allowance for slow-moving and obsolete items.

Spare parts are not intended for resale and are measured at weighted average cost after making allowance for slow-moving and obsolete items. Purchase cost includes the purchase price, import duties, transportation, handling and other direct costs.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank current accounts and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of placement.

h) Treasury shares

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the statement of changes in equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in treasury shares reserve.

i) Retirement obligations

The Reporting Entity accounts for retirement benefits under IAS 19 "Employee Benefits". Benefits are payable to EQUATE and TKOC employees on completion of employment in accordance with the Kuwaiti Labour Law. The subsidiaries have various pension plans in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the Country in which they operate. Benefits payable under these plans are in accordance with the laws in those countries.

The cost of providing defined retirement benefit plans are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each statement of financial position date. Re-measurement of the Reporting Entity's defined benefit obligation which mainly comprises actuarial gain and losses are recognised immediately in statement of other comprehensive income. Past service cost is recognised immediately in the period of plan amendment in the statement of profit or loss.
Interest expense is determined on defined benefit obligation for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit obligation during the period as a result of benefit payments. The liability is not externally funded. Liabilities for defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

j) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Reporting Entity has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Reporting Entity recognized revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. Revenue is measured at a fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account defined terms of payment in a contract and net of applicable discounts.

Revenue from sale of products:
Revenue from the sale of products is recognised when a customer obtains control of those products, which normally is when title passes at point of delivery, based on the contractual terms of the agreements. The Reporting Entity determines that the customer obtains control of the goods based on the following factors:

- The Reporting Entity's right to reclaim/ call back once the goods are on board;
- The Reporting Entity's right to divert/ sell the goods once onboard
- The primary beneficiary in the event of losses from the insurance company.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 (applicable from 1 January 2018)	Revenue recognition under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 January 2018)
Customer obtain control of goods based on the agreed Incoterms.. The invoices are generated at that point of time based on provisional pricing. Invoices are usually paid within 90 days. Each such sale normally represents two performance obligations as below: - Sale of goods - Shipping, Insurance and logistics	Recognition of the revenues is done separately for the two performance obligations as follows: - Sale of goods: At the time the control passes from the Reporting Entity to the customer based on the agreed Incoterms. - Shipping, Insurance and logistics income and costs are recognised over the period of delivery.	Previously in accordance with IAS 18, the Reporting Entity used to recognize both the performance obligations at the time risk and rewards transferred to the customer based on the Incoterms.

Revenue from shipping and handling services

The shipping and handling occurs after a customer obtains control of the goods, the Reporting Entity considered shipping and handling services to be a distinct service, in which the Reporting Entity allocates a portion of the transaction price to the shipping and handling. Revenue allocated to the goods is recognized when control of the goods transfers to the customer i.e. point in time. Revenue allocated to the shipping and handling is recognized as the shipping and handling performance obligation is satisfied i.e. over the time. The related costs are generally expensed as incurred. As a practical expedient, if an entity has a right to consideration (ie a right to an invoice) from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly to the value transferred to the customer to date, the entity may recognize revenue in that amount in line with IFRS 15.

Variable pricing – preliminary pricing

Certain products in certain markets may be sold with variable pricing arrangements. Such arrangements determine that a preliminary price is charged to the customer at the time of transfer of the control of products, while the price of products can only be determined by reference to a time period ending after that time. In such cases, and irrespective of the formula used for determining preliminary and final prices, revenue is recorded at the time of transfer of control of products at an amount representing the expected final amount of consideration that the Reporting Entity receives.

Where the Reporting Entity records receivable for the preliminary price, subsequent changes in the estimated final price will not be recorded as revenue until such point in time at which the final price is determined.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on effective yield basis, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets by applying a capitalisation rate on the expenditure on such assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. The capitalisation rate used by the Reporting Entity is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the outstanding borrowings during the period. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets are recognised in the combined statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Operating lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

n) Income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future. Such deferred income tax asset and liability computations are based on substantially enacted tax laws and rates applicable to periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each combined statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Income tax expense is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Reporting Entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

o) Reservation right fees

Reservation right fees are recognized in the combined statement of financial position as deferred income. The fees are presented as deferred income and recognized to income on a systematic and rational basis over a period of 20 years, which is the fees received from Olefins II project entities for usage of utility plant to the extent of construction cost of utility plant incurred by the Reporting Entity. The deferred income is amortised over the useful life of plant, which is 20 years.

p) Government Grants

Government grants related to assets are recognized in the combined statement of financial position as deferred income. The grants are presented as deferred income and recognized to income on a systematic and rational basis over a period of 20 years, which is the average life of the assets to which the grant relates.

q) Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US$ at rates of exchange prevailing at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into US$ at rates of exchange prevailing at the combined statement of financial position date. The resultant exchange differences are recorded in the combined statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the combined statement of profit or loss.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, are translated to US$ at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to US$ at the average exchange rates for current year. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of gain or loss on disposal. When the Reporting Entity disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to the non-controlling interests.

r) Operating segments

Segment reporting requires a "management approach" under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. This leads to segments being reported in a manner that is more consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. A segment is distinguishable component of the Reporting Entity that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs costs. The operating segments are used by the management of the Reporting Entity to allocate resources and assess performance.

s) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Retirement Benefit Obligation

The cost of providing retirement benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each statement of financial position date. Actuarial valuations are based on a number of assumptions and require significant judgements made by the management. The management believes that the assumptions used in determining the retirement benefit obligation using actuarial valuation method are reasonable.

Determination of functional currency

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Reporting Entity operates. When indicators of the primary economic environment are mixed, management uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The management have determined that the functional currency of the Company is US$ since the majority of the Reporting Entity's transactions are denominated in US$. Sales and Purchases are also received and paid in US$.

Acquisition accounting

The Reporting Entity assesses the fair value of assets and liabilities assumed in an acquisition on a provisional basis. If new information obtained within one year of the date of acquisition about facts and circumstances that existed at the date of acquisition identifies adjustments to the assessed fair values, or any additional provisions that existed at the date of acquisition, then the accounting for the acquisition will be revised.

Deferred tax assets

The net deferred tax asset represents income taxes recoverable through future deductions from taxable profits and are recorded on the statement of financial position. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to the extent that realization of the related tax benefit is probable. In determining future taxable profits and the amount of tax benefits that are probable in the future, management makes reasonable judgments and estimates based on taxable profits and expectations of future income. As tax losses do not expire in Germany and Italy, utilization of these tax losses require management to consider taxable profits well into the future. This significant long-term view increases the uncertainty of such projections.
As a result of this and certain limits on annual tax loss usage, the Reporting Entity limits its consideration of German and Italian tax losses to 10 years, which is considered a more foreseeable future, even though the ability to potentially utilize the tax losses extends beyond this period.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date are discussed below:

Measurement of fair values of financial instruments

The Reporting Entity uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair values of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement.

For financial instruments carried at amortized cost, fair values are not materially different from their carrying values and are used only for disclosure purpose. Fair value of such financial instruments are classified under level 3 determined based on discounted cash flow basis, with most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

Measurement of ECLs

The measurement of ECLs on financial assets involves complex estimations. ECLs are probability weighted estimates of credit losses and are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls discounted at the effective profit rate of the financial instrument. Cash shortfall represent the difference between cashflows due to the Reporting Entity in accordance with the contract and the cashflows that the Company expects to receive. The key elements in the measurement of ECL include probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default.

The Probability of Default ("PD") is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the financial asset has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.
The Exposure at Default ("EAD") is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and profit, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities.

The Loss Given Default ("LGD") is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time.

Impairment of other tangible and intangible assets and useful lives

The Reporting Entity's management tests annually whether tangible and intangible assets have suffered impairment in accordance with accounting policies. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on value-in-use method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset discounted using market rates.

During the year, the Reporting Entity's reviewed the estimated useful life over which its tangible assets are depreciated and intangible assets are amortised. The Reporting Entity's management is satisfied that the estimates of useful life are appropriate. The depreciation and amortisation charged for the year may change significantly if actual life is different than the estimated useful life.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

Legal contingencies

Legal contingencies cover a wide range of matters threatened in various jurisdictions against the Reporting Entity. Provisions are recorded for pending litigation when it is determined that an unfavourable outcome is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated, after consideration of advice from attorneys. Due to the inherent uncertain nature of litigation, the ultimate outcome or actual cost of the settlement may materially vary from estimates.

t) New Standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these combined financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Reporting Entity are set out below:

IFRS 16- Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

IFRS 16 replaces existing leases guidance, including IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.*

I. Leases in which the Reporting Entity is a lessee

The Reporting Entity will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases. The nature of expenses related to those leases will now change because the Reporting Entity will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

Previously, the Reporting Entity recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognised.

In addition, the Reporting Entity will no longer recognise provisions for operating leases that it assesses to be onerous contracts. Instead, the Reporting Entity will include the payments due under the lease in its lease liability.

No significant impact is expected for the Reporting Entity's finance leases.

II. Leases in which the Reporting Entity is a lessor

As at the reporting date, the Reporting Entity has not entered into any contracts in which the Reporting Entity is a lessor.

III. Transition

The Reporting Entity plans to apply IFRS 16 initially on 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2019, if required, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Reporting Entity plans to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it will apply IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into before 1 January 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

IFRS 16 may have significant impact on amounts reported and disclosures made in the Reporting Entity's financial statements in respect to the operating leases. Additional disclosures will be made in the financial statements when these standards, revisions and amendments become effective. However, currently it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of effects of the application of these standards until the Reporting Entity performs a detailed review.

Other standards

The following amended standards and interpretations, which are issued but not yet effective, are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Tax Treatments.
- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle – various standards.
- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standard

4. Property, plant and equipment

	USD million					
	Buildings, land, waterway improvements and roads	**Plant and equipment**	**Office furniture and equipment**	**Catalysts**	**Assets under construction**	**Total**
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2017	225	4,670	138	-	184	5,217
Additions	1	82	-	-	278	361
Transfers	48	62	6	-	(116)	-
Disposal	-	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Foreign currency translation	5	44	-	-	3	52
Balance at 31 December 2017	279	4,851	144	-	349	5,623
Additions	-	21	-	46	555	622
Transfers	2	45	8	6	(61)	-
Foreign currency translation	(3)	(22)	-	-	-	(25)
Balance at 31 December 2018	278	4,895	152	52	843	6,220
Balance at 1 January 2017	82	2,552	131	-	-	2,765
Charge for the year	8	274	4	-	-	286
Related to disposal	(1)	(6)	-	-	-	(7)
Foreign currency translation	2	13	-	-	-	15
Balance at 31 December 2017	91	2,833	135	-	-	3,059
Charge for the year	6	210	7	26	-	249
Foreign currency translation	-	6	-	-	-	6
Balance at 31 December 2018	97	3,049	142	26	0	3,314
Carrying amounts						
At 31 December 2017	188	2,018	9	-	349	2,564
At 31 December 2018	181	1,846	10	26	843	2,906

Assets under construction comprise of improvement projects for the existing plant. Such assets are not subject to depreciation until the improvements are tested and available and ready for use. It also includes costs incurred on the development of a new Ethylene Glycol plant in the Gulf Coast of the United States of America ("USGC project") which is scheduled to come on stream in 2019. In 2016 the EQUATE Group has purchased land worth USD 35 million as part of the Gulf Coast plant development. During the year, the EQUATE Group spent USD 479 million (2017: USD 184 million) on USGC project.

Depreciation is allocated to cost of sales and general, administrative and selling expenses in order to reflect appropriately the way in which economic benefits are derived from the use of property, plant and equipment (Note 17 and Note 18).

EQUATE and TKOC's plants are constructed on a land leased from Government of Kuwait and this renewable lease is valid until January 2020 and May 2031 respectively.

5. Goodwill

Goodwill and indefinite useful life intangibles acquired in a business combination is allocated at acquisition to the Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') that is expected to benefit from that business combination. Goodwill represents expected economic benefits from the business combination including the future growth of the operations, synergies expected from supply chain and logistics, reduction of cost, silver leasing programs and access to global market and network. The impairment testing for Goodwill is carried out annually. The carrying amount of goodwill has been allocated to the Ethylene Glycol (EG) CGU. The recoverable amount of this cash-generating unit is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on future production volume increases, financial budgets, market prices, and the industry supply demand balance of glycol as reviewed by the directors.

The Reporting Entity tests goodwill annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units are determined based on the value in use method. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs during the period. Management estimates discount rates using rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the cash generating units. The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market.

Management used a Weighted Average Cost of Capital of 9.13% to 9.32% in 2018 (2017: 6.94% to 9.32%) and terminal value growth rate of 1% to 2% in 2018 (2017: 1% to 2%) for various CGUs.

The value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, as estimated by management indicates that there has been no impairment during the year ended 31 December 2018.

6. Intangible assets

	US$ million					
	Technology and license fees	**Customer Relationships**	**Brand**	**Intellectual property**	**Software**	**Total**
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2017	334	320	88	11	15	768
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	334	320	88	11	15	768
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	334	320	88	11	15	768
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 January 2017	236	33	-	-	9	278
Charge for the year	17	33	-	-	6	56
Balance at 31 December 2017	253	66	-	-	15	334
Charge for the year	6	32	-	-	-	38
Balance at 31 December 2018	259	98			15	372
Carrying amounts						
At 31 December 2017	81	254	88	11	-	434
At 31 December 2018	75	222	88	11	-	396

In conjunction with the business combination between EQUATE, EQUATE BV and MEGC, the EQUATE Group obtained access to the distribution channels and customer relationships. These relationships have been recognized on acquisition and are being amortized over 10 year period. The amortization period of customer relationships represents management's best estimate of the expected usage or consumption of the economic benefits of the acquired assets, which is based on historical experience of customer attrition rates. The amortization of customer relationships is included in cost of sales. The EQUATE Group has also recognized the MEGlobal brand as an intangible asset on its acquisition of the MEGBV and MEGC business. Brand is tested for impairment. Refer note 5.

7. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Income tax-net		
Current	112	104
Deferred	(13)	(36)
	99	68

Net income taxes paid in 2018 were USD 145 (2017: USD 63 million).This represents deferred tax assets and liabilities of subsidiaries.

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Deferred tax assets		
Post – retirement benefit obligations	5	8
Tax losses	53	51
Property, plant and equipment	(15)	(11)
Others	2	-
	45	48
Deferred tax liabilities		
Goodwill	(49)	(67)
Property, plant and equipment	(112)	(135)
Others	(53)	(28)
	(214)	(230)

At 31 December 2018, the EQUATE Group has unused significant tax losses of USD 471 million (2017: USD 445 million) available for offset against the future profits, with no expiration dates.

8. Deferred charges and other assets

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Ethylene supply agreement	197	210
Ethylene subscription – USGC project	385	385
Others	14	21
	596	616
Classified as: -		
Current	13	25
Non-current	583	591
	596	616

- Ethylene - binding term sheet with Dow to secure an ethylene supply contract for the Gulf Coast facility being developed. The contract secures the subscription rights to 27.6% of one of Dow's ethylene crackers under development. Total cost is USD 700 million, with future payment being USD 315 million on 1 February 2019. The subscription payment is refundable if Dow does not proceed with its ethylene cracker.

- Others primarily comprise of license costs and ethylene subscription fees which will be amortized upon start-up of Glycol Plant in US Gulf Coast.

  License - agreement is with Dow to secure a fully-paid up Ethylene Oxide / Ethylene Glycol license for USD 16 million. Installments paid and accrued total USD 14 million, with two remaining installment payments to be paid totalling USD 2 million in the year 2019.

9. Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Reporting Entity enter into transactions with its shareholders PIC (directly owned by Kuwait Petroleum Corporation ("KPC")), BPC, QPIC and DEH's, part of DOW.

EQUATE Marketing Company EC, Bahrain ("EMC"), which is owned by PIC and DEH, is the exclusive sales agent in certain territories for the marketing of PE produced by the EQUATE. EQUATE reimburses all the actual expenses incurred by EMC.

During 2004, DOW and PIC initiated a number of joint venture petrochemical projects ("Olefins II projects") in Kuwait to manufacture polyethylene, ethylene glycol and styrene monomer. The Olefins II projects consist of the EQUATE expansion project, and the incorporation and development of TKOC, The Kuwait Styrene Company K.S.C.C. ("TKSC") and Kuwait Aromatics Company K.S.C.C. ("KARO"). TKSC is a joint venture of DEH (42.5%) and KARO (57.5%). KARO is owned by PIC (40%), Kuwait National Petroleum Company K.S.C. ("KNPC") (40%) and QPIC (20%).

On 2 December 2004, EQUATE signed a Materials and Utility Supply Agreement ("MUSA") with TKOC, TKSC, KARO and PIC. Under the terms of the MUSA, EQUATE receives a reservation right fee from the above entities that equals the total capital construction costs incurred by EQUATE on the new utilities and infrastructure facilities under the Olefins II projects.

On 2 December 2004, EQUATE signed an Operations, Maintenance and Services Agreement ("OMSA") with TKOC, TKSC and KARO and PIC. Under the terms of the OMSA, EQUATE provides operating, maintenance and other services to the above entities and for which EQUATE receives a fixed management fee over and above the actual operating cost.

On 2 December 2004, TKOC signed an Ethylene supply agreement with EQUATE and TKSC. Under the terms of the agreement, the price per metric tonne of ethylene is paid by TKSC based on the quantity delivered to them at contract price.

During 2005, services agreements were signed between DOW, PIC and EQUATE with TKOC, TKSC, KARO and PIC for the provision of various services to the Olefins II projects.

An agreement to amend MUSA and service agreements ("primary agreements") was signed between the parties to the primary agreements on 8 February 2006 releasing KARO from its obligations and liabilities under the primary agreements and appointing Kuwait Paraxylene Production Company K.S.C.C. ("KPPC") in place of KARO to assume and perform all obligations of KARO as if KPPC were and had been a party to the primary agreements. KPPC is a 100% owned subsidiary of KARO.

Operational Facility – Under the cash management services provided by MEG B.V, the EQUATE Group entities and TKOC have an overnight cash sweeping facility with MEG B.V. Under this arrangement, the EQUATE Group and TKOC sweep selected bank accounts with MEG B.V. This allows the subsidiaries and TKOC either to invest or borrow funds on an overnight basis. Under the terms of the agreement, the subsidiaries and TKOC can borrow or deposit with MEG B.V at an interest rate of LIBOR plus a positive spread set by the Management. The spread is determined by taking into consideration of economic factors such as the creditworthiness of counterpart, characteristics of the debt financing arrangement etc. These are indefinite credit arrangements subject to termination by either party of which the interest is accrued monthly.

All transactions with related parties are carried out on a negotiated contract basis.

The following is a description of significant related party agreements and transactions, other than described above:

a) Supply by Union Carbide Corporation ("UCC") of technology and licences relating to manufacture of PE and EG;
b) Feed gas and fuel agreement with PIC
c) Supply by the EQUATE Group of certain materials and services required by PIC to operate and maintain the polypropylene plant
d) Excess EG Marketing Agreement
e) General Services Agreement
f) Secrecy Agreement
g) Long Term Land Lease Agreement
h) Site Services Agreement
i) Employee Seconding Agreement
j) Catalyst License Agreement
k) Binding Term sheet – Gulf Coast
l) Other Assignment and Assumption Agreements
m) Ethylene supply agreement by MEGC with DOW.
n) Feedstock supply agreement by MEGC with DOW for the USGC Project
o) Master service agreement with DOW
p) Ethylene Oxide (EO)/EG Swap Agreement (MEGC)
q) Technology License Intellectual Property (IP) Agreement (MEGC)
r) Catalyst Supply Agreement (MEGC)
s) Storage Sublease (MEGC)
t) Ground Lease (MEGC)
u) Utilities Services Agreements (MEGC)
v) Technical Services Agreement (MEGC)

In addition to the above there are number of arrangements with the related parties which are disclosed below.

		US$ million	
		2018	**2017**
a)	**Sales and management fee**		
	Polypropylene plant management fees from PIC	1	0
	Styrene plant management fees from TKSC	1	1
	Aromatics Plant management fees from KPPC	3	3
	Sale of utilities and services to KPPC, TKSC and PIC	56	48
	Operating cost reimbursed by PIC for running of Polypropylene plant	52	44
	Operating and utility cost reimbursed by TKSC for running of Styrene plant	44	55
	Operating and utility cost reimbursed by KPPC for running of Aromatics plant	80	80
b)	**Purchases and expenses**		
	Feed gas and fuel gas purchased from KPC	427	450
	Catalyst purchased from DOW	10	33
	Ethylene Purchase from DOW	252	216
	Service cost reimbursed to DOW	35	118
	Glycol purchase from DOW	267	220
	Catalyst purchased from UNIVATION	11	4
	Operating costs reimbursed to EMC	3	4
	Staff secondment costs reimbursed to DOW	4	4
	Tugging fees payments to Kuwait Oil Company K.S.C.C. ("KOC")	7	6
c)	**Key management compensation**		
	Salaries, short term and terminal benefits	4	8
d)	**Due from related parties**		
	Due from PIC	9	11
	Due from UCC	0	0
	Due from DOW	8	6
	Due from TKSC	14	14
	Due from KPPC	31	56
	Due from KARO	0	0
	Due from KPC	0	0
	Due from Kuwait National Petroleum Corporation K.S.C.C.	2	2
	Due from SADARA	-	0
	Due from Others	0	0
		64	89

	US$ million	
	2018	2017
e) Due to related parties		
Due to KPC	75	84
Due to PIC	11	8
Due to Kuwait Oil Company K.S.C	2	2
Due to DOW	17	26
Due to KNPC	-	-
Due to KPPC	31	2
Due to UNIVATION	-	1
Due to TKSC	6	1
	142	124

10. Inventories

	US$ million	
	2018	2017
Raw materials and consumables	49	82
Finished goods	128	119
Spare parts	53	61
	230	262
Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories	0	(1)
	230	261

11. Trade and other receivables

	US$ million	
	2018	2017
Trade receivables	630	728
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(9)	(1)
Prepayments and other	43	49
	664	776

12. Cash and bank balances

	US$ million	
	2018	2017
Cash balances	0	0
Bank balances	285	89
Term deposits	1,954	2,018
Total cash and bank balances	2,239	2,107
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	(964)	(1,063)
Amount reserved relating to staff saving scheme (note 16)	(51)	(45)
Cash and cash equivalent for the statement of cash flows	1,224	999

The effective interest rate on time deposits as at 31 December 2018 was 2.21 % (31 December 2017: 1.52%) per annum.

13. Loans and borrowings

The movement in loans and borrowings is as follows:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Balance at 1 January	4,715	4,672
Issue of Sukuk	-	500
Loan origination fee	(24)	43
Long term loan	(100)	(500)
Balance at 31 December	4,591	4,715

Long term loan

On 23 June 2016, the EQUATE Group entered into a US$ 5 billion long term loan agreement ("Term Loan") with a consortium of banks. The Term Loan consisted of US $ 2 billion Tranche A 5-year bullet facility, US$ 2 billion Tranche B 3-year bullet facility, and US$ 1 billion 3 year revolving credit facility. EQUATE Group is jointly and severally a guarantor along with TKOC for the Term Loan and the credit facilities include customary covenants. On 23 June 2016 and on 30 November 2016, EQUATE Group drew down US$ 2 billion from Tranche A facility and US$ 0.5 billion from Tranche B facility, respectively. Tranche A facility will mature on 23 June 2021.

On 28 February 2017, the EQUATE Group early settled Tranche B 3-year bullet facility amounting to US$ 500 million of which US$ 47 million pertaining to Islamic financing and US$ 453 million pertaining to conventional financing facility. This facility had the original maturity date on 30 November 2019. Further undrawn available facility of Tranche B has been cancelled in February 2017.

On 13 December 2018, the EQUATE Group completed the restructuring and extended the term loan facility until 23 June 2023 and revolver credit facility until 23 June 2022, and spread on both term loan and the revolver credit facility was reduced. As part of the amendment and extension, the EQUATE Group repaid an amount of USD 100 million, reducing the Term loan Facility outstanding balance to USD 1.9 billion.

At 31 December 2018, the details of the Term Loan are as follows:

	Tranche A	Revolving credit facility	Total Facility
2018			
Islamic financing	188	94	282
Conventional financing	1,712	906	2,618
Total	1,900	1,000	2,900
2017			
Islamic financing	188	94	282
Conventional financing	1,812	906	2,718
Total	2,000	1,000	3,000

Drawn/Outstanding as at 31 December 2018:

			USD million	
		Repayment due on	**2018**	**2017**
Islamic financing	Tranche A	23 June 2023	188	188
Conventional financing	Tranche A	23 June 2023	1,712	1,812
			1,900	2,000

The effective interest rate as at 31 December 2018 for Tranche A Term Loan is 3.81% (2017: 3.47%).

At the reporting date, EQUATE Group had available for its utilization, US$ 1 billion of undrawn committed revolving credit facility.

Medium term notes

In 2016, EQUATE Group established a US$ 4 billion Global Medium Term Note Programme (the "Programme"), and on 3 November 2016 EQUATE B.V. (the "Issuer") issued notes (the "Notes"). The payments of amounts due in respect of the Notes is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed, jointly and severally, and not severally, by EQUATE and TKOC. The Notes are listed on Irish Stock Exchange ("ISE") and the proceeds are used to repay existing loan facilities. At the reporting date, the Issuer had issued following outstanding Notes.

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
i) Fixed interest rate Notes amounting to US$ 1,000 million, having a term of 5 years, maturing in 2022, with an effective interest rate of 3.338%, and carrying a coupon rate of 3% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.	983	983
ii) Fixed interest rate Notes amounting to US$ 1,250, million having a term of 10 years, maturing in 2026, with an effective interest rate of 4.402%, and carrying a coupon rate of 4.25% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.	1,235	1,235
	2,218	2,218

As at 31 December 2018, 5 year and 10 year medium term notes are quoted at 96.6859 and 97.2721 respectively (31 December 2017: 5 year and 10 year medium term notes are quoted at 98.7629 and 101.7701 respectively), based on level 1 inputs.

Sukuk programme

In December 2016, the EQUATE Group established a USD 2 billion Sukuk programme (the "Sukuk") and issued Sukuk amounting to USD 500 million on 21 February 2017 having a term of 7 years, maturing in February 2024, with a profit rate of 3.944% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis. The Sukuk is guaranteed by the Company and TKOC and is listed on the ISE. As at 31 December 2018, Sukuk are quoted at 98.087 (31 December 2017: 102.177), based on level 1 inputs.

14. Deferred income

Deferred income comprises of the following:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Reservation right fees for Olefins II project	168	183
Government grants	8	9
Others	9	0
Balance at 31 December	185	192

Reservation right fees received from Olefins II project entities for usage of utility plant relating to Olefins II project, to the extent of construction cost of utility plant incurred by the Company. The deferred income is amortised over the useful life of plant, which is 20 years.

Government grants - EQUATE Group received a total of US$ 34 million in 2005 and 2006 in government grants for the construction of the PET manufacturing facility at its Schkopau site. The government grants are presented as deferred income and recognized to income on a systematic and rational basis over a period of 20 years.

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Non-current portion of deferred income	170	177
Current portion of deferred income	15	15
	185	192

15. Retirement benefit obligation

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of various defined benefit obligations were carried out at 31 December 2017. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	2018	**2017**
Economic assumptions		
Discount rate	3.95% - 4.25%	3.44% - 3.75%
Expected rate of increase in		
- Basic salary & variable allowances including overtime and incentives	3.5% - 6%	3.5%- 6%
- Average annual & quarterly incentives	23% p.a	23% p.a
Long-term inflation	2% - 3.5% p.a	2% - 3.5% p.a
Management variable incentive pay (as a percentage of basic salary)	Target percentage level	Target percentage level
Demographic assumptions		
Retirement age		
- Kuwaiti employees	Age 55	Age 50
- Non-Kuwaiti employees	Age 55	Age 55
Decrement		
- Mortality	None	None
- Turnover	Service related rates	Service related rates

The total expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss is as follows:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Current service costs	32	22
Past service costs*	-	67
Interest on obligation	15	16
	47	105

The total charge for the year, which has been included in the statement of profit or loss, is as follows:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Cost of sales	40	88
General, administrative and selling expenses	7	17
	47	105

Movement in the retirement benefit obligation is as follows:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Retirement benefit obligation as at 1 January	416	310
Included in the combined statement of profit or loss		
Current and past service costs	32	22
Past service costs*	-	67
Interest on obligation	15	16
	47	105
Included in other comprehensive income		
Re measurement (gain)/loss		
- Experience adjustment	1	(3)
- Actuarial changes arising from changes in economic assumptions	(21)	10
	(20)	7
Benefits paid	(35)	(10)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2)	4
Retirement benefit obligation as at 31 December	406	416

The Company's defined benefit obligation is unfunded. However, the subsidiaries have invested in Plan Assets.

*Past service cost represents the financial effect of retrospective amendment to labour law of Kuwait.

Reconciliation of fair value of Plan Assets of the subsidiaries

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Defined benefit obligation of the subsidiaries	87	91
Fair value of plan assets of the subsidiaries	(64)	(62)
Net retirement benefit	23	29

A sensitivity analysis of possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the retirement benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

	US$ million	
	0.25% increase	
	2018	2017
Discount rate	(10)	(7)
Basic salary & variable allowances including overtimes and	9	6

16. Trade and other payables

	US$ million	
	2018	2017
Trade payables	308	278
Staff incentives	30	58
Staff saving schemes	51	44
Staff leave and other employee benefits	12	19
Accrual for KFAS and Zakat	26	20
Income tax	48	49
Accrued turnaround and capital expense	15	41
Interest payable	32	19
Others	56	83
	578	611

17. Cost of sales

	US$ million	
	2018	2017
Materials	1,573	1,365
Distribution expenses	277	194
Staff cost	273	216
Depreciation and amortisation	300	364
Others	474	658
	2,897	2,797

18. General, administrative and selling expenses

	US$ million	
	2018	2017
Staff costs	38	41
Depreciation	3	3
Selling expenses	46	47
Others	18	10
	105	101

19. Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

KFAS is calculated at 1% of the net profit for the year of EQUATE and TKOC after deducting the transfer to statutory reserves.

20. Contribution to Zakat

Zakat is calculated at 1% on the net profit for the year attributable to Kuwaiti shareholders of the Reporting Entity after allowable deductions.

21. Additional Business and Geographical Information

Basis for segmentation

The Reporting Entity have one significant business segment i.e; Performance Materials & Chemicals ("PMC"), which is the reportable segment. This business segment manufactures and markets different types of basic petrochemical products (refer note 1 for more details).

Equate Management Team ("EMT"), a committee comprises of certain board members of EQUATE Group and TKOC and key members of management, reviews the internal management reports of segments to monitor the performance and allocate capital. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") is the key measure used to monitor the performance of business because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the business relative to other entities that operate in the similar industries. In addition to PMC business, EQUATE is engaged in managing operations of petrochemical plants of certain related parties, which did not meet the quantitative threshold for reportable segment.

Information about reportable segments

	US$ million					
	2018			2017		
	PMC	**Others**	**Total**	**PMC**	**Others**	**Total**
External segment revenue	4,590	231	4,821	4,022	230	4,252
EBITDA	2,072	49	2,121	1,694	36	1,730
Net profit for the period	1,533	27	1,560	1,119	12	1,131
Interest income	(37)	(2)	(39)	(25)	(2)	(27)
Interest expenses	184	5	189	183	5	188
Depreciation, amortization and reservation rights	269	19	288	331	21	352
Income tax expenses/ KFAS/ ZAKAT	123	0	123	86	0	86

Revenue by product/ services and geography

PMC business is managed on a worldwide basis, but operate manufacturing facilities and sales offices primarily in Kuwait, Canada, Germany, Dubai, Hong Kong and Singapore. The geographical information analyses the Reporting Entity' revenue by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, the segment revenue has been based on geographic location of customers.

	US$ million				
Revenue by product / services and geography	**EG**	**PE**	**PET**	**Others**	**Total**
31 December 2018					
Americas	659	-	-	-	659
North Asia	1,545	407	-	-	1,952
India sub-continental	468	62	-	-	530
Europe	342	104	439	-	885
Rest of the World	216	348	-	231	795
External revenue	3,230	921	439	231	4,821
31 December 2017					
Americas	577	-	-	-	577
North Asia	1,134	374	-	-	1,508
India sub-continental	493	62	-	-	555
Europe	374	89	354	-	817
Rest of the World	235	330	-	230	795
External revenue	2,813	855	354	230	4,252

* Rest of the World includes revenue from sale of products in Kuwait of US$ 79 million (2017: US$ 66 million)

	US$ million				
EBITDA by product line	**EG**	**PE**	**PET**	**Others**	**Total**
31 December 2018	1,547	492	33	49	2,121
31 December 2017	1,308	368	18	36	1,730

There are no customers that contributed more than 5% of the total revenue.

22. Financial risk management

Overview

The Reporting Entity is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

Financial management framework

This note presents information about the Reporting Entity's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Reporting Entity's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these combined financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Reporting Entity has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Reporting Entity's risk management framework. The Board has established the Finance Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Reporting Entity's risk management policies. The Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Reporting Entity's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Reporting Entity. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Reporting Entity's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Reporting Entity through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Reporting Entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Reporting Entity's trade and other receivables, due from related parties, loans to related parties and bank balances.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure of the Reporting Entity:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Trade receivables	621	727
Due from related parties	64	89
Bank balances	2,239	2,107
Total	2,924	2,923

Trade receivables

The Reporting entity's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the country in which customers operate. The Reporting entity have a credit evaluation and customer acceptance system in place. The Reporting entity has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Reporting Entity only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Reporting Entity uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. Further, qualitative factors are also considered as a part of credit evaluation process. The Reporting Entity's exposure to and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. If no credit ratings of customers are available, the Reporting Entity ensures that any sales with them are fully insured and are covered with collaterals. The Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management annually.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables. The average credit period on sales is 58 (2017: 58 days) except for some customers where a longer credit period has been approved. The average age of these receivables is 54 (2017: 54 days). The Reporting Entity has provided fully for all receivables over 90 days because historical experience is that, such receivables past due beyond 90 days are generally not recoverable. Trade receivables between 60 days and 90 days are provided for based on estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of goods, determined by reference to past default experience and historical data of payment statistics.

Included in the Reporting entity's trade receivables balance are debtors with a carrying amount of USD 9 million (2017: USD 1.1 million) which are past due and fully impaired. This was the only instance in last 5 years where any debtor have been credit impaired.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Reporting Entity considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Domestic and Gulf Cooperation Council Countries	32	22
North America	67	60
Asia	429	549
Europe	69	68
Other regions	24	28
	621	727

A summary of the Reporting Entity's exposure for trade receivables are as follows:

	USD million		
	2018		**2017**
	Non-credit impaired	*Credit impaired*	
Not due	601	-	645
Past due			
- Secured with collaterals	19	8	82
- Not secured	1	1	1
Gross carrying amount	621	9	728
Loss allowance	-	(9)	(1)
	621	-	727

Due from related parties

Transactions with related parties are carried out on a negotiated contract basis. The related parties are with high credit rating and repute in the market. Impairment on the due from a related party have been measured on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company considers that these have low credit risk based on historical experiences, available press information and experienced credit judgment. As on 31 December 2018, these are neither impaired nor due.

Bank balances and time deposits

Bank balances and time deposits are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are highly rated. Impairment on bank balances has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The 12 month ECL computed on the bank balances and term deposits are insignificant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Reporting Entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Reporting Entity's approach to managing liquidity 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 Reporting Entity's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Reporting Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Reporting Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below analyses the Reporting Entity's non-derivative financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the combined statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	US$ million					
	Less than 1 year	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**	**Carrying amount**
As at 31 December 2018						
Trade and other payables	578	-	-	-	578	578
Due to related parties	142	-	-	-	142	142
Loans and borrowings	185	166	3,351	2,012	5,714	4,591
Total	905	166	3,351	2,012	6,434	5,311
As at 31 December 2017						
Trade and other payables	611	-	-	-	611	611
Due to related parties	124	-	-	-	124	124
Loans and borrowings	165	165	3,379	1,980	5,689	4,715
Total	900	165	3,379	1,980	6,424	5,450

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 Reporting Entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The Reporting Entity's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

The Reporting Entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

The Reporting Entity's on balance sheet exposure to foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	US$ million				
	Euro	**Canadian Dollar**	**Kuwait Dinar**	**Other**	**Total**
31 December 2018					
Assets	125	91	179	207	602
Liabilities	(26)	(246)	(547)	(68)	(887)
Net exposure	99	(155)	(368)	139	(285)
31 December 2017					
Assets	111	108	23	195	437
Liabilities	(49)	(292)	(584)	(33)	(958)
Net exposure	62	(184)	(561)	162	(521)

The following exchange rates were applied to translate the monetary assets and liabilities at 31 December 2018:

	Reporting date Mid-spot rate	
	2018	**2017**
Euro	0.873	0.837
Canadian Dollar	0.735	0.796
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.303	0.302

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

As at 31 December 2018, if the US$ had weakened/strengthened by 5% against the Euro, Canadian dollar and Kuwaiti Dinar with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been lower/higher by US$ 18 million (2017: US$ 26 million).

Foreign currency exposure risks are managed by dealing in forward contracts within approved limits. As at 31 December 2018, the Reporting Entity had following net notional forward exchange contracts (off balance sheet exposure):

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Long position		
KD	633	812
CAD	289	497
Euro	162	92
Others	34	102

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Short position		
KD	313	365
CAD	150	51
Euro	138	140
Others	59	115

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk free interest rate. These are classified as Level II.

Interest rate risk

The Reporting Entity is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows and places funds.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

During the year, if interest rates on US$ denominated borrowings had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the previous year would have been US$ 1.9 (2017: US$ 2.0 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

The Reporting Entity's exposure to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Notes 12 and 13 to the combined financial statements.

Determination of fair values

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. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Reporting Entity is a going concern without any intention, or need, to liquidate, curtail materially the scale of its operations or undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments, medium term notes and Sukuk) is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (level II inputs). The fair value of medium term notes and Sukuk are determined using quoted prices (level I inputs). All other financial instruments are classified as Level III.

23. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Commitments

The Reporting Entity has a fixed gas purchase commitment with a related party of approximately US$ 1.36 million per day (31 December 2017: US$ 1.28 million) until the agreement is cancelled in writing by both the parties.

The Reporting Entity under the excess EG marketing agreement has a commitment to purchase from DOW an annual volume for a term to 2024.

The EQUATE Group under the Ethylene Supply Agreement has a commitment to purchase and obligates DCC ULC to supply a contract quantity of ethylene each year through 2024 with an additional two five year extensions through to 2034.

In addition to the above, the Reporting Entity had the following commitments and contingent liabilities outstanding as at 31 December 2018:

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Letters of credit and letters of guarantee	290	291
Capital commitments	192	107
Ethylene reservation fees	315	315
License-Gulf coast	2	5

MEGlobal Americas entered into agreement with various parties related to the development of a new glycol plant in the Gulf Coast, of the United States ('US'). The plant is scheduled to come on stream in 2019.

Contingent liabilities

Corporation Income Tax Assessment from the Canadian Revenue Agency

In December 2018, ME Global Canada ULC received a Corporation Income Tax Assessment from the Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) for an additional CAD$ 11.8 million (USD 8.8 million) relating to tax year of 2013. This assessment is issued subsequent to the final audit report completed for the tax years 2013, 2014 and 2015 by the CRA. The additional tax assessment is result of the audit report that concluded a transfer price adjustment for CAD$ 61.6 million (USD 46 million) of additional income.

The Management intends to file a notice of objection for the 2013 assessment within the stipulated period and is of the view that no liability is required for this assessment because it can defend, through the appeals process, the submitted inter-company transfer price and get the assessment reversed. The company has not received the Corporation Tax Assessments for the tax years 2014 and 2015 yet.

Unutilized tax losses no longer available for deduction

In September 2018, Equipolymers GmbH received from the German Tax Office ("tax authorities") a notice concluding that the full amount of the unutilized tax losses not offset or deducted as at 1 July 2011 is no longer available for deduction against future profits.

The approximate value as of July 1, 2011 is €170.8 million (USD 194.2 million) of Corporate Tax loss and €161.4 million (USD 183.5 million) of trade tax loss. The notice is issued as a conclusion of the tax audit opinion relating to the fair valuation of EQUIPOLYMERS GmbH during the merger of EQUIPOLYMERS BV with MEGlobal BV.

The tax authorities concluded that the valuation report submitted by the company on 15 July 2013 was not prepared based on the merger date of July 1, 2011 and listed errors that did not satisfy the German Valuation Standards. The company agreed with the tax authorities to resubmit the valuation based on the merger date with full compliance to the German Valuation Standards. This valuation was completed and submitted to the tax office on 19th December, 2018 and reflected hidden reserves of €137 million (USD 156 million). The revised valuation is under the review of tax authorities.

24. Operating lease

	US$ million	
	2018	**2017**
Less than one year	25	29
Between one and five years	25	40
More than five years	50	43
	100	112