

**CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS
INCOME FUND**

**2020 ANNUAL FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Unitholders' of Chemtrade Logistics Income Fund

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Chemtrade Logistics Income Fund (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in unitholders' equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended;
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 "**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**" section of our auditors' report.

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

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditors' report.

Evaluation of impairment of goodwill

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Notes 2(d)(i), 3(h)(ii) and 10 to the financial statements. The Entity has recorded a goodwill balance of \$500,783 thousand. The Entity performs a goodwill impairment test on an annual basis or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) or CGU group likely exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of each CGU or CGU group is based on the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. The Entity has recorded an impairment loss of \$56,000 thousand during the year based on value in use. The Entity's significant estimates in determining its value in use include forecast operating margins, maintenance and other capital expenditures, terminal growth rates and discount rates.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the evaluation of impairment of goodwill as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement due to the magnitude of the balance and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining its value in use. Significant auditor judgment and the involvement of those with specialized skills and knowledge were required in performing and evaluating the results of our procedures due to the sensitivity of the value in use to minor changes in certain significant estimates.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included the following on each CGU or CGU group:

- We assessed the Entity's ability to accurately forecast by comparing the Entity's forecast operating margins and maintenance and other capital expenditures used in the prior year impairment test to actual results
- We compared the Entity's forecast operating margins and maintenance and other capital expenditures to the actual operating margins and maintenance and other capital expenditures. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting each cash generating unit group to assess the adjustments, or lack of adjustments, made in arriving at those forecast operating margins and maintenance and other capital expenditures.

We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in:

- Comparing the Entity's terminal growth rates against long-term estimates of inflation in Canada
- Comparing the Entity's discount rates against a discount rate that was independently developed using publicly available market data for comparable entities.



Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "2020 Annual Report".

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

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

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

The information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "2020 Annual Report" is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



Auditors' 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 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 the 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 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Entity 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.
- 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.



- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditors' report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP'. The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. Below the signature is a horizontal line that starts under the 'K' and ends under the 'P'.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor's report is Laura Price.

Vaughan, Canada

February 23, 2021

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 12,511	\$ 13,466
Trade and other receivables	4	86,259	155,348
Inventories	5	111,536	122,273
Income taxes receivable		5,372	1,795
Prepaid expenses and other assets		7,605	4,720
Assets held for sale	6	199,739	202,772
Total current assets		423,022	500,374
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,050,307	1,126,962
Right-of-use assets	8	151,923	174,224
Other assets	9	7,022	9,316
Intangible assets	10	748,070	871,205
Deferred tax assets	24	119,982	96,992
Total non-current assets		2,077,304	2,278,699
Total assets		\$ 2,500,326	\$ 2,779,073
LIABILITIES AND UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	\$ 207,948	\$ 199,694
Distributions payable	17	4,677	9,260
Provisions	12	17,880	19,783
Lease liabilities	8	47,501	48,392
Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures	14	—	74,584
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	6	17,049	18,710
Total current liabilities		295,055	370,423
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	13	776,914	744,274
Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures	14	445,895	534,345
Other long-term liabilities	15	40,915	26,849
Long-term lease liabilities	8	113,982	133,633
Employee benefits	16	51,363	53,294
Provisions	12	156,958	134,827
Deferred tax liabilities	24	13,429	21,852
Total non-current liabilities		1,599,456	1,649,074
Total liabilities		1,894,511	2,019,497
Unitholders' equity			
Units	17	1,465,029	1,462,116
Contributed surplus	17	9,720	9,720
Deficit		(1,101,455)	(870,874)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		232,521	158,614
Total unitholders' equity		605,815	759,576
Total liabilities and unitholders' equity		\$ 2,500,326	\$ 2,779,073

On behalf of the Board of Trustees


Lorie Waisberg


Lucio Di Clemente

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2020	2019
Revenue	20	\$ 1,379,639	\$ 1,532,855
Cost of sales and services	5,10,22	(1,345,909)	(1,435,532)
Gross profit		33,730	97,323
Selling and administrative expenses	21	(108,376)	(132,781)
Operating loss		(74,646)	(35,458)
Net finance costs	23	(140,296)	(88,487)
Loss before income tax		(214,942)	(123,945)
Income tax (expense) recovery	24		
Current		(7,313)	(4,524)
Deferred		54,777	28,815
		47,464	24,291
Net loss		\$ (167,478)	\$ (99,654)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to earnings:			
Gain on net investment hedge of foreign operations, net of tax expense of \$2,347 (2019 - \$1,612)	13,25	15,828	15,821
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations, net of tax expense of nil (2019 - \$1,328)		(10,940)	(44,177)
Effective portion of change in the fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax recovery of \$3,875 (2019 - \$1,937)		(11,147)	(5,538)
Items that will not be reclassified to earnings:			
Defined benefit plan adjustments, net of tax expense of \$630 (2019 - recovery of \$1,360)	16	1,895	(3,556)
Change in fair value of convertible debentures due to credit risk, net of tax expense of \$23,824 (2019 - recovery of \$4,172)	14	80,166	(9,038)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		75,802	(46,488)
Total comprehensive loss		\$ (91,676)	\$ (146,142)
Net loss per unit	17		
Basic net loss per unit		\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.08)
Diluted net loss per unit		\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.08)

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Units	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Cumulative translation account*	Unrealized gains on cash flow and net investment hedges*	Change in fair value of convertible debentures due to credit risk*	Total unitholders' equity
Balance at January 1, 2019		\$ 1,461,995	\$ 9,720	\$ (656,548)	\$ 216,070	\$ (27,664)	\$ 13,140	\$ 1,016,713
Issuance of units upon conversion of unsecured subordinated convertible debentures	14,17	121	—	—	—	—	—	121
Net loss		—	—	(99,654)	—	—	—	(99,654)
Other comprehensive (loss) income		—	—	(3,556)	(44,177)	10,283	(9,038)	(46,488)
Distributions	17	—	—	(111,116)	—	—	—	(111,116)
Balance at December 31, 2019		\$ 1,462,116	\$ 9,720	\$ (870,874)	\$ 171,893	\$ (17,381)	\$ 4,102	\$ 759,576
Issuance of units upon conversion of unsecured subordinated convertible debentures	14,17	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Issuance of units under the Distribution Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP")	17	2,912	—	—	—	—	—	2,912
Net loss		—	—	(167,478)	—	—	—	(167,478)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		—	—	1,895	(10,940)	4,681	80,166	75,802
Distributions	17	—	—	(64,998)	—	—	—	(64,998)
Balance at December 31, 2020		\$ 1,465,029	\$ 9,720	\$ (1,101,455)	\$ 160,953	\$ (12,700)	\$ 84,268	\$ 605,815

* Accumulated other comprehensive income.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss		\$ (167,478)	\$ (99,654)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	22	253,912	262,458
Net loss on disposal and write-down of property, plant and equipment	7	20,999	13,790
Impairment of goodwill	10	56,000	65,600
Change in environmental liability	12	8,170	—
Income tax recovery	24	(47,464)	(24,291)
Net interest costs	23	71,028	72,044
Interest costs - lease liabilities	8	8,211	8,812
Accretion expense	23	3,716	5,050
Net pension interest	23	1,551	1,949
Change in fair value of convertible unsecured subordinated debentures	14,23	55,790	632
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	21	833	(10,787)
		265,268	295,603
Decrease (increase) in working capital		71,812	(88,923)
Interest paid		(65,472)	(66,232)
Interest received		322	565
Income taxes paid		(9,976)	(1,536)
Net cash flows from operating activities		261,954	139,477
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	7	(77,088)	(96,299)
Decrease in other assets		2,294	2,328
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(74,794)	(93,971)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Distributions to unitholders, net of distributions reinvested	17	(66,670)	(111,116)
Issuance of convertible debentures	14	86,250	100,000
Transaction costs related to the issuance of convertible debentures	14,23	(4,013)	(4,539)
Repayment of lease liability net of sub-lease receipts	8	(56,010)	(56,815)
Repayment of convertible debentures	14	(201,083)	(84,011)
Net change in revolving credit facility	13	49,057	89,935
Financing transaction costs	13	(1,324)	(558)
Increase in other long-term liabilities		5,935	22,106
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(187,858)	(44,998)

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2020	2019
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(698)	508
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		13,466	13,413
Effect of exchange rates on cash held in foreign currencies		(257)	(455)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$	12,511 \$	13,466

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Chemtrade Logistics Income Fund (the "Fund") is a publicly listed Income Trust formed in Ontario, Canada and its units are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"). The term "Chemtrade" refers to the Fund and its consolidated subsidiaries. Chemtrade commenced operations on July 18, 2001 when it completed an initial public offering. Chemtrade operates in four reportable segments: Sulphur Products & Performance Chemicals ("SPPC"), Water Solutions & Specialty Chemicals ("WSSC"), Electrochemicals ("EC") and Corporate ("Corp"). For additional information regarding Chemtrade's reportable segments, see note 27.

Chemtrade is an entity domiciled in Canada. The head office, principal address, and registered and records office of the Fund are located at 155 Gordon Baker Road, Suite 300, Toronto, Ontario, M2H 3N5.

Chemtrade's financial statements include all of its controlled subsidiaries and have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlements of liabilities in the normal course of business.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION:

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Trustees ("Board") on February 23, 2021.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- Liabilities for cash settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value;

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued):

- The defined benefit liability is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation net of the fair value of the plan assets; and
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse.

(c) Presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for net loss per unit information and per tonne information which is presented in Canadian dollars.

(d) Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates 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 recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(i) Significant judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

Property, plant and equipment (note 7):

Chemtrade makes significant judgments in choosing methods for depreciating its property, plant and equipment ("PPE") that it believes most accurately represent the consumption of benefits derived from those assets and are most representative of the economic substance of the intended use of the underlying assets.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued):

Intangible assets (note 10):

Judgment is applied in determining cash-generating units ("CGUs") and the allocation of goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs ("CGU group") for the purpose of impairment testing.

Provisions (note 12):

Chemtrade recognizes provisions for the present value of anticipated costs. Chemtrade applies judgment in determining whether it has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, whether it is probable ("more likely than not") that an outflow of economic benefit would be required to settle the obligation and whether the amount can be estimated reliably.

Chemtrade receives legal claims against it in the normal course of business. Chemtrade has made judgments as to the likelihood of any claim succeeding in making provisions. The time of concluding legal claims is uncertain, as is the amount of possible outflow of economic benefits. Timing and cost ultimately depends on the due process in respective legal jurisdictions. Provisions recognized by Chemtrade are periodically reviewed based on facts and circumstances available at the time.

Employee Benefits (note 16):

The carrying value of pensions, other post-retirement and other post-employment benefit obligations is based on actuarial valuations that are sensitive to assumptions concerning discount rates, wage increase rates, and other actuarial assumptions used. Chemtrade applies judgment in assessing these assumptions and changes in these assumptions could result in a material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Income taxes (note 24):

In the normal course of operations, judgment is required in assessing tax interpretations, regulations and legislation and in determining the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the timing of reversals. Chemtrade makes judgments to evaluate whether it can recover a deferred tax asset based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax laws, expectation about the future taxable profit level, and the timing and reversal of temporary differences. To the extent that a recognition or de-recognition of a deferred tax asset is required, current period earnings or other comprehensive income will be affected.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued):

Financial instruments (note 25):

Chemtrade has in place swap arrangements with its principal bankers which fix the London interbank offered rate ("LIBOR") components of its interest rates on its term bank debt and revolving credit facility. These swaps were formally designated as cash flow hedges at the date of inception and any changes in the fair value of the effective portion of the swaps are recognized in other comprehensive income. In determining whether financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting, Chemtrade makes judgments in assessing whether the forecasted transactions designated as hedged items in hedging relationships will materialize as forecast, whether the hedging relationships designated as effective hedges for accounting purposes continue to qualitatively be effective, and in determining the methodology to determine the fair values used in testing the effectiveness of hedging relationships.

Chemtrade de-recognizes a financial asset when it has no contractual rights to the cash flows. Chemtrade has applied judgment in assessing whether all the risks and rewards associated with trade receivables under its receivable purchase facility have been substantially transferred to a counter-party. Once it is determined that the risks and rewards have been substantially transferred, Chemtrade de-recognizes the trade receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

Property, plant and equipment (note 7):

Parts of an item of PPE may have different useful lives. Chemtrade makes significant estimates when determining depreciation rates and asset useful lives, which require taking into account company-specific factors, such as its past experience and expected use, and industry trends, such as technological advancements. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

Leases (note 8):

ROU assets are measured at the initial amount of the lease liabilities plus any initial direct costs, lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of lease incentives received, and decommissioning costs. Chemtrade estimates the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued):

using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, Chemtrade's incremental borrowing rate, to measure the lease liability. Chemtrade estimates the lease term by considering the facts and circumstances that can create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Chemtrade makes certain qualitative and quantitative assumptions when deriving the value of the economic incentive.

Intangible assets (note 10):

When determining the value in use of goodwill and intangible assets during impairment testing, Chemtrade uses the following significant estimates: forecast operating margins, maintenance and other capital expenditures, terminal growth rates and discount rates. If actual results differ or a change in expectation arises, an impairment charge may be required.

Chemtrade makes significant estimates when determining the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, which require taking into account company-specific factors, such as its past experience and expected use, and industry trends, such as technological advancements. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

Provisions (note 12):

Provisions have been recorded based on the present value of anticipated costs for future decommissioning and environmental liabilities. Decommissioning liabilities include future cost estimates of statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the decommissioning of Chemtrade's plants.

Environmental liabilities are recorded based on the current interpretation of environmental laws and regulations when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of such a liability can be reliably estimated.

Cash outflows associated with these provisions are generally expected to occur at future dates and are long-term in nature. The calculation of these provisions require assumptions such as the discount rate and cost estimates. The provisions recognized are periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time.

Provisions for legal claims are recognized when Chemtrade has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued):

reliably estimated. Provisions for legal claims are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as selling and administrative expenses. Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognized in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Employee Benefits (note 16):

Significant estimates are involved in determining pension related balances. The calculation of the assets or liabilities related to these pension plans is based upon statistical and actuarial assumptions. Certain pension plans are frozen for future benefit accruals and the pension benefits are not indexed to inflation. These pension plans are comprised primarily of inactive and retired participants and the actuarial estimates of pension benefits are affected by the amount of time retirees are expected to receive their pensions (mortality assumptions) and the interest rate used to discount the expected future benefit payments (discount rate assumption). The actuarial estimates of other pension plans are also based on projections of employees' compensation levels at their expected time of retirement. These retirement benefits are primarily based on final average earnings, subject to certain adjustments.

The actuarial assumptions used might differ materially from actual results due to changes in market and economic conditions, higher or lower employee turnover, longer or shorter life spans of participants, and other changes in the factors being assessed. These differences could impact the assets or liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in future periods.

Chemtrade obtains actuarial valuations for its post employment benefits.

Share-based payments (note 18):

Chemtrade makes significant estimates to determine the fair value of cash settled share-based payments, Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") and deferred unit plan ("DUP"). Determining the fair value of the cash settled share-based payments, including performance based options, requires significant estimates related to the choice of a pricing model, the estimation of unit price volatility and the expected market conditions. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could materially impact Chemtrade's operating results and liabilities.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued):

Financial instruments (note 25):

Fair value estimates related to Chemtrade's derivatives and convertible unsecured subordinated debentures are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about the underlying financial instruments. These estimates require assessment of the credit risk of the parties to the instruments and the instruments' discount rates. These fair values and underlying estimates are also used in the tests of effectiveness of the Fund's hedging relationships.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by Chemtrade's entities to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Chemtrade and its controlled subsidiaries. Control is achieved when Chemtrade has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

(i) Business combinations:

Chemtrade measures goodwill as the fair value of the consideration transferred less the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the difference is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in comprehensive income.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issuance of debt or equity securities, that Chemtrade incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Chemtrade and its subsidiaries at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Foreign currency differences arising on re-translation are recognized in earnings, except for differences arising on the re-translation of qualifying cash flow hedges and net investment hedges, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis within selling and administrative expenses.

(ii) Foreign operations:

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and in accumulated other comprehensive income in unitholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold, the cumulative amount of such exchange difference is recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in other comprehensive income and in the cumulative translation account in unitholders' equity.

(iii) Hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:

Chemtrade applies hedge accounting to foreign currency differences arising between the functional currency of its foreign operations that use the U.S. dollar and Chemtrade's functional currency, Canadian dollars. To the extent that the hedge is effective, foreign

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

currency differences arising on the translation of Chemtrade's U.S. dollar-denominated long-term debt, which is designated as the hedge of the net investment in foreign operations that use the U.S. dollar, are recognized in other comprehensive income and in accumulated other comprehensive income in unitholders' equity.

(c) Inventories

Finished goods inventory is valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value. Average cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred to bring inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of conversion include a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods. The allocation of fixed production overheads is based on normal production capacity. Raw material inventory and operating supplies are recorded at the lower of cost determined on a first-in, first-out basis, and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(d) Assets held for sale:

A disposal group comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

To assess whether the disposal group meets the definition of an asset held for sale, Chemtrade assesses whether the following conditions have been met:

- management is committed to a plan to sell;
- the asset is available for immediate sale;
- an active program to locate a buyer is initiated;
- the sale is highly probable, within 12 months of classification as held for sale (subject to limited exceptions);
- the asset is being actively marketed for sale at a sales price reasonable in relation to its fair value; and
- actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that plan will be significantly changed or withdrawn.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Such a disposal group is generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on the asset held for sale group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, or employee benefit assets which continue to be measured in accordance with Chemtrade's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets, property plant and equipment and ROU assets are no longer amortized or depreciated.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement:

Items of PPE are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of PPE are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of PPE, and are recognized within cost of sales and services and selling and administrative expenses in comprehensive income.

(ii) Subsequent costs:

The cost of replacing a part of an item of PPE is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to Chemtrade, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of PPE are recognized in comprehensive income as incurred.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

(iii) Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its expected residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of PPE, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of plant and equipment are as follows:

- Building 5 - 40 years
- Equipment 5 - 40 years
- Furniture and other 3 - 10 years

Facilities and equipment under construction do not begin to be depreciated until substantially complete and ready for productive use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(f) Leases

Chemtrade leases various assets that include rail cars, private fleet, real estate, vehicles and other heavy-duty machinery and equipment to conduct its daily operations.

(i) Definition of a lease

Chemtrade assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, Chemtrade assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- it has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- it has the right to direct the use of the asset. Chemtrade has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, Chemtrade has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - it has the right to operate the asset; or
 - it designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

(ii) As a lessee

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component in which Chemtrade is a lessee, Chemtrade allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for certain leases where it is a lessee, in accordance with IFRS 16, Chemtrade has elected not to separate non-lease components and will instead account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Chemtrade recognizes ROU assets and lease liabilities for most leases. Chemtrade applies recognition exemptions for short-term leases (i.e. leases with terms less than 12 months or entered into on a month-to-month basis) and leases that are considered to be low-dollar value leases. Short-term and low-dollar value leases are directly recorded in profit or loss.

Chemtrade recognizes an ROU asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, the ROU asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. In comparison, the

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, Chemtrade's incremental borrowing rate is used. Generally, Chemtrade uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Chemtrade depreciates the ROU asset on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless Chemtrade expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease. The lease term consists of:

- the non-cancellable period of the lease;
- periods covered by options to extend the lease, where Chemtrade is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- periods covered by options to terminate the lease, where Chemtrade is reasonably certain not to exercise the option.

If Chemtrade expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease, Chemtrade depreciates the ROU asset over the underlying asset's estimated useful life.

(iii) As a lessor

Chemtrade assesses the classification of a sub-lease with reference to the ROU asset, not the underlying asset.

(g) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill:

Goodwill is the residual amount that results when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the sum of the amounts allocated to the identifiable assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, based on their fair values. Goodwill is allocated as of the date of the business combination to Chemtrade's CGUs and CGU groups that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

(ii) Other intangible assets:

Other intangible assets include the estimated fair value, based on discounted cash flows, at the date of acquisition of long-term customer relationships.

(iii) Amortization of intangibles:

Amortization of intangible assets, excluding goodwill, is calculated over the estimated useful life upon recognition of the asset. Amortization is recognized in comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the assets. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• Customer relationships	10 - 16 years
▪ Other	5 - 10 years

(h) Impairment

(i) Trade and other receivables:

In relation to trade and other receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in comprehensive income when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that Chemtrade will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original payment terms of the invoice. This analysis is performed using a forward-looking “expected credit loss” model under IFRS 9. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account for expected credit losses. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in comprehensive income.

(ii) Goodwill:

Chemtrade performs a goodwill impairment test on an annual basis or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a CGU or CGU group likely exceeds its recoverable amount.

Goodwill is not amortized, however Chemtrade performs its annual test for goodwill impairment in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Valuation techniques

The recoverable amount of each CGU or CGU group is based on the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the industry and are based on both external sources and internal sources. If the recoverable amount of the CGU or CGU group is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the CGU or CGU group is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in comprehensive income. Any impairment loss on goodwill that is recognized cannot be reversed.

Value in use approach

The value in use approach is predicated upon the value of the future cash flows that a business will generate in future periods. The discounted cash flow method is used which involves projecting cash flows and converting them into a present value equivalent through discounting. The discounting process uses a rate of return that is commensurate with the risks associated with the business or asset and the time value of money. This approach requires assumptions about forecast operating margins, maintenance and other capital expenditures, terminal growth rates and discount rates.

The following is a description of significant assumptions in obtaining the value in use:

Forecast Operating Margins and Maintenance and Other Capital Expenditures

Chemtrade forecasts operating margins and maintenance and other capital expenditures based on financial budgets, past experience, future growth trends such as gross domestic product ("GDP") growth and inflation, associated economic risk assumptions, assumptions regarding the speed of COVID-19 economic recovery and estimates of achieving key operating initiatives, covering a five year period.

Terminal Growth Rate

Subsequent to the five year forecast period, Chemtrade applies a terminal growth rate. The terminal growth rate is based on estimated long-term GDP growth and inflation in the markets in which Chemtrade operates.

Discount rates

Chemtrade assumes a pre-tax discount rate in order to calculate the present value of its projected cash flows. The discount rate represents a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The WACC is an estimate of the overall required rate of return on an

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

investment for both debt and equity owners and serves as the basis for developing an appropriate discount rate.

Determination of the WACC requires separate analysis of the cost of equity and debt, and considers a risk premium based on an assessment of risks related to the projected cash flow of each CGU or CGU group.

Fair value less costs to sell approach

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of a CGU or CGU group in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. The estimated market price is based on a historical multiplier based on earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and market capitalization.

(iii) Other non-financial assets carried at amortized cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a non-financial asset carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and its recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the non-financial asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment and the loss is recognized in comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the non-financial asset does not exceed the amortized cost had the impairment not been recognized.

(i) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution pension ("DC") plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to DC plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in comprehensive income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

A defined benefit pension plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a DC plan. Chemtrade's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is then discounted to determine its present value and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of Chemtrade's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Chemtrade recognizes all actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income, and reports them in deficit. Depending on the plan, expenses such as plan amendments, current service costs and administration costs are recorded in either cost of sales or selling and administrative expenses within comprehensive income. The interest costs are recorded in net finance costs within comprehensive income.

(iii) Multi-employer plan:

Chemtrade participates in a multi-employer pension plan, which is accounted for as a defined contribution plan. Chemtrade does not administer this plan but rather the administration and the investment of these assets are controlled by a board of trustees consisting of union and employer representatives. Chemtrade's responsibility to make contributions to this plan is established pursuant to its collective agreements.

(iv) Share-based compensation:

Chemtrade operates a LTIP which grants cash awards based on certain criteria. These awards are accounted for as liabilities with the value of these liabilities being re-measured at each reporting period, based upon changes in the fair value of the awards. Any gains or losses on re-measurement are recorded in selling and administrative expenses, provided that the compensation cost accrued during the performance period is not adjusted below zero.

(j) Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of products:

Revenue from the sale of products in the course of ordinary activities is measured and recorded at the most likely amount of consideration expected to be received, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when control of the product transfers to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably,

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized. The timing of the transfers of control varies depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale.

Revenue from the sales of products are recognized when control is passed to the customer according to the terms of the contract, which could be upon shipment of goods or when the product reaches the customer site. In certain cases, customers will pick up the products at Chemtrade's plants and Chemtrade will recognize revenues when the product is picked up.

For products sold to pipeline customers, revenue is recognized when the product crosses the property line through the pipeline. This is the point where the product is considered delivered and control of the product transfers to the customer.

(ii) Processing services:

Revenue earned on processing services is recognized when the services have been rendered in accordance with contractual terms, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Chemtrade provides processing services to customers that are continuous and ongoing in nature. Generally, processing services are provided for a specified period of time and are not based on volumes or the completion of specific milestones. Therefore, revenue for processing services are recorded over time.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, Chemtrade has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(i) Onerous contracts:

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by Chemtrade from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, Chemtrade considers whether an impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract needs to be recognized, and if appropriate recognizes such loss in comprehensive income.

(ii) Decommissioning liabilities:

Chemtrade recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with decommissioning of Chemtrade's plants. The fair value of estimated decommissioning liabilities is recognized when identified and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. A decommissioning asset equal to the estimated fair value of the decommissioning liability is capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset. The decommissioning asset is depreciated over the asset's estimated useful life and included in cost of sales and services. Increases in the decommissioning liabilities resulting from the passage of time are recorded as accretion of the decommissioning liabilities.

(iii) Environmental liabilities:

A provision for environmental liabilities is recorded based on current interpretation of environmental laws and regulations when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of such a liability can be reliably estimated. Changes to this provision are recorded as an expense in the period they arise.

(iv) Reserve for legal proceedings:

Provisions for legal claims are recognized when Chemtrade has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions for legal claims are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as selling and administrative expenses. Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognized in profit or loss when the changes arise.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

(I) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets:

Chemtrade initially recognizes financial assets measured at amortized cost at fair value on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets measured at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized at fair value on the trade date at which Chemtrade becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Chemtrade de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when Chemtrade has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Chemtrade's non-derivative financial assets are comprised of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any net impairment for estimated expected credit losses.

Chemtrade de-recognizes the trade receivables sold under its receivables purchase facility when all the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable are transferred substantially. The balances presented within 'trade and other receivables' in the consolidated statement of financial position are net of the receivables transferred.

Chemtrade classifies its cash inflows from the receivables transferred within operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows because it views the principal nature of these inflows as related to the sale of products and services.

Cash is composed of cash at banks and on hand. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments having original terms to maturity of 90 days or less when acquired and are measured at amortized cost.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities:

Chemtrade initially recognizes long-term debt and convertible unsecured subordinated debentures at fair value on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value on the trade date at which Chemtrade becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Chemtrade de-recognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when Chemtrade has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Chemtrade's non-derivative financial liabilities include trade and other payables, distributions payable, long-term debt and convertible unsecured subordinated debentures. Such financial liabilities, other than convertible unsecured subordinated debentures, are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The convertible unsecured subordinated debentures are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs related to the convertible unsecured subordinated debentures are expensed as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, the convertible unsecured subordinated debentures are measured at fair value at each period end date with the changes recorded in comprehensive income. Any changes in the fair value due to Chemtrade's own credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income rather than net earnings.

(iii) Units:

The Fund units meet the definition of a financial liability under IFRS as the redemption feature of the Fund units creates an unavoidable contractual obligation to pay cash.

The Fund units are considered to be "puttable instruments" because of the redemption feature. IFRS provides a very limited exemption to allow puttable instruments to be presented as equity provided certain criteria are met.

The Fund classifies units as equity because they meet all of the following Puttable Instrument Exemption criteria.

- Units entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of its liquidation. Net assets are those assets that remain after deducting all other claims on the assets.
- Units are the class of instruments that are subordinate to all other classes of instruments because they have no priority over other claims to the assets of the Fund on liquidation and do not need to be converted into another instrument before they are in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

- All instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features.
- Apart from the contractual obligation for the Fund to redeem the units for cash or another financial asset, the units do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Fund, and it is not a contract that will or may be settled in the Fund's own instruments.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the units over their lives are based substantially on the net income and the changes in the recognized net assets and unrecognized net assets of the Fund over the life of the units.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of units are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Distributions thereon are recognized as distributions within equity.

When units recognized as equity are re-purchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognized as a deduction from equity.

Chemtrade recognizes the liabilities for unpaid cash distributions, distributions opted to be reinvested and bonuses thereon at the time such distributions are declared. Liabilities for distributions opted to be reinvested and bonuses thereon are de-recognized when such units are issued to the participants.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments:

Chemtrade holds derivative financial instruments to mitigate its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in comprehensive income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized immediately in comprehensive income, except for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as noted below.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

(v) Hedging:

On initial designation of the hedge, Chemtrade formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Chemtrade makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, whether the hedging instruments are expected to be “highly effective” in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80-125 percent. For a forecast transaction to be considered a cash flow hedge, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported earnings.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect earnings, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is designated and qualify as cash flow hedge is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. The amount recognized in other comprehensive income is removed and included in earnings in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect earnings under the same line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as the hedged item. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in earnings.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in unrealized gains/losses on cash flow hedges in equity remains there until the forecast transaction affects earnings.

When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when the asset is recognized. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in earnings. In other cases the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to earnings in the same period that the hedged item affects earnings.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

IFRS 9 accounting policy choice for hedge accounting

IFRS 9 includes an accounting policy choice between deferring the adoption of the new hedge accounting standards under IFRS 9 and continuing with the IAS 39 hedge accounting standards. Chemtrade has decided to continue to apply IAS 39 hedge accounting standards.

(m) Government grants

Grants that compensate Chemtrade for expenses incurred are recognized in profit or loss as an offset to expense recognized in selling and administrative expenses in the periods in which the expenses are recognized, unless the conditions for receiving the grant are met after the related expenses have been recognized. In this case, the grant is recognized when it becomes receivable.

Chemtrade recognizes government grants when there is reasonable assurance that it will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and when there is a reasonable assurance that the grants will be received.

(n) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income is comprised of interest income on funds invested, changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in comprehensive income. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in comprehensive income, using the effective interest method. Finance costs are comprised of interest expense on borrowings, transaction costs and related accretion, interest expense on lease liabilities, extinguishment costs, pension interest, accretion of provisions, changes in the fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and losses on the ineffective portion of hedging instruments that are recognized in comprehensive income. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

(o) Income tax

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in earnings except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date,

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, Chemtrade takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. Chemtrade believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all tax years subject to audit based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax laws and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes Chemtrade to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

(p) Earnings per unit

Chemtrade presents basic and diluted earnings per unit ("EPU") data for its units. Basic EPU is calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to unitholders of Chemtrade ("Unitholders") by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPU is determined by adjusting the earnings attributable to Unitholders and the weighted average number of units outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential units, which currently consist of convertible unsecured subordinated debentures and deferred units.

(q) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of Chemtrade that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of Chemtrade's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by Chemtrade's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. The CEO is the chief operating decision maker. Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily Chemtrade's headquarters), head office expenses, finance costs and income tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditures are the total cost incurred during the period to acquire PPE, and intangible assets other than goodwill, excluding acquisitions for the segment.

(r) Standards and interpretations adopted during the period:

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2020, but do not have an impact on Chemtrade's consolidated financial statements.

(s) Standards and interpretations not yet adopted:

(i) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

On August 27, 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ("IBOR reform") - Phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and*

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Measurement ("IAS 39"), IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* ("IFRS 7"), IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* ("IFRS 4") and IFRS 16, *Leases* ("IFRS 16"). The mandatory effective date of IBOR reform is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and an entity is not required to restate prior periods.

The amendments introduce a practical expedient to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial instruments that are affected by IBOR reform. Under the practical expedient, Chemtrade will not derecognize or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments for modifications required by IBOR reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change in the interest rate benchmark. The practical expedient will be applied when the modification is required as a direct consequence of IBOR reform, and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis.

The amendments also provide relief from specific hedge accounting requirements, such that existing hedge relationships directly affected by IBOR reform will not be subject to discontinuation, and new hedging relationships that do not qualify under the current standards will be permitted, if changes to the hedge relationships are within the scope of the amendments.

At December 31, 2020, Chemtrade has \$727,870 (US\$572,000) US LIBOR relating to term bank debt and revolving credit and \$29,420 (US\$23,120) US LIBOR relating to a receivables purchase facility that will be subject to IBOR reform. Chemtrade expects that the interest rate benchmark for these loans will be changed and is still evaluating whether any significant modification gain or loss will arise as a result of applying the amendments to these changes.

At December 31, 2020, Chemtrade has cash flow hedges of 1-month LIBOR risk. Chemtrade expects that indexation of the hedged items and hedging instruments to 1-month LIBOR will be replaced. Whenever the replacement occurs, Chemtrade expects to apply the amendments and related reliefs related to hedge accounting. However, there is uncertainty about when and how replacement may occur. When the change occurs to the hedged item or the hedging instrument, Chemtrade will remeasure the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item or the fair value of the interest rate swap, respectively. Hedging relationships may experience hedge ineffectiveness if there is a timing or other mismatch between the transition of the hedged item and that of the hedging instrument. Chemtrade does not expect that amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss because of IBOR transition.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Disclosure

The amendments will require Chemtrade to disclose additional information about the Fund's exposure to risks arising from IBOR reform and related risk management activities.

Transition

Chemtrade plans to apply the amendments on January 1, 2021. Application will not impact amounts reported for 2020 or prior periods.

(ii) Other standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on Chemtrade's consolidated financial statements:

- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Onerous contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:

	2020	2019
Trade and other receivables before expected credit losses ⁽¹⁾	\$ 87,019	\$ 156,275
Less: expected credit losses	(760)	(927)
Trade and other receivables	\$ 86,259	\$ 155,348

⁽¹⁾ See Receivables Purchase Facility below.

As disclosed in note 25, Chemtrade is exposed to normal credit and currency risks with respect to its accounts receivable. At December 31, 2020, 93.1% (2019 - 94.3%) of accounts receivable are less than 30 days past due, and less than 3% (2019 - less than 3%) of accounts receivable are greater than 120 days past due that are not provided for.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued):

While Chemtrade evaluates a customer's credit worthiness before credit is extended, provisions for expected credit losses are also maintained. The change in allowance for expected credit losses were as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 927	\$ 2,566
Adjustments made during the year	26	(43)
Write-offs	(193)	(1,596)
Balance at end of year	\$ 760	\$ 927

Receivables Purchase Facility

During 2020, Chemtrade entered into a factoring facility of up to \$100,000 (the "A/R Facility") with HSBC Bank Canada. The A/R Facility is an uncommitted receivables purchase facility for the purchase of eligible receivables owed to Chemtrade from trade debtors on an undisclosed basis with no recourse. As at December 31, 2020, trade receivables sold under the A/R Facility were \$36,973 (2019 - nil).

5. INVENTORIES:

Chemtrade's inventories are as follows:

	2020	2019
Raw materials	\$ 53,714	\$ 68,420
Finished goods	27,057	22,036
Operating supplies	30,765	31,817
	\$ 111,536	\$ 122,273

The amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$967,136 (2019 - \$1,024,127).

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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6. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE:

During 2019, management decided to pursue the sale of two specialty chemicals related assets (potassium chloride and vaccine adjuvants) within the WSSC segment. Accordingly, these assets have been presented as assets held for sale.

The following are details regarding the assets held for sale and the associated liabilities as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

Assets held for sale	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Trade and other receivables	\$	7,762	\$	6,844
Inventories		7,045		7,751
Prepaid expenses and other assets		105		94
PPE		56,902		57,398
ROU assets		124		292
Intangible assets		127,801		130,393
Total	\$	199,739	\$	202,772
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale				
Trade and other payables	\$	3,124	\$	4,667
Lease liabilities		130		226
Deferred tax liabilities		13,795		13,817
Total	\$	17,049	\$	18,710

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Chemtrade's property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Land	Plant and equipment	Facilities and equipment under construction	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 93,628	\$ 1,853,192	\$ 108,262	\$ 2,055,082
Additions	—	—	96,299	96,299
Decommissioning provisions	—	18,682	—	18,682
Transfers	—	101,697	(101,697)	—
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(1,889)	(50,435)	(19,114)	(71,438)
Asset retirements and write-downs	(1,060)	(52,522)	(260)	(53,842)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(2,428)	(60,471)	(3,305)	(66,204)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 88,251	\$ 1,810,143	\$ 80,185	\$ 1,978,579
Additions	—	—	77,088	77,088
Decommissioning provisions	—	15,567	—	15,567
Transfers	—	76,773	(76,773)	—
Assets held for sale	—	89	(733)	(644)
Asset retirements and write-downs	(2)	(108,466)	(547)	(109,015)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(908)	(20,901)	(3,207)	(25,016)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 87,341	\$ 1,773,205	\$ 76,013	\$ 1,936,559
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ —	\$ (794,412)	\$ —	\$ (794,412)
Depreciation	—	(140,978)	—	(140,978)
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	14,040	—	14,040
Asset retirements and write-downs	—	37,775	—	37,775
Foreign exchange rate changes	—	31,239	—	31,239
Depreciation allocated to inventory	—	719	—	719
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ (851,617)	\$ —	\$ (851,617)
Depreciation	—	(137,883)	—	(137,883)
Asset retirements and write-downs	—	90,068	—	90,068
Foreign exchange rate changes	—	13,826	—	13,826
Depreciation allocated to inventory	—	(646)	—	(646)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ —	\$ (886,252)	\$ —	\$ (886,252)
Net carrying amount				
December 31, 2019	\$ 88,251	\$ 958,526	\$ 80,185	\$ 1,126,962
December 31, 2020	\$ 87,341	\$ 886,953	\$ 76,013	\$ 1,050,307

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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8. LEASES:

(i) ROU assets

Chemtrade leases various assets that include rail cars, private fleet, real estate, vehicles and other heavy-duty machinery and equipment. Chemtrade's ROU assets are presented below:

	Rail cars	Private Fleet	Real Estate	Vehicles	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 129,490	\$ 4,336	\$ 30,401	\$ 1,133	\$ 11,355	\$ 176,715
Depreciation	(44,538)	(1,411)	(3,319)	(610)	(3,025)	(52,903)
Additions	55,988	—	—	494	344	56,826
Derecognition and others ⁽²⁾	(1,969)	(93)	—	(91)	(1,989)	(4,142)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(1,251)	(158)	(507)	(34)	(322)	(2,272)
Balance at December 31, 2019	137,720	2,674	26,575	892	6,363	174,224
Depreciation	(42,822)	(1,748)	(2,888)	(600)	(3,104)	(51,162)
Additions	35,248	2,381	—	408	2,223	40,260
Derecognition and others ⁽²⁾	(10,495)	—	(18)	(107)	170	(10,450)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(732)	(75)	(105)	—	(37)	(949)
Balance at December 31, 2020	118,919	3,232	23,564	593	5,615	151,923

⁽¹⁾ Other includes leased assets such as forklifts, trucks and storage tanks.

⁽²⁾ Includes derecognition, reclassifications and other adjustments.

(ii) Lease liabilities

Chemtrade's lease liabilities schedule is presented below:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 182,025	\$ 189,937
Additions	40,260	56,826
Interest expense	8,211	8,812
Principal repayment ⁽¹⁾	(61,614)	(61,518)
Derecognition and others ⁽²⁾	(5,314)	(5,661)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(2,085)	(6,371)
Total	161,483	182,025
Less: Current portion	47,501	48,392
Balance at end of year	\$ 113,982	\$ 133,633

⁽¹⁾ Excludes sub-lease receipts.

⁽²⁾ Includes derecognition, reclassifications and other adjustments.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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8. LEASES (continued):

The maturity analysis of Chemtrade's contractual undiscounted lease liabilities is presented below:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Less than one year	\$ 52,217	\$ 54,799
One to five years	104,783	127,144
More than five years	23,785	22,367
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	\$ 180,785	\$ 204,310

(iii) Amounts recognized in profit or loss

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Depreciation	\$ 51,162	\$ 52,903
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	8,211	8,812
Income from sub-leasing ROU assets	(137)	(249)
Expenses relating to short term leases	7,242	9,260
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short term leases of low value assets	556	387

9. OTHER ASSETS:

Chemtrade's other assets are as follows:

	2020	2019
Deferred charges	3,765	5,641
Long-term receivables	2,232	2,639
Other	1,025	1,036
	\$ 7,022	\$ 9,316

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10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

Chemtrade's intangible assets and goodwill are as follows:

	Goodwill	Customer Relationships	Other	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 748,846	\$ 748,841	\$ 63,129	\$ 1,560,816
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(99,093)	(9,997)	(58,294)	(167,384)
Impairment	(65,600)	—	—	(65,600)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(25,656)	(12,841)	(2,392)	(40,889)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 558,497	\$ 726,003	\$ 2,443	\$ 1,286,943
Impairment	(56,000)	—	—	(56,000)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(1,714)	(4,869)	(18)	(6,601)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 500,783	\$ 721,134	\$ 2,425	\$ 1,224,342
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ —	\$ (361,678)	\$ (31,502)	\$ (393,180)
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	5,415	31,756	36,991
Amortization	—	(65,083)	(3,494)	(68,577)
Foreign exchange rate changes	—	7,500	1,528	9,028
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ (413,846)	\$ (1,892)	\$ (415,738)
Amortization	—	(64,733)	(134)	(64,867)
Foreign exchange rate changes	—	4,311	22	4,333
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ —	\$ (474,268)	\$ (2,004)	\$ (476,272)
Net carrying amount				
December 31, 2019	\$ 558,497	\$ 312,157	\$ 551	\$ 871,205
December 31, 2020	\$ 500,783	\$ 246,866	\$ 421	\$ 748,070

Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing goodwill

During the second quarter of 2019, Chemtrade performed a test for goodwill impairment for the specialty chemicals CGU in WSSC. This CGU excludes the assets held for sale. The impairment trigger included increased competitive pressure resulting in lower levels of gross profit for specialty chemical products. The carrying value of this CGU exceeded the recoverable amount by \$65,600 and an impairment loss of \$65,600 was fully allocated to goodwill and recognized in cost of sales and services. The recoverable amount was based on the value in use approach.

During the first quarter of 2020, as a result of changes in macro-economic conditions which resulted in a significant increase in discount rates, combined with consideration of historic and

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued):

forecast performance of each CGU and CGU group, Chemtrade performed a test for goodwill impairment for the water solutions CGU group in WSSC. Although the water solutions CGU group's operating performance had been improving, as a result of applying the higher discount rate, this CGU group's carrying value exceeded its recoverable amount by \$56,000 and therefore an impairment loss of \$56,000 was fully allocated to goodwill and recognized in cost of sales and services. Following the impairment recognized in the water solutions CGU group, its recoverable amount equalled its carrying value.

Chemtrade performed its annual test for goodwill impairment in the fourth quarter of 2020 in accordance with its policy described in note 3. The recoverable amount of all CGUs and CGU groups exceeded their carrying values and no impairment loss was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2020 (2019 - nil). The test was performed using a pre-tax discount rate of 11.7% to 13.1% (2019 - 11.1% to 12.4%) and a terminal growth rate of 2.5% (2019 - 2.5%). Assumptions used in the operating cash flows and maintenance and other expenditures consider financial budgets, past experience, future growth trends such as GDP growth and inflation, associated economic risk assumptions, assumptions regarding the speed of COVID-19 economic recovery and estimates of achieving key operating initiatives, covering a five year period.

The carrying value of goodwill for the SPPC segment is \$298,831 (2019 - \$303,009), for the WSSC segment is \$159,130 (2019 - \$212,666) and for the EC segment is \$42,822 (2019 - \$42,822). For 2020, the goodwill for the WSSC segment includes \$97,124 (2019 - \$99,093) related to assets held for sale.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES:

Chemtrade's payables are as follows:

	2020	2019
Trade payables	\$ 128,572	\$ 134,743
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses	79,376	64,951
	\$ 207,948	\$ 199,694

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12. PROVISIONS:

	Onerous Contracts	Decommissioning liability	Environmental Liability	Legal Provision	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 7,226	\$ 70,660	\$ 60,882	\$ 94,926	\$ 233,694
Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(7,226)	1,953	5,789	—	516
Additions	—	10,893	—	40,662	51,555
Accretion	—	1,359	2,631	—	3,990
Payments	—	(1,205)	(5,131)	(122,186)	(128,522)
Foreign exchange rate changes	—	(250)	(2,849)	(3,524)	(6,623)
	—	83,410	61,322	9,878	154,610
Less: Current portion	—	990	8,915	9,878	19,783
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ 82,420	\$ 52,407	\$ —	\$ 134,827
Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	—	15,567	8,170	—	23,737
Additions	—	754	—	772	1,526
Accretion	—	1,120	1,614	—	2,734
Payments	—	(505)	(3,788)	(1,626)	(5,919)
Foreign exchange rate changes	—	(292)	(1,440)	(118)	(1,850)
	—	100,054	65,878	8,906	174,838
Less: Current portion	—	1,311	7,663	8,906	17,880
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ —	\$ 98,743	\$ 58,215	\$ —	\$ 156,958

⁽¹⁾ Includes adjustments due to change in discount rate in 2020 and 2019 and the implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019.

(a) Onerous contracts

In 2017, Chemtrade recorded an onerous contract provision related to the lease for Chemtrade Electrochem Inc.'s ("CEI") former corporate office in Calgary. Payments on this contract are expected to occur until 2023. On January 1, 2019, the onerous provision amount was offset against the ROU asset balance as an IFRS 16 adjustment.

(b) Decommissioning liability

Chemtrade has estimated a decommissioning liability for its plants and has accrued for this obligation. Decommissioning is expected to occur on dates ranging from 2021 to 2050.

(c) Environmental liability

Chemtrade has estimated a provision for its environmental liability in association with its sites. Expenditures are expected to occur on dates ranging from 2021 to 2050.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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12. PROVISIONS (continued):

(d) Legal provision

Chemtrade has estimated an overall provision for litigation. Provisions are calculated based on a current estimate of the amount that will be incurred in settling outstanding legal matters. The legal provision as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 includes a reserve for legal proceedings described below.

Reserve for legal proceedings

General Chemical (which was acquired by Chemtrade) was a subject of an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice concerning alleged anti-competitive conduct in the water treatment chemicals industry, for which General Chemical obtained the benefit of conditional amnesty from criminal charges. General Chemical and Chemtrade were also defendants in class action lawsuits and a few civil proceedings relating to the same conduct. Corporate costs for the year ended December 31, 2019 included an expense of \$40,000 which increased the reserve for the costs of litigating and resolving all of the civil actions commenced against General Chemical and Chemtrade and various other defendants for anti-competitive actions in the water business. The main class action civil lawsuit was settled for US\$56,000 and was paid out during 2019. By the third quarter of 2019, additional settlements were negotiated and paid, such that all of the lawsuits, including all class action lawsuits arising directly out of the anti-competitive actions in the water business were settled. Only a few ex-employee initiated derivative actions remain outstanding. While Chemtrade believes that the reserve is sufficient, the outcome and timing of the remaining actions are uncertain.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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13. LONG-TERM DEBT:

Changes in long-term debt are as follows:

	Term bank debt (US\$ denominated)	Revolving credit (US\$ denominated) ⁽¹⁾	Revolving credit (Cdn\$ denominated) ⁽¹⁾	Transaction costs	Total
Maturity	October 24, 2024	October 24, 2024	October 24, 2024		
Credit limit US\$ ⁽²⁾	325,000	525,000			850,000
Drawn US\$	325,000	258,305			583,305
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 421,948	\$ 318,601	\$ 7,724	\$ (3,999)	\$744,274
Net change	—	17,781	31,276	—	49,057
Gain on net investment hedge of foreign operations	(8,385)	(9,790)	—	—	(18,175)
Foreign exchange rate changes	—	2,100	—	—	2,100
Financing transaction costs ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	(1,324)	(1,324)
Accretion expense on financing transaction costs	—	—	—	982	982
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 413,563	\$ 328,692	\$ 39,000	\$ (4,341)	\$776,914

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2020, Chemtrade had committed a total of \$18,880 of the revolving credit facility towards standby letters of credit.

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2020, Cdn\$ limit of the senior credit facilities ("Credit Facilities") was \$1,081,626, consisting of a term bank debt of \$413,563 and a revolving credit facility of \$668,063.

⁽³⁾ During the second quarter of 2020, Chemtrade modified certain terms of its Credit Facilities including negotiating an amended covenant package on its Credit Facilities to provide Chemtrade with additional covenant room until 2022. The transaction costs related to the modification have been deferred and are being amortized to finance costs in comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

	Term bank debt (US\$ denominated)	Revolving credit (US\$ denominated) ⁽¹⁾	Revolving credit (Cdn\$ denominated) ⁽¹⁾	Transaction costs	Total
Maturity ⁽²⁾	October 24, 2024	October 24, 2024	October 24, 2024		
Credit limit US\$ ⁽³⁾	325,000	525,000			850,000
Drawn US\$	325,000	245,399			570,399
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 443,203	\$ 250,313	\$ —	\$ (4,502)	\$689,014
Net change	—	82,211	7,724	—	89,935
Gain on net investment hedge of foreign operations	(8,330)	(9,103)	—	—	(17,433)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(12,925)	(4,820)	—	1	(17,744)
Financing transaction costs ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	(558)	(558)
Accretion expense on financing transaction costs	—	—	—	1,060	1,060
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 421,948	\$ 318,601	\$ 7,724	\$ (3,999)	\$744,274

⁽¹⁾ At December 30, 2019, Chemtrade had committed a total of \$10,660 of the revolving credit facility towards standby letters of credit.

⁽²⁾ During the fourth quarter of 2019, Chemtrade modified certain terms of its Credit Facilities including extending the maturity date from December 14, 2023 to October 24, 2024. Chemtrade incurred \$558 of transaction costs related to the modification. These costs have been deferred and are being amortized to finance costs in comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

⁽³⁾ At December 30, 2019, Cdn\$ limit of the Credit Facilities was \$1,103,555, consisting of a term bank debt of \$421,948 and a revolving credit facility of \$681,607.

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13. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued):

The Credit Facilities are secured by substantially all of Chemtrade's assets. At December 31, 2020, the weighted average effective interest rate of the facilities was 4.3% (December 31, 2019 - 4.2%). Interest rates on credit facilities are based on US LIBOR and Canadian Bankers' Acceptance rates, adjusted by Chemtrade's credit spread.

Chemtrade is subject to certain covenants pursuant to its Credit Facilities, which include a Net Debt to EBITDA ratio and an Interest Coverage ratio (as such terms are defined in the credit agreement). Chemtrade monitors these ratios and reports them to its lenders on a quarterly basis. As at December 31, 2020, Chemtrade was in compliance with all covenants.

14. CONVERTIBLE UNSECURED SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES:

Changes in convertible unsecured subordinated debentures are as follows:

	Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures ⁽¹⁾						Total
	Fund 2014 5.25% Debentures	Fund 2016 5.00% Debentures	Fund 2017 4.75% Debentures	Fund 2019 6.50% Debentures	Fund 2020 8.50% Debentures	CEI Series VI Debentures	
Maturity	June 30, 2021	August 31, 2023	May 31, 2024	October 31, 2026	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2021	
Interest rate	5.25 %	5.00 %	4.75 %	6.50 %	8.50 %	6.50 %	
Principal outstanding at January 1, 2020	126,500	143,750	201,115	100,000	—	74,584	645,949
Principal outstanding at December 31, 2020	—	143,750	201,115	100,000	86,250	—	531,115
Balance at January 1, 2020	127,525	132,250	178,992	95,578	—	74,584	608,929
Issuance ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	86,250	—	86,250
Redemption ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(126,499)	—	—	—	—	(74,584)	(201,083)
Conversion	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Change in fair value recognized in profit or loss	13,690	12,928	19,933	9,916	(677)	—	55,790
Change in fair value due to own credit risk ⁽⁵⁾	(14,715)	(18,678)	(42,055)	(27,494)	(1,048)	—	(103,990)
Balance at December 31, 2020	—	126,500	156,870	78,000	84,525	—	445,895

⁽¹⁾ The Fund 2014 5.25% Debentures, the Fund 2016 5.00% Debentures, the Fund 2017 4.75% Debentures, the Fund 2019 6.50% Debentures and the Fund 2020 8.50% Debentures are collectively referred to as the "Fund Debentures". The Fund Debentures, the Chemtrade Electrochem Inc. ("CEI") Series VI Debentures and the CEI Series V Debentures, which were redeemed during the first quarter of 2019 are collectively referred to as the "Debentures". Chemtrade has designated the Debentures as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

⁽²⁾ During the third quarter of 2020, Chemtrade completed a public offering of the Fund 2020 8.50% Debentures, at a price of \$1,000 per debenture. The Fund 2020 8.50% Debentures are convertible, at the option of the holder, into trust units of the Fund at a conversion price of \$7.35 per unit. Chemtrade incurred transaction costs of \$4,013 which included underwriters' fees and other expenses relating to the offering.

⁽³⁾ During the first quarter of 2020, Chemtrade redeemed all of the outstanding CEI Series VI Debentures at a total aggregate redemption price of \$74,624, being equal to 100% of the principal amount of debentures outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date. Chemtrade used its Credit Facilities to fund the redemption.

⁽⁴⁾ During the third and fourth quarters of 2020, the Fund redeemed all of the outstanding Fund 2014 5.25% Debentures at a total aggregate redemption price of \$128,252, being equal to the principal amount of debentures redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but

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14. CONVERTIBLE UNSECURED SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES (continued):

excluding, the redemption date. Chemtrade used a portion of the net proceeds from the Fund 2020 8.5% Debentures offering, proceeds received from its A/R Facility and its Credit Facilities to fund the redemption.

⁽⁵⁾ The change in fair value of the Debentures due to Chemtrade's own credit risk has been presented in other comprehensive income, net of taxes, rather than net earnings.

	Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures ⁽¹⁾						Total
	Fund 2014 5.25% Debentures	Fund 2016 5.00% Debentures	Fund 2017 4.75% Debentures	Fund 2019 6.50% Debentures	CEI Series V Debentures	CEI Series VI Debentures	
Maturity	June 30, 2021	August 31, 2023	May 31, 2024	October 31, 2026	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021	
Interest rate	5.25 %	5.00 %	4.75 %	6.50 %	6.00 %	6.50 %	
Principal outstanding at January 1, 2019	126,500	143,750	201,250	—	84,011	74,584	630,095
Principal outstanding at December 31, 2019	126,500	143,750	201,115	100,000	—	74,584	645,949
Balance at January 1, 2019	120,175	129,375	170,962	—	84,011	74,696	579,219
Issuance ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	100,000
Redemption ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	(84,011)	—	(84,011)
Conversion	—	—	(121)	—	—	—	(121)
Change in fair value recognized in profit or loss	663	1,635	2,774	(4,854)	—	414	632
Change in fair value due to own credit risk ⁽⁴⁾	6,687	1,240	5,377	432	—	(526)	13,210
Balance at December 31, 2019	127,525	132,250	178,992	95,578	—	74,584	608,929

⁽¹⁾ Chemtrade has designated the Debentures as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

⁽²⁾ During the fourth quarter of 2019, Chemtrade completed a public offering of the Fund 2019 6.50% Debentures, at a price of \$1,000 per debenture. The Fund 2019 6.50% Debentures are convertible, at the option of the holder, into trust units of the Fund at a conversion price of \$15.80 per unit. Chemtrade used the net proceeds of the offering to pay down senior debt under the Fund's existing credit agreement. Chemtrade incurred transaction costs of \$4,539 which included underwriters' fees and other expenses relating to the offering.

⁽³⁾ During the first quarter of 2019, Chemtrade redeemed the remaining portion of the outstanding CEI Series V Debentures at a total aggregate redemption price of \$84,052, being equal to 100% of the principal amount of debentures outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date. Chemtrade used its Credit Facilities to fund the redemption.

⁽⁴⁾ The change in fair value of the Debentures due to Chemtrade's own credit risk has been presented in other comprehensive income, net of taxes, rather than net earnings.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, interest expense of \$30,905 (2019 - \$29,927) and transaction costs of \$4,013 (2019 - \$4,539) relating to the Debentures were recognized in net finance costs.

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15. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

Chemtrade's other long-term liabilities are as follows:

	2020	2019
Long-term portion of LTIP liability (note 18)	\$ 14,258	\$ 12,287
Interest rate swap liability (note 25)	22,164	7,143
Reserve for self-insurance	3,818	3,895
Long-term payable	—	2,450
Other	675	1,074
	\$ 40,915	\$ 26,849

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Chemtrade provides certain health care and pension benefits for certain employees upon retirement.

Generally, under the pension plans, Chemtrade provides retirement benefits based on an employee's years of service and average annual earnings over a period of time prior to retirement. Chemtrade is responsible for meeting its statutory obligations for funding of the pension plans.

Certain hourly employees participate in the Pulp and Paper Industry Pension Trust Fund, a multi-employer, negotiated costs defined benefit plan. The plan is funded by employer and employee contributions. The employer-related expense under this plan in 2020 was \$266 (2019 - \$300).

All eligible Canadian employees participate in a DC plan. The DC plan is self-directed. Participants choose from a range of investment options offered by the plan administrator. Chemtrade provides a basic contribution of 4% of base salary for participants. Participants can make additional voluntary contributions up to 2% of their base salary, and Chemtrade matches each dollar contributed up to 2% for a total of 6% of base salary. Chemtrade's contributions to the DC plan vest immediately. The employer-related expense under this plan in 2020 was \$2,684 (2019 - \$2,498).

Chemtrade also provides other employee future benefits, including health and dental care benefits and life insurance, for retired employees.

Short-term employee benefits for current employees, such as salaries, paid absences, bonuses and other benefits, are accounted for on an accrual basis over the period in which the

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16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued):

employees provide the related services. In 2020, \$174,251 (2019 - \$174,586) of short-term employee benefits were recognized in cost of sales and services, and \$61,609 (2019 - \$52,627) were recognized in selling and administrative expenses.

Chemtrade expects \$8,913 in contributions to be paid to its defined benefit plans in 2021.

	2020	2019
Present value of unfunded obligations	\$ 9,084	\$ 7,219
Present value of funded obligations	405,000	389,894
Total present value of obligations	414,084	397,113
Fair value of plan assets	(362,721)	(343,819)
Recognized liability for defined benefit obligations	\$ 51,363	\$ 53,294

	2020	2019
Components of net periodic benefit cost		
Current service cost	\$ 2,537	\$ 2,326
Net interest cost	1,551	1,949
Administration costs	2,405	2,274
Loss on curtailment	241	105
Net periodic benefit cost recognized	\$ 6,734	\$ 6,654

	2020	2019
Net periodic benefit cost allocation		
Cost of sales	\$ 2,371	\$ 2,143
Selling and administrative expenses	2,812	2,562
Net finance costs	1,551	1,949
Net periodic benefit cost recognized	\$ 6,734	\$ 6,654

	2020	2019
Other comprehensive income		
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	\$ (33,428)	\$ (37,499)
Actuarial losses	30,903	42,416
(Gain) loss recognized in OCI during the year	\$ (2,525)	\$ 4,917

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16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued):

	2020	2019
Weighted average assumptions		
Discount rate	2.41 %	3.10 %
Ultimate other medical trend rate	4.50 %	4.50 %
Salary escalation	3.00 %	3.00 %
	2020	2019
Change in accrued benefit obligation		
Accrued benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 397,113	\$ 378,629
Current service cost	2,537	2,326
Interest cost	11,184	14,256
Employee contributions	387	401
Benefits paid	(23,321)	(24,184)
Loss on curtailment	241	105
Plan settlements	85	(5,299)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(5,045)	(11,537)
Actuarial loss (gain) from changes in demographic assumptions	65	(2,631)
Actuarial loss from changes in financial assumptions	30,523	43,179
Actuarial loss from experience adjustments	315	1,868
Accrued benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 414,084	\$ 397,113
	2020	2019
Change in plan assets		
Plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 343,819	\$ 328,516
Administration fee	(2,405)	(2,274)
Interest income	9,633	12,307
Employer contributions	5,467	6,312
Employee contributions	387	401
Benefits paid	(23,321)	(24,184)
Foreign exchange rate changes	(4,372)	(9,459)
Plan settlements	85	(5,299)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	33,428	37,499
Plan assets at end of year	\$ 362,721	\$ 343,819

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16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued):

The asset mix in the plan is approximately 61.0% bonds (2019 - 60.1%), approximately 30.0% equity securities (2019 - 30.4%) and approximately 9.0% other investments (2019 - 9.5%).

Assumed discount rates, inflation rates and mortality rates have an effect on the amounts recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. Holding other assumptions constant, changes in key assumptions that are reasonably possible would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

	Defined benefit obligation	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	\$ (43,798)	\$ 53,501
Inflation rate (1% movement)	\$ 13,250	\$ (4,010)
Mortality rate (10% movement)	\$ (11,939)	\$ 13,192

17. UNITS AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY:

(a) Units:

Chemtrade has authorized an unlimited number of units. Chemtrade's units have no par value. The following table presents the number of units outstanding:

	2020		2019	
	Number of Units	Amount	Number of Units	Amount
Balance – January 1	92,601,062	\$ 1,462,116	92,596,006	\$ 1,461,995
Conversion of unsecured subordinated convertible debentures	35	1	5,056	121
Issuance of units under the DRIP	568,061	2,912	—	—
Balance – December 31	93,169,158	\$ 1,465,029	92,601,062	\$ 1,462,116

(b) Contributed surplus

Chemtrade's contributed surplus relates to the re-purchase of units under a normal course issuer bid.

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17. UNITS AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY (continued):

(c) Accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI")

AOCI is comprised of the following separate components of equity:

Cumulative translation account

The cumulative translation account comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Unrealized gains/losses on cash flow and net investment hedges

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred. The reserve also comprises the cumulative foreign currency differences arising on the translation of Chemtrade's U.S. dollar-denominated long-term debt, which is designated as the hedge of the net investment in foreign operations that use the U.S. dollar.

Change in fair value of convertible debentures due to credit risk

The Debentures are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Debentures are measured at fair value at each period end date with the changes recorded in comprehensive income. Any changes in the fair value due to Chemtrade's own credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income rather than net earnings.

(d) Distributions:

On March 11, 2020, Chemtrade announced a reduction of its monthly distributions to \$0.05 per unit.

On July 13, 2020, Chemtrade announced the commencement of the DRIP. Under the terms of the DRIP, eligible Unitholders may elect to reinvest all or a portion of their regular monthly distributions in additional units of Chemtrade, without paying any commissions, service charges or brokerage fees under the DRIP. Units purchased for participants under the DRIP may be newly issued by Chemtrade from treasury or may be existing units purchased on the open market through the facilities of a stock exchange. Under the DRIP, the Board determines which of these two sources will be used and currently the units are issued from treasury. Currently, the participants receive bonus distributions of Units equal to 3% of the amount of the cash distribution reinvested, as determined by the Board.

Distributions paid for the year ended December 31, 2020 were \$69,582 (2019 - \$111,116) or \$0.75 per unit (2019 - \$1.20 per unit). Of the distributions paid for the year ended December 31, 2020, \$66,670 (2019 - \$111,116) were in cash and \$2,912 (2019 - nil) were reinvested in additional units pursuant to the DRIP. All of Chemtrade's distributions are discretionary and subject to Board approval.

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17. UNITS AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY (continued):

Distributions declared, including the bonus distributions for the year ended December 31, 2020 were \$64,998 (2019 - \$111,116) or \$0.70 per unit (2019 - \$1.20).

On January 20, 2021, Chemtrade declared a cash distribution of \$0.05 per unit for the month of January 2021 payable on February 23, 2021 to Unitholders of record at the close of business on January 29, 2021.

(e) Net loss per unit:

Net loss per unit has been calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of units outstanding. The following tables provide a breakdown of the numerator and denominator used in the calculation of net loss per unit, and diluted net loss per unit:

	2020	2019
Numerator		
Net loss	\$ (167,478)	\$ (99,654)
Net interest and fair value adjustment on the Debentures ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Net fair value adjustment on deferred unit plan ⁽²⁾	—	—
Diluted net loss	\$ (167,478)	\$ (99,654)

⁽¹⁾ For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the potential conversion of the Debentures have not been included as the effect on net loss per unit would be anti-dilutive.

⁽²⁾ For the year ended December 31, 2020, the potential conversion of the deferred units have not been included as the effect on net loss per unit would be anti-dilutive. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the deferred units would have been settled on the secondary market and therefore, had no potential dilutive effect on net loss. See Note 18.

	2020	2019
Denominator		
Weighted average number of units	92,686,735	92,596,685
Weighted average Debentures dilutive units ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Weighted average deferred unit plan dilutive units ⁽²⁾	—	—
Weighted average number of diluted units	92,686,735	92,596,685

⁽¹⁾ For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the potential conversion of the Debentures have not been included as the effect on net loss per unit would be anti-dilutive.

⁽²⁾ For the year ended December 31, 2020, the potential conversion of the deferred units have not been included as the effect on net loss per unit would be anti-dilutive. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the deferred units would have been settled on the secondary market and therefore, had no potential dilutive effect on net loss. See Note 18.

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18. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS:

Chemtrade operates a LTIP, which grants cash awards based on certain criteria. The 2018-2020, 2019-2021 and 2020-2022 LTIP awards have a performance based component and a restricted share unit component. The performance based component of the 2018 - 2020 and 2019 - 2021 LTIP awards is based on total Unitholder return over a performance period, EBITDA growth and total return to Chemtrade's Unitholders relative to the total return of companies comprising the S&P/TSX Dividend Composite Index. The performance based component of the 2020 - 2022 LTIP awards is based on return on investment capital improvement and total return to Chemtrade's Unitholders relative to the total return of companies comprising the S&P/TSX Dividend Composite Index. Total Unitholder return consists of changes in unit price and distributions paid to Unitholders. The restricted share unit component of the LTIP awards is a phantom plan which is payable in cash at the end of the performance period.

As at December 31, 2020, a liability of \$19,384 (December 31, 2019 - \$17,881) has been recorded, of which \$5,126 (December 31, 2019 - \$5,594) is included in trade and other payables and \$14,258 (December 31, 2019 - \$12,287) is included in other long-term liabilities. For the year ended December 31, 2020, Chemtrade recorded an expense of \$6,828 (2019 - expense of \$11,555) in selling and administrative expenses related to the fair value adjustments on the LTIP.

Chemtrade has in place a DUP for non-employee trustees and directors ("Participants"), pursuant to which the Participants can elect to take all or a portion of their compensation in the form of deferred units of Chemtrade, with the remainder as a cash payment. On May 14, 2020, the DUP was amended. Prior to the amendment, deferred units could be redeemed for cash or units of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Following the amendment, deferred units are settled in units of the Fund issued from treasury or in cash at the Participant's request. Currently, the Participants are required to take 50% of their compensation in the form of deferred units of Chemtrade. As at December 31, 2020, 556,948 deferred units at a value of \$3,286 were outstanding (December 31, 2019 - 282,218 deferred units at a value of \$3,387).

Inputs for measurement of fair values

The fair value of the share-based component of LTIP is measured based on the Monte Carlo simulation method. Base price is the average unit price for the first 20 business days at the beginning of each LTIP performance period. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average unit price volatility. The risk-free interest rate is based on Canadian government bonds and Canadian government treasury bills.

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair value of the share-based component of LTIP are as follows:

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18. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Chemtrade units:		
Average base price	\$14.01	\$15.41
Period-end unit price	\$5.83	\$11.03
Average expected volatility	57.18%	27.60%
Index units ⁽¹⁾ :		
Average base price	—	\$151.71
Period-end unit price	—	\$182.02
Average expected volatility	—	5.42%
Average risk free interest rate	0.10%	1.69%
Average expected remaining term	1.50 years	1.50 years

⁽¹⁾ Relate to 2017 - 2019 LTIP which vested on December 31, 2019. A different measure has been determined for the performance based component of the subsequent LTIP awards.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

(a) Purchase commitments

Chemtrade has contractual commitments for the purchase of electricity in Brazil, of which approximately 90 to 100 percent of the cost is passed onto one major customer, and minimum purchase commitments under some multi-year salt supply contracts. Chemtrade's outstanding purchase commitments as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

2021	\$	35,488
2022		14,578
2023		14,578
2024		14,578
2025		14,578
	\$	93,800

(b) Environmental clean-up costs

Chemtrade's operations are subject to numerous laws, regulations and guidelines relating to air emissions, water discharges, solid and hazardous wastes, transportation and handling of hazardous substances and employee health and safety in Canada, the United States and other countries where they operate. These environmental regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive.

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19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued):

(c) Other claims

Chemtrade is involved in certain claims arising from the ordinary course and conduct of its business which, in the opinion of management, will not have a material impact upon the financial position of Chemtrade.

20. REVENUE:

The revenues for Chemtrade are as follows:

	2020	2019
Sales of products	\$ 1,218,981	\$ 1,351,859
Processing services	160,658	180,996
	\$ 1,379,639	\$ 1,532,855

21. SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:

The components of selling and administrative expenses are as follows:

	2020	2019
Wages, salaries and benefits, including bonuses	\$ 61,609	\$ 52,627
Share-based payments (note 18)	6,828	11,555
Other selling and administrative expenses	32,322	31,134
Realized foreign exchange loss	5,869	4,590
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	833	(10,787)
Depreciation (note 22)	3,478	3,662
Reserve for legal proceedings (note 12)	—	40,000
Government grants	(2,563)	—
	\$ 108,376	\$ 132,781

Government grants

The Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") was announced on March 27, 2020. Under this program, qualifying businesses can receive up to 75% of their employees' wages, with employers being encouraged to provide the remaining 25%. Although the legislation was finalized on April 11, 2020, interpretations and guidance continue to emerge. Eligible employers can start recognizing the subsidy as a receivable from the date the legislation was finalized provided there is reasonable assurance that they have met the relevant conditions and will continue to comply with the conditions for receipt of the subsidy. Chemtrade believes it has met the relevant conditions and has recorded a receivable in trade and other receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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22. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION:

The components of depreciation expense of PPE and ROU assets and amortization expense of intangible assets are as follows:

	2020	2019
Cost of sales and services:		
Depreciation expense on PPE	\$ 136,270	\$ 139,173
Depreciation expense on ROU assets (note 8)	49,297	51,046
Amortization expense	64,867	68,577
Selling and administrative expenses (note 21):		
Depreciation expense on PPE	1,613	1,805
Depreciation expense on ROU assets (note 8)	1,865	1,857
Total depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 253,912	\$ 262,458

23. NET FINANCE COSTS:

The components of net finance costs are as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest expense on long-term debt	\$ 36,432	\$ 38,143
Interest expense on convertible debentures (note 14)	30,905	29,927
Transaction costs on issuance of convertible debentures (note 14)	4,013	4,539
Change in the fair value of convertible debentures (note 14)	55,790	632
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 8)	8,211	8,812
Accretion expense on financing transaction costs (note 13)	982	1,060
Accretion of provisions (note 12)	2,734	3,990
Pension interest (note 16)	1,551	1,949
Interest income	(322)	(565)
Net finance costs	\$ 140,296	\$ 88,487

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

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24. INCOME TAXES:

Chemtrade is a mutual fund trust and a specified investment flow-through trust ("SIFT") for income tax purposes. Chemtrade is subject to current income taxes at the top marginal tax rate applicable to individuals of approximately 53.5% on all taxable income not distributed to Unitholders. Chemtrade is also subject to current income taxes on all taxable income, other than dividends, earned from Canadian corporate and flow-through subsidiaries (other than Canadian subsidiaries that earn certain investment income) at a tax rate similar to the corporate tax rate. Chemtrade will not be subject to tax on income received from non-Canadian subsidiaries, provided that the income is distributed to Unitholders during the year. Based on the current organization of Chemtrade and its subsidiaries, it expects that its income distributed to Unitholders will not be subject to SIFT tax.

Chemtrade is subject to tax audits from various tax authorities on an ongoing basis. As a result, from time to time, tax authorities may disagree with the positions and conclusions taken by Chemtrade in its tax filings or legislation could be amended or interpretations of current legislation could change, any of which events could lead to reassessments.

(a) Income tax (expense) recovery

	2020	2019
Taxes recognized in net earnings	(7,313) \$	(4,524)
Current tax expense	(7,313) \$	(4,524)
Deferred tax recovery:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	54,777	28,815
Deferred tax recovery	54,777 \$	28,815
Total tax recovery	47,464 \$	24,291

(b) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The provision for income taxes in comprehensive income represents an effective rate different than the Canadian corporate statutory rate of 26.02% (2019 - 26.68%). The differences are as follows:

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

24. INCOME TAXES (continued):

	2020	2019
Net loss before income tax	\$ (214,942)	\$ (123,945)
Computed income tax recovery at Canadian statutory rate	55,924	33,069
Difference resulting from:		
Income of trust taxed directly to unitholders	30,528	34,375
Difference in substantially enacted tax rate	(16,249)	(21,133)
International income tax differences	(3,934)	4,465
Recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax (liability) asset	(3,701)	(1,009)
Tax adjustments related to prior years	437	(6,109)
Goodwill impairment	(13,063)	(16,140)
Other	(2,478)	(3,227)
Total income tax recovery	\$ 47,464	\$ 24,291

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

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24. INCOME TAXES (continued):

(c) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributed to the following:

	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets:		
Other assets	\$ 64,959	\$ 40,656
Losses available for carryforward	193,411	195,504
Long-term debt and deferred interest	60,205	69,124
Other long-term liabilities and employee benefits	41,973	37,474
	360,548	342,758
Reclassification to deferred tax liabilities	(240,566)	(245,766)
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 119,982	\$ 96,992
Deferred tax liabilities:		
PPE	183,015	195,967
Intangible assets	32,664	41,004
Other liabilities	38,316	30,647
	253,995	267,618
Reclassification from deferred tax assets	(240,566)	(245,766)
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ 13,429	\$ 21,852

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

24. INCOME TAXES (continued):

(d) Movements in deferred tax balances

Movements in deferred tax balances during the year are as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2020	Recognized in net earnings	Foreign exchange rate changes	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Assets held for sale	Balance December 31, 2020
PPE	\$ (195,967)	\$ 10,998	\$ 1,976	\$ —	\$ (22)	\$ (183,015)
Intangible assets	(41,004)	7,604	736	—	—	(32,664)
Net other assets and liabilities	10,009	16,846	(212)	—	—	26,643
Losses available for carryforward	195,504	(888)	(1,205)	—	—	193,411
Long-term debt and deferred interest	69,124	(10,447)	—	1,528	—	60,205
Other long-term liabilities and employee benefits	37,474	30,664	(1,711)	(24,454)	—	41,973
	\$ 75,140	\$ 54,777	\$ (416)	\$ (22,926)	\$ (22)	\$ 106,553

	Balance January 1, 2019	Recognized in net earnings	Foreign exchange rate changes	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Assets held for sale	Balance December 31, 2019
PPE	\$ (215,816)	\$ 8,681	\$ (2,649)	\$ —	\$ 13,817	\$ (195,967)
Intangible assets	(51,515)	11,464	(953)	—	—	(41,004)
Net other assets and liabilities	18,574	(7,571)	334	(1,328)	—	10,009
Losses available for carryforward	183,936	9,747	1,821	—	—	195,504
Long-term debt and deferred interest	57,083	11,064	—	977	—	69,124
Other long-term liabilities and employee benefits	34,840	(4,570)	2,324	4,880	—	37,474
	\$ 27,102	\$ 28,815	\$ 877	\$ 4,529	\$ 13,817	\$ 75,140

(e) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

For the year ended December 31, 2020, Chemtrade did not recognize \$13,516 (2019 - \$13,634) of deferred tax assets as management did not believe that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences giving rise to the deferred tax assets will be utilized.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of Chemtrade's financial instruments are as follows:

	IFRS 9 Classification	2020	2019
Foreign exchange contracts asset	Fair value - hedging instrument	\$ —	\$ 1,019
Interest rate swap liability (note 15)	Fair value - hedging instrument	22,164	7,143
Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures (note 14) ⁽¹⁾	Fair value through profit and loss	445,895	608,929
LTIP liability (note 15,18)	Fair value through profit and loss	14,258	12,287
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	12,511	13,466
Trade and other receivables (note 4)	Amortized cost	86,259	155,348
Trade and other payables (note 11)	Other financial liabilities	207,948	199,694
Distributions payable	Other financial liabilities	4,677	9,260
Lease liabilities (note 8)	Other financial liabilities	161,483	182,025
Long-term debt (note 13)	Other financial liabilities	776,914	744,274

⁽¹⁾ Any changes in the fair value due to Chemtrade's own credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income rather than net earnings.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(b) Derivatives and hedging:

	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Notional Amount	Fair Value		Notional Amount	Fair Value	
		Asset	Liability		Asset	Liability
Derivatives designated in a formal hedging relationship						
Interest rate swaps	US\$ 575,000	\$ —	\$ 22,164	US\$ 325,000	\$ —	\$ 7,143
Derivatives not designated in a formal hedging relationship						
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	1,019	—
Total		\$ —	\$ 22,164		\$ 1,019	\$ 7,143

⁽¹⁾ See below for notional amounts.

On January 24, 2019, Chemtrade entered into swap arrangements which fixed the LIBOR components of its interest rates on US\$175,000 of its outstanding term bank debt until December 2023. Chemtrade entered into additional swap arrangements which were effective August 24, 2019 and which fixed the LIBOR components of its interest rates on US\$150,000 of its outstanding term bank debt until December 2023. On April 24, 2020, Chemtrade entered into a new swap arrangement which fixed the LIBOR components of its interest rates on up to US\$250,000 of its outstanding revolving credit under its long-term debt until April 24, 2021. These swaps are formally designated as cash flow hedges at the date of inception and any changes in the fair value of the effective portion of the swaps are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Chemtrade hedges its investment in foreign operations that use the U.S. dollar as their functional currency by Chemtrade's U.S. dollar-denominated long-term debt. Any foreign currency gains and losses arising from the U.S. dollar-denominated debt will be offset by the foreign currency gain or loss arising from the investment in the foreign operations. The gains and losses on the foreign currency translation of the designated amount of U.S. dollar-denominated debt and investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, a foreign exchange gain of \$18,175 (2019 - \$17,433) on the revaluation of the U.S. dollar-denominated debt related to this hedging strategy was recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Chemtrade enters into foreign exchange contracts to manage some of its exposure to foreign currencies. Chemtrade buys and sells specific amounts of currencies at pre-determined dates and exchange rates, which are matched with the anticipated operational cash flows. As at December 31, 2020, there were no foreign exchange contracts in place.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per unit amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(b) Fair values of financial instruments:

Fair value is the value that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between willing and knowledgeable counter-parties. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and distributions payable approximate their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The carrying amount of long-term debt, excluding transaction costs, approximates fair value as the debt accrues interest at variable interest rates.

For fair value estimates relating to the Debentures and derivatives, Chemtrade classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The following is a summary of the fair value hierarchy levels of Chemtrade's financial instruments:

2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Instruments at fair value through profit and loss				
Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures	(445,895)	—	—	(445,895)
Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Interest rate swaps	—	(22,164)	—	(22,164)
Total	\$ (445,895)	\$ (22,164)	\$ —	\$ (468,059)

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Instruments designated as fair value through profit and loss				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ —	\$ 1,019	\$ —	\$ 1,019
Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures	(534,345)	(74,584)	—	(608,929)
Instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income				
Interest rate swaps	—	(7,143)	—	(7,143)
Total	\$ (534,345)	\$ (80,708)	\$ —	\$ (615,053)

The Fund's Debentures are classified within Level 1 because they are actively traded on the TSX and the fair value is based on the quoted prices on the TSX. The CEI debentures were classified as Level 2 as their fair value is determined using observable inputs. Any changes in the fair value of the Debentures are recognized in net earnings except for changes due to the Fund's own credit risk which are recorded in other comprehensive income.

All of Chemtrade's derivative financial instruments are classified within Level 2 because they are based on rates quoted by banks and other public data sources. These derivatives are recorded in prepaid expenses and other assets, trade and other payables, and other long-term liabilities on the statements of financial position.

The fair value of the foreign exchange contracts is the difference between the forward exchange rate and the contract rate. Any changes in the fair value of these contracts are recognized in net earnings.

The fair value of the interest rate swap arrangements is the difference between the forward interest rates and the contract rates discounted. The liability is recorded in other long-term liabilities in the statement of financial position. Any changes in the effective portion of fair value of these arrangements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(d) Risks associated with financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the non-performance by counter-parties of their contractual financial obligations. Chemtrade manages credit risk for trade and other receivables through established credit monitoring activities. Chemtrade does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single counter-party. The primary counter-parties related to the foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps carry investment grade ratings. Chemtrade believes its credit risk of counterparty non-performance continues to be relatively low, notwithstanding the impact of the COVID-19

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

pandemic. Chemtrade is in regular contact with its customers, suppliers and logistics providers, and to date has not experienced significant counter-party non-performance. However, if a key supplier or customer experiences financial difficulties or fails to comply with their contractual obligations, which may occur as the pandemic continues, this could result in a significant financial loss to Chemtrade. Chemtrade's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of its receivables and derivative assets.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Chemtrade manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent balances, and by appropriately utilizing its lines of credit. Chemtrade believes that cash flows from operating activities, together with cash on hand, cash from receivables and borrowings available under the revolving credit facility are sufficient to fund its currently anticipated financial obligations, and will remain available in the current environment, notwithstanding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The undiscounted cash flow requirements for financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Carrying Value	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Trade and other payables (note 11)	\$ 207,948	\$ 207,948	\$ 207,948	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Distributions payable	4,677	4,677	4,677	—	—	—
Lease liabilities (note 8)	161,483	180,785	52,217	74,378	30,405	23,785
Long-term debt (note 13)	776,914	781,255	—	—	781,255	—
Interest on long-term debt	—	126,958	33,266	66,532	27,160	—
Convertible unsecured subordinated debentures (note 14)	445,895	531,115	—	143,750	287,365	100,000
Interest on Debentures	—	124,557	30,572	58,741	29,812	5,432
Total	\$ 1,596,917	\$ 1,957,295	\$ 328,680	\$ 343,401	\$ 1,155,997	\$ 129,217

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(iii) *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Chemtrade's market risks are as follows:

(a) *Currency risk*

Chemtrade is exposed to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar as a portion of Chemtrade's earnings are in US dollars, with earnings positively affected when the US dollar strengthens relative to the Canadian dollar. At December 31, 2020, on an unhedged basis, Chemtrade estimates that a one-cent change in the exchange rate would have an impact on the translation of net earnings of approximately \$900 per annum. At December 31, 2020, on an unhedged basis, a one-cent change in the exchange rate would also have an impact of approximately \$5,200 on Chemtrade's net earnings because of the translation of its US dollar-denominated long-term debt. Chemtrade cannot predict changes in currency exchange rates, the impact of exchange rate changes on Chemtrade's operating results, nor the degree to which Chemtrade will be able to manage the impact of currency exchange rate changes. Such changes, including negative impacts on currency exchange rates related to the COVID-19 pandemic, could have an impact on Chemtrade's business, results of operations and financial condition.

(b) *Interest rate risk*

Chemtrade has a credit facility with long-term debt and operating lines of credit which bear variable rates of interest. As at December 31, 2020, on an unhedged basis, a change in interest rates of 1% per annum would have an impact of approximately \$7,800 on Chemtrade's net earnings per annum. As at December 31, 2020, Chemtrade had fixed interest rates on 93.7% of its senior debt until April 2021 and 52.9% thereafter until December 2023.

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates. Chemtrade has exposures to IBORs on its financial instruments that will be replaced or reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives. There is uncertainty over the timing and the methods of transition in some jurisdictions that Chemtrade operates in. Chemtrade anticipates that IBOR reform will impact its risk

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

management and hedge accounting. Chemtrade is currently evaluating the extent to which contracts reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts will need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties.

Derivatives

Chemtrade holds interest rate swaps for risk management purposes which are designated in cash flow hedging relationships. The interest rate swaps have floating legs that are indexed to 1-month LIBOR. Chemtrade's derivative instruments are governed by contracts based on the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA)'s master agreements.

ISDA is currently reviewing its standardized contracts in the IBOR reform and plans to amend certain floating-rate options in the 2006 ISDA definitions to include fallback clauses that would apply on the permanent discontinuation of certain key IBORs. ISDA is expected to publish an IBOR fallback supplement to amend the 2006 ISDA definitions and an IBOR fallback protocol to facilitate multilateral amendments to include the amended floating-rate options in derivative transactions that were entered into before the date of the supplement. Chemtrade currently plans to adhere to the protocol if and when it is finalized and to monitor whether its counterparties will also adhere. If this plan changes or there are counterparties who will not adhere to the protocol, Chemtrade will negotiate with them bilaterally about including new fallback clauses.

Hedge accounting

Chemtrade is evaluating the extent to which its cash flow hedging relationships are subject to uncertainty driven by IBOR reform as at December 31, 2020. Chemtrade's hedged items and hedging instruments continue to be indexed to 1-month LIBOR. These benchmark rates are quoted each day and the IBOR cash flows are exchanged with counterparties as usual.

Chemtrade's exposure to 1-month LIBOR designated in hedging relationships is US\$575,000 nominal amount at December 31, 2020, representing both the nominal amount of the hedging interest rate swap and the principal amount of the hedged USD denominated secured bank loan liability maturing in 2024.

(c) *Other price risks*

Product Price and Sales Volume Risk -

Every \$50 change in the price per metric tonne ("MT") of North American produced sodium chlorate would have an impact on earnings before income taxes of

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

approximately \$18,750 per annum. Every \$100 change in the price per metric electrochemical unit ("MECU") of chlor-alkali products produced in North America would have an impact on earnings before income taxes of approximately \$14,100 per annum. These sensitivities to changes in prices are based on approximately 375,000 MT of North American sodium chlorate sales and 141,000 MECU of North American chlor-alkali sales for the year ended December 31, 2020, respectively.

A change in sales volumes for North American sodium chlorate of 10,000 MT would have an impact on earnings before income taxes of approximately \$3,400 per annum. A change in sales volumes for North American chlor-alkali products of 5,000 MECU would have an impact on earnings before income taxes of approximately \$3,000 per annum.

Electricity Price Risk -

Every four percent change in the price of electricity in North America would have an impact on earnings before income taxes of approximately \$4,500 per annum. This sensitivity to changes in electricity prices is based on North American electricity consumption of approximately 2,381,000 megawatt hours for the year ended December 31, 2020. A four percent change in the price of electricity in North America is considered reasonable given historical price changes and market expectations for future movement.

Sulphuric acid pricing -

At December 31, 2020, a change in sulphuric acid pricing, net of freight, of \$10 per tonne, would have an impact on annual revenues in North America of approximately \$10,300. In any specific period, the exact impact would depend upon the volume that is subject to sales contracts where pricing has been fixed for a period of time. The magnitude of realized price changes also depends upon regional market dynamics. It is difficult to reliably estimate the impact of price changes on earnings as this depends upon the volume subject to risk-sharing supply contracts and changes in sulphur costs for manufactured sulphuric acid. These factors lessen the impact of price changes on earnings relative to revenue.

Salt Costs -

Chemtrade uses salt in the manufacturing of its sodium chlorate and chlor-alkali products. At current operating levels, an increase of \$2 per tonne of salt prices in North America would have an impact of approximately \$900 per annum on earnings before income taxes.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

Sulphur costs -

Chemtrade uses sulphur in the manufacturing of several of its products, including sulphuric acid. At operating levels as at December 31, 2020, an increase of \$10 per tonne would have an impact of approximately \$1,700 per annum on cost of sales and services. It is important to note that a change in the cost of sulphur is likely to lead to a change in the price for sulphuric acid as this is a key input cost in the manufacturing of sulphuric acid. Thus, the net impact on earnings of changes in sulphur costs would depend upon changes in sulphuric acid pricing.

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

Chemtrade's objective when managing its capital is to safeguard Chemtrade's assets and its ability to continue as a going concern, to meet external capital requirements related to its credit facilities, and to maximize the growth of its business and the returns to its Unitholders. Chemtrade's capital structure is comprised of units, Debentures and long-term debt. The long-term bank debt does not require payment until October 2024.

The Debentures mature on dates ranging from August 2023 to October 2026.

Chemtrade intends to maintain a flexible capital structure consistent with the objectives stated above and to respond to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, Chemtrade may purchase units for cancellation, issue new units, raise debt (secured, unsecured, convertible and/or other types of available debt instruments) or refinance existing debt with different characteristics.

Chemtrade utilizes annual capital and operating expenditure budgets to facilitate the management of its capital requirement. These budgets are approved by the Board. Budgets are updated if there are significant changes in fundamental underlying assumptions during a period.

Chemtrade is subject to certain covenants on its credit facilities, which include a Net Debt to EBITDA ratio and an Interest Coverage ratio (as all terms are defined in the credit agreement). Chemtrade monitors these ratios and reports them to its lenders on a quarterly basis. As at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, Chemtrade was in compliance with the above covenants.

There were no changes in Chemtrade's approach to managing capital during the year.

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27. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS:

Chemtrade operates in four reportable segments: SPPC, WSSC, EC, and Corp. The reportable segments of Chemtrade are strategic business groups that offer products and services to target markets, as described below. The accounting policies applied by the segments are the same as those applied by Chemtrade.

SPPC markets, removes and/or produces merchant, regenerated and ultra pure sulphuric acid, sodium hydrosulphite, elemental sulphur, liquid sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, sodium bisulphite, and sulphides, and provides other processing services. These products are marketed primarily to North American customers.

WSSC manufactures and markets a variety of inorganic coagulants used in water treatment, including aluminum sulphate, aluminum chlorohydrate, polyaluminum chloride, and ferric sulphate; and a number of specialty chemicals, including sodium nitrite, potassium chloride (KCl), phosphorus pentasulphide and vaccine adjuvants. These products are marketed primarily to North American customers.

EC manufactures and markets sodium chlorate and chlor-alkali products including caustic soda, chlorine and hydro-chloric acid (HCl), largely for the pulp and paper, oil and gas and water treatment industries. These products are marketed primarily to North American and South American customers.

Corp is a non-operating segment that provides centralized services, such as treasury, finance, information technology, human resources, legal and risk management, and environmental, health and safety support.

Year Ended December 31, 2020

	SPPC	WSSC	EC	Corp	Total
Revenue	\$ 423,027	\$ 445,897	\$ 510,715	\$ —	\$ 1,379,639
Inter-segment revenues	16,989	—	4,242	—	21,231
Operating income (loss)	11,546	(9,112)	1,725	(78,805)	(74,646)
Net finance costs					(140,296)
Income tax recovery					47,464
Net loss					(167,478)
Depreciation and amortization	92,843	46,967	114,102	—	253,912
Net loss on disposal and write-down of PPE ⁽¹⁾	20,524	433	42	—	20,999
Change in environmental liability	—	8,170	—	—	8,170
Impairment of goodwill	—	56,000	—	—	56,000
Capital expenditures	28,377	15,242	32,324	1,145	77,088

⁽¹⁾ Net loss on disposal and write-down of PPE includes a write-down of \$19,193 in the SPPC segment as a result of the decision to rationalize sulphuric acid capacity and has been recorded in cost of sales and services.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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Year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

27. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS (continued):

Year ended December 31, 2019					
	SPPC	WSSC	EC	Corp	Total
Revenue	\$ 502,604	\$ 445,175	\$ 585,076	\$ —	\$1,532,855
Inter-segment revenues	23,786	—	4,598	—	28,384
Operating income (loss)	52,217	(42,273)	57,841	(103,243)	(35,458)
Net finance costs					(88,487)
Income tax recovery					24,291
Net loss					(99,654)
Depreciation and amortization	97,588	50,606	114,264	—	262,458
Impairment of goodwill	—	65,600	—	—	65,600
Net loss (gain) on disposal and write-down of PPE	10,939	3,970	(706)	(413)	13,790
Capital expenditures	32,787	29,035	33,166	1,311	96,299

December 31, 2020

	SPPC	WSSC	EC	Corp	Other	Total
Total assets	\$ 862,605	\$ 607,728	\$ 906,249	\$ 3,762	\$ 119,982	\$ 2,500,326
Total liabilities	220,755	172,240	215,235	50,043	1,236,238	1,894,511
Intangible assets	361,469	169,939	216,662	—	—	748,070

December 31, 2019

	SPPC	WSSC	EC	Corp	Other	Total
Total assets	\$ 971,783	\$ 718,884	\$ 987,872	\$ 3,542	\$ 96,992	\$ 2,779,073
Total liabilities	197,614	172,988	222,323	51,517	1,375,055	2,019,497
Intangible assets	389,841	236,608	244,756	—	—	871,205

Geographic segments:

Chemtrade operates primarily in Canada, the United States and South America. Revenue is attributed to customers based on location of sale.

Revenue

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Canada	\$ 454,246	\$ 495,777
United States	860,916	966,030
South America	64,477	71,048
	\$ 1,379,639	\$ 1,532,855

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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27. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS (continued):

PPE, ROU assets and intangible assets			
	December 31,		December 31,
	2020		2019
Canada	\$	997,912	\$ 1,072,296
United States		834,705	968,837
South America		117,683	131,258
	\$	1,950,300	\$ 2,172,391

28. RELATED PARTIES:

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel is comprised of trustees and the senior leadership team of Chemtrade. Trustees receive compensation in the form of an annual retainer. In addition to their salaries, Chemtrade also provides other benefits to the senior leadership team. One such benefit is the contribution to a post-employment DC plan on their behalf. Chemtrade provides a basic contribution of 4% of base salary for plan participants. They can make additional voluntary contributions up to 2% of their base salary, and Chemtrade matches each dollar contributed up to 2% for a total of 6% of base salary. Contributions to the DC plan vest immediately.

These plans for the senior leadership team are identical to the plans offered to all employees in the same jurisdiction.

The Annual Incentive Compensation ("Annual IC") plan entitles the senior leadership team to annual cash awards based on (i) Chemtrade's success in achieving financial objectives (financial achievement is weighted at 65% of the total Annual IC award); and (ii) their individual success in accomplishing personal objectives (weighted at 35% of the total Annual IC award) as set out in their objectives for the fiscal year.

The LTIP as described in note 18 is designed to align the interests of the participants with the interests of Unitholders. It is a cash plan where payment is triggered upon the successful achievement of pre-defined performance criteria. Each year the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board determines the performance period over which performance will be measured. The annual LTIP awards granted have been based on a three-year performance period and the awards vest at the end of the three-year period, other than the 2020-2022 LTIP which has various performance and vesting periods ranging between 15 and 27 months. The value of this compensation is re-measured at each reporting period based upon changes in the fair value of the awards.

CHEMTRADE LOGISTICS INCOME FUND

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28. RELATED PARTIES (continued):

Certain members of the senior leadership team are subject to a mutual term of notice upon termination of employment without cause; they are entitled to termination benefits of 12 to 24 months gross salary. In addition they are entitled to either their target Annual IC or a value based on the most recently completed financial year.

Chemtrade has in place a deferred unit compensation plan for its trustees, pursuant to which the trustees can elect to take all or a portion of their compensation in the form of deferred units of Chemtrade, with the remainder as a cash payment. Currently, the trustees are required to take 50% of their compensation in the form of deferred units of Chemtrade. As at December 31, 2020, the market value of these deferred units, which is included in trade and other payables was \$3,286 (2019 - \$3,387).

The key management personnel compensation expense including retirements costs, which is recorded in comprehensive income, is as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term compensation	\$ 9,535	\$ 8,306
LTIP	4,785	7,974
	\$ 14,320	\$ 16,280