



5N PLUS INC.
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(in thousands of United States dollars)

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared by management in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada which incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards. Management is responsible for the selection of accounting policies and making significant accounting judgements and estimates.

Management is also responsible for all other information included in the management's discussion and analysis and for ensuring that this information is consistent with the information contained in the consolidated financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting which includes those policies and procedures that provide reasonable assurance over the safeguarding of assets and over the completeness, fairness and accuracy of the consolidated financial statements.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee, which is comprised entirely of independent directors, reviews the quality and integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting and provides its recommendations, in respect of the approval of the financial statements, to the Board of Directors; oversees management's responsibilities as to the adequacy of the supporting systems of internal controls; provides oversight of the independence, qualifications, and appointment of the external auditor; and, review audit, audit-related, and non-audit fees and expenses. The Board of Directors approves the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis disclosures prior to their release. The Audit and Risk Management Committee meets with management, the internal auditors and external auditors at least four times each year to review and discuss financial reporting, disclosures, auditing and other matters.

The external auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, conduct an independent audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and express their opinion thereon. Those standards require that the audit is planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The external auditors have unlimited access to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and meet with the Committee on a regular basis.

(signed) Arjang J. Roshan

Arjang J. Roshan
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Richard Perron

Richard Perron
Chief Financial Officer

Montréal, Canada
February 26, 2019



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of
5N Plus Inc.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of 5N Plus Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017;
- the consolidated statements of earnings for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. When we read the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the 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.



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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Marc-Stéphane Pennee.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP¹

Montréal, Quebec
February 26, 2019

¹ CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A123642

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	December 31 2018	December 31 2017
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		26,724	34,024
Accounts receivable	4	22,984	25,639
Inventories	5	96,889	90,647
Income tax receivable	15	4,891	6,145
Other current assets	16	7,797	8,773
Total current assets		159,285	165,228
Property, plant and equipment	6, 26	57,297	56,607
Intangible assets	7, 26	11,199	10,856
Deferred tax assets	15	7,872	6,891
Investment accounted for using the equity method	8	-	718
Derivative financial assets	16	-	3,602
Other assets	9	1,404	1,030
Total non-current assets		77,772	79,704
Total assets		237,057	244,932
Liabilities			
Current			
Trade and accrued liabilities	10	39,249	57,043
Income tax payable	15	7,732	11,339
Derivative financial liabilities	16	197	-
Current portion of long-term debt	11	175	271
Current portion of convertible debentures	12	18,571	-
Total current liabilities		65,924	68,653
Long-term debt	11	30,000	-
Convertible debentures	12	-	48,768
Deferred tax liabilities	15	266	251
Employee benefit plan obligation	13	14,619	15,396
Other liabilities	14	6,545	6,436
Total non-current liabilities		51,430	70,851
Total liabilities		117,354	139,504
Equity			
Equity holders of 5N Plus Inc.		119,703	105,446
Non-controlling interest		-	(18)
Total equity		119,703	105,428
Total liabilities and equity		237,057	244,932

Commitments and contingencies (Note 22)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

5N PLUS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

Years ended December 31

(in thousands of United States dollars, except per share information)

	Notes	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Revenue		217,995	219,916
Cost of sales	26	169,061	170,514
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26	23,940	26,220
Other expenses (income), net	26	4,536	4,441
Share of loss from joint ventures	8	22	110
		197,559	201,285
Operating earnings		20,436	18,631
Financial expenses			
Interest on long-term debt		2,873	3,261
Imputed interest and other interest expense	12	3,422	2,836
Changes in fair value of debenture conversion option	16	-	(85)
Foreign exchange and derivative loss		225	79
		6,520	6,091
Earnings before income taxes		13,916	12,540
Income tax expense (recovery)			
Current	15	848	3,595
Deferred	15	(904)	(3,068)
		(56)	527
Net earnings		13,972	12,013
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of 5N Plus Inc.		13,972	12,023
Non-controlling interest		-	(10)
		13,972	12,013
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of 5N Plus Inc.	20	0.17	0.14
Basic earnings per share	20	0.17	0.14
Diluted earnings per share	20	0.17	0.14

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Years ended December 31

(in thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Net earnings		13,972	12,013
Other comprehensive (loss) income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net earnings			
Net changes in cash flow hedges			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	16	(2,384)	3,413
Reclassification to net earnings		2,461	(3,643)
De-designation of cash flow hedges	12	(79)	-
Income taxes		(1)	30
		(3)	(200)
Currency translation adjustment		(964)	1,121
		(967)	921
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to net earnings			
Remeasurement of employee benefit plan obligation	13	(200)	1,062
Income taxes		63	2,374
		(137)	3,436
Other comprehensive (loss) income		(1,104)	4,357
Comprehensive income		12,868	16,370
Attributable to equity holders of 5N Plus Inc.		12,868	16,380
Attributable to non-controlling interest		-	(10)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

5N PLUS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Years ended December 31

(in thousands of United States dollars, except per share information)

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company							Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
	Number of shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity			
2018									
Balances at beginning of year	83,901,041	\$ 341,949	\$ 4,586	\$ (4,570)	\$ (236,519)	\$ 105,446	\$ (18)	\$ 105,428	
Net earnings for the year	-	-	-	-	13,972	13,972	-	13,972	
Other comprehensive loss									
Net changes in cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)	
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(964)	-	(964)	-	(964)	
Net remeasurement of employee benefit plan obligation	-	-	-	(137)	-	(137)	-	(137)	
Comprehensive (loss) income	-	-	-	(1,104)	13,972	12,868	-	12,868	
Repurchase of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	
Exercise of stocks options (Note 21)	708,750	1,531	(487)	-	-	1,044	-	1,044	
Share-based compensation (Note 21)	-	-	345	-	-	345	-	345	
Balances at end of year	84,609,791	343,480	4,444	(5,674)	(222,547)	119,703	-	119,703	
	Attributable to equity holders of the Company								
2017									
Balances at beginning of year	83,778,557	\$ 342,684	\$ 4,596	\$ (8,927)	\$ (249,831)	\$ 88,522	\$ (8)	\$ 88,514	
Net earnings (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	12,023	12,023	(10)	12,013	
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Net changes in cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(200)	-	(200)	-	(200)	
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	1,121	-	1,121	-	1,121	
Net remeasurement of employee benefit plan obligation	-	-	-	3,436	-	3,436	-	3,436	
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	4,357	12,023	16,380	(10)	16,370	
Common shares repurchased and cancelled (Note 19)	(475,016)	(1,943)	-	-	1,289	(654)	-	(654)	
Exercise of stocks options (Note 21)	597,500	1,208	(396)	-	-	812	-	812	
Share-based compensation (Note 21)	-	-	386	-	-	386	-	386	
Balances at end of year	83,901,041	341,949	4,586	(4,570)	(236,519)	105,446	(18)	105,428	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Notes	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Operating activities			
Net earnings		13,972	12,013
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash flows			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets		8,810	8,226
Impairment of non-current assets	26	-	3,100
Amortization of other assets		163	221
Reversal for loss allowance	4, 24	(29)	-
Share-based compensation expense	21	3,422	4,390
Deferred income taxes	15	(904)	(3,068)
Share of loss from joint ventures	8	22	110
Loss on disposal of investment in joint venture	8	360	-
Imputed interest	12	3,146	2,541
Employee benefit plan obligation	13	(291)	(312)
Change in fair value of debenture conversion option	16	-	(85)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(510)	(1,887)
Unrealized (gain) loss on non-hedge financial instruments		(124)	80
Unrealized foreign exchange loss on assets and liabilities		370	1,007
Realized loss on non-hedge financial instruments		670	-
Realized foreign exchange gain on assets and liabilities		(355)	-
Gain on de-designation of cash flow hedges	12	(79)	-
Funds from operations before the following :		28,643	26,336
Net change in non-cash working capital balances	18	(26,448)	(13,226)
Cash from operating activities		2,195	13,110
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	6, 18	(10,098)	(6,769)
Additions of intangible assets	7	(1,198)	(2,006)
Proceeds on disposal of investment in joint venture	8	417	-
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6	1,125	3,987
Cash used in investing activities		(9,754)	(4,788)
Financing activities			
Repayment of long-term debt		(78)	(74)
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	11	30,000	-
Expenses related to issuance of long-term debt		(679)	-
Repayment of convertible debentures	12	(29,714)	-
Common shares repurchased	19	-	(654)
Issuance of common shares	19	1,044	812
Increase in other liabilities	14	120	800
Cash from financing activities		693	884
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(434)	517
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(7,300)	9,723
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		34,024	24,301
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		26,724	34,024
Supplemental information⁽¹⁾			
Income tax paid		1,190	280
Interest paid		2,714	3,094

⁽¹⁾ Amounts paid for income tax and interest were reflected as cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of Activities

5N Plus Inc. (“5N Plus” or the “Company”) is a Canadian-based international company. 5N Plus is a leading global producer of engineered materials and specialty chemicals with integrated recycling and refining assets to manage the sustainability of its business model. The Company is headquartered at 4385 Garand Street, Montreal, Quebec (Canada) H4R 2B4. The Company operates R&D, manufacturing and commercial centers in several locations in Europe, the Americas and Asia. 5N Plus deploys a range of proprietary and proven technologies to manufacture products which are used as enabling precursors by its customers in a number of advanced electronics, optoelectronics, pharmaceutical, health, renewable energy and industrial applications. Many of the materials produced by 5N Plus are critical for the functionality and performance of the products and systems produced by its customers, many of whom are leaders within their industry. The Company’s shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”). 5N Plus and its subsidiaries represent the “Company” mentioned throughout these consolidated financial statements. The Company has two reportable business segments, namely Electronic Materials and Eco-Friendly Materials.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2019.

2. Summary of Principal Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB (IFRS). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments which are recorded at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are also further disclosed in this note, in the “Significant management estimation and judgment in applying accounting policies” section.

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has the rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through the power over the entity.

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The following table includes the principal subsidiaries which significantly impact the results or assets of the Company:

	Country of incorporation	% Equity interest	
		2018	2017
5N Plus Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
5N PV GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
5N Plus Lübeck GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
5N Plus Belgium SA	Belgium	100%	100%
5N Plus Asia Limited	Hong Kong	100%	100%
5N Plus Wisconsin Inc.	United States	100%	100%

The US dollar is the functional currency of all those subsidiaries.

Intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intercompany transactions that are recognized in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

b) Joint ventures

A joint venture is a contractual agreement whereby the Company agrees with other parties to undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, i.e. strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the joint venture's activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. The share of earnings (loss) of joint ventures is recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings and the share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures is included in other comprehensive (loss) income.

Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the US dollar. Functional currency is determined for each of the Company's entities, and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, and revenue and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of earnings within "foreign exchange and derivative loss (gain)".

c) Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than US dollar are translated from their functional currency to US dollars at exchange rates in effect at the reporting date. The resulting translation adjustments are included in the currency translation adjustment in other comprehensive (loss) income. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period.

Segment reporting

The Company operates two principal segments: Electronic Materials and Eco-Friendly Materials. Distinct operating and financial information are available for these segments and are used to determine the operating performance of each segment and to allocate resources.

The Electronic Materials segment is associated with products used in a number of applications such as security, aerospace, sensing, imaging, renewable energy and various technical materials.

The Eco-Friendly Materials segment is associated with products used in a number of applications, including pharmaceutical, healthcare, animal feed, catalytic and extractive as well as various industrial materials.

Corporate expenses associated with the head office and unallocated selling, general and administrative expenses together with financing expenses (revenues) have been regrouped under the heading "Corporate and unallocated".

Each operating segment is managed separately as each of these service lines requires different technologies, resources and marketing approaches. The financial information of the recycling and trading of complex material is allocated to the two main segments. All intersegment transactions between the Electronic Materials and the Eco-Friendly Materials segments have been eliminated on consolidation.

Revenue recognition (since January 1, 2018)

Revenue comprises the sale of manufactured products and the rendering of services and is measured at the amounts specified in the customer's arrangement.

Sales of manufactured products are recognized when products are delivered to the customer, which is also the moment when control of the products is transferred, and when there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of loss have been transferred to the customer and has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract. Revenue from custom refining activities, often referred to as tolling, is recognized when services are rendered, at a point in time.

A receivable is recognized when the products are delivered or services are rendered, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised products or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. Cash payments received or advances due pursuant to contractual arrangements are recorded as deferred revenue until all of the foregoing conditions of revenue recognition have been met.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses and subsequent reversals, if applicable. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, taking into account any residual values. Useful lives are as follows:

	Period
Land	Not depreciated
Building	25 years
Production equipment	Up to 15 years
Furniture	3 to 10 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years
Rolling stock	3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease

Major overhaul and replacement are capitalized in the consolidated statement of financial position as a separate component, with the replaced part or previous overhaul derecognized from the statement. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Construction in progress is not depreciated until the assets are put into use. Costs are only capitalized if they are directly attributable to the construction or development of the assets.

Residual values, method of depreciation and useful life of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases if the Company bears substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset. At inception of the lease, the related asset is recognized at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments, and a corresponding amount is recognized as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are split between finance charges and the reduction of the finance lease obligation to achieve a constant proportion of the capital balance outstanding. Finance charges are charged to net earnings over the lease term.

All other leases are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are recorded at cost, net of accumulated amortization, accumulated impairment losses and reversals, if applicable. Intangible assets acquired through a business combination are recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives according to the following annual terms:

	Period
Technology	5 years
Software	5 years
Intellectual property	10 years
Development costs	Not exceeding 10 years

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually or at any time if an indicator of impairment exists.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset; unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In such case, the CGU's belonging asset is used to determine the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in statement of earnings.

The Company evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals at each reporting date. An impairment loss is reversed if there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists due to changes in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such reversal is recognized in statement of earnings.

Financial instruments (since January 1, 2018)

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Measurement

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the classification of the financial instrument. The Company has classified its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired and their characteristics.

Financial assets

Debt instruments

For the subsequent measurement, there are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- a) **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statement of earnings.
- b) **FVPL (fair value through profit or loss):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Category	Financial instrument
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Other current assets Derivative financial assets ⁽¹⁾ Derivative financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Trade and accrued liabilities Long-term debt Convertible debentures

⁽¹⁾ The derivative financial instruments are designated in a hedge relationship.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables (Note 24). The Company assumes that there is no significant increase in credit risk for instruments that have a low credit risk.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

The fair values of various derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in Note 16.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than twelve months and as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than twelve months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

The Company applies cash flow hedge accounting to certain foreign exchange forward contracts and cross-currency swap entered into to hedge forecasted transactions. In a cash flow hedge relationship, the portion of gains or losses on the hedging item that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recorded in consolidated statement of earnings. The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified in consolidated statement of earnings as a reclassification adjustment when the hedged item affects net earnings.

As permitted by IFRS 9, the Company has elected to continue to apply all the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39. As a result, there is no change in the Company's previous accounting policy.

Embedded financial liabilities derivatives

Embedded derivatives, which include the debenture conversion option, are recorded at fair value separately from the host contract when their economic characteristics and risks are not clearly and closely related to those of the host contract. Subsequent changes in fair value are recorded in financial expenses in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to the manufacturing process as well as suitable portions of related production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using weighted average cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs of completion and any applicable selling expenses. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the impairment is reversed (i.e. the reversal is limited to the amount of the original impairment) so that the new carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realizable value.

From time to time, when substantially all required raw materials are in inventory, the Company may choose to enter into long-term fixed-price sales contracts. The quantity of raw materials required to fulfill these contracts is specifically assigned, and the average cost of these raw materials is accounted for separately throughout the duration of the contract.

Income taxes

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income or directly in equity. In which case, the tax expense is also recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for, if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that are enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be used.

Deferred income tax is presented to provide impact of temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company 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 the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise mainly employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Restructuring provisions, consisting of severance and other related costs to sites closure, are recognized when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, detailed estimates of the associated costs, and an appropriate timelines which has been communicated to those affected by it.

Research and development expenses

Research expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of earnings in the period they are incurred and are included under other expenses. Development expenses which are directly attributable expenses, either internal or external, are charged to the consolidated statement of earnings, except if the Company can demonstrate all of the following (in that case capitalised as an intangible assets – development costs):

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the Company can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Employee future benefits

The Company contributes to a defined benefit pension plan. The significant policies related to employee future benefits are as follows:

- The cost of pension and other post-retirement benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service, market interest rates and management's best estimate of expected plan investment performance, retirement age of employees and expected health care costs;
- Fair value is used to value the plan assets for the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets; and
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment and change in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive (loss) income in the period in which they arise.

Share-based payments

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payment plan is determined using the Black-Scholes model on the grant date. Measurement inputs include the share price on the measurement date, the exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility, weighted average expected life of the instrument, expected dividends, expected forfeiture rate, and the risk-free interest rate. The impact of service and non-market vesting conditions is not taken into account in determining fair value. The compensation expense of the equity-settled awards is recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings over the graded vesting period, where the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period.

For cash-settled share-based payment plans, the compensation expense is determined based on the fair value of the liability incurred at each reporting date until the award is settled. The fair value of compensation expense is calculated by multiplying the number of units expected to vest with the fair value of one unit as of grant date based on the market price of the Company's common shares. Until the liability is settled, the Company re-measures the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in income for the period.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings for the year attributable to equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share assume the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on the income per share. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of share options and the if-converted method is used for convertible debentures.

Significant management estimation and judgment in applying accounting policies

The following are significant management judgments used in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Estimation uncertainty

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about the significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are discussed below.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for an indication of impairment at each statement of financial position date upon the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable, which requires significant judgement.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which an asset's or CGU's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use.

An intangible asset and related equipment that are not yet available for their intended use are tested for impairment at least annually, which also requires significant judgement. To determine the recoverable amount (fair value less cost to dispose of these assets), management estimates expected future cash flows from the asset and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future operating results using the estimated forecasted prices obtained from various market sources including publically available metals information as at December 31, 2018. These key assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results will vary and may cause adjustments to the Company's intangible and tangible assets in future periods. In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and to asset-specific risk factors.

By their nature, assets not yet available for intended use have a higher estimation uncertainty, as they depend on future market development and the Company's ability to commercialize and manufacture new products to realize forecasted earnings. For example new manufacturing processes may not be scalable to industrial level within expected timeframe and new products might not receive sufficient market penetration. Management believes that the following assumptions are the most susceptible to change and impact the valuation of these assets in time: a) expected significant growth of the market for different metal products (demand), b) selling prices which have an impact on revenues and metal margins (pricing), and c) the discount rate associated with new processes and products (after considering a premium over the Company's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) to reflect the additional uncertainty).

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost determined using the average cost method. In estimating net realizable values, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. The Company's core business is subject to changes in foreign policies and internationally accepted metal prices which may cause future selling prices to change rapidly. The Company evaluates its inventories using a group of similar items basis and considers expected future prices as well as events that have occurred between the consolidated statement of financial position date and the date of the completion of the consolidated financial statements. Net realizable value for inventory to satisfy a specific sales contract is measured at the contract price.

Debenture conversion option

The convertible debentures issued by the Company included conversion and early redemption options, which are considered as Level 3 financial instruments. The derivative is measured at fair value through profit or loss, and its fair value must be measured at each reporting period, with subsequent changes in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of earnings. A derivative valuation model is used, and includes assumptions, to estimate the fair value. Detailed assumptions used in the model to determine the fair value of the embedded derivative are provided in note 12.

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

The Company has deferred income tax assets that are subject to periodic recoverability assessments. Realization of the Company's deferred income tax assets is largely dependent on its achievement of projected future taxable income and the continued applicability of ongoing tax planning strategies. The Company's judgments regarding future profitability may change due to future market conditions, changes in tax legislation and other factors that could adversely affect the ongoing value of the deferred income tax assets. These changes, if any, may require a material adjustment of these deferred income tax asset balances through an adjustment to the carrying value thereon in the future. This adjustment would reduce the deferred income tax asset to the amount that is considered to be more likely than not to be realized and would be recorded in the period such a determination was to be made (Note 15).

Accounting policies applied until December 31, 2017**Revenue recognition (prior to the adoption of IFRS 15)**

Revenue comprises the sale of manufactured products and the rendering of services and is measured at the fair value of the sale of manufactured products, net of value-added tax, estimated customer returns and allowances at the time of recognition. The estimates of fair value are based on the Company's historical experience with each customer and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue from the sale of manufactured products is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer (which generally occurs upon shipment) and collectibility of the related receivables is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized when (i) it can be measured reliably; (ii) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and (iii) the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably. Revenue from custom refining activities is recognized when services are rendered. Cash payments received or advances due pursuant to contractual arrangements are recorded as deferred revenue until all of the foregoing conditions of revenue recognition have been met.

Financial instruments (prior to the adoption of IFRS 9)

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term.

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of earnings. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current assets except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the consolidated statements of financial position date, which is classified as non-current asset.

b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Loans and receivables are recognized initially at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for instruments with maturities greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets.

c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.

Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When an available-for-sale financial asset is sold or impaired, the accumulated gains or losses are moved from accumulated other comprehensive income to the consolidated statement of earnings.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets, unless the investment matures within twelve months, or management expects to dispose of them within twelve months.

d) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the liabilities to fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Category	Financial instrument
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Other current assets Derivative financial assets Derivative financial liabilities
Loans and receivables	Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Trade and accrued liabilities Long-term debt Convertible debentures

Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to financial instruments that are not classified as assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized in consolidated statement of financial position as an adjustment to the cost of the financial instrument upon initial recognition and amortized using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as deferred costs under non-current assets and are amortized over the term of the facility.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition (a "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated cash flows of the financial assets that can be reliably estimated. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss for its financial assets carried at amortized cost, as follows:

The impairment loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Impairment losses as well as reversals are recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Futures Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 15 – Revenues from Contracts with Customers

On January 1, 2018, the Company has adopted the new accounting standard IFRS 15 to all contracts using the modified retrospective approach. The adoption of IFRS 15 did not result in significant changes in the accounting for revenue from contracts with customers and the Company has concluded that there was no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements nor would there have been any significant effect on the 2018 consolidated statement of earnings had the prior accounting policies continued to be applied.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

On January 1, 2018, the Company has also adopted the new accounting standard IFRS 9 and elected to apply prospectively. The adoption of the new classification requirements under IFRS 9 did not result in a change in the carrying value of any of Company's financial instruments on the transition date.

Future changes in accounting policies

The following standards have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 16 – Leases

In January 2016, IASB issued IFRS 16 – Leases, which specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. The standard will be mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company will adopt IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and will chose the option under which the amount of the right-of-use assets will be equal to the amount of the lease liabilities. The expected impact in the consolidated statement of financial position of this new standard is noted below.

For contracts entered into before January 1, 2019, the Company determined whether the arrangement contained a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. Prior to the adoption of IFRS 16, these leases were classified as operating or finance leases based on an assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset. The Company leases production and warehouse locations, production equipment and furniture, office equipment and rolling stock.

On transition, the Company will elect to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the determination of which contract is or contains a lease and will apply IFRS 16 to those contracts that were previously identified as leases. Upon transition to the new standard, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities will be measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted by the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019.

At transition, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of approximately \$7,000 will be recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Company will elect not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with a lease term of less than 12 months and low value assets and will continue to recognize the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, as permitted by IFRS 16.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IFRS Interpretations Committee of the IASB issued IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (IFRIC 23). The interpretation provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation is effective for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2019. The Company has concluded that no impact will result from the application of IFRIC 23 on its financial statements.

4. Accounts Receivable

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Gross trade receivables	19,100	21,673
Loss allowance (Note 24)	(97)	(126)
Trade receivables	19,003	21,547
Sales taxes receivable	3,238	3,104
Other receivables	743	988
Total accounts receivable	22,984	25,639

All of the Company's accounts receivable are short term. The net carrying value of accounts receivable is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The Company's exposure to credit risks and the calculation of the loss allowance related to accounts receivable are disclosed in Note 24.

Most of the accounts receivable are pledged as security for the revolving credit facility (Note 11).

5. Inventories

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Raw materials	32,912	27,924
Finished goods	63,977	62,723
Total inventories	96,889	90,647

For the year ended December 31, 2018, a total of \$97,598 of inventories was included as an expense in cost of sales (2017 – \$111,661).

For the year ended December 31, 2018, a total of \$3,061 previously written down was recognized as a reduction of expenses in cost of sales concurrently with the related inventories being sold (\$nil for the Eco-Friendly Materials segment and \$3,061 for the Electronic Materials segment) (2017 – \$7,532 [\$890 for the Eco-Friendly Materials segment and \$6,642 for the Electronic Materials segment]).

The majority of inventories are pledged as security for the revolving credit facility (Note 11).

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings	Production equipment	Furniture, office equipment and rolling stock	Leasehold improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net book value as at December 31, 2016	20,491	35,586	1,722	2,146	59,945
Additions	765	5,903	665	78	7,411
Disposals	(2,100)	-	-	-	(2,100)
Depreciation	(1,147)	(5,997)	(467)	(297)	(7,908)
Impairment (Note 26)	-	(1,116)	-	-	(1,116)
Effect of foreign exchange and others	441	(123)	56	1	375
Net book value as at December 31, 2017	18,450	34,253	1,976	1,928	56,607
Additions	676	7,480	1,291	70	9,517
Disposals	(615)	-	-	-	(615)
Depreciation	(1,026)	(6,130)	(495)	(311)	(7,962)
Effect of foreign exchange and others	(144)	(98)	(8)	-	(250)
Net book value as at December 31, 2018	17,341	35,505	2,764	1,687	57,297
As at December 31, 2017					
Cost	23,888	54,951	2,234	3,264	84,337
Accumulated depreciation	(5,438)	(20,698)	(258)	(1,336)	(27,730)
Net book value	18,450	34,253	1,976	1,928	56,607
As at December 31, 2018					
Cost	22,640	60,319	3,100	3,334	89,393
Accumulated depreciation	(5,299)	(24,814)	(336)	(1,647)	(32,096)
Net book value	17,341	35,505	2,764	1,687	57,297

As at December 31, 2018, property, plant and equipment that were not depreciated until ready for their intended use amounted to \$5,042 (2017 – \$4,315) (mainly production equipment).

Most of the property, plant and equipment are pledged as security for the revolving credit facility (Note 11).

7. Intangible Assets

	Technology	Software, intellectual property and development costs	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Net book value as at December 31, 2016	3,026	8,083	11,109
Additions	-	2,006	2,006
Disposals and others	-	43	43
Impairment (Note 26)	(837)	(1,147)	(1,984)
Amortization	-	(318)	(318)
Net book value as at December 31, 2017	2,189	8,667	10,856
Additions	-	1,198	1,198
Disposals and others	-	(7)	(7)
Amortization	(219)	(629)	(848)
Net book value as at December 31, 2018	1,970	9,229	11,199
As at December 31, 2017			
Cost	2,189	10,983	13,172
Accumulated amortization	-	(2,316)	(2,316)
Net book value	2,189	8,667	10,856
As at December 31, 2018			
Cost	2,189	12,103	14,292
Accumulated amortization	(219)	(2,874)	(3,093)
Net book value	1,970	9,229	11,199

As at December 31, 2018, intangible assets that were not depreciated until ready for their intended use amounted to \$5,814 (2017 – \$10,020). The category of development costs which includes capitalized costs of \$9,973 (2017 – \$8,951), primarily consists of internally generated intangible assets.

8. Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Beginning of year	718	779
Share of loss from joint ventures	(22)	(110)
Disposal	(777)	-
Effect of foreign exchange	81	49
End of year	-	718

During the third quarter of 2018, the Company sold its participation in the joint venture, Zhuhai Gallium Industry Co. for an amount of \$417 and recognized a loss of \$360. In addition, following the liquidation of its other joint venture, Ingal Stade GmbH which had closed its manufacturing activities in 2016, the Company received an amount of \$238 in cash.

9. Other Assets

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Deferred costs	648	132
Other	756	898
Total other assets	1,404	1,030

10. Trade and Accrued Liabilities

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Trade payables	21,647	38,834
Accrued liabilities	17,602	18,209
Total trade and accrued liabilities	39,249	57,043

11. Bank Indebtedness and Long-Term Debt

a) Bank indebtedness

The Company has a Chinese renminbi (“RMB”) credit line with a financial institution in China. This credit line is guaranteed by certain assets of the Company in China. The credit line bears interest at RMB base rate plus 2%.

	2018		2017	
	Contractual Currency RMB	Reporting Currency US\$	Contractual Currency RMB	Reporting Currency US\$
Facility available	10,000	1,454	10,000	1,530
Amount drawn	-	-	-	-

b) Long-term debt

	2018	2017
Senior secured revolving facility of \$79,000 with a syndicate of banks, maturing in April 2022 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 30,000	\$ -
Term loan, non-interest bearing, repayable under certain conditions, maturing in 2023. If the loan has not been repaid in full by the end of 2023, the balance will be forgiven ⁽²⁾	175	271
	30,175	271
Less current portion of long-term debt	175	271
	30,000	-

⁽¹⁾ In April 2018, the Company signed a senior secured multi-currency revolving credit facility of \$79,000 maturing in April 2022 to replace its existing \$50,000 senior secured revolving facility maturing in August 2018. At any time, the Company has the option to request that the credit facility be expanded through the exercise of an additional \$30,000 accordion feature, subject to review and approval by the lenders. This revolving credit facility can be drawn in US dollars, Canadian dollars or Hong Kong dollars (up to \$4,000). Drawings bear interest at either the Canadian prime rate, US base rate, Hong Kong base rate or LIBOR, plus a margin based on the Company’s senior net debt to consolidated EBITDA ratio. Under the terms of its credit facility, the Company is required to satisfy certain restrictive covenants as to financial ratios. As at December 31, 2018, the Company has met all covenants.

⁽²⁾ The term loan is classified as short-term debt since these amounts could become payable on demand.

12. Convertible Debentures

In June 2014, the Company issued convertible unsecured subordinated debentures for CA\$60,000 (US\$55,266) and an additional over-allotment option for CA\$6,000 (US\$5,580) for a total of CA\$66,000 (US\$60,846). The convertible unsecured subordinated debentures bear interest at a rate of 5.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on June 30 and December 31, commencing on December 31, 2014. The convertible debentures are convertible at the holder's option into the Company's common shares at a conversion price of CA\$6.75 per share, representing a conversion rate of 148.1 common shares per CA\$1,000 principal amount of convertible debentures. The convertible debentures will mature on June 30, 2019 and may be redeemed by the Company, in certain circumstances, after June 30, 2017.

The debenture conversion option was recorded as a derivative liability (Note 16). In accordance with IFRS, an obligation to issue shares for a price that is not fixed in the Company's functional currency must be classified as a derivative liability and measured at fair value, with changes recognized in change in fair value of debenture conversion option in the consolidated statement of earnings.

The fair value of the debenture conversion option, which consists of the holder's conversion option subject to the Company's early redemption options, was estimated based on a methodology for pricing convertible bonds using an approach based on partial differential equations or binomial lattices, with the following assumptions: average expected volatility of 40%; expected dividend per share of nil; entity-specific credit spread, and expected life of 5 years. As a result, the initial fair value of the liability representing the debenture conversion option for the two tranches of the issuance of the debenture was estimated at CA\$10,484 (US\$9,666). Assumptions were reviewed in the valuation as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and have not changed substantially. On December 7, 2015, the Company entered into a cross-currency swap to hedge the convertible debenture denominated in Canadian dollars to US dollars (Note 16).

On June 28, 2018, the Company partially redeemed its 5.75% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures maturing on June 30, 2019 for an aggregate principal amount of CA\$40,000. On the same date, the Company completed a drawdown on its senior revolving credit facility of US\$30,000 to partially redeem the debentures on favorable terms reducing the current cost of gross debt. As at December 31, 2018, the aggregate principal amount of debentures currently outstanding is CA\$26,000.

Consequently, the Company de-designated CA\$40,000 of the nominal amount of the associated cross-currency swap and reclassified the net gain of \$79, representing the accumulated net changes in cash flow hedges, from accumulated other comprehensive loss to realized gain on de-designation during the second quarter of the year as the related anticipated cash flows are no longer expected to occur.

Following the early redemption of the CA\$40,000 convertible debentures, an accelerated imputed interest of \$1,490 was recognized as an expense in the second quarter of the year.

13. Employee Benefit Plan Obligation

The Company operates a defined pension plan in Germany based on employee pensionable earnings and length of service. Former general and senior managers had been provided with direct benefit commitments. Employees had been provided with indirect benefit commitments via the Unterstützungseinrichtung der HEK GmbH e.V. Such promises had been made for employees with entry date of December 31, 1993 or earlier.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Present value of unfunded obligations	14,619	15,396

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Movement in the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Beginning of year	15,396	14,813
Current service cost	88	87
Interest cost	282	266
Effect of foreign exchange	(687)	1,957
Benefits paid	(660)	(665)
Actuarial losses (gains)	200	(1,062)
End of year	14,619	15,396

The principal actuarial assumptions as at December 31 were as follows:

	2018	2017
Discount rate	1.9%	1.9%
Salary growth rate	2.0%	2.0%
Pension growth rate	1.8%	1.8%

Assumptions regarding mortality are based on mortality tables "Richttafeln 2018 G" by Prof. Dr. Klaus Heubeck as biometrical basis in accordance with age of earliest retirement by law *RV-Altersgrenzenanpassungsgesetz*, dated April 20, 2007.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in assumptions is set out below. The effects on each plan of a change in an assumption are weighted proportionately to the total plan obligations to determine the total impact for each assumption presented.

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.50%	(6.27%)	6.99%
Salary growth rate	0.50%	0.54%	(0.52%)
Pension growth rate	0.50%	6.29%	(5.77%)
		Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption
Life expectancy		4.15%	(3.66%)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 13.20 years (2017 – 13.45 years).

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension liability:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Less than a year	668	687
Between 1 and 5 years	2,772	2,925
Over 5 years	15,774	16,734
Total	19,214	20,346

Expected contributions to pension benefit plans for year ending December 31, 2019 are \$668.

14. Other Liabilities

	Deferred revenues	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$
As at December 31, 2016	5,419	243	5,662
Additions	800	-	800
Utilized	(9)	(17)	(26)
As at December 31, 2017	6,210	226	6,436
Additions	120	-	120
Utilized	-	(11)	(11)
As at December 31, 2018	6,330	215	6,545

15. Income Taxes

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current tax:		
Current tax for the year	3,723	3,306
Adjustment in respect of prior years' estimates	(2,875)	289
Total current tax	848	3,595
Deferred tax:		
Recognition and reversal of temporary differences	(125)	(3,068)
Recognition of previously unrecorded tax assets	(1,609)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years' estimates	830	-
Total deferred tax	(904)	(3,068)
Income tax (recovery) expense	(56)	527

A reconciliation of income taxes at Canadian statutory rates with the reported income taxes is as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Earnings before income tax	13,916	12,540
Canadian statutory income tax rates	26.7%	26.8%
Income tax on earnings at Canadian statutory rate	3,716	3,361
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Unrecorded losses carried forward	(258)	(2,298)
Recognition of previously unrecorded tax assets	(1,609)	-
Non-deductible expense (non-taxable gain) for tax purposes	217	(163)
Non-taxable foreign exchange	(205)	(1,099)
Effect of difference of foreign tax rates compared to Canadian tax	135	265
Adjustment in respect of prior years' estimates	(2,045)	289
Other	(7)	172
Income tax (recovery) expense	(56)	527

The Company's applicable tax rate is the Canadian combined rates applicable in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

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The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction, is as follows:

Deferred tax assets	Property, plant and equipment	Inventories	Intangible assets	Loss carry forward	Retirement benefit obligation	Others	Total	Offset by jurisdiction	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at December 31, 2016	1,217	1,840	663	4,159	-	633	8,512	(6,629)	1,883
Credited (charged) to consolidated statements of earnings	787	117	(43)	(2,690)	667	1,648	486		
Credited to comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,374	30	2,404		
As at December 31, 2017	2,004	1,957	620	1,469	3,041	2,311	11,402	(4,511)	6,891
(Charged) credited to consolidated statements of earnings	(883)	(755)	(313)	1,523	502	(534)	(460)		
Credited to comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	63	-	63		
As at December 31, 2018	1,121	1,202	307	2,992	3,606	1,777	11,005	(3,133)	7,872

Deferred tax liabilities	Property, plant and equipment	Inventories	Intangible assets	Convertible debentures	Others	Total	Offset by jurisdiction	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at December 31, 2016	1,906	350	814	3,105	1,169	7,344	(6,629)	715
(Credited) charged to consolidated statements of earnings	(875)	(275)	59	(388)	(1,103)	(2,582)		
As at December 31, 2017	1,031	75	873	2,717	66	4,762	(4,511)	251
Charged (credited) to consolidated statements of earnings	747	64	(295)	(1,956)	76	(1,364)		
Charged to comprehensive income	-	-	-	1	-	1		
As at December 31, 2018	1,778	139	578	762	142	3,399	(3,133)	266

Movement in the deferred income tax amounts is as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Beginning of year	6,640	1,168
Tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income	62	2,404
Credited to consolidated statement of earnings	904	3,068
End of year	7,606	6,640

Deferred tax assets of \$2,927 (2017 – \$2,060), included in the consolidated statements of financial position, are dependent on projection of future taxable profits for entities that have suffered a loss in the current period.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized for the withholding tax and taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries. Such amounts are permanently reinvested. Unremitted earnings totalled \$16,343 as at December 31, 2018 (2017 - \$1,285).

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had the following operating tax losses available for carry forward for which no deferred tax benefit has been recorded in the accounts:

	\$	Expiry
United Kingdom	3,170	No limit
Belgium	45,281	No limit
United States	30,196	No limit
Hong Kong	17,196	No limit
China	4,188	2019-2023

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had other deductible temporary differences of \$425 for which no deferred tax benefit has been recorded (2017 – \$451).

16. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is determined by reference to the available market information at the reporting date. When no active market exists for a financial instrument, the Company determines the fair value of that instrument based on valuation methodologies as discussed below. In determining assumptions required under a valuation model, the Company primarily uses external, readily observable market data inputs. Assumptions or inputs that are not based on observable market data incorporate the Company's best estimates of market participant assumptions, and are used when external data is not available. Counterparty credit risk and the Company's own credit risk are taken into account in estimating the fair value of all financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following assumptions and valuation methodologies have been used to measure fair value of financial instruments:

- (i) The fair value of its short-term financial assets and financial liabilities, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and trade and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments;
- (ii) The fair value of derivative instruments, which include cross-currency swap and the equity swap agreement, is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate yield curve, foreign exchange rate and the stock price. Assumptions are based on market conditions prevailing at each reporting date. Derivative instrument reflect the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to settle the contracts at the reporting date;

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- (iii) The fair value of the debenture conversion option is described in Note 12;
- (iv) The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on discounted cash flows using current interest rate for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities; and
- (v) The fair value of the convertible debentures is based on quoted prices observed in active markets.

The carrying values and fair values of financial instruments, by class, are as follows as at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

As at December 31, 2018					Carrying value	Fair value
	At fair value through profit or loss	At amortized cost (loans and receivables in 2017)	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Derivative designated in a hedge relationship	Total	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	26,724	-	-	26,724	26,724
Accounts receivable	-	22,984	-	-	22,984	22,984
Other current assets	5,835	-	-	-	5,835	5,835
Total	5,835	49,708	-	-	55,543	55,543
Financial liabilities						
Trade and accrued liabilities	-	-	39,249	-	39,249	39,249
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	197	197	197
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	175	-	175	175
Current portion of convertible debentures	-	-	18,571	-	18,571	19,062
Long-term debt	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	30,000
Total	-	-	87,995	197	88,192	88,683

As at December 31, 2017					Carrying value	Fair value
	At fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Derivative designated in a hedge relationship	Total	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	34,024	-	-	34,024	34,024
Accounts receivable	-	25,639	-	-	25,639	25,639
Other current assets	6,141	-	-	-	6,141	6,141
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	3,602	3,602	3,602
Total	6,141	59,663	-	3,602	69,406	69,406
Financial liabilities						
Trade and accrued liabilities	-	-	57,043	-	57,043	57,043
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	271	-	271	271
Convertible debentures	-	-	48,768	-	48,768	52,766
Total	-	-	106,082	-	106,082	110,080

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements and has the following levels:

- 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); and
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the financial instruments, by level, which are recognized at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position:

As at December 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets (liabilities)			
At fair value through profit or loss			
Debenture conversion option (Note 12) ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Equity swap agreement (Note 21) ⁽²⁾	-	5,835	-
Derivative designated in a hedge relationship			
Cross-currency swap ⁽³⁾	-	(197)	-
Total	-	5,638	-

As at December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets (liabilities)			
At fair value through profit or loss			
Debenture conversion option (Note 12) ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Equity swap agreement (Note 21) ⁽²⁾	-	6,141	-
Derivatives designated in a hedge relationship			
Cross-currency swap ⁽³⁾	-	3,602	-
Total	-	9,743	-

⁽¹⁾ This instrument is classified as a Level 3 financial instrument, since the implied volatility is an unobservable input. The change in fair value of debenture conversion option was nil and no amount was recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018 (\$85 as income for the year ended December 31, 2017).

⁽²⁾ In June 2017, the Company has entered into a swap agreement with a major Canadian financial institution to reduce its income exposure to fluctuations in its share price relating to the DSU, PSU, RSU and SAR programs. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company receives the economic benefit of share price appreciation while providing payments to the financial institution for the institution's cost of funds and any share price depreciation. The net effect of the equity swaps partly offset movements in the Company's share price impacting the cost of the DSU, PSU, RSU and SAR programs. As at December 31, 2018, the equity swap agreement covered 2,571,569 common shares of the Company. The fair value of this indexed deposit is recorded under other current assets.

⁽³⁾ On December 7, 2015, the Company entered into a cross-currency swap to hedge the convertible debenture denominated in Canadian dollars with a notional amount of CA\$66,000 and bearing interest at a rate of 5.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on June 30 and December 31. Under this cross-currency swap, the Company exchange interest payments and principal redemption on the same terms and designates the cross-currency as a cash flow hedge of the variability of the \$US functional currency equivalent cash flows on the debt. The terms are such that on each interest payment date, the Company will receive 5.75% on a notional of CA\$66,000 and pay 6.485% based on a notional of US\$48,889.

Following the partially redemption of the convertible debentures in the second quarter of the year, the Company de-designated and settled CA\$40,000 of the nominal amount of the associated cross-currency swap (Note 12).

17. Operating Segments

The following tables summarize the information reviewed by the Company's management when measuring performance:

For the year ended December 31, 2018	Eco-Friendly Materials	Electronic Materials	Corporate and unallocated	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Segment revenues	136,981	81,014	-	217,995
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	12,517	29,226	(9,393)	32,350
Interest on long-term debt, imputed interest and other interest expense				6,295
Shared based compensation expense (Note 21)				3,298
Litigation and restructuring costs (income) (Note 26)				316
Foreign exchange and derivative loss				225
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment				(510)
Depreciation and amortization				8,810
Earnings (loss) before income tax				13,916
Capital expenditures	4,850	5,248	-	10,098

For the year ended December 31, 2017	Eco-Friendly Materials	Electronic Materials	Corporate and unallocated	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Segment revenues	146,468	73,448	-	219,916
Adjusted EBITDA ^{(1) (2)}	14,976	24,835	(10,224)	29,587
Interest on long-term debt, imputed interest and other interest expense				6,097
Shared based compensation expense ⁽²⁾ (Note 21)				4,470
Litigation and restructuring costs (income) (Note 26)				(2,953)
Change in fair value of debenture conversion option				(85)
Foreign exchange and derivative loss				79
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment				(1,887)
Impairment of non-current assets (Note 26)				3,100
Depreciation and amortization				8,226
Earnings (loss) before income tax				12,540
Capital expenditures	4,091	2,678	-	6,769

⁽¹⁾ Earnings (loss) before income tax, depreciation and amortization, impairment of non-current assets, share-based compensation expense, gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, litigation and restructuring costs (income) and financial expense (revenues).

⁽²⁾ Restated to reflect the change in the definition of Adjusted EBITDA which now excludes the share-based compensation expense.

As at December 31, 2018	Eco-Friendly Materials	Electronic Materials	Corporate and unallocated	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total assets excluding the deferred tax asset:	96,856	113,995	18,334	229,185

As at December 31, 2017	Eco-Friendly Materials	Electronic Materials	Corporate and unallocated	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total assets excluding the deferred tax asset:	106,631	104,945	26,465	238,041

The geographic distribution of the Company's revenues based on the location of the customers for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the identifiable non-current assets as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

Revenues	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Asia		
China	5,592	10,754
Japan	4,590	4,450
Other ⁽¹⁾	52,015	47,856
Americas		
United States	50,751	43,934
Other	19,083	12,626
Europe		
France	7,691	9,705
Germany	29,097	33,713
United Kingdom	4,805	8,285
Other ⁽¹⁾	37,110	37,940
Other	7,261	10,653
Total	217,995	219,916

Non-current assets (other than deferred tax assets)	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Asia ⁽¹⁾	15,942	16,166
United States	9,896	8,180
Canada	18,543	21,609
Europe		
Belgium	8,159	8,454
Germany	17,360	18,404
Total	69,900	72,813

⁽¹⁾ None exceeding 10%

For the year ended December 31, 2018, one customer represented approximately 22 % (2017 – 12%) of the revenues, and is included in the Electronic Materials revenues.

18. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

a) Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations consists of the following:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Decrease (increase) in assets:		
Accounts receivable	2,684	4,134
Inventories	(6,242)	(10,338)
Income tax receivable	1,254	674
Other current assets	796	(6,177)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities:		
Trade and accrued liabilities	(21,333)	(4,436)
Income tax payable	(3,607)	2,917
Net change	(26,448)	(13,226)

b) The reconciliation of assets/liabilities arising from financing activities consists of the following:

	December 31 2017	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes			December 31 2018
			Imputed interest	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long-term debt	271	29,922	-	(18)	-	30,175
Convertible debenture ⁽¹⁾	48,768	(29,714)	3,146	(3,629)	-	18,571
Cross-currency swap ⁽¹⁾	(3,602)	-	-	-	3,799	197
Deferred revenues	6,210	120	-	-	-	6,330
Total net liabilities from financing liabilities	51,647	328	3,146	(3,647)	3,799	55,273

	December 31 2016	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes			December 31 2017
			Imputed interest	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long-term debt	325	(74)	-	20	-	271
Convertible debenture ⁽¹⁾	43,157	-	2,171	3,440	-	48,768
Debenture conversion option	68	-	-	17	(85)	-
Cross-currency swap ⁽¹⁾	(189)	-	-	-	(3,413)	(3,602)
Deferred revenues	5,419	791	-	-	-	6,210
Total net liabilities from financing liabilities	48,780	717	2,171	3,477	(3,498)	51,647

⁽¹⁾ Interest settlement were reflected as cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

c) The consolidated statements of cash flows exclude or include the following transactions:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
i) Excluded additions unpaid at end of year: Additions to property, plant and equipment	469	1,050 ⁽¹⁾
ii) Included additions unpaid at beginning of year: Additions to property, plant and equipment	1,050	3,741

⁽¹⁾ In 2017, the Company agreed with a customer to net a trade receivable against a payable for the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

19. Share Capital

Authorized:

- An unlimited number of common shares, participating, with no par value, entitling the holder to one vote per share; and
- An unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in one or more series with specific terms, privileges and restrictions to be determined for each class by the Board of Directors. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, no preferred shares were issued.

On February 21, 2017, the TSX approved an amendment to the Company's normal course issuer bid implemented on October 11, 2016. Under this normal course issuer bid amendment, the Company had the right to purchase for cancellation, from October 11, 2016 to October 10, 2017, a maximum of 2,100,000 (previously 600,000) common shares. The Company's normal course issuer bid program expired on October 10, 2017 and has not been renewed.

In 2017, the Company had repurchased and cancelled 475,016 common shares at an average price of \$1.38 for a total amount of \$654. An amount of \$1,943 has been applied against share capital, and a negative amount of \$1,289 has been applied against the deficit.

20. Earnings per Share

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used for the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Numerators	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Net earnings attributable to equity holders of 5N Plus	13,972	12,023
Net earnings for the year	13,972	12,013
Denominators	2018	2017
Basic weighted average number of shares	84,243,976	83,676,315
Dilutive effect:		
Stock options	446,764	336,979
Diluted weighted average number of shares	84,690,740	84,013,294

As at December 31, 2018, a total number of 379,291 stock options were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of shares due to their anti-dilutive effect because of the Company's stock price. The same applies to the convertible debentures.

As at December 31, 2017, a total number of 501,747 stock options were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of shares due to their anti-dilutive effect because of the Company's stock price. The same applies to the convertible debentures.

21. Share-Based Compensation

Restricted Share Unit Plan

On June 7, 2010, the Company adopted a Restricted Share Unit (“RSU”) Plan (the “Old RSU Plan”) to complement the stock option plan. Minor amendments to the Old RSU Plan were adopted by the Board of Directors in May 2013. However, on November 4, 2015, the Board of Directors terminated the Old RSU Plan and replaced it with the New RSU & PSU Plan (as defined hereinafter), thus no additional RSUs shall be credited to the accounts of participants under the Old RSU Plan. Only previously granted RSUs shall continue to vest and be settled as per the terms of the Old RSU Plan. The Old RSU Plan enabled the Company to award to eligible participants phantom share units that vest after a three-year period. The RSU is settled in cash and is recorded as a liability. The measurement of the compensation expense and corresponding liability for these awards is based on the fair value of the award, and is recorded as an expense over the vesting period of 3 years.

At the end of each financial period, changes in the Company’s payment obligation due to changes in the market value of the common shares on the TSX are recorded as an expense. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted nil RSUs (2017 – nil), 215,167 of RSUs were paid (2017 – 171,000) and 833 RSUs were forfeited (2017 – 53,000). As at December 31, 2018, nil RSUs were outstanding (2017 – 216,000).

Restricted Share Unit and Performance Share Unit Plan

On November 4, 2015, the Company adopted a new Restricted Share Unit (“RSU”) and Performance Share Unit (“PSU”) Plan (the “New RSU & PSU Plan”) to replace the Old RSU Plan, for the purpose of enhancing the Company’s ability to attract and retain talented individuals to serve as employees, officers and executives of the Company and its affiliates and promoting a greater alignment of interests between such employees, officers and executives and the shareholders of the Company. The New RSU & PSU Plan enables the Company to award eligible participants: (i) phantom RSUs that vest no later than three years following the grant date; and (ii) phantom PSUs that vest after certain periods of time, not exceeding three years, and subject to the achievement of certain performance criteria as determined by the Board of Directors. Such plan provides for the settlement of RSUs and PSUs through either cash or the issuance of common shares of the Company from treasury, for an amount equivalent to the volume weighted average of the trading price of the common shares of the Company on the TSX for the five trading days immediately preceding the applicable RSU vesting determination date or PSU vesting determination date.

In the case of a participant’s termination by the Company for cause or as a result of a voluntary resignation by the participant before the end of a performance cycle, all RSUs and PSUs will be forfeited immediately as of the date on which the participant is advised of his termination or resigns.

In the case of a participant’s termination by the Company other than for cause, if such participant is deemed to be on long-term disability or if such participant retires before the end of a performance cycle, the number of RSUs which will vest at such event will be pro-rated based on the number of months worked at the end of the performance cycle and all PSUs will be forfeited immediately.

In the case of a participant’s death before the end of a performance cycle, the number of RSUs which will vest will be pro-rated based on the number of months worked at the end of the fiscal year preceding the participant’s death and all PSUs will be forfeited immediately.

The maximum number of common shares which may be issued under the New RSU & PSU Plan is 5,000,000. Common shares in respect of RSUs or PSUs to be settled through the issuance of common shares but that have been forfeited, cancelled or settled in cash shall be available for RSUs or PSUs to be granted thereafter pursuant to this plan. No RSUs or PSUs to be settled through the issuance of common shares may be granted to any participant unless the number of common shares: (a) issued to "Insiders" within any one-year period; and (b) issuable to "Insiders" at any time, under the plan, or when combined with all of the Company's other security-based compensation arrangements, could not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted 393,897 New RSUs (2017 – 368,360), 28,361 New RSUs were paid (2017 – nil) and 67,370 New RSUs were forfeited (2017 – 37,500). As at December 31, 2018, 1,854,026 New RSUs were outstanding (2017 – 1,555,860).

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted nil PSUs (2017 – nil) and, as at December 31, 2018, 500,000 PSUs were outstanding (2017 – 500,000).

Stock Appreciation Rights Plan

On June 7, 2010, the Company adopted a Restricted Share Unit for Foreign Employees Plan (the "RSUFE Plan") which was slightly amended on November 7, 2012 by the Company to become the Stock Appreciation Rights plan (the "SAR Plan") which replaced the RSUFE Plan. The SAR Plan enables the Company to award eligible participants phantom stock options to foreign directors, officers and employees. SARs usually have a six-year term and vest equally over a four-year period at an annual rate of 25% per year beginning one year following the SARs grant date. The amount of cash payout is equal to the sum of the positive differences between the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares of the Company on the TSX in the last twenty (20) trading days immediately preceding the exercise date and the grant price of each SAR redeemed.

At the end of each financial period, changes in the Company's payment obligations due to changes in the market value of the common shares on the TSX are recorded as an expense. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted 223,762 SARs (2017 – 542,700), 46,500 of SARs were paid (2017 – 25,000), 14,995 SARs were expired (2017 – 30,156) and 106,500 SARs were forfeited (2017 – 30,000). As at December 31, 2018, 778,462 SARs were outstanding (2017 – 722,695).

Deferred Share Unit Plan

On May 7, 2014, the Company adopted a Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan (the "DSU Plan") which enables the Company to provide Board directors and key officers and employees designated by the Board with phantom share units to enhance the Company's ability to attract and retain individuals with the right combination of skills and experience to serve on the Company's Board or as Company's executives. DSUs vest entirely at their date of grant (with the exception of the 400,000 DSUs granted to the Company's CEO on March 2, 2016 which will vest on March 2, 2019) and become payable in cash upon termination of services of a director, designated officer or employee with the Company. The amount of cash payout is equal to the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares of the Company on the TSX of the twenty (20) trading days immediately preceding the date of payment of the DSU. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted 199,823 DSUs (2017 – 290,408) and nil DSUs were paid (2017 – nil). As at December 31, 2018, 1,504,395 DSUs were outstanding (2017 – 1,304,572).

Stock Option Plan

On April 11, 2011, the Company adopted a new stock option plan replacing the previous plan (the “Old Plan”), in place since October 2007, with the same features as the Old Plan with the exception of a maximum number of options granted which cannot exceed 5,000,000. The aggregate number of shares which could be issued upon the exercise of options granted under the Old Plan could not exceed 10% of the issued shares of the Company at the time of granting the options. Options granted under the Stock Option Plan may be exercised during a period not exceeding ten years from the date of grant. The stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2018 may be exercised during a period not exceeding six years from their date of grant. Options vest at a rate of 25% (100% for directors) per year, beginning one year following the grant date of the options. Any unexercised options will expire one month after the date a beneficiary ceases to be an employee, director or officer and one year for retired directors.

The following table presents information concerning all outstanding stock options:

	2018		2017	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average Exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,224,747	CA\$ 2.20	2,860,648	CA\$ 2.63
Granted	143,335	2.71	288,000	1.75
Exercised	(708,750)	1.92	(597,500)	1.75
Forfeited	(137,704)	2.54	(116,476)	2.50
Expired	(31,087)	3.61	(209,925)	8.59
Outstanding, end of year	1,490,541	2.32	2,224,747	2.20
Exercisable, end of year	726,750	2.75	1,001,497	2.59

The outstanding stock options as at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Exercise price		Number of options	
	Low	High	Exercisable	Outstanding
March and May 2019	CA\$ 2.20	CA\$ 2.22	275,000	275,000
March to August 2020	3.33	4.29	242,000	242,000
March 2021	2.40	2.40	91,500	130,750
March 2022	1.65	1.65	62,500	445,000
February 2023	1.75	1.75	55,750	260,500
February 2024	2.71	2.71	-	137,291
			726,750	1,490,541

The fair value of stock options at the grant date was measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The historical share price of the Company’s common shares is used to estimate expected volatility, and government bond rates are used to estimate the risk-free interest rate.

The following table illustrates the inputs used in the average measurement of the fair values of the stock options at the grant date granted during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Expected stock price volatility	53%	59%
Dividend	None	None
Risk-free interest rate	2.03%	0.98%
Expected option life	4 years	4 years
Fair value – weighted average of options issued	CA\$1.16	CA\$0.79

The following table shows the share-based compensation expense recorded in the consolidated statements of earnings for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

Expense	2018	2017
	\$	\$
RSUs	1,395	1,709
PSUs	575	356
SARs	241	322
DSUs	866	1,617
Stock options	345	386
Equity swap	(124)	80
Total	3,298	4,470

In June 2017, the Company entered into an equity swap agreement to reduce its earnings exposure on the fluctuation in the Company's share price since this has an effect on the evaluation of the DSU, PSU, RSU and SAR plans. The fair value of this indexed deposit is recorded under other current assets. Any further change in the fair value is recorded against the share-based compensation expense (note 16).

The following amounts were recorded:

Liability	2018	2017
	\$	\$
RSUs	3,144	2,475
PSUs	995	485
SARs	585	418
DSUs	3,369	2,748
Total	8,093	6,126
Intrinsic value of vested units	4,064	3,652

22. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company rents certain premises and equipment under the terms of operating leases. Future minimum payments excluding operating costs are as follows:

	2018
	\$
No later than 1 year	1,598
Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	2,635
Later than 5 years	61
Total	4,294

As at December 31, 2018, in the normal course of business, the Company contracted letters of credit for an amount of \$422 (2017 – \$432).

Contingencies

In the normal course of operations, the Company is exposed to events that could give rise to contingent liabilities or assets. As at the date of issue of the consolidated financial statements, the Company was not aware of any significant events that would have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

23. Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties are its joint ventures, directors and executive members.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporated special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are settled in cash.

Key management compensation

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and certain senior management. The compensation expense paid or payable to key management for employee services is as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	3,148	3,016
Share-based compensation and others	3,503	4,027
Total	6,651	7,043

24. Financial Risk Management

In the normal course of operations, the Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risk factors include market risk (foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates, will affect the Company's net earnings or the value of financial instruments.

The objective of market risk management is to mitigate exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is defined as the Company's exposure to a gain or a loss in the value of its financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate variability primarily in relation to certain sale commitments, expected purchase transactions, certain local operating expenses and debt denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, these operations have exposure to foreign exchange rates primarily through cash and cash equivalents and other working capital accounts denominated in currencies other than their functional currencies.

The following table summarizes in US dollar equivalents the Company's major currency exposures as at December 31, 2018:

						2018
	CA	EUR	GBP	RMB	MYR	Other
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	3,462	3,555	1,126	652	582	433
Accounts receivable	196	6,197	170	1,169	-	754
Other current assets	5,835	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and accrued liabilities	(11,703)	(8,726)	-	(659)	(407)	(566)
Long-term debt	(175)	-	-	-	-	-
Net financial assets (liabilities)	(2,385)	1,026	1,296	1,162	175	621

The following table shows the impact on earnings before income tax of a five-percentage point strengthening or weakening of foreign currencies against the US dollar as at December 31, 2018 for the Company's financial instruments denominated in non-functional currencies:

	CA	EUR	GBP	RMB	MYR	Other
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5% Strengthening	(119)	51	65	58	9	31
5% Weakening	119	(51)	(65)	(58)	(9)	(31)

The Company entered into a cross-currency swap to hedge cash flows under the CA\$ convertible debentures. In addition, the Company will occasionally enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to sell US dollars in exchange for Canadian dollars and Euros. These contracts would hedge a portion of ongoing foreign exchange risk on the Company's cash flows since much of its non-US dollar expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars and Euros. The Company may also enter into foreign exchange contracts to sell Euros for US dollars. As at December 31, 2018, the Company has no foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's policy is to limit its exposure to interest rate risk fluctuation by ensuring that a reasonable portion of its current portion and long-term debt, made of subordinated debts, currently as convertible debentures are at fixed rate. The Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on its revolving credit facility, which bears a floating interest rate. A 1% increase/decrease in interest rates would have an impact of approximately \$220 on the Company's net earnings on a twelve-month horizon based on the balance outstanding on December 31, 2018.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a customer or counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations under a contract and, as a result, create a financial loss for the Company. The Company has a credit policy that defines standard credit practice. This policy dictates that all new customer accounts be reviewed prior to approval and establishes the maximum amount of credit exposure per customer. The creditworthiness and financial well-being of the customer are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

The expected loss rates are based on the Company's historical credit losses experienced over the three year period prior to the period end. The historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the Company's customers.

As at December 31, 2018, the lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables was determined as follows:

	2018			Total
	Current	More than 30 days past	More than 60 days past	
Expected loss rate	-	5.7%	41.6%	
Gross carrying amount	18,355	594	151	19,100
Loss allowance	-	34	63	97

The following table summarizes the changes in the loss allowance for trade receivables:

	2018	2017
Beginning of year (no change on the adoption of IFRS 9)	\$ 126	\$ 126
Increase during the year	26	50
Trade receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(38)
Unused amounts reversed	(55)	(12)
End of year	97	126

The loss allowance is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of earnings, and is net of any recoveries that were provided for in prior periods.

Amounts charged to the loss allowance account are generally written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Counterparties to financial instruments may also expose the Company to credit losses in the event of non-performance. Counterparties for derivative and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions, which are monitored on an ongoing basis. Counterparty credit assessments are based on the financial health of the institutions and their credit ratings from external agencies, therefore no impairment loss was identified as at December 31, 2018.

Previous accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables

In the prior year, the impairment of trade receivables was assessed based on the incurred loss model and determined by management in accordance with its assessment of recoverability. Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognised were written off against the provision when there was no expectation of recovering additional cash.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. It also manages liquidity risk by continually monitoring actual and projected cash flows, taking into account the Company's sales and receipts and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Board of Directors reviews and approves the Company's annual operating and capital budgets as well as any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business, including proposals on acquisitions and other major investments.

The following table reflects the contractual maturity of the Company's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2018:

						2018
	Carrying amount	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and accrued liabilities	39,249	39,249	-	-	-	39,249
Long-term debt	30,175	1,394	1,219	1,219	31,219	35,051
Convertible debentures	18,571	19,884	-	-	-	19,884
Total	87,995	60,527	1,219	1,219	31,219	94,184

25. Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company requires the approval of its lenders on some of the capital transactions such as the payment of dividends and capital expenditures over a certain level.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (comprising long-term debt, convertible debentures and cross-currency swap in the consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity is the equity attributable to equity holders of 5N Plus Inc. in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Debt-to-equity ratios as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Long-term debt including current portion	30,175	271
Convertible debentures	18,571	48,768
Cross-currency swap (Note 16)	197	(3,602)
Total debt	48,943	45,437
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(26,724)	(34,024)
Net debt	22,219	11,413
Shareholders' equity	119,703	105,446
Debt-to-equity ratio	19%	11%

26. Expenses by Nature

Expenses by nature include the following:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	38,018	38,388
Share-based compensation expense (Note 21)	3,298	4,470
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets (Notes 6 and 7)	8,810	8,226
Impairment of non-current assets	-	3,100 ⁽²⁾
Amortization of other assets	163	221
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(510)	(1,887)
Research and development, net of tax credit	1,328	1,761
Litigation and restructuring costs (income)	316 ⁽¹⁾	(2,953) ⁽³⁾

- (1) During the third quarter, the Company sold its participation in the joint venture, Zhuhai Gallium Industry Co. for an amount of \$417 and recognized a loss of \$360. In addition, following the liquidation of its other joint venture, Ingal Stade GmbH which had closed its manufacturing activities in 2016, the Company received an amount of \$238 in cash.

Also, included is a non-recurring income of \$588 relating to an amount receivable from an inactive legal entity for which no receivable had been recorded given the uncertainty attached to it, as well as severance costs of \$782 associated with workforce optimization initiatives implemented throughout the year in line with our strategic plan.

- (2) During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company recorded an impairment charge on non-current assets of \$3,100 (\$1,116 for Production equipment, \$837 for Technology and \$1,147 for Development costs), included in Electronic materials segment, reflecting recent development to assumptions used in assessing the carrying value of specific product development assets. The change in assumptions is from an active decision to alter the market penetration strategy, other factors remaining constant. It is motivated by intentional delays in increasing production levels in order to prioritize products with higher premiums in niche applications, requiring longer market development cycle compared to other products. The discount rate of 17.5% was used to determine the recoverable amount of these non-current assets.
- (3) Including an income resulting from an amendment to optimize commercial agreements mitigated by cost related to termination of a non-core activity.

27. Subsequent events

On February 6, 2019, the Company announced the closing of a \$25,000 unsecured subordinated term loan with Investissement Québec. The new loan has a five-year term and will be disbursed in two tranches: the first tranche of \$5,000 was disbursed on February 6, 2019 and the second tranche of \$20,000 will be disbursed by no later than March 29, 2019. The new term loan will bear an interest equivalent to the 5-year US dollar swap rate plus a margin of 4.19%.

On February 11, 2019, the Company's shareholders voted to approve a special resolution by which the stated capital of the common shares of the Company be reduced to \$5,000 and the amount of the reduction be added to the contributed surplus of the Company pursuant to Section 38(1) of the *Canada Business Corporation Act* (the "Stated Capital Reduction"). The reduction of stated capital will not result in any change to shareholders' equity.

On February 25, 2019, 5N Plus announced that it has exercised its right to redeem all of its outstanding 5.75% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures maturing on June 30, 2019. On March 28, 2019 the Company will redeem its convertible debentures in an aggregate principal amount of CA\$26 million. Following the redemption, there will remain no outstanding convertible debentures.