PETROCARIBE ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES LIMITED/ ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES PETROCARIBE (SPECIAL PURPOSE) FUND

Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2018

PETROCARIBE ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES LIMITED/ ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES PETROCARIBE (SPECIAL PURPOSE) FUND

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT

PetroCaribe St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited/ St. Vincent and the Grendines PetroCaribe (Special Purpose) Fund Kingstown

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PetroCaribe St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited/St. Vincent and the Grenandines PetroCaribe (Special Purpose) Fund (the "Company"), set out on pages 4 to 35, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

Included in property, plant and equipment is the amount of EC\$717,756 (2017: EC\$717,756) relating to the cost of a building, which was constructed on land that is not currently owned by the company. At the balance sheet date, the building had accumulated depreciation of EC\$89,678 (2017: EC\$49,843) and depreciation charge for the year amounted to EC\$39,835 (2017: EC\$39,875). If the company is unable to obtain proper title or ownership of the land, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment may be reduced by EC\$628,078 (2017: EC\$667,913), and accumulated depreciation and retained earnings reduced by EC\$89,678 (2017: EC\$49,843), respectively. Depreciation charge to the profit and loss for the current year will reduced by EC\$39,835 (2017: EC\$39,875).

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred losses from operations of EC\$186,852 for the current year (2017: EC\$190,808), which resulted to accumulated deficit and net asset deficiency of \$6,940,162 (2017: \$6,753,310). As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cost significant doubt in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends on the financial support to the Company by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to sustain its operations and meet its working capital requirements and obligations as it falls due.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT (CONT'D)

PetroCaribe St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited/ St. Vincent and the Grendines PetroCaribe (Special Purpose) Fund Kingstown

Emphasis of Matter (cont'd)

We draw attention to Note 18 of the financial statements, events after the reporting date, which describes the uncertainty related to the Coronavirus outbreak. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due
 to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain
 audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of
 not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from
 error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the
 override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT (CONT'D)

PetroCaribe St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited/ St. Vincent and the Grendines PetroCaribe (Special Purpose) Fund Kingstown

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

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

BDO Eastern Caribbean Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines May 11, 2020

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PETROCARIBE ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES LIMITED/ ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES PETROCARIBE (SPECIAL PURPOSE) FUND Statement of Financial Position As at December 31, 2018 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

Assets Property and equipment Loans and advances due from Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Loans and advances due from public sector entities Loans and advances due from Statutory Corporations 8 8,325,685,726 73,705,726 Loans and advances due from other entity 9 160,204 209,254 Total non-current assets Current assets Cash resources 10 413,078 717,794 Investment securities 11 1,760,873 1,745,123 Interest receivable 12 1,760,873 1,745,123 Interest receivable 14 1,760,975 164,061 Due from related party 12 2 12,325,726 2,751,404 Total assets Equity and liabilities 2,335,726 2,751,404 Total assets Equity and liabilities Accumulated deficit Cong-term debt, net of current portion 14 13,086,488 13,086,488 Total non-current liabilities Current debt, net of current portion 14 13,086,488 13,086,488 Total non-current liabilities Current liabilities Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of long-term debt Total lacurrent liabilities 128,499 37,750 Current portion of long-term debt 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 Total current liabilities 128,499 37,750 Current portion of long-term debt 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 Total current liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253			2018	2017
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Loans and advances due from public sector entities 7 73,705,726 73,705,726 173,726 173				
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Equity and liabilities Accumulated deficit Total equity Non-current liabilities Due to a related party Long-term debt, net of current portion Total non-current liabilities Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of long-term debt Total current liabilities Total current liabilities Total liabilities Total liabilities Total liabilities Total oguity and liabilities 120,410,162 (6,753,310) (6,940,162 (6,753,310) (6,940,162 (6,753,310) (6,940,162 (6,753,310) (1,9470,191 191,186,012 13,086,468 13,086,468 13,086,468 13,086,468 125,556,659 204,272,480 125,556,659 204,272,480 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 1,795,522 1,804,773 Total liabilities	Total assets			
Accumulated deficit Total equity (6,940,162) (6,753,310)	Total assets		120,412,019	199,323,943
Accumulated deficit Total equity (6,940,162) (6,753,310)	Facilities and D. Latter			
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Due to a related party 13 112,470,191 191,186,012 Long-term debt, net of current portion 14 13,086,468 13,086,468 Total non-current liabilities 125,556,659 204,272,480 Current liabilities 28,499 37,750 Current portion of long-term debt 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 Total current liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253	Total equity		(6,940,162)	(6,753,310)
Due to a related party 13 112,470,191 191,186,012 Long-term debt, net of current portion 14 13,086,468 13,086,468 Total non-current liabilities 125,556,659 204,272,480 Current liabilities 28,499 37,750 Current portion of long-term debt 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 Total current liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253	Man and the Latest			
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Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of long-term debt Total current liabilities Total liabilities 128,499 17,750 1,767,023 1,767,023 1,795,522 1,804,773 Total liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253		14		13,086,468
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of long-term debt Total current liabilities 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 1,795,522 1,804,773 Total liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253	Total non-current liabilities		125,556,659	204,272,480
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of long-term debt Total current liabilities 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 1,795,522 1,804,773 Total liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253	Comment II A Water			
Current portion of long-term debt 14 1,767,023 1,767,023 Total current liabilities 1,795,522 1,804,773 Total liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253				
Total current liabilities 1,767,023			28,499	37,750
Total liabilities 127,352,181 206,077,253		14	1,767,023	1,767,023
Total equity and linkilities	lotal current liabilities		1,795,522	1,804,773
Total equity and linkilities				
Total equity and liabilities	I OTAI liabilities		127,352,181	206,077,253
Total equity and liabilities 120,412,019 199.323.943				
	Total equity and liabilities		120,412,019	199,323,943

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY:

Director

Chairman

Director

Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
	43,184	142,785
17	(230,036)	(333,593)
=	(186,852)	(190,808)
5	40 255	40,295
		Notes \$ 43,184 17 (230,036) (186,852)

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Retained earnings \$
(6,562,502)
(190,808) (6,753,310)
(186,852)

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

	2018	2017 \$
Cash flow from operating activities	·	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(186,852)	(190,808)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	40,255	40,295
Interest income	(43,184)	(142,785)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(189,781)	(293,298)
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(9,251)	(38,250)
Change in loans and advances due from Government of St. Vincent	(1,201)	(30,230)
and the Grenadines	(7,427,311)	(9,040,849)
Change in loans and advances due from public entity		(500,000)
Cash used in operating activities	(7,626,343)	(9,872,397)
Interest received	46,270	54,674
Interest paid	-	
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,580,073)	(9,817,723)
Cash flow from investing a stick		
Cash flow from investing activities Additions to short-term investments		
	(15,750)	
Change in loans and advances due from statutory corporations	(50,000)	(965,000)
Change in loans and advances due from other entity	49,050	31,430
Net cash used in investing activities	(16,700)	(933,570)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Additional due to a related party	8,668,431	10,084,689
Payment of long-term debt	(1,500,000)	10,004,007
Change in due from related party	123,626	468
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	(7,292,057)	10,085,157
-	(-,,,-	. 3,003,137
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(304,716)	(666, 136)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	717,794	1,383,930
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	413,078	717,794

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

PetroCaribe St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited/PertoCaribe (Special Purpose) Fund (the Company) was incorporated on November 3, 2005 under the Companies Act of 1994. The business is principally engaged in the funding of social projects in St. Vincent and the Grenadines as mandated by PetroCaribe Agreement. Prior to January 2009 the company was engaged in the importation and the distribution of petroleum products. PDV St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited, which is 45% owned by PetroCaribe St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited, succeeded the company as of January 2009 to import and distribute petroleum products on the island.

During 2016, the PetroCaribe (Special Purpose) Fund Act has been established to be known as the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines PetroCaribe (Special Purpose) Fund. The Company shall be responsible for the administration of the Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to provide the resources necessary to advance the social and economic programs of the public and private sectors of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

The Company's assets, liabilities and equities that were derived from the PetroCaribe Energy Co-operation agreement of June 29, 2005 were transferred to the PETROCARIBE (Special Purpose) Fund.

Going concern

The Company has incurred losses from operations of \$186,852 for the current period (2017: \$190,808) which resulted to accumulated deficit of \$6,940,162 as at December 31, 2018 (2017: \$6,753,310). This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the Company may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends on venturers' undertaking to provide continuing financial support for the Company's operations for the ensuing year and envisaged that the future operations of the Company would not be curtailed in any significant way. The Company can depend upon the existing sources of finance remaining available to it in the form of loans from its financiers including a cash balance as at December 31, 2018 of \$413,078.

The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Should the Company be unable to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future, the Company may be unable to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statements of financial position. In addition, the Company may have to reclassify noncurrent assets to current assets. No such adjustments have been made to these financial statements.

3. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on March 12, 2020.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 4.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the statement of earnings, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation.

(b) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Management determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every financial reporting date. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments are acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market.

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognises a financial asset or financial liability on its statement of financial position using the settlement date method. Accordingly, a financial asset or a financial liability is recognised on the date of receipt or delivery to or by the Company.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(b) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

The Company's financial instruments are carried at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where an active market exists, market price is used as the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. Where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at the reporting date. The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates.

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the categories discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Amortised cost

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade receivables, investments, due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and - for the purpose of the statement of cash flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

On initial recognition of a debt or equity investment that is not held-fortrading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income.

Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

For debt investments, interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

For equity investments, dividends are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case the full or partial amount of the dividend is recorded against the associated investments carrying amount. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

The Company does not have any liabilities held for trading nor has it designated any financial liabilities as being at FVTPL.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities

This classification pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL upon the inception of the liability. Included in this category are liabilities arising from borrowings or operations.

The financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, taking into account the impact of applying the effective interest method of amortization (or accretion) for any related premium, discount and any directly attributable transaction costs.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees. It is necessary to estimate the amount and timing of accruals; however, the uncertainty is generally much less than for provisions.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recognized initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing loans payable are initially recognized at transaction price, including transaction costs, directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest-bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period of repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position.

The Company classifies its interest-bearing loans payable as current liabilities if settlement is expected in one year or less, and the Company does not have unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities and does not breach any loan provisions on or before the end of the financial reporting period. If not, they are presented as noncurrent liabilities.

Other financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt and due to a related party.

(c) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. The annual rates used are as follows:

Building - 5.55% Furniture - 25% Equipment - 20%

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the statement of earnings. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity is transferred to the statement of earnings.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in the statement of earnings. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Impairment (cont'd)

(ii) Non-financial assets (cont'd)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of earnings. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

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

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change 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 amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(e) Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue arising from the use by others of Company's assets yielding interest is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues on a time-proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

(g) New standards and interpretations of, and amendments to, existing standards effective during the year

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following amendments to existing standards which were adopted from January 1, 2018. Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption of these amendments did not have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Significant accounting policies (cont'd)
 - (g) New standards and interpretations of, and amendments to, existing standards effective during the year (cont'd)

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment of financial assets and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. Although the permissible measurement bases for financial assets - amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value though profit or loss (FVTPL) - are similar to IAS 39, the criteria for classification into the appropriate measurement category are significantly different. IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model, which means that a loss event will no longer need to occur before an impairment allowance is recognized.

The application of this standard has no significant impact in the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15, Revenue From Contracts With Customers, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, replaces IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue, IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18, Transfer of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. It does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other IFRSs. It also does not apply if two companies in the same line of business exchange non-monetary assets to facilitate sales to other parties.

The application of this standard has no significant impact in the Company's financial statements.

(h) New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective

New standards and amendments issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and amendments issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt applicable standards when they become effective. Except when specified, these new standards and amendments to existing standards do not have any significant impact in the Company's financial statements.

 Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle. The annual improvements contain non-urgent but necessary amendments to IFRS. The following amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019.

IFRS 3 and IFRS 11 - The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.

5. Property and equipment

	Building \$	Computer equipment \$	Furniture \$	Equipment \$	Total \$
Cost				-	
As at January 01, 2017 Additions	717,756 -	2,452	22,131	95,457 -	837,796
As at December 31, 2017	717,756	2,452	22,131	95,457	837,796
As at January 01, 2018 Additions	717,756 -	2,452	22,131	95,457 -	837,796
As at December 31, 2018	717,756	2,452	22,131	95,457	837,796
Accumulated depreciation					
As at January 01, 2017	9,968	2,452	21,087	95,457	128,964
Charge for the year	39,875	=	420		40,295
As at December 31, 2017	49,843	2,452	21,507	95,457	169,259
As at January 01, 2018	49,843	2,452	21,507	95,457	169,259
Charge for the year	39,835	-	420	-	40,255
As at December 31, 2018	89,678	2,452	21,927	95,457	209,514
Net book value					
As at January 01, 2017	707,788	₩0	1,044		708,832
As at December 31, 2017	667,913	-	624	-	668,537
As at December 31, 2018	628,078		204	-	628,282

The transfer of ownership of the land on which the building is constructed on is not finalized as at financial reporting date.

6. Loans and advances due from the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Balance - beginning of year	113,715,337	104,674,488
Advances in current year	7,427,311	9,040,849
Repayment in current year	-	
Debt relief (Note 13)	(85,884,252)	-
Balance at end of year	35,258,396	113,715,337

Loans and advances due from the Government are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no stated repayment terms.

7. Loans and advances due from public sector entity

		2018 \$	2017 \$
i.	Loan advanced on July 19, 2009 of EC\$10 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective January 2, 2011. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	9,565,000	9,565,000
ii.	Loan advanced on August 25, 2009 of EC\$8 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective January 2, 2011. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	8,000,000	8,000,000
iii.	Loan advanced on November 23, 2009 of EC\$1 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective January 2, 2011. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
iv.	Loan advanced on March 2, 2010 of EC\$1 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective March 1, 2011. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
v.	Loan of EC\$7.8 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective September 14, 2015. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	7,800,000	7,800,000
vi.	Loan advanced on June 22, 2011 of EC\$4 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective December 2, 2013. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	4,000,000	4,000,000
vii.	Loan advanced on August 17, 2011 of EC\$3 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective December 2, 2013. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	3,000,000	3,000,000
viii.	Loan advanced on October 26, 2011 of EC\$3.3 million with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured		
Balance	e carried forward	3,380,539 37,745,539	3,380,539 37,745,539

7. Loans and advances due from public sector entity (cont'd)

over by the dovernment of St. vincent and the Grenadines (contra)	2018 \$	2017 \$
Balance brought forward	37,745,539	37,745,539
ix. Loan advanced on April 25, 2012 of EC\$2.05 million with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective October 25, 2012. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured	2,055,646	2,055,646
x. Loan advanced on May 4, 2012 of EC\$3.4 million with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective October 25, 2012. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	3,464,613	3,464,613
xi. Loan advanced on August 3, 2012 of EC\$3 million loan with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective October 25, 2012. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	3,096,484	3,096,484
xii. Loan advanced on December 13, 2012 of EC\$3.7 million loan with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	3,693,444	3,693,444
xiii. Loan advanced on February 2, 2012 of EC\$2 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective February 1, 2013. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	2,000,000	2,000,000
xiv. Loan advanced on April 30, 2013 of EC\$1.8 million with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective January 2, 2015. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,850,000	1,850,000
xv. Loan advanced on March 1, 2013 of EC\$1.5 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective May 2, 2014. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,500,000	1,500,000
 xvi. Loan advanced on April 2, 2013 of EC\$2.1 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective April 3, 2014. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured. Balance carried forward 	2,100,000 57,505,726	2,100,000 57,505,726

7. Loans and advances due from public sector entity (cont'd)

y and the distribution (contra)	2018 \$	2017 \$
Balance brought forward	57,505,726	57,505,726
xvii. Loan advanced on April 17, 2013 of EC\$1 million with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective April 18, 2014. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
xviii. Loan advanced on August 27, 2014 of EC\$500,000 with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective August 25, 2015. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	500,000	500,000
xix. Loan advanced on November 26, 2014 of EC\$1,000,000 with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective November 26, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
xx. Loan advanced on August 25, 2015 of EC\$1,350,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective August 24, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,350,000	1,350,000
xxi. Loan advanced on November 4, 2015 of EC\$1,000,000 with interest at the original rate of 6% per annum effective November 3, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
xxii. Loan advanced on October 26, 2015 of EC\$300,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective October 25, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	300,000	300,000
xxiii. Loan advanced on February 12, 2015 of EC\$1,000,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective February 11, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
xxiv. Loan advanced on April 1, 2015 of EC\$750,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective March 30, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	750,000 64,405,726	750,000 64,405,726
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000

7. Loans and advances due from public sector entity (cont'd)

	2018 \$	2017
Balance brought forward	64,405,726	64,405,726
xxv. Loan advanced on May 13, 2015 of EC\$1,000,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective May 12, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
xxvi. Loan advanced on May 18, 2015 of EC\$1,000,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective May 17, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
xxvii. Loan advanced on June 4, 2015 of EC\$1,250,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective June 3, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,250,000	1,250,000
xxviii. Loan advanced on June 25, 2015 of EC\$750,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective June 24, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	750,000	750,000
xxix. Loan advanced on August 14, 2015 of EC\$400,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective August 13, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	400,000	400,000
xxx. Loan advanced on October 15, 2015 of EC\$1,000,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective October 14, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	1,000,000	1,000,000
xxxi. Loan advanced on December 3, 2015 of EC\$500,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective December 2, 2016. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	500,000	500,000
Balance carried forward	70,305,726	70,305,726

7. Loans and advances due from public sector entity (cont'd)

		2018 \$	2017 \$
Balan	ce brought forward	70,305,726	70,305,726
xxxii.	Loan advanced on January 19, 2016 of EC\$500,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective January 18, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	500,000	500,000
xxxiii.	Loan advanced on February 9, 2016 of EC\$500,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective February 8, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	500,000	500,000
xxxiv.	Loan advanced on February 23, 2016 of EC\$500,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective February 22, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	500,000	500,000
xxxv.	Loan advanced on May 17, 2016 of EC\$350,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective May 16, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	350,000	350,000
xxxvi.	Loan advanced on July 11, 2016 of EC\$300,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective July 10, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	300,000	300,000
xxxvii.	Loan advanced on August 2, 2016 of EC\$250,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective August 2, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	250,000	250,000
xxxviii.	Loan advanced on September 13, 2016 of EC\$250,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective September 12, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	250,000	250,000
xxxix.	Loan advanced on October 14, 2016 of EC\$250,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective October 13, 2017. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	250,000	250.000
		73,205,726	250,000 73,205,726
	9	,	75,255,720

7. Loans and advances due from public sector entity (cont'd)

Loans and advances to International Airport Development Company Limited (IADC) taken over by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (cont'd)

		2018	2017 \$
Balanc	e brought forward	73,205,726	73,205,726
xl.	Loan advanced on February 9, 2017 of EC\$150,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective February 8, 2018. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	150,000	150,000
	is discedice.	150,000	150,000
xli.	Loan advanced on April 20, 2017 of EC\$200,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective April 19, 2018. Revised interest rate of 0%. The loan is unsecured.	200,000	200,000
		200,000	200,000
xlii.	Loan advanced on November 11, 2017 of EC\$150,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective November 10, 2018. Revised interest rate of		
	0%. The loan is unsecured.	150,000	150,000
		73,705,726	73,705,726

The above loans and advances to the International Airport Development Company Limited (IADC) were taken over by the Government.

8. Loans and advances due from Statutory Corporations

			2018 \$	2017 \$
1.	Road (i)	Loan advanced on September 26, 2011 of EC\$5 million with interest at the rate of 3% per annum effective September 25, 2017. Loan is to be repaid within six years with payment on principal commencing March 25, 2017. This loan is due to mature on September 25, 2023. The loan is unsecured.	5,000,000	5,000,000
	(ii)	Loan advanced on March 20, 2017 of EC\$40,000 with interest at the rate of 3% per annum effective March 19, 2018 with annual installments of EC\$14,533.33. The loan is unsecured.	40,000	40,000
2.	Farm (i)	er Support Company Inc. Loan advanced on March 1, 2015 of EC\$250,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective March 1, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$88,333. The loan is unsecured.	250,000	250,000
	(ii)	Loan advanced on April 1, 2015 of EC\$250,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective March 30, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$85,000. The loan is unsecured.	250,000	250,000
	(iii)	Loan advanced on June 8, 2015 of EC\$200,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective June 7, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$70,666. The loan is unsecured.	200,000	200,000
	(iv)	Loan advanced on August 14, 2015 of EC\$150,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective August 13, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$53,000. The loan is unsecured.	150,000	150,000
	(v)	Loan advanced on September 4, 2015 of EC\$50,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective September 3, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$17,667. The loan is unsecured.	50,000	50,000
	(vi)	Loan advanced on November 4, 2015 of EC\$75,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective November 3, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$26,500. The loan is unsecured.	75,000	75,000
	(vii)	Loan advanced on December 3, 2015 of EC\$150,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective December 2, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$70,666. The loan is unsecured. Balance carried forward	150,000 6,165,000	150,000 6,165,000

8. Loans and advances due from Statutory Corporations (cont'd)

			2018 \$	2017
		e brought forward	6,165,000	6,165,000
2.		r Support Company Inc. (cont'd)		
	(viii)	Loan advanced on January 19, 2016 of EC\$30,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum, effective January 18, 2017 with annual installments of EC\$10,900. The loan is unsecured.	30,000	30,000
	(ix)	Loan advanced on February 9, 2016 of EC\$50,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective February 8, 2017 with installment of EC\$17,666. The loan is unsecured.	50,000	50,000
	(x)	Loan advanced on April 1, 2016 of EC\$40,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective March 31, 2017 with installment of EC\$14,133. The loan is unsecured.		
	(xi)	Loan advanced on August 25, 2016 of EC\$13,685 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum, effective August 24, 2017 with installment of EC\$4,835. The loan	40,000	40,000
	(xii)	is unsecured. Loan advances on January 8, 2018 of EC\$50,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum, effective January 5, 2019 with installment of EC\$17,666.67. The	13,685	13,685
3.	Uausim	loan is unsecured.	50,000	
	(i)	Loan Development Corporation Loan advanced on March 1, 2015 of EC\$130,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective March 1, 2016 with annual installments of \$EC41,823.23. The loan is unsecured.	120,000	420,000
	(ii)	Loan advanced on April 16, 2015 of EC\$300,000 with interest at the original rate of 3% per annum effective April 15, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$106,000.	130,000	130,000
		The loan is unsecured.	300,000	300,000
	(iii)	Loan advanced on June 4, 2015 of EC\$500,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective June 3, 2016 with annual installments of EC\$176,667. The loan is unsecured.	F00 000	F00 225
	<i>.</i>		500,000	500,000
	(iv)	Loan advanced on March 9, 2016 of EC\$120,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective March 8, 2017 with annual installments of EC\$42,400. The loan is unsecured.	422.225	
		-	120,000	120,000
		Balance carried forward	7,398,685	7,348,685

8. Loans and advances due from Statutory Corporations (cont'd)

			2018 \$	2017 \$
_	Bala	nce brought forward	7,398,685	7,348,685
3.	Hou	sing and Loan Development Corporation		
	(iii)	Loan advanced on April 21, 2017 of EC\$400,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective April 20, 2018 with annual installments of EC\$141,333.33. The loan is unsecured.	400,000	400,000
	(iv)	Loan advanced on June 19, 2017 of EC\$150,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective June 18, 2018 with annual installments of EC\$53,000. The loan is unsecured.	150,000	150,000
	(v)	Loan advanced on August 28, 2017 of EC\$150,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective August 27, 2018 with annual installments of EC\$53,000. The loan is unsecured.	150,000	150,000
	(vi)	Loan advanced on September 28, 2017 of EC\$75,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective September 27, 2018 with annual installments of EC\$26,500. The loan is unsecured.	75,000	75,000
	(vii)	Loan advanced on October 30, 2017 of EC\$75,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective October 29, 2018 with annual installments of EC\$26,500. The loan is unsecured.	75,000	75,000
	(viii)	Loan advanced on December 14, 2017 of EC\$75,000 with interest at the original rate of 2% per annum effective December 13, 2018 with annual installments of EC\$26,500. The loan is unsecured.	75.000	
		-	75,000 8,323,685	75,000
		=	0,323,003	8,273,685

9. Loans and advances due from other entity

	2018	2017 \$
Loan advanced on March 7, 2014 EC\$270,000 with interest at the rate of 4% per annum effective April 30, 2014. Loan is to be repaid over a period of 10 years. The loan is secured by a mortgage debenture with a maturity date of October 28, 2023.	1/0 204	
	160,204 160,204	209,254 209,254

10. Cash resources

2018	2017 \$
-	8,520
413,078	709,274
413,078	717,794
	413,078

11. Investment securities

	2018	2017 \$
Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
Fixed deposit, interest rate 1.85% (2017: 2.5%) per annum, maturity date April 30, 2019	845,123	845,123
Fixed deposit, interest rate 1.75% (2017: 2%) per annum, maturity date October 19, 2019, this amount is restricted as it is pledged as		
cash collateral.	915,750	900,000
	1,760,873	1,745,123

12. Due from related party

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Due from PDV St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited		123,626

Amounts due from related party is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no stated repayment terms.

13. Due to a related party

PDV St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited	2018 \$	2017 \$
Opening balance	191,186,012	181,101,323
Additions	8,668,431	10,084,689
	199,854,443	191,186,012
Repayment	(1,500,000)	-
Debt relief	(85,884,252)	
Due to PDV SVG Limited	112,470,191	191,186,012

Amount due from related party is unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no stated repayment terms.

During 2018, the amounts due under the PetroCaribe Energy Co-operation Agreement by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to the Government of Venezuela was reduced by 50%, this resulted in a debt relief of US\$31,611,120 (EC\$85,884,252). The debt relief was applied to reduce the loans and advances due from the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The remaining liability by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to the Government of Venezuela was transferred to Banco de Alba.

14. Long-term debt

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Diesel	14,853,491	14,853,491
Less current portion of long-term debt	(1,767,023)	(1,767,023)
	13,086,468	13,086,468

Under the terms of the Petrocaribe Agreement, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela extends credit facilities on the basis of bilaterally fixed quotas. Financing on shipments of LPG and diesel is for a term of seventeen years with a two-year grace period. Short-term portions of invoices are due in ninety days. Financing at the above terms is conditional on the price per barrel of oil remaining below US\$40. Should the price per barrel exceed US\$40, the payment period shall be extended to twenty-five years, including the two-year grace period specified at 1% interest.

Interest is at the rate of 2% per annum on the cash (short-term) portion of shipments. If the price per barrel on shipments exceeds US\$40, then interest on the financed (long-term) portion is at the rate of 1% per annum.

15. Related parties

(a) Identification of related party

A party is related to the Company if:

- (i) Directly or indirectly the party:
 - Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company.
 - Has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company or
 - Has joint control over the Company.
- (ii) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the Company
- (iii) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (ii)
- (iv) The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company or any entity that is a related party of the Company.
- (b) Related party transactions and balances

A number of transactions have been entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

This has resulted in the following:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Loans and advances to the International Airport Development Company Limited	-	500,000
Advances from PDV St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited	8,668,431	10,084,689
Loans and advances to the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	7,427,311	9,037,849
Repayment of loans and advances to PDV St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited	1,500,000	
Loans and advances to Farmers' Support Company Inc	50,000	

16. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

(a) Fair value

The estimates of fair values presented herein are subjective in nature and do not necessarily indicate the amounts the Company could realize in current market exchange.

The Company's financial instruments are as follows:

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	2018	82	2017	17
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Loans and receivables				
Cash resources	413,078	413,078	717,794	717,794
Loans and advances due from Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	35,258,396	35,258,396	113,715,337	113,715,337
Loans and advances due from public sector entity	73,705,726	73,705,726	73,705,736	73,705,736
Loans and advances due from statutory corporations	8,323,685	8,323,685	8,273,685	8,310,964
Loans and advances due from other entity	160,204	160,204	209,254	209,254
Held-to-maturity investments				
Investment securities	1.760.873	1.760.873	1.745.123	1.743.932
	119,621,962	119,621,962	198,366,929	198,403,017
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Appeal of the Property of the Control of the Contro		
Other financial liabilities		55.50.00		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	28,499	28,499	37,750	37,750
Due to a related party	112,470,191	112,470,191	191,186,012	191,186,012
Long-term debt	14,853,491	14,853,491	14,853,491	14,853,491
	127,352,181	127,352,181	206,077,253	206,077,253

16. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(a) Fair value (cont'd)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Cash resources, loans and advances due from Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, loans and advances due from public sector entity, accounts payable and accrued liabilities: Due to the short-term nature of transactions, the fair values of these financial instruments approximate the carrying amounts as at financial reporting date.

Loans and advances due from statutory corporations and loans and advances due from other entity: The estimated fair values were determined based on the discounted cash flows using the present value factor as at financial reporting date.

Due to a related party and long-term debt: the fair values of these financial instruments approximate the carrying amounts as at financial reporting date.

(b) Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk (see (b) (ii))
- Liquidity risk (see (b) (iii))

(i) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from loans.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

16. Financial instruments - fair value and risk management (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(ii) Credit risk (cont'd)

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Carrying amount	
	2018 \$	2017 \$
Loans and advances due from Government of St.		
Vincent and the Grenadines	35,258,396	113,715,337
Loans and advances due from public sector entity Loans and advances due from statutory corporations Loans and advances due from other entity	73,705,726	73,705,726
	8,323,685	8,273,685
	160,204	209,254
	117,448,011	195,904,002

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The following were the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at year end: 2018

	\$			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows \$	Under 1 year \$	Over 5 years \$
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to related parties Long-term debt	28,499 112,470,191 14,853,491 127,352,181	(28,499) (112,470,191) (14,853,491) (127,352,181)	(28,499) (4,164,856) (1,767,023) (5,960,378)	(108,305,335) (13,086,468) (121,391,803)

16. Financial instruments - fair value and risk management (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(iii) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

		201 \$	7	
	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows	Under 1 year \$	Over 5 years \$
Non-derivative financial	liabilities	•		
Accounts payable and				
accrued liabilities	37,750	(37,750)	(37,750)	-
Due to related parties	191,186,012	(191,186,012)	-	(191, 186, 012)
Long-term debt	14,853,491	(14,853,491)	(1,767,023)	(13,086,468)
	206,077,253	(206,077,253)	(1,804,773)	(204,272,480)

17. General and administrative expenses

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Accounting fee	4,440	10,495
Audit fees Bank charges	18,500 235	18,500 770
Depreciation expense Director fees	40,255 49,500	40,295 49,500
Donation Meals and entertainment	11,651 224	90,103 1,119
Printing and stationery Professional fees Repairs and maintenance	34,800	4,249 37,575
Subvention to energy unit	70,431 230,036	543 80,444 333,593

18. Events after the rporting date

Coronavirus outbreak

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") as a global pandemic. The global impact of the outbreak has been rapidly evolving and resulted in many countries instituting quarantines and restrictions on travel and limiting hours of operations for non-essential offices. Such actions have resulted in disruption in global supply chains and is adversely impacting a number of industries in which the Company's stakeholders operate. This situation has presented material uncertainty and risk if the global response to contain COVID-19 escalates. The extent of COVID-19's effect on the Company's operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, including the duration, spread and intensity of the pandemic, all of which are uncertain and difficult to predict considering the rapidly evolving landscape. Nevertheless, the Company could experience adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, which may be due to negative impacts to occupancy of its properties, customers and investees inability to fulfill their financial commitments, decrease in values of its investment portfolio, changes in law and/or regulation, and uncertainty regarding government and regulatory policy. Petrocaribe St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited/St. Vincent and the Grenadines Petrocaribe (Special Purpose) Fund is currently unable to reasonably estimate the overall impact of COVID-19 on the its business and financial results.

Banking restrictions

The Company has been unable to settle its liabilities to PDV St. Vincent and the Grenadines to due to banking restrictions between the corresponding bank through payment is made to Venezuela. As a result, the Company's liabilities are not being settled as required under the Cooperation agreement.