Open Society Georgia Foundation

IFRS Financial Statements
for 2018

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KPMG Georgia LLC
GMT Plaza
5th Floor, 4 Liberty Square
Tbilisi, Georgia 0105
Telephone +995 322 93 5713
Internet www.kpmg.ge

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 2018, the statement 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 2018, 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
14 August 2019

USD	Note	2018	2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, equipment and intangible assets	13	118,700	142,781
Total non-current assets		**118,700**	**142,781**
Current assets			
Inventories		87	87
Receivables	14	379,513	1,078,469
Prepayments		13,779	13,469
Cash and cash equivalents	15	862,630	727,439
Total current assets		**1,256,009**	**1,819,464**
Total assets		**1,374,709**	**1,962,245**
Liabilities and fund balance			
Fund balance		127,563	142,844
Non-current liabilities			
Accruals	18	77,717	38,269
Total non-current liabilities		**77,717**	**38,269**
Current liabilities			
Deferred revenue	17	104,299	16,076
Payables		6,051	432,058
Accruals	18	1,059,079	1,332,998
Total current liabilities		**1,169,429**	**1,781,132**
Total liabilities		**1,247,146**	**1,819,401**
Total liabilities and fund balance		**1,374,709**	**1,962,245**

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 28.

USD	Note	2018	2017
Income			
Contribution income	6	4,814,679	4,933,088
Third party income	7	30,345	144,840
Non-contribution income	8	51,865	56,198
		4,896,889	**5,134,126**
Expenses			
Program expenses	9	(3,979,760)	(4,152,482)
Administrative expenses	10	(854,873)	(802,043)
Third party expenses	11	(64,415)	(193,426)
		(4,899,048)	**(5,147,951)**
Operating deficit before net finance costs		**(2,159)**	**(13,825)**
Net finance costs			
Net foreign exchange loss		(3,518)	(16,672)
		(3,518)	**(16,672)**
Deficit before income tax		**(5,677)**	**(30,497)**
Income tax expense	12	(9,604)	(9,922)
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the year		**(15,281)**	**(40,419)**

These financial statements were approved by management on 14 August 2019 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 28.

USD	Fund balance
Balance at 1 January 2017	**183,263**
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the year	(40,419)
Balance at 31 December 2017	**142,844**
Balance at 1 January 2018	**142,844**
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the year	(15,281)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**127,563**

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 28.

USD	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Deficit before income tax	(5,677)	(30,497)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	30,925	36,214
Net foreign exchange loss	3,518	16,672
	28,766	**22,389**
Changes in:		
Receivables	698,956	504,252
Prepayments	(310)	(233)
Deferred revenue	88,223	(41,090)
Payables	(428,554)	141,347
Accruals	(234,470)	(640,436)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations before income taxes paid	**152,611**	**(13,771)**
Income taxes paid	(9,576)	(10,765)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**143,035**	**(24,536)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisitions of property, equipment and intangible assets	(6,844)	(22,689)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(6,844)**	**(22,689)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the year	**136,191**	**(47,225)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	727,439	771,373
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	(1,000)	3,291
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (note 15)	**862,630**	**727,439**

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 28.

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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).

This is the first set of the Foundation's financial statements in which IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in note 5.

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. Changes in significant accounting policies

The Foundation has initially applied IFRS 9 (see (a)) from 1 January 2018. These standard alongside with a number of other new standards which are also effective from 1 January 2018 do not have a material effect on the Foundation's financial statements.

Due to the transition methods chosen by the Foundation in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

(a) IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.*

Additionally, the Foundation has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* that are applied to disclosures about 2018 but have not been generally applied to comparative information.

IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the Foundation's accounting policies, therefore, has been no impact of transition to IFRS 9 on retained earnings at 1 January 2018, see note 19(a)(ii).

For additional information about the Foundation's accounting policies relating to impairment, see note 24(h).

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Foundations's accounting policies related to financial liabilities.

For an explanation of how the Foundation classifies and measures financial instruments, treats modifications and accounts for related gains and losses under IFRS 9, see note 24(g).

The following table explains the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Foundation's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2018.

The effect of adopting IFRS 9 on the carrying amounts of financial assets at 1 January 2018 relates solely to the new impairment requirements.

USD	**Note**	**Original classification under IAS 39**	**New classification under IFRS 9**	**Original carrying amount under IAS 39**	**New carrying amount under IFRS 9**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	15	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	726,818	726,818
Receivables	14	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	1,024,357	1,024,357
Total financial assets				**1,751,175**	**1,751,175**

USD	**Note**	**Original classification under IAS 39**	**New classification under IFRS 9**	**Original carrying amount under IAS 39**	**New carrying amount under IFRS 9**
Financial liabilities					
Accruals	18	Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities	1,371,267	1,371,267
Total financial liabilities				**1,371,267**	**1,371,267**

(ii) *Impairment of financial assets*

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39 – see note 24(h).

For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Foundation has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements at 1 January 2018 results in no additional allowance for impairment.

Additional information about how the Foundation measures the allowance for impairment is described in notes 19(a)(ii) and 24(h).

6. Contribution income

USD	**2018**	**2017**
FOSI income	4,004,891	4,100,162
FPOS income	809,788	832,926
	4,814,679	**4,933,088**

7. Third party income

USD	**2018**	**2017**
European Commission	16,725	34,414
TIDES	8,238	-
Embassy of Netherlands	3,370	15,474
ITPC/TIDES	2,012	40,401
Source fabric	-	31,608
CRPE	-	22,943
	30,345	**144,840**

8. Non-contribution income

USD	**2018**	**2017**
Rent income	51,865	56,198
	51,865	**56,198**

9. Program expenses

FPOS program expenses

USD	**2018**	**2017**
Media and communication	436,022	438,565
Public administration	103,420	112,658
Public health	40,761	19,697
Ethnic minorities	18,591	41,592
Total FPOS program expenses	**598,794**	**612,512**

FOSI program expenses

USD	**2018**	**2017**
Public health	1,327,075	1,393,530
European integration	515,674	484,736
Criminal justice	513,556	667,666
Public administration	384,745	460,680
Ethnic Minorities	332,350	284,636
Media and communication	307,566	248,722
Total FOSI program expenses	**3,380,966**	**3,539,970**
Total program expenses	**3,979,760**	**4,152,482**

10. Administrative expenses

FPOS administrative expenses USD	2018	2017
Salaries and benefits	119,247	131,716
Professional and consulting fees	27,633	31,887
Security	12,849	15,927
Travel, conference, meetings	12,096	10,667
Bank charges	8,570	4,076
Non resident VAT	7,914	9,594
Utilities	6,177	7,528
Office supplies	3,084	3,740
Telecommunication	2,871	3,444
Auto expenses	1,426	1,793
Depreciation	529	563
Maintenance of equipment	208	635
Air courier & postage	56	167
Other	587	885
Total FPOS administrative expenses	**203,247**	**222,622**

FOSI administrative expenses USD	2018	2017
Salaries and benefits	299,146	256,095
Professional and consulting fees	97,973	93,813
Travel, conference, meetings	58,505	59,507
Security	45,555	43,030
Depreciation and amortization	30,396	35,651
Bank charges	30,384	11,011
Non resident VAT	28,057	25,920
Rent and utilities	21,900	20,339
Office supplies	10,933	10,105
Telecommunication	10,178	9,305
Auto expenses	5,544	5,434
Maintenance of equipment	738	1,705
Other	12,317	7,506
Total FOSI administrative expenses	**651,626**	**579,421**
Total administrative expenses	**854,873**	**802,043**

11. Third party expenses

USD	2018	2017
Administrative	52,944	64,476
Public administration	8,103	40,401
European integration	3,368	27,540
Civil society	-	31,846
Media	-	29,163
	64,415	**193,426**

12. Income taxes

USD	2018	2017
Current year tax expense	**9,604**	**9,922**

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:

	2018		2017	
	USD	%	USD	%
Deficit before income tax	**(5,677)**	**100**	**(30,497)**	**100**
Income tax on non-tax exempt income	7,780	(137)	8,430	(28)
Other tax income	1,824	(32)	1,492	(5)
	9,604	**(169)**	**9,922**	**(33)**

13. Property, equipment and intangible assets

USD	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvement	Furniture	Vehicles	Computers and equipment	Software	Total
Cost								
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)
Balance at 31 December 2017	**76,720**	**10,200**	**31,481**	**11,368**	**43,648**	**62,949**	**4,102**	**240,468**
Balance at 1 January 2018	76,720	10,200	31,481	11,368	43,648	62,949	4,102	240,468
Additions	-	-	1,020	393	98	5,908	-	7,419
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(680)	-	(680)
At 31 December 2018	**76,720**	**10,200**	**32,501**	**11,761**	**43,746**	**68,177**	**4,102**	**247,207**
Depreciation and amortization								
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)**
Balance at 1 January 2018	-	(6,766)	(15,018)	(2,489)	(41,355)	(28,873)	(3,186)	(97,687)
Charge for the year	-	(406)	(6,738)	(3,308)	(11)	(19,760)	(702)	(30,925)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	105
Balance at 31 December 2018	**-**	**(7,172)**	**(21,756)**	**(5,797)**	**(41,366)**	**(48,528)**	**(3,888)**	**(128,507)**
Net book value								
At 1 January 2017	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**
At 31 December 2018	**76,720**	**3,028**	**10,745**	**5,964**	**2,380**	**19,649**	**214**	**118,700**

14. Receivables

USD	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Receivables from FOSI	287,107	982,216
Receivables from FPOS	29,361	-
VAT receivables	21,891	54,112
Other receivables	41,154	42,141
	379,513	**1,078,469**

The Foundation's exposure to credit risk related to receivables is disclosed in note 19(ii).

15. Cash and cash equivalents

USD	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Bank balances	862,015	726,818
Petty cash	615	621
	862,630	**727,439**

The Foundation's exposure to credit risk related to bank balances is disclosed in note 19(ii).

16. 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.

17. Deferred revenue

USD	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
State/Embassy of Netherlands	76,003	-
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition	20,789	1,599
REC Moldova	7,507	7,507
The European Union, represented by the European Commission	-	6,557
TIDES	-	413
	104,299	**16,076**

18. Accruals

USD	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Non-current		
FOSI related grant accruals	77,717	38,269
	77,717	**38,269**
Current		
FOSI related grant accruals	1,017,434	1,296,070
FPOS related grant accruals	38,500	33,635
Third party related accruals	994	145
Other accruals	2,151	3,148
	1,059,079	**1,332,998**

19. 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.

Receivables

The Foundation's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty. Geographically, the credit risk is concentrated mainly in foreign counterparties.

The Foundation establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of receivables. The main component of this allowance is a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures.

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017 none of the Foundation's receivables are overdue and most of the receivables were collected subsequent to the year end. Significant portion of receivables balances are on demand. In these circumstances, the Foundation believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents are held with one Georgian bank with short term issuer default rating of B, rated by Fitch Ratings, and management does not believe that these counterparty will fail to meet its obligations.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Foundation considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

On initial application of IFRS 9, the Foundation recognised an impairment allowance as at 1 January 2018.

20. 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 2018, the Foundation has management commitments of USD 333,523 related to the core budget (2017: USD 251,349).

Management commitments related to the budgets allocated by the Open Society Foundations Programs as at 31 December 2018 is nil (2017: nil).

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 2019 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 (2018 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.

21. 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.

22. 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	**2018**	**2017**
Salaries and bonuses	**206,120**	**192,813**

(c) Other related party transactions

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

(i) Contribution income

USD	Transaction value		Outstanding balance	
	2018	**2017**	**31 December 2018**	**31 December 2017**
FOSI	**4,004,891**	**4,100,162**	**287,107**	**982,216**

In 2018 the Foundation received funding from FOSI in the amount of USD 4,700,000 (2017: USD 2,100,000).

(ii) Other transactions

In 2018 and 2017 the Foundation leased a building located at 10 Chovelidze Street, Tbilisi, Georgia from a related party free of charge.

23. Basis of measurement

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

24. 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

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

The Foundation applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets - Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Foundation changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Foundation may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Foundation's financial assets comprise the following classes of financial assets: Receivables (note 14) and cash and cash equivalents (note 15), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortissed cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Foundation evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different (referred to as 'substantial modification'), then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

The Foundation performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial, i.e. whether the cash flows of the original financial asset and the modified or replaced financial asset are substantially different. The Foundation assesses whether the modification is substantial based on quantitative and qualitative factors in the following order: qualitative factors, quantitative factors, combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset deemed to have expired. In making this evaluation the Foundation analogizes to the guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities.

The Foundation concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change the currency of the financial asset;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement;
- change of terms of financial asset that lead to non-compliance with SPPI criterion (e.g. inclusion of conversion feature)

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Foundation recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Foundation derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

If a modification (or exchange) does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability the Foundation applies accounting policy consistent with the requirements for adjusting the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when a modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset, i.e. the Foundation recognises any adjustment to the amortised cost of the financial liability arising from such a modification (or exchange) in profit or loss at the date of the modification (or exchange).

Changes in cash flows on existing financial liabilities are not considered as modification, if they result from existing contractual terms, e.g. changes in fixed interest rates initiated by banks due to changes in the key rate of National Bank of Georgia, if the loan contract entitles banks to do so and the Fondaton have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Foundation treats the modification of an interest rate to a current market rate using the guidance on floating-rate financial instruments. This means that the effective interest rate is adjusted prospectively.

The Foundation performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial considering qualitative factors, quantitative factors and combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. The Foundation concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change the currency of the financial liability;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement;
- inclusion of conversion option;
- change in the subordination of the financial liability.

For the quantitative assessment the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

(i) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Foundation derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Foundation neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Foundation enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Foundation derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Foundation also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Foundation currently has a legally enforceable right to set off and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Foundation currently has a legally enforceable right to set off if that right is not contingent on a future event and enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Foundation and all counterparties.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

The Foundation classified its non-derivative financial assets as loans and receivables.

The Foundation classified non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

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

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

The Foundation derecognised a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expired, or it transferred 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 were transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that was created or retained by the Foundation was recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Foundation derecognised a financial liability when its contractual obligations were discharged or cancelled or expired.

(ii) Non-derivative financial assets – measurement

Loans and receivables

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

Loans and receivables comprised the following classes of financial assets: cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

(iii) Non-derivative financial liabilities - measurement

Other financial liabilities

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

Other financial liabilities comprised loans and borrowings, payables and provisions.

(h) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Financial instruments

The Foundation recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost:

The Foundation measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Foundation considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Foundation's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Foundation assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Foundation considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Foundation in full, without recourse by the Foundation to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Foundation considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Foundation is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Foundation expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Foundation assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Foundation on terms that the Foundation would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Write-off.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Foundation has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Foundation has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Foundation individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Foundation expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Foundation's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

(ii) Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity-accounted investee, was assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset was impaired if objective evidence indicated that a loss event had 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 could be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired included:

- 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 or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Foundation;
- Economic conditions that correlate with defaults;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- Observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost was objective evidence of impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Foundation considered evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets were individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired were then collectively assessed for any impairment that had been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that were not individually significant were collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Foundation used 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 were such that the actual losses were likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss was 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 were recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Foundation considered that there were no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts were written off. Interest on the impaired asset continued to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event caused the amount of impairment loss to decrease and the decrease could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the decrease in impairment loss was reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating unit (CGU).
The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU 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 or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated 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. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, 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.

25. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Foundation has not early adopted them in preparing these financial statements.

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. 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.

(a) Other standards and interpretations

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Foundation's financial statements.
– IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Tax Treatments*;
– *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)*;
– *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)*;
– *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)*;
– *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle* – various standards;
– *Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*;
– *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts;*
– *Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3);*
– *Definition of material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8);*
– *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28).*