MEGlobal Canada ULC
and its subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of MEGlobal Canada ULC

Report on the Audit of Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the special purpose consolidated financial statements of MEGlobal Canada ULC ("the Company") and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the consolidated 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 special purpose consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our 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.

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Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to note 2.1 to the special purpose consolidated financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting.

The special purpose consolidated financial statements are prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards reporting framework for the information of the Directors of the Company. As a result, the special purpose consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the special purpose consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 special purpose consolidated financial statements.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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 special purpose consolidated 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the special purpose consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the special purpose consolidated 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.

KPMG

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Date: 06 FEB 2019

MEGlobal Canada ULC
Halifax, Nova Scotia

MEGlobal
An EQUATE Company

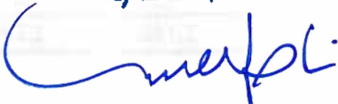
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December *(all amounts in US$ million, except share data)*

	Notes	2018	2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)	3	512	556
Goodwill	4	1,461	1,461
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization)	4	7	9
Deferred income taxes	13	7	10
Deferred charges and other assets	5	199	211
Total non-current assets		**2,186**	**2,247**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1	-
Accounts and other receivables			
Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $0)		3	3
Related parties	12	159	158
Others receivables		7	10
Notes receivable	6,12	240	91
Inventories	7	12	29
Deferred charges and other assets	5	24	17
Total current assets		**446**	**308**
Total assets		**2,632**	**2,555**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Class A – authorized, unlimited shares; Issued 200,000,100 shares in 2015	8	-	-
Class B – authorized, unlimited shares; Issued 0 shares in 2015		-	-
Additional paid-in-capital		200	200
Retained earnings		591	359
Pension plans reserve		(5)	(6)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(5)	23
Total stockholders' equity		**781**	**576**
Non-current liabilities			
Long term debt	9	1,457	1,601
Deferred income tax	13	166	176
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	15	23	30
Other deferred liabilities			-
Total non-current liabilities		**1,646**	**1,807**
Current liabilities			
Notes payable	6,12	131	71
Accounts and other payables			
Trade payables		34	29
Related parties	12	12	13
Others payable		-	2
Income taxes payable		7	45
Accrued and other current liabilities		21	12
Total current liabilities		**205**	**172**
Total liabilities		**1,851**	**1,979**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,632**	**2,555**

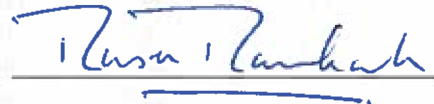
The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 37 form an integral part of these special purpose consolidated financial statements.

The independent auditors' report is set on pages 2 to 5.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on behalf of the Board of Directors on FEB 6, 2019 and signed on their behalf by:



Naser Aldousari
Director



Ramesh Ramachandran
Director

MEGlobal An EQUATE Company

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December *(all amounts in US$ million)*

	Notes	2018	2017
Net sales	16	882	870
Cost of sales		(486)	(497)
Other income		-	2
Operating profit		**396**	**375**
Net loss on foreign currency transactions		-	(4)
Interest expense		(75)	(58)
Interest income		4	-
Finance expense		**(71)**	**(62)**
Income before income taxes		325	313
Provision for income taxes	13	(93)	(82)
Net profit for the year		**232**	**231**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(28)	25
Pension and other post-retirement benefits		1	(4)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(27)	21
Total comprehensive income for the year		**205**	**252**
Net profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company		**232**	**231**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company		**205**	**252**

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 37 form an integral part of these special purpose consolidated financial statements.

The independent auditors' report is set on pages 2 to 5.

MEGlobal Canada ULC
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December *(all amounts in US$ million)*

	Attributable to owners of the company				
	Additional paid in capital	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Pension plan reserve	Total
Balance at 1 January 2017	**200**	**128**	**(2)**	**(2)**	**324**
Profit for the year	-	231	-	-	231
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	25	(4)	21
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**231**	**25**	**(4)**	**252**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**200**	**359**	**23**	**(6)**	**576**
Balance as at 1 January 2018	**200**	**359**	**23**	**(6)**	**576**
Profit for the year	-	232	-	-	232
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(28)	1	(27)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**232**	**(28)**	**1**	**205**
Balance at 31 December 2018	**200**	**591**	**(5)**	**(5)**	**781**

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 37 form an integral part of these special purpose consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December *(all amounts in US$ million)*

	Notes	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		232	231
Adjustments:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	71	59
Amortization of intangible and deferred assets		14	20
Provision for tax	13	93	82
Changes in:			
Accounts and other receivable		2	(68)
Inventories		(1)	4
Accounts and other payable		2	(15)
Other assets and liabilities		1	11
Net cash generated from operating activities		414	324
Income taxes paid	13	(138)	(53)
Net cash from operating activities		**276**	**271**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(42)	(33)
Receipts from MEGlobal BV (notes payable)		60	-
Lending to MEGlobal BV (notes receivables)		(149)	(82)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(131)**	**(115)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowing from NBK long term credit facility			-
Repayments of loans and borrowings	11	(144)	-
Repayment of notes payables		-	(156)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(144)**	**(156)**
Net cash flows during the year		1	-
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31		1	-

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 37 form an integral part of these special purpose consolidated financial statements.

The independent auditors' report is set on pages 2 to 5.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

MEGlobal Canada ULC ("the Company") is domiciled in Canada. These special purpose consolidated financial statements include the financial performance and position of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Alberta & Orient Glycol Company ULC ("A&O") (together referred to as the "Group").

Nature of Operations – MEGlobal Canada ULC, formed in December 2015 via a series of amalgamations, is a wholly owned subsidiary of EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C.C. ("EQUATE"), which is also the Ultimate Parent Company of the Group. Prior to the change in shareholding, it operated as MEGlobal Canada Inc., a joint venture between Dow Chemical Canada ULC ("DCC ULC") and PicCan Holdings Inc. ("PicCan"). Each party held a 50% shareholding interest.

The Group is a producer of monoethylene glycol ("MEG") and diethylene glycol ("DEG"), commonly referred to as ethylene glycol ("EG"). It operates three world scale EG facilities in Alberta, Canada.

The Company's registered office is located at Suite 1300, 1969 Upper Water Street, Purdy's Wharf Tower II, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2. 1 Statement of Compliance

The special purpose consolidated financial statements ("consolidated financial statements") have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value. All amounts in these consolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest millions, and presented in U.S. dollars which is Company's functional and presentation currency, unless otherwise indicated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards reporting framework solely for information of the Directors of the Company. In addition to these consolidated financial statements, the Company also prepares another set of consolidated financial statements for statutory reporting purposes.

2.2. Changes in accounting policies

I) Inventories

The group has changed the method of calculating the cost of inventories from "first in-first out" method to "weighted average method".

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

II) 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 Group 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. There was no material impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the accumulated earnings as at 1 January 2018.

II) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments *(continued)*

The key changes to the Group'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.

There is no material impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the Group's statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018.

III) 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 Group have opted for retrospective method for the adoption without change in comparative financial information presented. There was no material impact of adopting IFRS 15 on the accumulated earnings as at 1 January 2018.

There is no material impact of adopting IFRS 15 on the Group's statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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 Group.

2. 3 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies as outlined below and used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 except those mentioned in section 2.2 above. The Group has adopted amendments and annual improvements to IFRSs, relevant to the Group which are effective for annual reporting period starting from 1 January 2018. These did not result in any material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group.

Principles of Consolidation – The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary A&O. Upon consolidation, all material inter-Group accounts, transactions and profits have been eliminated.

Subsidiaries - Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of a subsidiary is included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date on which control ceases.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

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 Group'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 Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group’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 Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Group’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 Group's original expectations, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group does not carry any debt instruments at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 lifetime ECL, the Group 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 Group methodology for specific provisions remains largely unchanged.

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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.
Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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

The Group 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 Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

The Group 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 Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The Group has established a provision matrix based on quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors considering the country ratings specific to the receivables and the economic environment.

The Group evaluates the probability of default considering the period of past due receivables. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group**.** 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 ***Group***'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 Group 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 Group 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and money market funds with an original maturity of three months or less.

Inventories – Inventories comprise of finished goods and raw materials. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost. In the case of manufactured inventories, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Property, plant and equipment – Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. It include expenditures for major renewals and betterments. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

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.

Properties under construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Maintenance and repairs are normally expensed during the financial period in which they are incurred. If major renewals are performed and these activities bring to the Group future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Goodwill – Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for annual impairment test. Any impairment is recognized immediately in profit or loss and is not subsequently reversed.

Intangible Assets **–** Intangible Assets that are acquired by the group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. 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.

Impairment

Non-financial assets: At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units ("CGUs"). Goodwill arising from business combination is allocated to CGU or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU. All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost, other derivative financial instruments, is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rates for similar financial instruments.

Operating leases **–** Leases of assets under which the lessor effectively retains all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating lease are recognized in 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.

Deferred Charges and Other Assets **–** The Group amortizes on a straight line basis or productive use method as appropriate.

Provisions - Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. When the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the inflow is recognized as an asset only when the reimbursement is certain.

Income Taxes – Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivables in respect of previous years.

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 statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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 Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

IFRS 15 – Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group 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 Group determines that the customer obtains control of the goods based on the following factors:

- The Group's right to reclaim/ call back once the goods are on board;
- The Group's right to divert/ sell the goods once on board
- 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 Company 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 Company 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 Group considered shipping and handling services to be a distinct service, in which the Group 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 Group receives.

Where the Group 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.

Finance income and finance costs - The Group's finance income and finance costs include interest income, interest expense and the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities. Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

Foreign Currency Translation – The functional currency for the Company is U.S. dollars, while the A&O subsidiary uses Canadian dollars.

Foreign currency transactions: Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting year.

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. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign operations: The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to USD at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to USD 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 Group 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.

Employee benefits

i. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

ii. Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iii. Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements – A number of new standards, amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018 and early adoption is permitted; however the Group has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Of particular relevance to the Group are:

IFRS 16 - Leases

The Group is required to adopt IFRS 16 Leases from 1 January 2019.

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.

IFRS 16 – Leases *(continued)*

I. Leases in which the Group is a lessee

The group has entered into short term arrangements to obtain the right to use silver with a variety of banks. The subsidiary assigned the right to use silver to MEGlobal Canada ULC and its wholly owned subsidiary Alberta & Orient Glycol Company ULC for utilization in its manufacturing operations on similar terms. The Group has also entered into leases for rail cars and terminal storage in various locations for transportation and storage of its products.

The Group will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases which meet the definition of lease under IFRS 16. The nature of expenses related to those leases will now change because the Group will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

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

II. Leases in which the Group is a lessor

The group will reassess the classification of sub leases in which the Group is a lessor (Silver Lease Arrangement as described above)

III. Transition

The Group 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 Group 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 an impact on amounts reported and disclosures made in the Group'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 Group performs a detailed review.

Other standards

The following amended standards and interpretations 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 Standards

Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty – In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The following are the critical judgments and key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Revenue recognition – Sales that are billed to customers based on provisional pricing are subsequently adjusted for the actual settlement prices. As of the end of the reporting period the Group estimates the final settlement price based on the prices observed in the market.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives – The Group assesses the carrying value of property, plant, equipment, identifiable intangible assets, and long-lived assets annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that such carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors that trigger an impairment review include underperformance relative to historical or projected future results, significant changes in the manner of use of the assets or the strategy for the overall business and significant negative industry or economic trends. The most significant variables in determining cash flows used to assess the carrying value are discount rates, terminal values, the number of years on which to base the cash flow projections, as well as the assumptions and estimates used to determine the cash inflows and outflows. Amounts estimated could differ materially from what will actually occur in the future.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives – Determining whether an intangible asset with indefinite useful life is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which that asset 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.

Impairment of loans and receivables- The Group's management periodically reviews items classified as loans and receivables to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Management estimates the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgement and uncertainty.

Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful live –The Group estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates.

Acquisition accounting – The Group 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.

Allowances against inventory – The Group periodically reviews inventory for any decline in net realizable value below cost, and creates an allowance against the inventory balance for any such decline. These reviews require management to assess the estimated future demand for products. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the evaluation of inventory in future periods.

Legal contingencies – Legal contingencies cover a wide range of matters threatened in various jurisdictions against the Group. Provisions are recorded for pending litigation when it is determined that an unfavorable 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.

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 judgements 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 Group 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. Projections of future profitability used for the purpose of assessing usage of tax assets is consistent with considerations elsewhere, such as in impairment analyses.

Measurement of fair values – A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 9 – Long term debt
- Note 10 – Derivative instruments and hedging

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the net book value of the property, plant and equipment at 31 December are as follows:

	Land & Waterway Improvements	Buildings	Machinery & Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost					
As at 1 January 2017	7	44	550	10	611
Additions	-	1	24	8	33
Transfers	-	-	10	(10)	-
Disposals	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Foreign currency translation	1	3	23	1	28
As at 31 December 2017	**8**	**48**	**606**	**9**	**671**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2017	1	2	50	-	53
Depreciation expense	-	2	57	-	59
Disposals	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	4	-	4
As at 31 December 2017	**1**	**4**	**110**	**-**	**115**
Carrying amounts					
As at 31 December 2017	**7**	**44**	**496**	**9**	**556**
Cost					
As at 1 January 2018	8	48	606	9	671
Additions	-	-	14	28	42
Transfers	-	-	8	(8)	-
Transfer from inventories (refer note below)	-	-	18	-	18
Foreign currency translation	-	(3)	(32)	-	(35)
As at 31 December 2018	**8**	**45**	**614**	**29**	**696**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2018	1	4	110	-	115
Depreciation expense	-	2	69	-	71
Foreign currency translation	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
As at 31 December 2018	**1**	**6**	**177**	**-**	**184**
Carrying amounts					
As at 31 December 2018	**7**	**39**	**437**	**29**	**512**

Note: During the year, the Group has reclassified catalyst from inventories to property, plant and equipment to ensure a consistency with the group accounting policies. The previous year's catalyst inventories amounting to $18 have not been reclassified considering these are immaterial to the overall financial position and the total assets of the Group.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation expense:

Waterways improvements	1 to 25 years
Buildings	5 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 20 years

4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Details of Goodwill and other intangibles at 31 December are as follows:

	Goodwill	Intellectual Property	Software	Total
Cost				
As at 1 January 2017	1,461	10	1	1,472
Addition	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2017	**1,461**	**10**	**1**	**1,472**
Accumulated Amortization				
As at 1 January 2017	-	1	-	1
Amortisation expense for the year	-	1	-	1
As at 31 December 2017	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**
Carrying Amounts				
As at 31 December 2017	**1,461**	**8**	**1**	**1,470**
Cost				
As at 1 January 2018	1,461	10	1	1,472
Addition	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2018	**1,461**	**10**	**1**	**1,472**
Accumulated Amortization				
As at I January 2018	-	2	-	2
Amortization expense for the year	-	1	1	2
As at 31 December 2018	**-**	**3**	**1**	**4**
Carrying Amounts				
As at 31 December 2018	**1,461**	**7**	**-**	**1,468**

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash-generating unit ("CGU') that is expected to benefit from that business combination. Goodwill represents the expected economic benefits from the business combination including the future growth of the operations, synergies expected from supply chain and logistics, reduction of cost and access to global market and network. The impairment testing for Goodwill is carried out annually. The Group has one CGU for the purpose of impairment testing. The carrying amount of goodwill has been allocated to this CGU.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined from value-in-use calculations. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are those regarding the discount rate, growth rates, freight cost and forecasted CFR prices. Management estimates discount rates using post-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU. The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. The Group prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets and market updates reviewed by management for the next five years, with adjustments as necessary to better reflect subsequent information, and extrapolates cash flows for the following five years based on an estimated growth rate of 2% per annum which is also the terminal growth rate applied. The terminal growth rate does not exceed the average long-term revenue growth rate for the relevant markets. The rate used to discount the forecast cash flows is in the range of 8% to 9%. Though a period longer than 5 years is used for cash flow projections, this is not expected to impact the impairment assessment as the expected sales volumes are constant after the fifth year and terminal growth rate of 2% is applied on key variables.

4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(continued)*

As a result of the annual impairment analysis carried out during the current year, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. Management has not identified any reasonably possible change in the assumptions which could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. Management is confident that based on its assessment, the goodwill is recoverable and accordingly, no impairment loss has been recorded. The amortization expense of intellectual property is included in cost of sales.

5. DEFERRED CHARGES AND OTHER ASSETS

	2018			2017		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Ethylene supply agreement	13	184	197	13	197	210
Financing costs – Bank	5	12	17	3	7	10
Ethylene storage cavern	1	3	4	1	4	5
Others	5	-	5	-	3	3
	24	**199**	**223**	**17**	**211**	**228**

6. NOTES RECEIVABLE / PAYABLE

	2018		2017	
	Notes Receivable	Notes Payable	Notes Receivable	Notes Payable
MEGlobal B.V.	240	131	91	71

MEGlobal B.V. Revolving Credit Facility – The Group has a multi-currency revolving credit facility in place with MEGlobal B.V., for working capital financing up to a maximum of $500 (2017: $500) at an interest rate of LIBOR + 0.41% (2017: 0.25%) above base rate (Base Rate is defined as the funding cost of MEGlobal B.V., which represents 1 to 6 month USD LIBOR and a spread of 1.50% (2017:1.50%)). The facility can also be used to deposit excess funds. As of 31 December, the Group had deposited $109 (2017: $20 deposit) in various currencies with rates ranging from 2.85% to 3.07% (2017: 2.11% to 2.36%). The facility does not have a specific tenure and is repayable on demand. Interest is accrued monthly.

7. INVENTORIES

Details of inventory at 31 December are as follows:

	2018	2017
Finished Goods	8	10
Raw Materials and Supplies	4	19
Total inventories	**12**	**29**

8. COMMON STOCK

The Group has two classes of common stock: Class A and Class B. Both classes of shares carry no par value per share.

Class A Shares:
Authorized: unlimited shares
Issued and outstanding: 200,000,100 shares
Stockholder: EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C.C

Class B Shares:
Authorized: unlimited shares
Issued and outstanding: 0 shares

These classes of common stock have the same rights, preferences and restrictions.

9. LONG TERM DEBT – BANKS

On 23 June 2016, the Group entered into a US$ 5,000 long term loan agreement ("Term Loan") with a consortium of banks. The Term Loan consisted of US$ 2,000 Tranche A 5-year bullet facility, US$ 2,000 Tranche B 3-year bullet facility, and US$ 1,000 3 year revolving credit facility. The 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, the Group drew down US$ 2,000 from Tranche A facility and US$ 500 from Tranche B facility, respectively. Tranche A facility will mature on 23 June 2021.

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

On 13 December 2018, the Group completed the extension of the Term Loan facility until 23 June 2023 and Revolver Credit Facility until 23 June 2022, and the amendment of the Term Loan Margin from 195 bps to 120 bps and the Revolver Credit Facility margin from 140 bps to 70 bps. As part of the amendment and extension, the Group repaid an amount of US$ 100, reducing the facility balance to US$1,900 .

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

		Term Loan	
	Total Facility	Tranche A	Revolving credit facility
Islamic Financing	282	188	94
Conventional Financing	2,618	1,712	906
Total	**2,900**	**1,900**	**1,000**

The group has borrowed $ 1,457 (2017: $ 1,601) under Term A of the facility. The interest/profit rate payable on the facility is LIBOR+1.20% (3.71% as on December 31, 2018) (2017: LIBOR+1.95% [2.72% as on December 31, 2017]). Interest/profit on the above facility amounted to $ 63 (2017: $ 55).

10. DERIVATIVES INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING

The Group's operations require active participation in foreign exchange markets. The Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge various currency exposures. Exposures primarily relate to assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The primary business objective of the activity is to optimize the U.S. dollar value of the Group's assets and liabilities with respect to exchange rate fluctuations. Assets and liabilities denominated in the same foreign currency are netted, and only the net exposure is hedged. At 31 December 2018, the Group had forward contracts to buy, sell or exchange foreign currencies. These contracts had various expiration dates and are with MEGlobal BV. The Group has not engaged in any cash flow hedges.

	2018		**2017**	
	Gain	**Loss**	**Gain**	**Loss**
Derivatives relating to				
Foreign currency mark to market impact on profit or loss		(14)	-	(5)

10. DERIVATIVES INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING *(continued)*

As at 31 December, the Group had the following net notional forward exchange contracts (amounts in millions of respective currency):

	2018		2017	
	CAD	**USD**	**CAD**	**USD**
Long Position	599	307	485	274
Short Position	415	446	29	14

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

The net mark to market loss on the above currencies amounting to $14 (2017: $5) as at 31 December 2018 is shown under level 3 inputs.

11. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

11.1 Contingent liabilities

In December 2018, the Company received a Corporation Income Tax Assessment from the Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) for a transfer pricing adjustment amounting to CAD$ 62 (US$ 45) resulting in additional tax impact of CAD$ 13 (US$ 9) relating to tax year 2013. This assessment is issued subsequent to the final audit report completed for the tax years 2013, 2014 and 2015 by the CRA. The Management intends to file a notice of objection for the 2013 assessment within the stipulated period. The management is confident that it can defend their submitted inter-company transfer price and get the assessment reversed through the appeal process, similar to prior years and is of the view that no additional tax liability is required for this assessment. The Company has not received the final Corporation Tax Assessments for the tax years 2014 and 2015.

11.2 Lease commitments

The Group has entered into leases for rail cars from third parties, land from DCC ULC, Silver from MEGlobal International FZE, and equipment from others under operating leases. At 31 December, the future minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable leases are as follows.

Minimum Lease Commitment	2018	2017
2017	-	-
2018	-	1
2019	1	1
Total	**1**	**2**

11.3. Other commitments

MEGlobal International FZE ("the related party") has entered into short term arrangements to obtain the right to use 5,409,646 troy ounces (2017: 5,635,540 troy ounces) of silver worth $83 (2017: $95) with a number of banks. The title and ownership of the silver rests with banks. These arrangements matures over various dates in 2019. The related party pays service fees for these arrangements which are expensed over the terms of such arrangements. The related party also bears the risk of loss of silver resulting from usage. The related party assigned the right to use silver to MEGlobal Canada ULC and its wholly owned subsidiary Alberta & Orient Glycol Company ULC for utilization in its manufacturing operations on similar terms.

11. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS *(continued)*

11.4. Capital commitments

MEGlobal Canada ULC has entered into an agreement with an affiliate for the expansion of its production facility in Canada - LHC 1 Expansion Project. The capital commitments relating to this project amounts to $95.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group has entered into certain commercial arrangements with some of its ultimate stockholders or affiliates of the stockholders. They include:

- Ethylene Supply Agreement
- Ethylene Oxide (EO)/EG Swap Agreement
- Technology License Intellectual Property (IP) Agreement
- Catalyst Supply Agreement
- Storage Sublease
- Silver Lease
- Ground Lease
- Utilities Services Agreements
- Technical Services Agreement
- General Services Agreement
- Secrecy Agreement
- Employee Seconding Agreement
- Other Assignment and Assumption Agreements

A summary of significant balances with affiliated entities is as follows:

	2018			2017		
	Dow Consolidated Companies	EQUATE Petrochemical BV	EQUATE Petrochemical K.S.C.C.	Dow Consolidated Companies	EQUATE Petrochemical BV	EQUATE Petrochemical K.S.C.C.
Purchase						
Ethylene	252	-	-	216	-	-
Services	32	4	-	78	2	-
Inventories	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sales						
Inventories	3	845	-	4	839	-
Services	4	-	-	6	-	-
Interest expenses	-	2	-	-	3	-
Interest income	-	4	-	-	1	-
Included in the December 31 Statement of Financial Position						
Accounts receivable	3	156	-	1	157	-
Accounts payable	4	6	2	12	1	-
Notes receivable	-	240	-	-	91	-
Notes payable	-	131	-	-	71	-

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS ***(continued)***

Dow Consolidated Companies includes: The Dow Chemical Group ("TDCC"), Union Carbide Corporation, DCC ULC, Dow Europe Holding B.V., DCOMCO Inc., DIFS and other TDCC subsidiaries and or related companies to a smaller extent.

EQUATE Petrochemical B.V. includes: MEGlobal B.V., MEGlobal Americas Inc., MEGlobal Europe GmbH, MEGlobal International FZE, MEGlobal Asia Limited, MEGlobal Mexico S.A. de C.V., MEGlobal Trading Co. Ltd., MEGlobal Comercio Do Brasil Ltda, Equipolymers GmbH and Equipolymers SRL.

EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C.C. is the Parent Company and other entities above fall under "other related parties" category.

All outstanding balances with these related parties are at agreed upon prices and are to be settled in accordance with standard terms of the agreements.

The Ethylene Supply Agreement commits the Group to purchase and obligates DCC ULC to supply a contract quantity of ethylene each year through 2024 with additional two five-year extensions through to 2034, on a predetermined contract pricing formula. The provisions of the agreement allow for certain cost adjustments based on contractual formulas and raw material inputs and are generally settled in conjunction with the monthly related Group settlement and reconciliation process. Management believes that the impacts of these settlements are not significant. The Company has no key managerial personnel employed.

13. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	2018	2017
Current	100	98
Deferred	(7)	(16)
Total	**93**	**82**

Tax rate reconciliation:

		2018		2017
Income before income taxes		325		313
Tax at the Canadian statutory rate	27%	88	27%	85
Other		5		(3)
Tax expense and effective tax rate for the year	29%	**93**	**27%**	**82**

Net income taxes paid in 2018 were $138 (2017: $53).

Significant components of the Group's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2018	2017
Deferred Income Tax Assets:		
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	8
Other Assets	1	2
Total	7	10
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities:		
Property	112	121
Other Assets and intangibles	54	55
Total	166	176
Net Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	**159**	**166**

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROGRAMS

Benefit program expenses which include compensation and all Group benefit programs totaled $33 in 2018 ($43 in 2017). Employees of the Group maintained their participation in all DCC ULC sponsored health and welfare benefit programs for the year ended 2018. The Group pays for the costs incurred under these plans. The employee savings and pension plans are in the name of the Group.

15. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Group operates a non-contributory defined Benefit Plan ("Plan") for its employees. The Plan became effective July 1, 2004 replacing the Dow Chemical Canada Inc. Salaried Employees Pension Plan and the Union Carbide Pension Plan for Canadian employees; both plans had been in place for the Group's employees up until that time. All former Dow Chemical Canada Inc. ("DCCI") employees, who were also members of their respective plans, transferred to employment with the Group on July 1, 2004 and became employees of the Group and members of the Plan on that date. As of December 31, 2011, the defined benefit plan was closed to new entrants. The Group introduced a new defined contribution plan for employees hired on or after January 1, 2012.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out on December 31, 2016 in 2017. These valuations reflect the past service costs and asset transfers of the Union Carbide Canada and the DCCI Salaried Employees Pension plans to the Plan. The Plan's liabilities were assessed by utilizing the Projected Unit Credit actuarial method.

The pension plan exposes the Group to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and investment risk.

The Group provides certain health and welfare benefits to retired employees. These benefits which are supplemental to provincial health care plans cover eligible employees age 50 and over who have completed a minimum of ten years of credited active service. The Group and the retiree share the costs of these benefits. This unfunded benefit plan is cancellable by the Group.

Actuarial assumptions:	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
Valuations at:	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Discount Rate	3.95%	3.44%	3.97%	3.47%
Salary Increases – Current	3.50%	5.00%	3.50%	3.50%
Salary Increases – Subsequent Year	3.50%	3.50%	-	-
Salary Increase – Thereafter	3.50%	3.50%	-	-
Inflation	2.00%	2.00%	-	-
Heather Care Trend Rates:				
Drugs – Initial	-	-	5.75%	5.00%
Drugs – Ultimate Trend	-	-	4.50%	5.00%
Drugs - Year Ultimate Trend Rate Reached	-	-	2025	2018
Other Health Care	-	-	4.00%	4.00%

15. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS ***(continued)***

Defined benefit cost:	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Profit & loss (P&L)				
Current services costs	3	3	-	-
Net interest cost	1	-	-	-
Cost recognized in P&L	4	3	-	-
Other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Actuarial loss due to:				
- Liability experience	-	4	1	(1)
- Liability assumption changes	(8)	6	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising during year	(8)	10	1	(1)
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	3	(1)	-	-
Remeasurement effects recognized in OCI before tax	(5)	9	1	(1)
Defined benefit cost	**(1)**	**12**	**1**	**(1)**

Net financial position:	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Development of Net Financial Position				
Defined benefit obligation	(80)	(87)	(7)	(5)
Fair value of assets	64	62	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Liability	**(16)**	**(25)**	**(7)**	**(5)**

Reconciliation of Benefit Obligation:	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Acquired in a Business Combination	-	-	-	-
Benefit Liability at January 1	87	67	5	5
Current services cost	3	3	-	-
Interest cost	3	3	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from:				
- Demographic assumptions		-	-	-
- Financial assumptions	(8)	6	-	-
- Experience assumptions	-	4	1	(1)
Benefits paid	(1)	(1)	-	-
Gain/(loss) due to exchange rate movements	(4)	5	1	1
Benefit liability at December 31	**80**	**87**	**7**	**5**

15. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS *(continued)*

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets:	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2018	**2017**
Acquired in a Business Combination	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at 1 January	62	53
Company contributions	5	6
Benefits paid	(1)	(1)
Interest income on plan assets	2	2
Return on plan assets greater than discount rate	(3)	1
(Gain)/loss due to exchange rate movements	(1)	1
Fair value of plan assets at 31 December	**64**	**62**

The Fair Value of Plan Assets is analyzed as follows:	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2018	**2017**
Cash	10	6
Bonds	22	22
Equity	32	34
Total	**64**	**62**

The Group's 2019 funding requirements for the defined benefit pension plans is expected to be $6 (2017: $6).

Contributions to the defined contribution plan for other post-retirement benefits were immaterial in 2018 and will remain so in 2019.

Pension and post-retirement costs are included in the employee benefits component of labor and thus follow labor costs to various line items of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

A 1% percentage point increase in the discount rate would have an impact of $15 (2017: $18) on the defined benefit obligation of the pension plans and a $1 (2017: $1) impact on the defined benefit obligation of other post-retirement obligations.

The plan assets do not include any of the Group's financial instruments, nor property occupied by, or other assets used by the Group.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Market – The Group's products are primarily sold under a sales and distribution agreement with EQUATE B.V. and its subsidiaries around the globe. Prices are primarily affected by industry cycles and supply and demand balances. EQUATE B.V. addresses the associated business risks, by customer and geographic diversification, stringent credit management, and efficient channels to markets.

EQUATE B.V. assumes inventory positions, related price risks, commercial and credit risks of trade customers and related working capital financing.

Sales by Customer:	**2018**	**2017**
EQUATE B.V.	845	839
Other	37	31
Total	**882**	**870**

Geographic Region:	**2018**	**2017**
Americas	845	823
North Asia	37	47
Total	**882**	**870**

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT ***(continued)***

Credit – The Group is protected from third party credit risk due to the EQUATE B.V. distribution channels. In addition, the Group is selling products to local customers on open account and secured terms and engages in an active and conservative credit management policy that includes credit insurance. Management believes there are no significant past due receivables subject to credit risk. In accordance with management procurement policies, trade payables are settled in accordance with normal credit terms. With respect to financial assets, the maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of the assets on the statement of financial position. Temporary surplus cash is placed either with TDCC or with top rated third-party banks.

Trade accounts receivable including related parties aging analysis:

	2018	**2017**
Current	162	161
Total	**162**	**161**

The management considers the notes receivables to be fully recoverable.

Concentration – The Group participates in the manufacturing and trade industry sector and can be analyzed by the following geographic regions post intergroup eliminations:

	2018		**2017**	
Geographic Region:	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
North America	2,335	263	2,407	307
Middle East	57	1,457	57	1,601
Europe	240	131	91	71

Interest – The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on all interest/profit bearing deposits and borrowings. The Group's long-term debt via the EQUATE facility carries interest/profit at cost of funds plus margin (effective rate 3.52% on 31 December 2018). The sensitivity analysis shows that an increase of 1% in the interest/profit rate has $16 impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

***Liquidity* – As disclosed on the face of the financial statements, the Group manages its short term obligations based on its own cash flow and credit facilities granted from the related companies.**

The dividend policy of the Group is driven by a targeted debt to equity ratio, cash flow and liquidity, and is restricted by certain tax and legal provisions prevailing in various jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest/profit payments:

	2018				**2017**			
	0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	>1 year	Total	0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	>1 year	Total
Accounts payables and accruals	74	-	-	74	101	-	-	101
Long term debt - banks	16	49	1,646	1,711	12	37	1,723	1,772
Notes payable	131	-	-	131	71	-	-	71
Total Liabilities	**221**	**49**	**1,646**	**1,916**	**184**	**37**	**1,723**	**1,944**

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Foreign exchange – The Group is exposed to foreign currency translation and transaction gains and losses based on the nature and structure of its operations and changes in reporting and transaction currencies. The Group manages these foreign currency risks with foreign exchange contracts.

	Average rates		Period-end rates	
	Full year	Full Year	December 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	USD	USD	USD	USD
1 CAD Canadian Dollar	0.767	0.772	0.735	0.796

The Group's estimate of the fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying amounts as of 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017) except for derivative financial instruments. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Group using available market information and valuation methodologies.