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Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation

Independent Auditors' report

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation

Craigmuir Chambers, Road Town, British Virgin Islands

This report contains 33 pages

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Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation

Independent Auditors' report

For the year ended December 31, 2018

To the Shareholders of Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation,

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation ("The Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, the statements of profit or loss and 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in France and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the matter described in Note 2 to the financial statements relating to the introduction of IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" as from the 1 January 2018 and the change in accounting policy resulting from the introduction of this new accounting standard. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Paris La Défense, April 15, 2019

KPMG Audit
A division of KPMG S.A.



Bertrand Desbarrières
Partner

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM
CORPORATION**

Stand-alone Financial Statements
for the year ended December 31, 2018

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
TABLE OF CONTENTS

STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>Page</u>
Stand-alone statement of financial position	1
Stand-alone income statement	2
Stand-alone statement of changes in equity	3
Stand-alone statement of cash flows	4
Notes to financial statements	5 - 30

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Assets			
<i>Non-current Asset</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	\$ 34 642	\$ 88 770
Intercompany Loans	5	23 574 727	40 408 002
Investments in subsidiaries	6	<u>6 000</u>	<u>6 000</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>23 615 369</u>	<u>40 502 772</u>
<i>Current Assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	7	237 128 036	489 349 847
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		-	-
Inventories	8	-	8 580 344
Prepayments		580 765	594 715
Intercompany Loans		17 945 548	17 813 567
Due from related companies	5	18 628 643	191 964 288
Cash and cash equivalents	9	<u>344 700 846</u>	<u>69 423 978</u>
Total current assets		<u>618 983 838</u>	<u>777 726 739</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 642 599 207</u>	<u>\$ 818 229 511</u>
Equity and liabilities			
<i>Capital and reserves</i>			
Issued capital	10	20 000 000	20 000 000
Retained earnings		<u>410 331 259</u>	<u>442 663 840</u>
Total equity		<u>430 331 259</u>	<u>462 663 840</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payables	12	159 470 807	122 326 152
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss		-	-
Due to related companies	11	52 283 094	233 239 519
Current income tax liabilities		<u>514 047</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>212 267 947</u>	<u>355 565 671</u>
Total liabilities		<u>212 267 947</u>	<u>355 565 671</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>\$ 642 599 207</u>	<u>\$ 818 229 511</u>

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
STAND-ALONE INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	2018	2017
Revenue from hydrocarbon products	2/14	\$ 2 032 596 994	\$ 2 015 118 456
Revenue from freight, demurrage and others	14	19 064 337	84 663 966
Cost of hydrocarbon products	14	(2 010 633 840)	(1 994 958 683)
Other operating costs	2	(12 433 556)	(80 230 540)
Realised gain/(loss) on swaps and futures		1 718 085	3 515 716
Change in unrealised gain/(loss) on swaps and futures		-	-
Gross profit		30 312 020	28 108 914
Financial income	14/15	3 800 698	2 968 124
Dividend income	14	6 000 000	14 500 000
Other income	14	1 584 638	2 416 811
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		(85 276)	123 367
Administrative expenses	13	(5 055 629)	(4 549 708)
Financial expenses	15	(16 147)	(188 335)
Other expenses		(1 255 348)	(769 140)
Profit before tax		35 284 958	42 610 034
Income tax expense	2	(2 617 538)	(2 682 948)
Profit for the year		\$ 32 667 420	\$ 39 927 086

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
STAND-ALONE STATEMENT IN CHANGES OF EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

		<u>Issued capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2017	2	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 452,736,754	\$ 472,736,754
Profit for the year	2	-	39,927,086	39,927,086
Payment of dividends		-	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)
Balance at January 1, 2018	2	20,000,000	442,663,840	462,663,840
Profit for the year	2	-	32,667,420	32,667,420
Payment of dividends		-	(65,000,000)	(65,000,000)
Balance at December 31, 2018	2	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 410,331,259	\$ 430,331,259

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	\$ 35 284 958	\$ 42 610 034
Financial income recognised in profit or loss	(3 800 698)	(2 968 124)
Finance cost recognised in profit or loss	16 147	188 335
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss	(6 000 000)	(14 500 000)
Depreciation	54 145	45 228
(Loss)/gain on revaluation of fair value through profit or loss financial liabilities	-	(640)
Loss/(gain) on revaluation of fair value through profit or loss financial assets	-	145 880
Impairment loss/Reversal recognised on trade receivables	511 593	-
Foreign exchange adjustment on property, plant and equipment	64 925	(9 525)
	<u>26 131 068</u>	<u>25 511 187</u>
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	251 710 218	(182 695 763)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	8 580 344	(8 580 345)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	13 950	(121 813)
(Increase)/decrease in due from related companies	190 036 923	7 716 661
(Increase)/decrease in loan repayments	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	37 144 654	(35 752 745)
Increase/(decrease) in due to related companies	(180 956 425)	79 242 789
Cash generated from operations	<u>332 660 732</u>	<u>(114 680 028)</u>
Finance operating cost	(16 147)	(188 335)
Finance operating income	1 870 021	563 742
Income taxes paid	(2 103 491)	(7 935 749)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>332 411 115</u>	<u>(122 240 370)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(64 925)	(10 756)
Interest received	1 930 677	2 404 382
Dividends received	6 000 000	14 500 000
Net cash generated by investing activities	<u>7 865 753</u>	<u>16 893 625</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Due to related companies	-	-
Dividends paid	(65 000 000)	(50 000 000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>(65 000 000)</u>	<u>(50 000 000)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	275 276 868	(155 346 745)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	69 423 978	224 770 723
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$ 344 700 846</u>	<u>\$ 69 423 978</u>

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") on May 3, 1989 in accordance with the International Business Companies Ordinance of 1984. The Company's principal activity is the trading of oil and liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") products.

On January 1, 2007, the Company was automatically re-registered under the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004. The address of its registered office is Craigmuir Chambers, P.O. Box 71, Road Town, Tortola, BVI.

The stand-alone financial statements were authorised for issue on 13th April 2019 the Board of Directors (the "Board").

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The stand-alone financial statements have been prepared for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (the "reporting dates") in accordance with IFRS including new standards adopted by the IASB, that are obligatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1st, 2018. This includes principally IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and amendments to IAS 40, IFRS 2 and IFRS 4.

The application of IFRS 9 has no significant impact on the Company's financial statements on December 31, 2018.

Basis of preparation

In regards to IAS 27.38, the stand-alone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, except otherwise stated, and the principal accounting policies are set out below.

Restatement of prior period financial information

In the context of evolving tax regulations, the company has initiated in 2013 discussions with HMRC in relation to the taxation of activities and services provided by SPC London Branch to SPC BVI.

The company has decided to reflect the discussions with HMRC as follow:

- ✓ In the 2013 accounts, for 2013 and 2012 the tax provision was estimated at \$2.9m, and financial statements were restated to present comparable information and 2012 opening equity was restated for adjustments related to prior periods for \$16m.
- ✓ In the 2014 accounts, the tax provision was estimated at \$2m, and a provision for late payment interest related to the tax provision was estimated at \$2m for 2014 and \$1m for 2013 and financial statements were restated to present comparable information. The 2013 opening equity was restated for adjustments related to prior periods for \$1.6m related to the late payment interest.
- ✓ In the 2015 accounts, the whole tax and late payment interest provisions was revalued following the current level of the discussions with HMRC, additional provision was added for \$46.3m in the year income tax expense and for \$4.2m in the year financial expense.

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

- ✓ On the 6th of September 2016, the company reached a final settlement with HMRC whereby the profit split method has been identified and agreed upon as being the appropriate method to attribute 51.14% profits to SPC for the UK based operations.

Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity (including a special purpose entity) over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at historical cost for the preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements less any impairment in the value of the subsidiaries.

Related parties

The Company's transactions and outstanding balances with related parties are disclosed. Parties are considered related if one party has control, joint control, and significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency) which is the United States ("US") dollars. In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the US dollars ("foreign currencies") are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are not translated. Exchange differences are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Property, plant and equipment

Office equipment, motor vehicle and software are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets over their estimated useful life, using the straight-line method over four years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of a fixed asset is determined as the differences between the sales proceed and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

The time-charter agreement states that, the vessel should go into drydock for cleaning, painting and serious repairs every 30 to 60 months from delivery date. Such repairs include, but are not limited to, major overhauling of machineries, structural repairs, paint, engine, tank cleaning and coating, cooling system, etc. Other variables are also considered in the estimate such as the location of the shipyard and the currency in which the shipyard operates. Such costs are capitalized as a component of the vessel and amortized over the period between 2 dry-docks which is over 5 years.

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

Impairment of tangible assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible assets (the "assets") to determine whether there is any indication that they have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revaluated amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement unless the relevant asset is carried at a revaluated amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss would be treated as a revaluation increase.

Inventories

Lube oil — Inventories stored on the LPG vessels is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by weighted average method. These inventories are only held for the Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC), there are no other sales to third parties performed.

Crude-oil — Crude-oil inventories held for trading purposes are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in profit or loss in the period of the change.

Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company

Classification and measurement

Financial assets

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: Amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), and Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL). This classification depends on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets at amortized cost: these are financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interests (SPPI) at specified dates. They are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. This category mainly includes cash, trade receivables, term deposits, loans...

Financial assets at FVOCI: these are debt instruments managed to collect and sell contractual cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interests (SPPI) at specified dates. They are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured at FV through OCI (recyclable). These are also equity instruments (non-consolidated) with irrevocable election at initial recognition to present changes in fair value in OCI with no recycling of gains or losses to income statement (except for dividends). The Company is not concerned by this category.

Financial assets at FVTPL: these are financial assets acquired with the intention of resale in the short term, derivatives held for trading, equity instruments (non-consolidated investments)

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

not measured at FVOCI by option and debt securities that are not managed under “collect and sell” and do not meet SPPI requirements. This category mainly include derivatives instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost: these are borrowings initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: these are financial liabilities held for trading. This category corresponds mainly to derivative instruments.

Equity instruments issued by the company

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Recognition and de-recognition

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

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Investments are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value. Realised gains and losses on these investments are recorded in the income statement on the last in first out basis.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liabilities, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on their quoted market prices at the reporting date (“valuation date”) without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Where no sale occurred at the valuation date, financial assets are priced at current bid price while financial liabilities are priced at current asking price.

Securities not traded on an exchange or over-the-counter shall have the value as the Company considers fair and reasonable; provided that the Company shall obtain at least one independent dealer or third-party pricing service quote (unless no quotes are available) and may not value such security above the highest price obtained from all independent dealer or third-party pricing service.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange-traded is estimated at the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the valuation date taking into account current market conditions and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties.

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

The valuation methods for each level are generally as follows:

- Level 1 (unadjusted quoted prices): prices accessible to the entity at the measurement date on active markets, for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 (observable data): data concerning the asset or liability, other than the market prices included in initial level 1 input, which is directly observable (such as a price) or indirectly observable (i.e. deducted from observable prices);
- Level 3 (non-observable data): data that is not observable on a market, including observable data that have been significantly adjusted.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 introduces a new impairment model which consists in recognizing impairment losses on financial assets based on Expected Credit Losses (ECL).

The Company recognises an allowance for ECL for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. These instruments are essentially trade receivables.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers cash at bank and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Provision

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised according to the lease agreement over the term of the relevant lease. The declining pattern of the lease payments does represent the time pattern of the user's benefits for reasons inherent to the vessels' performance curve over the 20 years lease term, as well as obsolescence factors.

The Company as lessee

Operating leases payments are recognised as an expense according to the lease agreement over the term of the relevant lease. The declining pattern of the lease payments does represent the time pattern of the user's benefits for reasons inherent to the vessels' performance curve over the 20 years lease term, as well as obsolescence factors.

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 ("Revenue from contracts with customers") establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. January 1, 2018). Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 has not been restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 18.

Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. It is reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances.

The revenue of the Company mainly includes of the following activities:

Sale of hydrocarbon products — Revenue from the sale of hydrocarbon products is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the products sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Freight revenue — Freight revenue is recognised on a monthly basis based on a fixed contractual annual amount, less a prorated amount for any time the vessel is not available for use. Regarding Freight revenue, the Company only acts as an agent with related parties. Henceforth, in regards of IFRS 15, the company only presents the margin of the operation in the financial statements. The impact of the change in accounting policy is described in the following table.

	2018 as per IAS 18	Adjustements	2018 as reported
Revenue from hydrocarbon products	\$ 2 032 596 994	-	\$ 2 032 596 994
Revenue from freight, demurrage and others	90 469 014	71 404 677	19 064 337
Cost of hydrocarbon products	(2 010 633 840)	-	(2 010 633 840)
Other operating costs	(83 838 232)	(71 404 677)	(12 433 556)
Realised gain/(loss) on swaps and futures	1 718 085	-	1 718 085
Change in unrealised gain/(loss) on swaps and futures	-	-	-
Gross profit	<u>30 312 020</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30 312 020</u>

Interest income — Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis, by the reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income — Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Deferred income — Amounts received in advance for the performance of services are classified as deferred income.

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

Other operating costs

All the expenses contributing directly in the realization of the revenues are classified as other operating expenses. The main items are: freight, port expenses and demurrage.

Taxation

Under the current laws of the BVI, the Company is not subject to income, estate, corporation or capital gains taxes.

As discussed above (see note 2 "Restatement of prior period financial information") the company has engaged discussion with HMRC in 2013 and it was agreed at the completion of the negotiation with HMRC that a profit split of the trading profit being attributable to the UK operations should be used as a basis for settling the historic open years.

Therefore, the profit split method has been identified and agreed with HMRC as the appropriate method to attribute profit to SPC BVI.

Dividend distribution

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

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The entity reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. Management determined that the initial estimated useful life of the shipping vessels of between 20 and 25 years remains the most relevant estimate.

SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Total	Office Equipment	Motor vehicle	Software
COST				
January 1 2017	\$ 2 768 091	\$ 1 651 397	\$ 10 909	\$ 1 105 785
Additions	11 763	11 763	-	-
Conversion adjustments	130 533,47	130 870,34	(337)	-
January 1 2018	2 910 388	1 794 031	10 572	1 105 785
Additions	2 510	2 510	-	-
Disposal	(545 675)	(545 675)	-	-
Conversion adjustment	(87 081)	(86 776)	(305)	-
Decembre 31 2018	2 280 142	1 164 090	10 267	1 105 785
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
January 1 2017	2 654 376	1 537 682	10 909	1 105 785
Additions	45 228	45 228	-	-
Conversion adjustments	122 015	122 352	(337)	-
January 1 2018	2 821 618	1 705 261	10 572	1 105 785
Additions	34 225	34 225	-	-
Disposal	(552 037)	(552 037)	-	-
Conversion adjustment	(58 307)	(58 002)	(305)	-
Decembre 31 2018	2 245 500	1 129 448	10 267	1 105 785
NET BOOK VALUE				
Decembre 31 2018	\$ 34 642	\$ 34 642	-	-
Decembre 31 2017	\$ 88 770	\$ 88 770	-	-

Depreciation

The following useful life is used in the calculation on the depreciation:

Office equipment, motor vehicle and software 4 years

5. DUE FROM RELATED COMPANIES

Non current		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Intercompany Loans	(i)	\$ 23,574,727	\$ 40,408,002
Current			
Intercompany Loans	(i)	17,945,548	17,813,567
Due from related parties	(ii)	18,628,643	191,964,288
		<u>\$ 36,574,191</u>	<u>\$ 209,777,855</u>