Open Society Georgia Foundation

IFRS Financial Statements
for 2017

Contents

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Executive Board

Open Society Georgia Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Open Society Georgia Foundation (the "Foundation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in fund balance and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Foundation'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 Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Foundation'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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 Foundation'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 Foundation'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 Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.

— Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:

Karen Safaryan

KPMG Georgia LLC
Tbilisi, Georgia
16 August 2018

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
KPMG
KPMG GEORGIA
404437695

USD	Note	2017	2016
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, equipment and intangible assets	12	142,781	156,306
Total non-current assets		**142,781**	**156,306**
Current assets			
Inventories		87	87
Receivables	13	1,078,469	1,577,157
Prepayments		13,469	13,236
Cash and cash equivalents	14	727,439	771,373
Total current assets		**1,819,464**	**2,361,853**
Total assets		**1,962,245**	**2,518,159**
Liabilities and fund balance			
Fund balance		142,844	183,263
Non-current liabilities			
Accruals	17	38,269	159,553
Total non-current liabilities		**38,269**	**159,553**
Current liabilities			
Deferred revenue	16	16,076	57,166
Payables		432,058	270,004
Accruals	17	1,332,998	1,848,173
Total current liabilities		**1,781,132**	**2,175,343**
Total liabilities		**1,819,401**	**2,334,896**
Total liabilities and fund balance		**1,962,245**	**2,518,159**

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 23.

USD	Note	2017	2016
Income			
Contribution income	5	4,933,088	5,013,689
Third party income	6	144,840	232,016
Non-contribution income	7	56,198	63,524
		5,134,126	**5,309,229**
Expenses			
Program expenses	8	(4,152,482)	(4,205,110)
Administrative expenses	9	(802,043)	(787,246)
Third party expenses	10	(193,426)	(299,254)
		(5,147,951)	**(5,291,610)**
Operating (deficit)/surplus before net finance costs		**(13,825)**	**17,619**
Net finance costs			
Net foreign exchange loss		(16,672)	(7,810)
		(16,672)	**(7,810)**
(Deficit)/surplus before income tax		**(30,497)**	**9,809**
Income tax expense	11	(9,922)	(11,346)
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the year		**(40,419)**	**(1,537)**

These financial statements were approved by management on 16 August 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ketevan Khutsishvili
Executive Director

Ramaz Japaridze
Financial Manager

The statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 23.

USD	**Fund balance**
Balance at 1 January 2016	**184,800**
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,537)
Balance at 31 December 2016	**183,263**
Balance at 1 January 2017	**183,263**
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the year	(40,419)
Balance at 31 December 2017	**142,844**

The statement of changes in fund balance is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 23.

USD	**2017**	**2016**
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Deficit)/surplus before income tax	(30,497)	9,809
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	36,214	40,383
In-kind grant contribution	-	(12,097)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	226
Net foreign exchange loss	16,672	7,810
	22,389	**46,131**
Changes in:		
Receivables	504,252	87,153
Prepayments	(233)	1,468
Deferred revenue	(41,090)	(253,088)
Payables	141,347	9,608
Accruals	(640,436)	435,880
Cash (used in)/generated from operations before income taxes paid	**(13,771)**	**327,152**
Income taxes paid	(10,765)	(15,781)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	**(24,536)**	**311,371**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisitions of property, equipment and intangible assets	(22,689)	(37,314)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(22,689)**	**(37,314)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year	**(47,225)**	**274,057**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	771,373	502,820
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	3,291	(5,504)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (note 14)	**727,439**	**771,373**

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 23.

1. Reporting entity

(a) Georgian business environment

The Foundation's operations are located in Georgia. Consequently, the Foundation is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Georgia which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Georgia. The financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Georgian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Foundation. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

(b) Organisation and operations

The Open Society Georgia Foundation (the Foundation) was established as a not for profit organization under the Civil Code of Georgia on 31 December 1998. The Foundation's founder is the Open Society Institute, a private operating foundation organized as a charitable trust under the laws of the State of New York, USA.

The main objectives of the Foundation are to support programs in the fields of civil education and culture, health, integration, law and public administration, civil society and media, human rights, legal and economic development and reform. Furthermore, the Foundation administers and coordinates regional programs, facilitating regional contacts and facilitating exchange of experience among the people of the world.

The Foundation's activities are funded by the Foundation Open Society Institute (FOSI), the Foundation to Promote Open Society (FPOS) and various third parties.

The Foundation's registered office is 10 Chovelidze Street, Tbilisi 0108, Georgia and the Foundation's registration number is 291.

2. Basis of accounting

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

3. Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of Georgia is the Georgian Lari (GEL). The Foundation's functional currency and the currency in which these financial statements are presented is the United States Dollar (USD). Management has determined the USD to be the Foundation's functional currency as it considers that the USD reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Foundation. In making this assessment, management has considered the following matters:

- a significant proportion of contribution income is represented by contributions from FOSI and FPOS which are received in USD; and
- a significant proportion of expenses are denominated in USD.

4. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In the opinion of management, there are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and there are no assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Foundation's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair values for financial assets and liabilities. The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate sale of the assets or transfer of liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and for disclosure purposes.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- *Level 1*: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- *Level 2*: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- *Level 3*: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

5. Contribution income

USD	**2017**	**2016**
FOSI income	4,100,162	3,835,832
FPOS income	832,926	1,165,760
From OSI NY (in-kind contribution)	-	12,097
	4,933,088	**5,013,689**

6. Third party income

USD	2017	2016
TIDES	40,401	11,234
European Commission	34,414	104,861
Sourcefabric	31,608	27,113
CRPE	22,943	26,872
Embassy of Netherlands	15,474	61,936
	144,840	**232,016**

7. Non-contribution income

USD	2017	2016
Rent income	56,198	63,153
Gain on sale of goods	-	371
	56,198	**63,524**

8. Program expenses

FPOS program expenses

USD	2017	2016
Media and communication	438,565	548,069
Public administration	112,658	115,146
Ethnic minorities	41,592	-
Public health	19,697	73,986
Education	-	53,740
Criminal justice	-	36,242
Total FPOS program expenses	**612,512**	**827,183**

FOSI program expenses

USD	2017	2016
Public health	1,393,530	1,373,356
Criminal justice	667,666	639,531
European integration	484,736	390,808
Public administration	460,680	508,005
Ethnic Minorities	284,636	-
Media and communication	248,722	233,045
Education	-	232,859
Other	-	323
Total FOSI program expenses	**3,539,970**	**3,377,927**
Total program expenses	**4,152,482**	**4,205,110**

9. Administrative expenses

FPOS administrative expenses

USD	2017	2016
Salaries and benefits	131,716	175,039
Professional and consulting fees	31,887	44,579
Security	15,927	24,548
Travel, conference, meetings	10,667	25,462
Non resident VAT	9,594	16,524
Utilities	7,528	10,853
Bank charges	4,076	9,320
Office supplies	3,740	8,889
Telecommunication	3,444	5,605
Auto expenses	1,793	3,404
Maintenance of equipment	635	427
Air courier & postage	167	154
Other	1,448	7,985
Total FPOS administrative expenses	**222,622**	**332,789**

FOSI administrative expenses

USD	2017	2016
Salaries and benefits	256,095	202,823
Professional and consulting fees	93,813	59,836
Travel, conference, meetings	59,507	34,176
Security	43,030	32,950
Depreciation and amortization	35,651	39,890
Non resident VAT	25,920	22,179
Rent and utilities	20,339	14,568
Bank charges	11,011	12,510
Office supplies	10,105	11,931
Telecommunication	9,305	7,523
Auto expenses	5,434	4,568
Maintenance of equipment	1,705	574
Other	7,506	10,929
Total FOSI administrative expenses	**579,421**	**454,457**
Total administrative expenses	**802,043**	**787,246**

10. Third party expenses

USD	2017	2016
Administrative	64,476	58,400
Public administration	40,401	11,234
Civil society	31,846	103,979
Media	29,163	27,113
European integration	27,540	98,528
	193,426	**299,254**

11. Income taxes

USD	2017	2016
Current year tax expense	9,922	11,346

The Foundation's applicable tax rate is the income tax rate of 15%. The core activities of the Foundation are exempt from income tax. In accordance with the Georgian Tax Code, the Foundation pays income tax on net non-contribution income.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2017		2016	
	USD	%	USD	%
(Deficit)/surplus before income tax	**(30,497)**	**100**	**9,809**	**100**
Income tax on non-tax exempt income	8,430	(28)	9,473	97
Other tax income	1,492	(5)	1,873	19
	9,922	**(33)**	**11,346**	**116**

12. Property, equipment and intangible assets

USD	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvement	Furniture	Vehicles	Computers and equipment	Software	Total
Cost								
Balance at 1 January 2016	76,720	10,200	28,510	6,665	44,585	60,505	3,438	230,623
Additions	-	-	9,501	8,540	-	29,703	1,667	49,411
Disposals	-	-	(1,337)	(1,559)	-	(30,089)	-	(32,985)
Balance at 31 December 2016	**76,720**	**10,200**	**36,674**	**13,646**	**44,585**	**60,119**	**5,105**	**247,049**
Balance at 1 January 2017	76,720	10,200	36,674	13,646	44,585	60,119	5,105	247,049
Additions	-	-	3,157	2,291	-	17,241	-	22,689
Disposals	-	-	(8,350)	(4,569)	(937)	(14,411)	(1,003)	(29,270)
At 31 December 2017	**76,720**	**10,200**	**31,481**	**11,368**	**43,648**	**62,949**	**4,102**	**240,468**
Depreciation and amortization								
Balance at 1 January 2016	-	(5,950)	(10,069)	(1,933)	(29,887)	(32,937)	(2,343)	(83,119)
Charge for the year	-	(408)	(6,718)	(2,861)	(9,975)	(19,982)	(439)	(40,383)
Disposals	-	-	1,337	1,559	-	29,863	-	32,759
Balance at 31 December 2016	**-**	**(6,358.00)**	**(15,450)**	**(3,235)**	**(39,862)**	**(23,056)**	**(2,782)**	**(90,743)**
Balance at 1 January 2017	-	(6,358)	(15,450)	(3,235)	(39,862)	(23,056)	(2,782)	(90,743)
Charge for the year	-	(408)	(7,918)	(3,823)	(2,430)	(20,228)	(1,407)	(36,214)
Disposals	-	-	8,350	4,569	937	14,411	1,003	29,270
Balance at 31 December 2017	**-**	**(6,766)**	**(15,018)**	**(2,489)**	**(41,355)**	**(28,873)**	**(3,186)**	**(97,687)**
Net book value								
At 1 January 2016	76,720	4,250	18,441	4,732	14,698	27,568	1,095	147,504
At 31 December 2016	76,720	3,842	21,224	10,411	4,723	37,063	2,323	156,306
At 31 December 2017	**76,720**	**3,434**	**16,463**	**8,879**	**2,293**	**34,076**	**916**	**142,781**

13. Receivables

USD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Receivables from FOSI	982,216	-
Receivables from FPOS	-	1,376,613
VAT receivables	54,112	135,688
Other receivables	42,141	42,310
Receivables from third party donors	-	22,546
	1,078,469	**1,577,157**

The Foundation's exposure to credit risk related to receivables is disclosed in note 18.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

USD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Petty cash	621	617
Bank balances	726,818	770,756
	727,439	**771,373**

The Foundation's exposure to credit risk related to bank balances is disclosed in note 18.

15. Capital management

Given the nature of the Foundation's operations, the Foundation does not have a formal capital management policy.

The Foundation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

16. Deferred revenue

USD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
REC Moldova	7,507	7,507
The European Union, represented by the European Commission	6,557	17,758
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition	1,599	-
TIDES	413	413
CRPE	-	22,396
Sourcefabric	-	9,092
	16,076	**57,166**

17. Accruals

USD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Non-current		
FOSI related grant accruals	38,269	159,553
	38,269	**159,553**
Current		
FOSI related grant accruals	1,296,070	1,621,533
FPOS related grant accruals	33,635	142,351
Third party related accruals	145	55,941
Other accruals	3,148	28,348
	1,332,998	**1,848,173**

18. Fair values and risk management

Management believes that the fair values of the Foundation's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

(a) Financial risk management

The Foundation is mainly exposed to credit risk from its use of financial instruments. The nature of the Foundation's operation and the basis of determining income from FPOS and FOSI mean that the Foundation is not significantly exposed to liquidity and market risks.

(i) Risk management framework

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Foundation's risk management framework.

The Foundation's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Foundation, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Foundation's activities. The Foundation, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Foundation if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the receivables and bank balances. Although collection of receivables and bank balances could be influenced by economic factors, management believes that no counterparty will fail to meet its obligations and that the Foundation is, accordingly, not significantly exposed to credit risk. Bank balances are maintained with Georgian banks with good credit ratings, and the Foundation does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. In these circumstances, the Foundation has not established credit policy.

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016 none of the Foundation's receivables are overdue and most of the receivables were collected subsequent to the year end. In these circumstances, the Foundation believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of receivables.

19. Commitments

At any time the management of the Foundation can commit funds to grantees.

Management commitments are commitments of the Foundation to fund grants or programs in the following year, which have not become liabilities, but meet certain criteria established by the Foundation. As at 31 December 2017, the Foundation has management commitments of USD 251,349 related to the core budget (2016: USD 138,345).

Management commitments related to the budgets allocated by the Open Society Foundations Programs as at 31 December 2017 is nil (2016: nill).

Management commitments must meet all of the following criteria:

a) the activity relates to Foundation management's decisions and strategy; and is not included in the 2018 budget;
b) the commitment has been:
   - documented in the national board of directors' minutes, or
   - approved by the Network, International or US Program senior Management, or
   - approved according to the requirements specified in the External Match Policy for commitments out of External Match funds;
c) there was substantive activity reinforcing representations by management that the activity related to the financial reporting period (2017 budget year);
d) there was a public announcement or an official communication issued committing the foundation/program to the activity;
e) the amount of the commitment can be reliably estimated.

20. Contingencies

Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in Georgia is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are sometimes unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation. In the event of a breach of tax legislation, no liabilities for additional taxes, fines or penalties may be imposed by the tax authorities after three years have passed since the end of the year in which the breach occurred.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Georgia that are more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Georgian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

21. Related parties

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Foundation's founder is the Open Society Institute ("OSI").

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management remuneration

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in program and administrative expenses.

USD	**2017**	**2016**
Salaries and bonuses	192,813	187,991

(c) Other related party transactions

The Foundation's other related party transactions are disclosed below.

(i) Contribution income

USD	Transaction value		Outstanding balance	
	2017	2016	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
FOSI	**4,100,162**	**3,835,832**	**982,216**	**(217,946)**

In 2017 the Foundation received funding from FOSI in the amount of USD 2,100,000 (2016: USD 3,842,796).

(ii) Other transactions

In 2017 and 2016 the Foundation leased a building located at 10 Chovelidze Street, Tbilisi, Georgia from a related party free of charge.

22. Basis of measurement

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

23. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to USD at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to USD at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising in translation are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Contribution income

(i) FPOS/FOSI income

The FPOS/FOSI grant (core budget) is provided as a conditional support where the condition is that the Foundation is required to incur expenditures or legally binding commitments to grantees chargeable under the grant. The same funding and income recognition policy applies for the budgets allocated by the Open Society Foundations Programs to the Foundation.

The recognition of contribution income under programs requiring matching contributions from external sources (External Match Funds) is conditional upon the Foundation incurring legally binding commitments to grantees.

The amount of FPOS/FOSI income is calculated as follows:

Total FPOS/FOSI related expenses incurred by the Foundation
Plus: Property and equipment purchased during the year related to FPOS/FOSI activities
Plus: FPOS/FOSI related foreign exchange difference, <u>if it is a loss</u>
Less: Net book value of assets related to FPOS/FOSI activities disposed of
Less: FPOS/FOSI related foreign exchange difference, <u>if it is a gain</u>
Less: Depreciation expense on property and equipment related to FPOS/FOSI activities

The FPOS/FOSI income is restricted and is required to be spent for the purposes underlying the calculation of such income. Where applicable, the surplus of cash received over FPOS/FOSI income is recognized as deferred revenue. The balance of funds committed to grantees not disbursed as of the reporting date is recognized in accruals.

The FPOS/FOSI income is denominated in the currency in which FPOS/FOSI denominated its budget to the Foundation.

(ii) Third party funding

Income from third party funding is recognized in the period in which expenses that it is intended to compensate are incurred and when there is reasonable assurance that the Foundation will comply with the relevant conditions and the funding will be received.

(c) Expenses

Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis, when goods are consumed or when services are performed.

Program expenses related to the grants provided by the Foundation are recognized when the grant agreement is signed by the Foundation and counter-signed by the grant recipient. If grants are provided with conditions, the grant expense is recorded when the grantee meets the conditions or when the likelihood the recipient will not meet the conditions becomes remote.

(d) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Foundation has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(e) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current income tax. Current tax is recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

The Foundation is exempt from taxes specified by Georgian legislation with respect to its core activity. The Foundation is also exempted from customs duties on imports. The Foundation pays the following taxes: payroll-related taxes, property tax and income taxes on certain types of activities in accordance with Georgian Tax Code requirements. Income tax is calculated only on non-contribution income.

According to the Tax code of Georgia, the Foundation has the right to reclaim value added tax (“VAT”) on purchase from the state budget within the grant projects. VAT on purchases may be offset against other tax liabilities.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Foundation, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use. Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment, 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 of significant items of property and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- buildings 25 years;
- leasehold improvements 5 years;
- furniture 5 years;
- vehicles 5 years;
- computer and equipment 3-5 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Financial instruments

The Foundation classifies non-derivative financial assets into loans and receivables category and non-derivative financial liabilities into other financial liabilities category.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition

The Foundation initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Foundation derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Foundation is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Foundation derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Foundation has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are a category of financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables category comprise receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities - measurement

Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(h) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through statement of comprehensive income is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Foundation on terms that the Foundation would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor will enter bankruptcy;
- economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The Foundation considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant receivables are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Foundation uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income and reflected in an allowance account. When the Foundation considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Foundation's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

24. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new Standards, amendments to Standards and Interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Of these pronouncements, potentially the following will have an impact on the Foundation's operations. The Foundaion plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard results in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provides guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improves guidance for multiple-element arrangements. IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

Estimated impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15

The Foundation is required to adopt IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* from 1 January 2018. The Foundation has assessed and determined the initial application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 will not have a material impact on its financial statements. The estimated impact of the adoption of these standards on the Foundation's equity as at 1 January 2018 is based on preliminary assessments undertaken to date.

IFRS 16 *Leases*

IFRS 16 replaces existing leases guidance including IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 Operating Leases—Incentives and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 at or before the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

The Foundation is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 16. The actual impact of applying IFRS 16 on the financial statements in the period of initial application will depend on future economic conditions, including the Foundation's borrowing rate at 1 January 2019, the composition of the Foundation's lease portfolio at that date, the Foundation's latest assessment of whether it will exercise any lease renewal options and the extent to which the Foundation chooses to use practical expedients and recognition exemptions.