

**Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements** 

## **ABC Group Holdings Parent Inc.**

For the three months ended September 30, 2019 (unaudited)

## Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	Sep	September 30, 2019		June 30, 2019
		(	Unaudited)		
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash		\$	39,392	\$	64,594
Trade and other receivables	3, 17		99,462		101,828
Inventories	4		99,877		79,146
Prepaid expenses and other			15,418		13,592
Total current assets			254,149		259,160
Property, plant and equipment	5		338,486		327,116
Right-of-use assets	6		160,274		_
Intangible assets	7		68,117		66,683
Deferred income taxes			1,949		1,161
Investment in joint ventures			46,270		46,635
Derivative financial assets	17		2,059		2,850
Goodwill	7		18,944		18,944
Deferred financing costs for revolving credit facility			1,933		2,065
Total non-current assets			638,032		465,454
Total assets		\$	892,181	\$	724,614
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables		\$	128,178	\$	125,610
Accrued liabilities and other payables			68,845		65,442
Provisions	8		12,779		13,019
Current portion of lease liabilities	10		7,762		_
Current portion of long-term debt	9		1,284		_
Total current liabilities			218,848		204,071
Long-term debt	9		290,426		296,632
Lease liabilities	10		155,461		_
Deferred income taxes			26,198		29,740
Derivative financial liabilities	17		7,257		4,487
Total non-current liabilities			479,342		330,859
Total liabilities			698,190		534,930
Equity					
Capital stock	11		2,991		2,991
Retained earnings			198,349		190,406
Foreign currency translation reserve			(498)		(732
Cash flow hedge reserve, including cost of hedging	17		(6,851)		(2,981
Total equity			193,991		189,684
Total liabilities and equity		\$	892,181	\$	724,614

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Dev B. Kapadia

Director

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

## Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

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

## For the three months ended September 30,

		Septem	ber 3	υ,
		 2019		2018
(Unaudited)	<u>Notes</u>			
Sales		\$ 251,516	\$	238,545
Cost of sales		217,056		202,335
Gross profit		34,460		36,210
Selling, general and administrative	12	23,049		24,828
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		276		(362)
Loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	17	54		(209)
Share of income of joint ventures		(2,421)		(1,430)
Operating income		13,502		13,383
Interest expense (net)	13	2,931		4,373
Earnings before income tax		10,571		9,010
Income tax expense (recovery)				
Current		5,433		6,176
Deferred		(2,805)		(2,247)
Total income tax expense		2,628		3,929
Net earnings		\$ 7,943	\$	5,081
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Items that may be recycled subsequently to net earnings:				
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations		234		571
Cash flow hedges, net of taxes	17	(3,870)		7,171
Cash flow hedges recycled to net earnings, net of taxes	17	(290)		(376)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		\$ (3,926)	\$	7,366
Total comprehensive income for the period		\$ 4,017	\$	12,447
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	16	\$ 79.43	\$	50.81

# Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

		Capital stock	Retained earnings	Foreign currency anslation reserve	(	Cash flow hedge reserve <sup>1</sup>	Total
(Unaudited)	<u>Notes</u>						
Balance, June 30, 2018		\$ 2,991	\$ 125,250	\$ (1,116)	\$	(1,840)	\$ 125,285
Net earnings		_	5,081	_		_	5,081
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations		_	_	571		_	571
Cash flow hedges, net of reclassification to net earnings, net of taxes	17	_	_	_		6,795	6,795
Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$ _	\$ 5,081	\$ 571	\$	6,795	\$ 12,447
Cash flow hedges recycled to assets, net of taxes	17	_	_	_		18	18
Balance, September 30, 2018		\$ 2,991	\$ 130,331	\$ (545)	\$	4,973	\$ 137,750
Balance, June 30, 2019		\$ 2,991	\$ 190,406	\$ (732)	\$	(2,981)	\$ 189,684
Net earnings		_	7,943	_		_	7,943
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations		_	_	234		_	234
Cash flow hedges, net of reclassification to net earnings, net of taxes	17	_	_	_		(4,160)	(4,160)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$ _	\$ 7,943	\$ 234	\$	(4,160)	\$ 4,017
Cash flow hedges recycled to assets, net of taxes	17					290	290
Balance, September 30, 2019		\$ 2,991	\$ 198,349	\$ (498)	\$	(6,851)	\$ 193,991

<sup>1.</sup> Cash flow hedge reserve includes cost of hedging.

## Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

#### For the three months ended September 30,

		Septem	ber	30,
(Unaudited)		2019	_	2018
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>Notes</u>			
Net earnings		\$ 7,943	\$	5,081
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5	9,772		8,176
Amortization of intangible assets	7	2,383		1,741
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6	3,271		_
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		276		(362)
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	17	619		299
Interest expense	13	2,931		4,373
Share of (income) of joint ventures		(2,421)		(1,430)
Income tax expense		2,628		3,929
Changes in:				
Trade and other receivables and prepayments		(1,297)		7,046
Inventories		(21,185)		(20,845)
Trade and other payables and provisions		13,036		12,699
Cash generated from operating activities		17,956		20,707
Interest received		358		391
Income taxes paid		(1,770)		(1,962)
Interest paid on leases		(3,686)		_
Interest paid on long-term debt and other		(3,199)		(4,648)
Net cash flows from operating activities		9,659		14,488
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities				
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(32,067)		(17,209)
Dividends received from joint ventures		2,818		-
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		_		982
Additions to intangible assets		(3,817)		(5,663)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(33,066)		(21,890)
Cash flows used in financing activities				
Principal payments of lease liabilities		(1,504)		_
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(1,504)		_
Net decrease in cash		(24,911)		(7,402)
Net foreign exchange difference		(291)		174
Cash, beginning of period		64,594		36,785
Cash, end of period		\$ 39,392	\$	29,557

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share figures or when otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

#### 1. Corporate information

ABC Group Holdings Parent Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, "ABC" or the "Company") is a tier one global automotive parts supplier that designs, engineers, manufactures and sells functional and decorative parts, as well as assemblies from injection, blow and polyurethane compression molding processes. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The registered office is located at 2 Norelco Drive, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M9L 2X6.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

#### 2.1. Statement of compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), specifically International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 — Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and standards as were used for ABC's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, except for new standards adopted during the period as described in note 2.5. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### 2.2. Basis of measurement

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been measured on a historical cost basis, except as detailed in the accounting policies disclosed in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### 2.3. Presentation currency

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Company's presentation currency. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand (\$000), except per share amounts or when otherwise indicated.

#### 2.4. Use of estimates, assumptions and judgments

The timely preparation of financial statements requires that management make estimates and assumptions and use judgment. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts as future confirming events occur. Significant estimates and judgment used in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are described in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, as well as below.

In connection with the adoption of IFRS 16 (note 2.5) on July 1, 2019, the Company was required to measure the present value of lease liabilities using its weighted-average incremental borrowing rate. The estimation of weighted-average incremental borrowing rate is an inherently complex process and involves the exercise of professional judgment. Any changes to the estimates and assumptions used to derive the weighted-average incremental borrowing rate could materially affect the balance of lease liabilities, right-of-use assets, depreciation of right-of-use assets, and interest expense.

#### 2.5. Recently adopted accounting standards and policies

#### IFRS 16 - Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued the final publication of IFRS 16, superseding IAS 17, Leases ("IAS 17") and IFRIC 4, Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease ("IFRIC 4"). The standard applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether there is an identified asset controlled by the customer. The standard removes the distinction between operating and finance leases with assets and liabilities recognized in respect of all leases.

On July 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 under the modified retrospective approach. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4. Under IFRS 16, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease. On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which arrangements are

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share figures or when otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

leases. It applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed to determine if there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after July 1, 2019.

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under IFRS 16, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases. The Company decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases and low value leases.

Upon initial application, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at 9.09%, which was the Company's weighted-average incremental borrowing rate as at July 1, 2019.

The Company used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities at July 1, 2019 are determined as the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under IAS 17 immediately before that date.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized \$162,191 of right-of-use assets and \$163,495 of lease liabilities. The difference between right-of-use assets and lease liabilities relates to deferred rent expense from existing leases on transition.

The following table reconciles the Company's operating lease commitments as at June 30, 2019 to the lease obligation recognized upon initial adoption of IFRS 16 on July 1, 2019.

	July 1, 2019
Operating lease commitment at June 30, 2019	\$ 301,291
Recognition exemption for:	
Short-term leases and low value assets	(985)
Lease commitment to be capitalized	\$ 300,306
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at July 1, 2019	9.09%
Lease liabilities recognized at July 1, 2019	\$ 163,495

New Lease Accounting Policy

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after July 1, 2019.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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The 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, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets outside of property, plant and equipment in its own category and lease liabilities as a separate category in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

#### Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases with a term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2.6. Standards issued but not yet effective

#### Amendments to Hedge Accounting Requirements - Phase 1

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments for some of its requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, as well as the related standard on disclosures, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures in relation to Phase 1 of interbank offered rates ("IBOR") reform and its effects on financial reporting project. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

The amendments address issues affecting financial reporting in the period leading up to IBOR reform, are mandatory and apply to all hedging relationships directly affected by uncertainties related to IBOR reform. The amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform in the following areas:

- the 'highly probable' requirement;
- prospective assessments;
- retrospective assessments; and,
- eligibility of risk components.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

#### 3. Trade and other receivables

	Sep	tember 30, 2019	June 30, 2019
Trade receivables	\$	96,014	\$ 99,646
Receivables from joint ventures		3,448	2,182
Total trade and other receivables	\$	99,462	\$ 101,828

## Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share figures or when otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

#### 4. Inventories

	Sept	tember 30, 2019	June 30, 2019
Raw materials and components	\$	42,821	\$ 32,883
Finished goods and work in progress		24,993	20,601
Tooling		32,063	25,662
Total inventories	\$	99,877	\$ 79,146

## 5. Property, plant and equipment

	В	Land and uilding	lachinery and quipment	 nstruction n Progress	Pro	oduction tooling	_	turnable ontainers	_	asehold nprove- ments		Total
Cost												
As at June 30, 2018	\$	8,112	\$ 267,605	\$ 35,609	\$	13,109	\$	5,542	\$	3,476	\$ 3	33,453
Additions / transfers		231	60,365	15,882		7,961		1,369		2,735		88,543
Disposals		(612)	(4,825)	_		(2,790)		_		(517)		(8,744)
Foreign exchange		(86)	(385)	(141)		(16)		(2)		(9)		(639)
As at June 30, 2019	\$	7,645	\$ 322,760	\$ 51,350	\$	18,264	\$	6,909	\$	5,685	\$ 4	12,613
Additions		86	998	20,814		431		4		230		22,563
Transfers		67	4,868	(5,134)		_		_		199		_
Disposals		_	(765)	_		_		(13)		_		(778)
Foreign exchange		(215)	(1,096)	(244)		(30)		(9)		(1)		(1,595)
As at September 30, 2019	\$	7,583	\$ 326,765	\$ 66,786	\$	18,665	\$	6,891	\$	6,113	\$ 4	132,803
Accumulated depreciation												
As at June 30, 2018	\$	317	\$ 46,838	\$ _	\$	6,456	\$	2,870	\$	176	\$	56,657
Depreciation		234	28,443	_		3,111		1,111		280		33,179
Disposals		(1)	(1,376)	_		(2,732)		_		(11)		(4,120)
Foreign exchange		(9)	(196)	_		(9)		(5)		_		(219)
As at June 30, 2019	\$	541	\$ 73,709	\$ 	\$	6,826	\$	3,976	\$	445	\$	85,497
Depreciation		55	8,638	_		669		303		107		9,772
Disposals		_	(495)	_		_		(7)		_		(502)
Foreign exchange		(21)	(399)	_		(21)		(9)		_		(450)
As at September 30, 2019	\$	575	\$ 81,453	\$ _	\$	7,474	\$	4,263	\$	552	\$	94,317
Net book value												
As at September 30, 2019	\$	7,008	\$ 245,312	\$ 66,786	\$	11,191	\$	2,628	\$	5,561	\$ 3	38,486
As at June 30, 2019	\$	7,104	\$ 249,051	\$ 51,350	\$	11,438	\$	2,933	\$	5,240	\$ 3	327,116

## Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share figures or when otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

## 6. Right-of-use assets

	Land and Building	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost			
As at June 30, 2019	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
Initial recognition on transition to IFRS 16	161,277	914	162,191
Additions	_	1,516	1,516
Exchange differences	(161)	(13)	(174)
As at September 30, 2019	\$ 161,116	\$ 2,417	\$ 163,533
Accumulated depreciation			
As at June 30, 2019	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
Depreciation	3,115	156	3,271
Exchange differences	(10)	(2)	(12)
As at September 30, 2019	\$ 3,105	\$ 154	\$ 3,259
Net book value			
As at September 30, 2019	\$ 158,011	\$ 2,263	\$ 160,274
As at June 30, 2019	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _

## 7. Intangible assets and goodwill

	_	ustomer contracts	re	Customer elationships	D	evelopment intangibles	То	tal Intangible Assets	G	ioodwill
Cost										
As at June 30, 2018	\$	24,795	\$	14,495	\$	34,363	\$	73,653	\$	18,944
Additions		_		_		15,865		15,865		_
As at June 30, 2019	\$	24,795	\$	14,495	\$	50,228	\$	89,518	\$	18,944
Additions		_		_		3,817		3,817		_
As at September 30, 2019	\$	24,795	\$	14,495	\$	54,045	\$	93,335	\$	18,944
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>										
As at June 30, 2018	\$	7,084	\$	2,230	\$	5,330	\$	14,644	\$	_
Amortization		3,542		1,115		3,534		8,191		_
As at June 30, 2019	\$	10,626	\$	3,345	\$	8,864	\$	22,835	\$	_
Amortization		886		279		1,218		2,383		_
As at September 30, 2019	\$	11,512	\$	3,624	\$	10,082	\$	25,218	\$	_
Net book value										
As at September 30, 2019	\$	13,283	\$	10,871	\$	43,963	\$	68,117	\$	18,944
As at June 30, 2019	\$	14,169	\$	11,150	\$	41,364	\$	66,683	\$	18,944

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share figures or when otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

#### 8. Provisions

The following table provides a continuity of the provision balances for the three months ended September 30, 2019 and the year ended June 30, 2019:

	_	Onerous contracts	Other provisions	Total
As at June 30, 2018	\$	9,994	\$ 14,793	\$ 24,787
Additions during the year		1,459	17,295	18,754
Utilized		(272)	(11,522)	(11,794)
Reversals		(10,581)	(8,188)	(18,769)
Accretion expense		41	_	41
As at June 30, 2019	\$	641	\$ 12,378	\$ 13,019
Additions during the period		90	3,422	3,512
Utilized		_	(2,270)	(2,270)
Reversals		_	(1,482)	(1,482)
As at September 30, 2019	\$	731	\$ 12,048	\$ 12,779

During 2019, the Company reversed \$8,606 of provision related to the production of an automotive part since the cost to fulfill the contract no longer exceeded the expected economic benefit due to manufacturing process improvements. As at September 30, 2019 and June 30, 2019, the remaining onerous contract provision relates to certain tooling contracts.

Included in other provisions are estimated amounts owed as a result of modifications to contractual terms of customer contracts and warranties.

#### 9. Long-term debt

	Maturity	S	eptember 30, 2019	June 30, 2019
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Term facility	May 9, 2023	\$	305,000	\$ 305,000
Less: Unamortized deferred financing costs on term facility			13,290	8,368
		\$	291,710	\$ 296,632
Less: Current portion		\$	1,284	\$ _
Non-current portion		\$	290,426	\$ 296,632

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the average interest rate on the credit facility was 4.75% (June 30, 2019: 5.25%). As at September 30, 2019, \$2,204 (June 30, 2019: \$2,130) of letters of credit were issued against the credit facility.

The credit facility is collateralized by a security agreement over all the property and assets of ABC Technologies Inc. (Ontario), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and a majority of its subsidiaries.

The credit facility requires the Company to maintain certain financial covenants and contains certain other covenants that, subject to certain exceptions, restrict the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to create security interests, incur additional indebtedness or dispose of all or substantially all of their assets. At September 30, 2019 and June 30, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants.

## Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share figures or when otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

The credit facility is repayable in quarterly installments in accordance with the terms of the credit agreement. Principal repayments per the credit agreement as at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

	\$ 305,000
4 - 5 years	248,000
2 - 3 years	52,000
Within one year	\$ 5,000
Payments:	

Under the terms of the credit agreement, the Company is entitled to make voluntary repayments which may reduce the scheduled principal repayments.

The following table provides a continuity of the term facility balances:

	Lor	ng-Term Debt
As at June 30, 2018	\$	296,423
Impact of changes in expected cash flow on deferred financing costs		(3,747)
Amortization of deferred financing costs		3,956
As at June 30, 2019	\$	296,632
Impact of changes in expected cash flow on deferred financing costs		(5,921)
Amortization of deferred financing costs		999
As at September 30, 2019	\$	291,710

#### 10. Lease liabilities

The Company enters into lease arrangements for certain premises and machinery and equipment. The following table provides a continuity of the lease liability balances:

	 Lease liabilities
As at June 30, 2019	\$ _
Initial recognition on transition to IFRS 16	163,495
Additions	1,516
Payments	(5,190)
Accretion	3,686
Exchange differences	(284)
As at September 30, 2019	\$ 163,223
Less: Current portion	\$ 7,762
Non-current portion	\$ 155,461

Principal repayments of lease liabilities as at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

Payments:	
Within one year	\$ 21,710
2 - 3 years	42,456
4 - 5 years	40,453
Thereafter	193,551

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share figures or when otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

### 11. Capital stock

	September 30, 2019	June 30, 2019
100,000 common shares	\$ 2,991	\$ 2,991

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value.

#### 12. Selling, general and administrative expense

For the three months er September 30,	ided
2019	20

	2019	2018
Wages and benefits	\$ 12,337	\$ 11,529
Professional fees	4,075	1,951
Depreciation and amortization	2,975	2,337
Business transformation related consulting fees	845	2,058
Information technology	1,117	929
Foreign exchange loss	1,954	3,035
Travel expense	625	424
Freight and duty	462	549
Bank charges	255	296
Adjustment to acquisition-related payable	(3,373)	_
Other	1,777	1,720
Total selling, general, and administrative expense	\$ 23,049	\$ 24,828

#### 13. Interest expense

## For the three months ended September 30,

	2019	2018
Interest on long-term debt	\$ 3,363	\$ 3,761
Impact of changes in expected cash flow on deferred financing costs	(5,921)	(703)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	999	982
Interest on lease liability	3,686	_
Other	804	333
Total interest expense	\$ 2,931	\$ 4,373

#### 14. Segmented information

The Company's sales depend primarily upon light vehicle production in the North American market and the rest of the world. OEM production volumes in each of these regions may be impacted by a number of geographic factors, including general economic conditions, interest rates, consumer credit availability, fuel prices and availability, infrastructure, legislative changes, environmental emission and safety issues, and labour and/or trade relations.

Given the differences between the regions in which the Company operates, the Company's segments are segregated on a geographic basis between North America and Rest of World. The Rest of World segment includes operating segments that are not individually reportable. In addition, given that the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") regularly reviews the operating results and performance of the equity-accounted joint ventures and is responsible for making resource allocation decisions to the joint ventures, the Company has also identified its joint ventures as a segment. The joint ventures have been aggregated into one reportable segment given that they hold similar economic characteristics, customers and products. The

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the significant accounting policies of the consolidated financial statements.

The Company measures segment performance based on Adjusted EBITDA, as this is the basis for the CODM to evaluate the performance of each of the Company's segments. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and other reconciling items described in the table below. For the joint venture segment, information is presented on a proportionate consolidation basis, as this is the basis upon which the CODM makes strategic decisions.

The following financial information is presented by segment and comes from the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, except for Adjusted EBITDA, a non-IFRS measure, which is reconciled to net earnings below.

For the three months ended September 30, 2019	North America	Rest of World	V	Joint Ventures <sup>1</sup>		Total Adjustments <sup>2</sup>		Total eportable Segments	
<u>Revenue</u>									
External customers <sup>3</sup> :	\$ 239,608	\$ 11,908	\$	34,099	\$	285,615	\$	(34,099)	\$ 251,516
Inter-segment revenues	1,842	_		2,781		4,623		(4,623)	_
Total revenue	\$ 241,450	\$ 11,908	\$	36,880	\$	290,238	\$	(38,722)	\$ 251,516
Capital additions	\$ 20,338	\$ 2,225	\$	1,226	\$	23,789	\$	(1,226)	\$ 22,563
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>4</sup>	38,581	(595)		3,611		41,597		_	41,597

As at September 30, 2019	North America	Rest of World	Joint Ventures <sup>1</sup>	Total	Adjustments <sup>2</sup>	Reportable Segments
Total assets	866,970	57,150	98,383	1,022,503	(130,322)	892,181
Total liabilities	681,591	50,601	51,883	784,075	(85,885)	698,190

The joint venture segment is presented on a 50% basis which corresponds to the Company's proportionate share of ownership in the joint ventures.

<sup>4.</sup> Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure.

For the three months ended September 30, 2018	North America	Rest of World	Ve	Joint entures <sup>1</sup>	Total	Ad	justments <sup>2</sup>	Total eportable Segments
<u>Revenue</u>								
External customers <sup>3</sup> :	\$ 226,053	\$ 12,492	\$	30,120	\$ 268,665	\$	(30,120)	\$ 238,545
Inter-segment revenues	1,827	287		847	2,961		(2,961)	_
Total revenue	\$ 227,880	\$ 12,779	\$	30,967	\$ 271,626	\$	(33,081)	\$ 238,545
Capital additions	\$ 10,357	\$ 438	\$	418	\$ 11,213	\$	(418)	\$ 10,795
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>4</sup>	30,445	(733)		2,898	32,610		_	32,610

As at June 30, 2019	North America	Rest of World	Joint Ventures <sup>1</sup>	Total	Adjustments <sup>2</sup>	Reportable Segments
Total assets	703,474	55,544	96,059	855,077	(130,463)	724,614
Total liabilities	522,849	48,563	49,427	620,839	(85,909)	534,930

<sup>1.</sup> The joint venture segment is presented on a 50% basis which corresponds to the Company's proportionate share of ownership in the joint ventures.

The following table provides a reconciliation of net earnings to Adjusted EBITDA<sup>1</sup>:

Total

The adjustments and eliminations include the reversal of the joint ventures at 50%, with the exception of Adjusted EBITDA.

<sup>3.</sup> External customer revenues include tooling revenues of \$6,950.

<sup>2.</sup> The adjustments and eliminations include the reversal of the joint ventures at 50%, with the exception of Adjusted EBITDA.

<sup>3.</sup> External customer revenues include tooling revenues of \$6,276.

<sup>4.</sup> Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure.

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#### For the three months ended September 30,

		September 50	ν,
	<u>Notes</u>	2019	2018
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	\$	41,597 \$	32,610
Adjustments:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5	(9,772)	(8,176)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6	(3,271)	_
Interest expense	11	(2,931)	(4,373)
Adjustment to acquisition-related payable	12	3,373	_
Business transformation related consulting fees <sup>2</sup>	12	(845)	(2,058)
Impact of GM strike <sup>3</sup>		(4,253)	_
Additional launch and related costs <sup>4</sup>		(14,049)	(5,420)
Lease payments		5,190	_
Changes to non-tooling onerous contracts	8	_	(427)
Income tax expense		(2,628)	(3,929)
Amortization of intangible assets	7	(2,383)	(1,741)
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	17	(619)	(299)
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(276)	362
EBITDA from joint ventures <sup>5</sup>		(3,611)	(2,898)
Share of income of joint ventures		2,421	1,430
Net earnings	\$	7,943 \$	5,081

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure.

The Company operates in the following main geographical areas:

Revenue <sup>1</sup> for the three months ended September 30,	Canada	United States	Mexico	Rest of World	nsolidated financial statements
2019	\$ 79,726	\$ 82,081	\$ 77,801	\$ 11,908	\$ 251,516
2018	75,355	77,516	73,182	12,492	238,545
Non-current assets <sup>2</sup> as at	Canada	United States	Mexico	Rest of World	 nsolidated financial tatements
September 30, 2019	\$ 248,159	\$ 157,082	\$ 149,906	\$ 30,674	\$ 585,821
lune 30, 2019	136 612	129 064	119 660	27 407	412 743

<sup>1.</sup> Revenue is allocated based on the country in which the order is received.

Represents costs including consulting fees associated with enhancing business operations, organizational capability and related processes. These costs also include an amount of \$373 (2018: \$689) for services provided by Cerberus Operations and Advisory LLC.

<sup>3.</sup> Represents lost revenues and costs associated with the General Motors strike which began on September 16, 2019.

<sup>4.</sup> Represents additional launch costs associated with large programs and write-off of inventories related to predecessor programs included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expense.

EBITDA from joint ventures represents earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation for the joint venture segment.

<sup>2.</sup> Non-current assets include property, plant, and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, and goodwill.

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#### 15. Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the joint ventures:

	_	the three i Septembe	months ended r 30, 2019		As at Septem	ber	30, 2019
		urchases from JVs	Sales to JV	•	Trade payables to JVs	r	Trade eceivables from JVs
Joint venture in which the Company is a venturer:							
ABC INOAC Exterior Systems Inc.	\$	3,925	\$ 1,520	\$	1,021	\$	2,881
ABC INOAC Exterior Systems LLC		_	12		_		27
ABCOR Filters		1,637	_		842		106
INOAC Huaxiang		_	53		_		434

	 the three s Septembe			Δ	s at June	e 30,	2019
	urchases from JVs	Sale	s to JVs	paya	Trade obles to JVs	r	Trade eceivables from JVs
Joint venture in which the Company is a venturer:							
ABC INOAC Exterior Systems Inc.	\$ 109	\$	1,398	\$	988	\$	1,683
ABC INOAC Exterior Systems LLC	_		41		_		_
ABCOR Filters	1,585		2		758		117
INOAC Huaxiang	_		36		_		382

Receivables from joint ventures are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 30 to 90 day terms.

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the Company received dividends from its joint ventures in the amount of \$2,818 (2018: \$nil).

#### 16. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net earnings attributable to the shareholder of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

	F	For the three months ended September 30,				
		2019	_	2018		
Net earnings	\$	7,943	\$	5,081		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		100,000		100,000		
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	\$	79.43	\$	50.81		

#### 17. Financial assets and financial liabilities

### 17.1 Financial assets

Cash, trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets carried at amortized cost. The fair value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

#### 17.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs. The difference between the initial carrying amount and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the duration of the contract using the

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Term loan issuance costs relate to the duration of the loan, and as a result are amortized over the expected life of the loan using the EIR method.

#### 17.3 Fair values

Management assessed that the fair values of cash, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The Company measures its derivative financial instruments at fair value. The following table provides the fair value, determined as at September 30, 2019 and June 30, 2019, and fair value measurement hierarchy of these derivative financial instruments:

	Sep	tember 30, 2019	June 30, 2019	Fair value hierarchy
Derivative assets (liabilities)				
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:				
Interest-rate swaps – United States Dollar ("USD") LIBOR	\$	(3,218)	\$ (1,759)	Level 2
Foreign exchange forward contracts – Canadian Dollar ("CAD")		(6,408)	(2,711)	Level 2
Foreign exchange forward contracts and collars – Mexican Peso ("MXN")		4,011	4,838	Level 2
Total derivative assets, net	\$	(5,615)	\$ 368	
Total current <sup>1</sup>	\$	(417)	\$ 2,005	
Total non-current	\$	(5,198)	\$ (1,637)	

<sup>1.</sup> Current derivative assets are included in prepaid expenses and other. Current derivative liabilities are included in accrued liabilities and other payables.

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with Canadian Schedule 1 banks that have investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and collars are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies and interest rate curves. Changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and the fair value recognized on derivative financial instruments.

#### 17.4 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise long-term debt and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management manages the financial risks and develops the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Company's senior management reports to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by a specialist team that has the appropriate skills and experience, under the supervision of senior management with final approval from the Board of Directors. It is the Company's policy that it does not trade in derivatives for speculative purposes.

The policies for managing each of these risks are summarized below:

#### 17.4.1 Hedging activities and derivatives

Foreign currency contracts

The Company uses revenue denominated in foreign currency and foreign exchange forward contracts and collars to manage some of its exposure on foreign currency denominated transactions. The foreign exchange forward contracts and collars are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to 45 months.

### Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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The notional amounts of the derivative financial instruments as at September 30, 2019 are detailed below.

			Mat	urity	y		
	Less than 3 months	3	3–12 months		1–5 years		Total
Designated as hedging instruments:						Т	
Foreign currency forwards							
CAD	\$ 27,681	\$	81,541	\$	166,263	\$	275,485
Average USD-CAD exchange rate	1.30		1.30		1.29		
Foreign currency collars							
MXN	\$ 2,521	\$	7,407	\$	7,096	\$	17,024
Floor: average USD-MXN exchange rate	23.00		23.32		24.00		
Cap: average USD-MXN exchange rate	26.26		26.68		27.59		
Foreign currency forwards							
MXN	\$ 4,382	\$	12,509	\$	54,979	\$	71,870
Average USD-MXN exchange rate	20.54		20.95		22.57		

On July 1, 2017, the Company began to designate its USD-CAD foreign currency forwards as cash flow hedges. During the three months ended September 30, 2019, these hedges were assessed to be effective. The Company recorded the following gains or losses relating to these hedges:

#### For the three months ended September 30,

	 2019	2018
Unrealized gain (loss) in OCI	\$ (4,074)	\$ 5,124
Realized loss recognized in profit or loss	(432)	(134)
Loss recycled from OCI to profit or loss	(185)	(70)
Loss recycled from OCI to inventories	(552)	(290)

On July 1, 2018, the Company began to designate its USD-MXN foreign currency forwards and collars as cash flow hedges. During the three months ended September 30, 2019, these hedges were assessed to be effective. The Company recorded the following gains or losses relating to these hedges:

## For the three months ended September 30,

	 2019	2018
Unrealized gain (loss) in OCI	\$ <b>(163)</b> \$	3,876
Realized gain recognized in profit or loss	666	600
Gain recycled from OCI to profit or loss	35	50
Gain recycled from OCI to inventories	370	268

#### Interest rate swaps

The Company uses interest rate swaps to hedge the exposure to variable interest payments on the interest-bearing liability that the Company pays USD LIBOR plus an applicable margin. To maximize hedge effectiveness, the Company's policy is to only hedge the risk in respect of benchmark interest rates and the credit risk spread on the hedged item is excluded.

At September 30, 2019, the Company had an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$150,000 (June 30, 2019: \$154,688) whereby the Company pays a fixed rate of interest of 1.998% (June 30, 2019: 0.924%) and receives interest

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at a floating rate equal to 1-month USD LIBOR on the notional amount. The interest rate swap agreement matures in May 2023.

The Company's interest rate swaps were designated as cash flow hedges and assessed to be effective. The following gains or losses were recorded in the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements related to these swaps:

## For the three months ended September 30,

	201	9	2018
Unrealized loss in OCI	\$ (92	2) \$	(398)
Gain recycled from OCI to profit or loss	53	7	494

#### 17.4.2 Other risks

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or an asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments and assets affected by market risk include cash, trade and other receivables, inventories, trade payables, accrued liabilities and other payables, long-term debt, and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the financial position as at September 30, 2019 and June 30, 2019.

#### Interest rate risk and sensitivity

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligation with floating interest rates. The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating rate loans and borrowings. To manage this, the Company enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. At September 30, 2019, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, approximately 49% (June 30, 2019: 51%) of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest.

With all other variables held constant, an increase in interest rate of 50 basis points would have a negative impact on pre-tax earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2019 of \$381 (2018: 381) on an unhedged basis, and vice versa.

#### Foreign currency risk and sensitivity

The non-USD functional currency operations of the Company's foreign operations are primarily CAD, Euros, Chinese renminbi, Brazilian real and Japanese yen. Generally, purchases and borrowings are denominated in the functional currencies of the underlying operations of the Company.

The Company also manages its foreign currency risk by using foreign currency derivatives to cover forecasted purchase transactions that are expected to occur. When a foreign currency derivative is entered into for this purpose, the Company negotiates the terms of the foreign currency derivative to closely match the maturity dates of the hedged exposure.

Excluding the impact of hedge accounting, a 5% strengthening of the CAD against the USD would have decreased earnings before income tax by approximately \$0.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 (2018: \$0.7 million). A 5% strengthening of the MXN against the USD would have decreased earnings before income tax by approximately \$0.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 (2018: \$1.0 million). A weakening would have had the equal but opposite effect, on the basis that all other variables remain constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

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#### Commodity price risk and sensitivity

The Company's Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy for commodity price risk and its mitigation. The Company's operations require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of resin and are affected by the price volatility of resin and its inputs.

A 5% increase in the price of resin (all other variables held constant) would have a negative impact on pre-tax earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2019 of \$2,263 (2018: \$2,057), and vice versa.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), from its deposits with banks and financial institutions and derivative financial instruments.

#### Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is subject to the Company's established policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard, and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored for collectability.

The aging analysis of trade receivables, based on days past due, is as follows:

		Cu	irrent and	30–60	61–90	
	Total		<30 days	days	days	>90 days
As at September 30, 2019	\$ 99,462	\$	97,004	\$ 412	\$ 362	\$ 1,684
As at June 30, 2019	101,828		100,318	845	324	341

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for each customer. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data and forward-looking information available. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 17.1. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company is exposed to concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables.

#### Deposits with banks and financial institutions

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure to make payments. Cash and derivative financial instruments are primarily held with large financial institutions with investment-grade credit ratings. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for deposits with banks and financial institutions and derivative financial instruments is their carrying amounts. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

#### Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of its revolving credit facilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk of forecasted cash flows from operations by ensuring that there are cash resources available to meet these needs.

#### Concentration risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

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#### Master netting and similar agreements

The Company enters into derivative transactions under International Swap and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements, the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances – e.g. when a credit event such as a default occurs – all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is payable in settlement of all transactions.

The ISDA agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position. This is because the Company does not have any currently legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as a default or other credit events.

The carrying amounts of recognized financial instruments that are subject to the above agreements have been measured in the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position at fair value, as follows:

As at September 30, 2019		Current assets	Non	-current assets		Current liabilities		ng-term iabilities
Interest-rate swaps – USD LIBOR	\$	_	\$	_	\$	462	\$	2,756
Foreign exchange forward contracts and collars – MXN		1,952		2,059		_		_
Foreign exchange forward contracts – CAD		_		_		1,907		4,501
As at June 30, 2019	_	Current assets	Non	-current assets	_	Current liabilities		ng-term iabilities
As at June 30, 2019 Interest-rate swaps – USD LIBOR	\$		Non \$		\$		_	•
·	\$	assets		assets	\$	liabilities	_	iabilities

#### 17.4.3 Capital management

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet the Company's operational needs, to ensure compliance with covenants related to its credit facility, and to minimize finance costs while taking into consideration current and future industry, market, and economic risks and conditions.

The Company monitors forecasted cash flows, capital expenditures, debt repayment and key credit metrics on an ongoing basis to manage its capital. The Company defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its equity and long-term debt. In order to maintain a flexible capital structure, the Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, may issue, repay, or modify long-term debt, issue shares, repurchase shares, or undertake other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances. The Board of Directors reviews and approves any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business, including proposals on acquisitions or other major investments or divestitures, as well as annual capital and operating budgets.

The Company is subject to certain covenants on its credit facility. As at September 30, 2019 and June 30, 2019, ABC was in compliance with its covenants.