

JSC Khramesi 1

Financial statements

*for the year ended 31 December 2018
with independent auditor's report*

JSC Khamhesi 1
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of JSC Khramhesi 1

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JSC Khramhesi 1 (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company 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.

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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw your attention to Note 19 to financial statements, which discloses a significant concentration of the Company's transactions with related parties. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other information included in the Company's 2018 Annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 2018 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Company's 2018 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

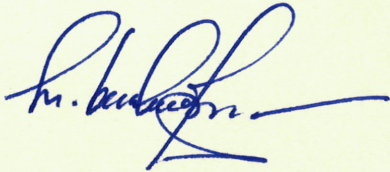
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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



Ruslan Khoroshvili

On behalf of EY Georgia LLC

Tbilisi, Georgia

30 January 2019

JSC Khrameshi 1
Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2018
in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Note	2018	2017 (restated)
Revenue from sale of electric power	6	16,711	16,512
Depreciation	9	(5,070)	(4,239)
Wages and other employee benefits		(1,582)	(1,591)
Insurance		(595)	(568)
Repairs and maintenance		(479)	(427)
Property tax		(415)	(413)
Professional services		(210)	(263)
Transportation expenses		(143)	(126)
Loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	9	–	(2,742)
Other operating expenses		(604)	(490)
Operating income		7,613	5,653
Finance costs	7	(144)	(22)
Finance income	7	606	251
Income before income tax		8,075	5,882
Income tax charge	8	–	(1,271)
Net income for the year		8,075	4,611
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)</i>			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	9	–	14,564
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		8,075	19,175

These financial statements were approved by management on 30 January 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Devi Kandelaki
General Director



Elena Mchedlidze
Financial Director

The accompanying notes on pages 8-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JSC Khamhesi 1

Statement of financial position

for the year ended 31 December 2018

in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Note	31 December 2018	2017 (restated)	As at 1 January 2017 (restated)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	9	51,789	53,857	43,540
Right of use assets	9	77	96	115
Intangible assets		66	40	43
Prepayments for non-current assets		–	–	368
Loan receivable	11	4,406	–	–
Total non-current assets		56,338	53,993	44,066
Current assets				
Inventories		312	233	68
Tax assets, other than income tax	14	648	580	504
Trade receivables	10	4,695	9,479	8,148
Loan receivable	11	970	–	–
Prepayments		191	144	137
Cash and cash equivalents	12	11,127	1,658	1,288
Total current assets		17,943	12,094	10,145
Total assets		74,281	66,087	54,211
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital	13	3,447	3,447	3,447
Revaluation reserve		21,550	23,487	10,106
Retained earnings		44,353	34,341	35,747
Total equity		69,350	61,275	49,300
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	15	4,846	4,712	4,796
Short-term portion of lease liabilities		18	16	15
Total current liabilities		4,864	4,728	4,811
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term lease liabilities		67	84	100
Total non-current liabilities		67	84	100
Total liabilities		4,931	4,812	4,911
Total equity and liabilities		74,281	66,087	54,211

The accompanying notes on pages 8-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JSC Khamhesi 1

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2018

in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Issued capital	Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2017	3,447	10,106	35,747	49,300
Effect of adoption of new standards	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2017 (restated)	3,447	10,106	35,747	49,300
Net income for the year	-	-	4,615	4,615
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	14,564	-	14,564
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	14,564	4,615	19,179
Depreciation of revaluation reserve	-	(1,183)	1,183	-
Dividends (Note 13)	-	-	(7,200)	(7,200)
Balance at 1 January 2018	3,447	23,487	34,345	61,279
Effect of adoption of new standards	-	-	(4)	(4)
Balance at 1 January 2018 (restated)	3,447	23,487	34,341	61,275
Net income for the year	-	-	8,075	8,075
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	8,075	8,075
Depreciation of revaluation reserve	-	(1,937)	1,937	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	3,447	21,550	44,353	69,350

The accompanying notes on pages 8-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JSC Khamhesi 1
Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2018
in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Note	2018	2017 (restated)
Operating activities			
Income before income tax		8,075	5,882
<i>Non-cash adjustments to reconcile income before tax to net cash flows</i>			
Depreciation	9	5,070	4,239
Amortization		11	5
Loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	9	–	2,742
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss on investing and financing activities		(9)	6
Finance costs		11	4
Finance income	7	(607)	(58)
		12,551	12,820
<i>Working capital adjustments</i>			
Change in inventories		(79)	(165)
Change in trade receivables		(2,240)	(1,331)
Change in prepayments		(47)	(7)
Change in tax assets, net		(68)	(76)
Change in trade and other payables		134	(84)
		10,251	11,157
Income tax paid		–	(1,271)
Interest paid		–	(9)
Net cash flows from operating activities		10,251	9,877
Investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(2,983)	(2,344)
Payments for intangible assets		(47)	(2)
Proceeds from loan receivable		2,000	–
Interest received		255	58
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(775)	(2,288)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	13	–	(7,200)
Proceeds from borrowings		–	2,417
Repayment of loans and borrowings		–	(2,411)
Repayment of leases		(16)	(19)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(16)	(7,213)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		9,460	376
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	12	1,658	1,288
Net foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		9	(6)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12	11,127	1,658

Non-cash transactions:

- ▶ During 2018 GEL 7,024 of trade receivables were converted into a long-term loan receivable (Note 11).

The accompanying notes on pages 8-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JSC Khamhesi 1

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

in thousands of Georgian Lari

1. Corporate information

JSC Khamhesi 1 (the "Company") is a joint stock company incorporated and domiciled in Georgia. The Company's registered office is Khamhesi, Tsalka region.

The Company's principal activity is the generation of electric power. The Company's primary operating asset is a hydro-power plant located in the Tsalka region, Georgia (HPP Khami 1). Generated electric power is sold in Georgia. The Company's main customer is JSC Telasi, an entity under common control.

The Company has an active license for the generation of electric power from HPP Khami 1 until 24 December 2024.

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, 100% of the Company's shares are owned by Gardabani Holding B.V. (the "Parent"). The Parent is controlled by PJSC Inter RAO UES (the "Ultimate Parent"). PJSC INTER RAO is controlled by the Russian Federation.

As discussed in Note 19, most of the Company's operating activities are with entities under common control of the Ultimate Parent.

These financial statements have not yet been approved by the shareholder. The shareholder meeting is usually held during the first half of the year subsequent to the reporting period. The shareholder has the power to amend the financial statements after issue.

2. Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for property, plant and equipment that have been measured using revaluation model.

The financial statements are presented in thousands of Georgian Lari (GEL) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Restatements

The Company retrospectively restated comparative information following adoption of IFRS 16 Leases (Note 3) from 1 January 2018.

Impact on the statement of comprehensive income:

	<i>As previously reported</i>	<i>Impact of adoption of IFRS 16</i>	<i>As restated</i>
2017			
Other operating expenses	(518)	28	(490)
Depreciation	(4,220)	(19)	(4,239)
Operating income	5,644	9	5,653
Finance costs	(9)	(13)	(22)
Income before income tax	5,886	(4)	5,882
Net income for the year	4,615	(4)	4,611
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	19,179	(4)	19,175

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)**Restatements (continued)**

Impact on the statement of financial position:

	<i>As previously reported</i>	<i>Impact of adoption of IFRS 16</i>	<i>As restated</i>
1 January 2018			
Right of use assets	–	96	96
Total non-current assets	53,897	96	53,993
Total assets	65,991	96	66,087
Short-term portion of lease liabilities	–	16	16
Long-term lease liabilities	–	84	84
Total non-current liabilities	–	84	84
Retained earnings	34,345	(4)	34,341
Total equity	61,279	(4)	61,275
	<i>As previously reported</i>	<i>Impact of adoption of IFRS 16</i>	<i>As restated</i>
1 January 2017			
Right of use assets	–	115	115
Total non-current assets	43,951	115	44,066
Total assets	54,096	115	54,211
Short-term portion of lease liabilities	–	15	15
Long-term lease liabilities	–	100	100
Total non-current liabilities	–	100	100
Retained earnings	35,747	–	35,747
Total equity	49,300	–	49,300

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies have been consistently applied to the financial statements. Newly issued standards had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements, except as disclosed in Note 2.

(a) Foreign currency

GEL is the Company's functional currency, since it is a currency of a primary economic environment where it operates. Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All translation differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as the dates of the initial transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- ▶ expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- ▶ held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ▶ expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ▶ cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- ▶ it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- ▶ it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ▶ it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ▶ there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(c) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-assesses this designation thereafter.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ financial assets at amortised cost;
- ▶ financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- ▶ financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- ▶ financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ▶ the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all of its financial assets at amortized cost. The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

All financial assets that the Company owns at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 are measured at amortised cost and include trade receivables, loan receivable and cash and cash equivalents.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(c) Financial instruments (continued)**

- ▶ the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ▶ the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

(ii) Financial liabilities*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

All financial liabilities of the Company at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 are classified as loans and borrowings and comprise trade and other payables.

After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- ▶ in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- ▶ Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- ▶ Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 16.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(d) Property, plant and equipment*****(i) Recognition and measurement***

Property, plant and equipment is measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss recognised after the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as gain on revaluation. A revaluation deficit is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)****(iii) Depreciation**

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, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately. Land is not depreciated.

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

Buildings and facilities	up to 35 years
Plant and equipment	2-27 years
Vehicles	2-6 years
Other	2-5 years

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

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on weighted average cost principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(f) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)**

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is in business of generation of electric power. The electric power generated is sold to an electricity distribution company, which is an entity under common control of the Ultimate Parent, and directly to third parties. The electric power is sold in separate identified contracts and sale of electric power is the only performance obligation. The performance obligation is satisfied and the revenue recognition occurs at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payments and excluding taxes or duty.

Revenue from the sale of electric power is determined monthly based on the amount of electric power sold to customers as determined by an act of receipt of electric power issued by Georgian State Electrosystem, the operator of the high voltage electricity network of Georgia, and agreed with the customers.

Sales tariffs for electric power within Georgia are regulated by the Georgian National Energy Regulating Commission (GNERC). Beginning from 1 January 2014 until 1 November 2017 sales tariff was GEL 0.082 per MW/hr. Based on the GNERC decree dated 31 October 2017 the tariff was increased to GEL 0.09781 per MW/hr starting from 1 November 2017.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(h) Taxation****(i) Income tax**

The annual profit earned by entities other than banks, insurance companies and microfinance organizations is not taxed in Georgia starting from 1 January 2017 (Note 7). Corporate income tax is paid on dividends is levied on profit distributed as dividends to the shareholders that are individuals or non-residents of Georgia at the rate of 15/85 of net distribution. The corporate income tax arising from the payment of dividends is accounted for as a liability and expense in the period in which dividends are declared, regardless of the actual payment date or the period for which the dividends are paid. In certain circumstances, deductions from income tax charge payable are available that are accounted as reduction of income tax expense related to respective distribution. Due to the nature of the Georgian taxation system, no deferred tax assets and liabilities arise for the entities registered in Georgia. Withholding tax payable in respect of dividend distribution to the shareholders of the Company is recognized as deduction from equity in the statement of changes in equity.

Georgian tax legislation also provides for charging corporate income tax on certain transactions that are considered deemed profit distributions (for example, transactions at non-market prices, non-business related expenses or supply of goods and services free of charge). Taxation of such transactions is accounted similar to operating taxes and is reported as Other taxes within Other operating expenses in income statement.

(ii) Value added tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax, except:

- ▶ Where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.
- ▶ Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of VAT asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(k) Leases***Company as a lessee*

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate can not be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

(l) The new standards, interpretations and amendments of the standards became effective for the Company's financial statements as of 1 January 2018

IFRS 16 Leases was issued in January 2016 and it replaces *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*. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). The Company applied both exemptions. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset).

The Company recognise separately the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted, but not before an entity applies IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. The Company has used the option of early adoption and applied IFRS 16 from 1 January 2018 using full retrospective approach (Note 2). As a simplification of the practical nature of the restatement, the Company does not reassess whether a contract or its individual components is a lease at the date of initial application and for the first use all contracts previously classified as operating leases in accordance with IAS 17 may be restated as of the date of the first application of IFRS 16 (meaning 1 January 2017), as if they were all concluded on that date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(I) The new standards, interpretations and amendments of the standards became effective for the Company's financial statements as of 1 January 2018 (continued)**

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers was issued in May 2014 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard supersedes all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Company applied IFRS 15 from 1 January 2018 using full retrospective approach. There has been no impact on the financial statements from application of IFRS 15.

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* that replaced IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions. The Company applied IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 using full retrospective approach. There has been no impact on the financial statements from application of IFRS 9.

IFRIC Interpretation 22, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Since the Company's current practice is in line with the Interpretation, application of the Interpretation did not impact its financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Use of estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

(a) Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(i) Frequency for fair valuation of property, plant and equipment

The Company elected revalued basis for accounting of its property, plant and equipment. IAS 16 property, plant and equipment requires a company to make revaluations with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The last revaluation of property, plant and equipment was done as at 30 September 2017 and reflected in the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2017. Based on the Company's judgment no revaluation of property, plant and equipment is required as at 31 December 2018, because there were no events or circumstances since last revaluation date which would indicate that the carrying amount differs materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements which may have impact on the Company's financial statements are limited to *Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*. The Company intends to adopt these amendments when they become effective. The Management does not expect that its application will have an impact on the financial statements.

6. Revenue from contracts with customers

The total amount of revenue from contracts with customers is attributable to revenue from sale of electric power. Revenue is generated in Georgia. During 2018, the revenue was generated from sales to the following customers:

	2018	2017
Revenue from sales to external parties	13,074	–
Revenue from sales to an entity under common control (Note 19)	3,448	15,282
Revenue from sales to Electricity System Commercial Operator (ESCO)	189	1,230
Total revenue from contracts with customers	16,711	16,512

There were no contract liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

7. Finance income and finance cost

	2018	2017 (restated)
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	–	(9)
Interest expense for lease liability	(11)	(13)
Net foreign exchange loss	(133)	–
Total finance costs	(144)	(22)
Interest income on bank deposits and current accounts (Note 12)	254	58
Interest income on loan to entity under common control (Note 19)	352	–
Net foreign exchange gain	–	193
Total finance income	606	251

Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly caused by the revaluation of assets and liabilities of the Company denominated in US Dollars (USD). For more details on the foreign currency risk please refer to Note 16.

8. Income taxes

Following the enactment of the amendments to the tax law (Note 3), as at 1 January 2017 the Company reversed in full its deferred tax assets and liabilities based on IAS 12 Income Taxes requirement to measure deferred taxes at 0% tax rate applicable for undistributed profits starting from 1 January 2017.

In 2018 the Company recognized nil income tax charge on distributed profits as no dividends were declared in 2018 (2017: GEL 1,271 income tax charge).

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Property, plant and equipment

At 31 December 2018 property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	Land	Buildings and facilities	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Construc- tion in Progress	Other	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2017	314	28,901	22,703	245	92	38	52,293
Additions	-	-	525	-	2,179	11	2,715
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	531	-	-	(531)	-	-
Revaluation increase recognized in OCI	70	10,527	5,867	50	-	3	16,517
Revaluation decrease recognized in OCI	-	-	(1,953)	-	-	-	(1,953)
Revaluation increase recognized in income statement	242	9	299	-	-	7	557
Revaluation decrease recognized in income statement	-	(133)	(2,811)	(18)	(311)	(26)	(3,299)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation at revaluation	-	(6,161)	(5,340)	(187)	-	(15)	(11,703)
At 31 December 2017	626	33,674	19,290	90	1,429	18	55,127
Additions	-	-	418	416	2,117	32	2,983
Transfers	-	-	1,904	-	(1,904)	-	-
At 31 December 2018	626	33,674	21,612	506	1,642	50	58,110
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2017	-	(4,574)	(4,014)	(153)	-	(12)	(8,753)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation at revaluation	-	6,161	5,340	187	-	15	11,703
Depreciation for the year	-	(2,308)	(1,863)	(42)	-	(7)	(4,220)
At 31 December 2017	-	(721)	(537)	(8)	-	(4)	(1,270)
Depreciation for the year	-	(2,882)	(2,119)	(38)	-	(12)	(5,051)
At 31 December 2018	-	(3,603)	(2,656)	(46)	-	(16)	(6,321)
Net book value							
At 1 January 2017	314	24,327	18,689	92	92	26	43,540
At 31 December 2017	626	32,953	18,753	82	1,429	14	53,857
At 31 December 2018	626	30,071	18,956	460	1,642	34	51,789

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The Company leases its office premises. Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

	Office premises
Right-of- use assets	
Balance at 1 January 2017 (restated)	115
Depreciation charge for the year (restated)	(19)
Balance at 31 December 2017 (restated)	96
Depreciation charge for the year	(19)
Balance at 31 December 2018	77

10. Trade receivables

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Trade receivables due from related parties (Note 19)	1,935	9,479
Trade receivables due from customers	2,760	-
	4,695	9,479

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 day terms. Part of trade receivables are past due but unimpaired (Note 16). The forward looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach has been used by the Company to estimate allowance for the trade receivables. Based on the Company's judgments under this method no allowance has been recognized for the trade receivables.

11. Loan receivable

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Current	970	-
Non-current	4,406	-
	5,376	-

On 1 June 2018 GEL 7,024 of trade receivables from an entity under common control were converted into an interest-bearing loan denominated in GEL and maturing in 2021. The loan has grace period on principal payments until 31 December 2019 and grace period on interest payment until 31 January 2019. In August 2018 the entity under common control prepaid GEL 8,000 ahead of the loan repayment schedule.

The forward looking expected credit loss approach has been used by the Company to estimate allowance for the loan receivable measured at amortised cost. Based on the Company's judgments under this method no allowance has been recognized for the loan receivable from an entity under common control.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Cash at bank	11,127	1,658

Interest earned on cash and cash equivalents in 2018 amounted to GEL 254 (2017: GEL 58).

13. Equity

(a) Issued capital

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017 the Company had 3,447,238 shares authorised and issued of GEL 0.001 each. 100% of the shares are owned by Gardabani Holdings B.V. as at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

(b) Dividends

In accordance with Georgian legislation, a company can declare dividends from its profits. The Company's retained earnings are mostly result of fixed assets revaluation during adoption of IFRS on 1 January 2011. Georgian law is silent on the Company's right to distribute such reserves as dividends.

During 2018 the Company did not declare any dividends (2017: GEL 7,200).

14. Tax assets, net

Tax assets represent majorly the VAT asset, which is netted off with taxes payable as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
VAT asset	1,933	1,364
Property tax payable	(702)	(286)
Land tax payable	(175)	(87)
Payroll related taxes payable	(64)	(70)
Other taxes payable	(344)	(341)
Tax assets, net	648	580

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Management fee payable to a related party (Note 19)	3,488	3,378
Technical fee payable to a related party (Note 19)	998	966
Trade payables to suppliers	123	116
Other payables	237	252
	4,846	4,712

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- ▶ trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms;
- ▶ payables to a related party originated from transactions prior to 2011, they are overdue but not paid since the related party have not requested a repayment;
- ▶ trade payable to suppliers and other payables are mainly denominated in USD.

16. Financial instruments and risk management

Overview

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's capital and operating expenditures. The Company has trade receivables and cash on current accounts that arrive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Company is part of a larger group controlled by the Ultimate Parent. Most of the financial risks are overseen and controlled at the level of the Ultimate Parent. Most of financial assets and liabilities of the Company are with entities under common control. Financial risk management objective is to safeguard the Company's day-to-day operations, raise sufficient cash from operations to finance operating and on-going capital expenditures and service obligations to third parties.

(a) Credit risk

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

The Company has a significant concentration of credit risk with a single customer, JSC Telasi, an entity under common control. The total amount receivable from JSC Telasi as at 31 December 2018 amounted to GEL 7,311, comprising of trade receivable (Note 10) and loan receivable (Note 11) (2017: trade receivable in amount of GEL 9,479). Of the above balance, GEL 1,935 is overdue for more than 180 days (originated in April 2018); (2017: GEL 5,863 overdue for more than one year and GEL 1,161 overdue for more than 180 days).

Settlement of overdue balances and other financial instruments within the group is managed by the Ultimate Parent based on the group's need for cash, rather than maturities of individual instruments. Management believes JSC Telasi is a creditworthy entity and any amounts due will be collected if a need for additional cash arises. Therefore, no provision was made for amounts receivable from JSC Telasi.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

All cash and cash equivalents are held with the three largest Georgian banks. None of cash and cash equivalents are impaired or past due.

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

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Trade receivables (Note 10)	4,695	9,479
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	11,127	1,658
Loan receivable (Note 11)	5,376	–
	21,198	11,137

(b) Liquidity risk

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

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The majority of the Company's current liabilities and current assets are due to/from related parties and therefore management believes that this provides the Company with sufficient flexibility with regard to the timing of payments and receipts as required for ensuring adequate liquidity in the business into the future. Even after deducting the amount of total overdue receivables from an entity under common control, classified as current as at 31 December 2018, the Company's current assets exceed its current liabilities as at the reporting date.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

31 December 2018	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	On demand	0 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	85	133	–	7	20	106
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	4,846	4,846	4,486	360	–	–
	4,931	4,979	4,486	367	20	106
31 December 2017						
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	4,712	4,712	4,344	368	–	–
Lease liabilities (as restated)	100	160	–	7	20	133
	4,812	4,872	4,344	375	20	133

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)**(c) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise two types of risks: Interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and current accounts in banks.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December 2018 and 2017. The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the rate profile of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

The Company is not subject to interest rate risk due to the fact that all of its financial assets and liabilities have fixed interest rates.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company does not hedge its exposure to currency risk. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	USD – denominated	
	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Trade and other payables	(4,486)	(4,344)
Cash and cash equivalents	292	115
Net exposure	(4,194)	(4,229)

A strengthening/weakening of the GEL, as indicated below, against the USD at 31 December 2018, would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis is based on foreign currency exchanges rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Strengthening	Weakening
31 December 2018		
USD (20% movement)	839	(839)
31 December 2017		
USD (20% movement)	846	(846)

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(d) Fair values

Fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities can be analyzed as follows:

		31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables (Note 10)	Level 3	4,695	4,695	9,479	9,479
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	Level 1	11,127	11,127	1,658	1,658
Loan receivable (Note 11)	Level 3	5,376	5,376	–	–
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	Level 3	85	85	100	100
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	Level 3	4,846	4,846	4,712	4,712

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- ▶ the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables and trade receivables are approximated by their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments;
- ▶ the fair value of loan receivable and lease liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using the prevailing market rates at the reporting dates.

(e) Capital management

The Company has no formal policy for capital management but management seeks to maintain a sufficient capital base for meeting the Company's operational and strategic needs.

17. Capital commitments

Contracts to acquire property, plant and equipment

As of 31 December 2018 the Company does not have any open contracts to purchase property, plant and equipment (2017: none).

18. Contingencies

(a) Taxation contingencies in Georgia

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 six 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.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18. Contingencies (continued)

(a) Taxation contingencies in Georgia (continued)

At each reporting date, management makes assessment of its tax positions and considers those transactions which may be challenged by Georgian Tax Authorities. When probability is assessed as high, the Company creates provisions.

19. Related party transactions

(i) Transactions with management

Key management personnel of the Company received GEL 48 as remuneration during 2018 (2017: GEL 96), which is included in wages and bonuses and other employee benefits.

(ii) Revenue

	Sales to related parties 2018	Sales to related parties 2017	Amounts owed by related parties 31 December 2018	Amounts owed by related parties 31 December 2017
<i>Sale of electric power</i>				
Entities under common control (Notes 6,10)	3,448	15,282	1,935	9,479

Sales are based on approved tariff as set by the GNERC.

(iii) Trade and other payables

	Amounts owed to related parties 31 December 2018	Amounts owed to related parties 31 December 2017
<i>Entities under common control</i>		
Management fees (Note 15)	3,488	3,378
Technical fees (Note 15)	998	966
	4,486	4,344

(iv) Loans received

During 2017 the Company received and fully repaid a short-term loan from an entity under common control - Silk Road Holdings B.V. in amount of GEL 2,417. Interest expense accrued and repaid amounted to GEL 9.

(v) Loan issued

During 2018 the Company converted part of trade receivable from an entity under common control into a long-term loan (Note 11). The total loan receivable balance as at 31 December 2018 is GEL 5,376. The interest income for 2018 comprised GEL 352.