Partnership Fund JSC

Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Contents

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Supervisory Board
Partnership Fund JSC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Partnership Fund JSC and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG Georgia LLC

KPMG Georgia LLC
25 August 2016

’000 GEL	Note	2015	2014
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,326,470	3,948,166
Investment property		22,163	-
Prepayments for non-current assets	10	153,357	224,494
Investments in equity accounted investees	11	47,757	54,228
Finance lease receivable	12	55,423	52,041
Loans receivable	13	69,275	49,628
Deferred tax assets	8	27,070	11,198
Term deposits	14	61,074	44,372
VAT receivable		24,078	35,692
Other non-current assets	10	99,727	68,253
Non-current assets		**4,886,394**	**4,488,072**
Loans receivable	13	58,332	13,143
Inventories		54,905	42,973
Prepayments and other current assets	15	94,099	83,124
Trade receivables	16	305,704	153,946
Current tax assets		19,522	14,172
Term deposits	14	148,266	-
Cash and cash equivalents	17	719,486	656,173
Current assets		**1,400,314**	**963,531**
Total assets		**6,286,708**	**5,451,603**
Equity			
Share capital	18	100,000	100,000
Owner contributions		2,376,049	2,313,428
Retained earnings		39,448	228,544
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**2,515,497**	**2,641,972**
Non-controlling interests	24	46,385	-
Total equity	18	**2,561,882**	**2,641,972**
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	19	2,828,396	1,931,435
Advance received from the Government of Georgia	18(e)	221,788	229,377
Restructured liabilities	20	59,455	59,636
Grants related to assets	21	104,296	80,057
Deferred tax liabilities	8	60,542	74,201
Other non-current liabilities		1,698	1,791
Non-current liabilities		**3,276,175**	**2,376,497**
Loans and borrowings	19	143,720	175,932
Restructured liabilities	20	7,000	5,000
Trade and other payables	22	274,314	229,230
Liabilities to the Government	18(d)	8,009	8,467
Provisions		11,312	9,054
Current tax liabilities		-	1,559
Grants related to assets	21	4,296	3,892
Current liabilities		**448,651**	**433,134**
Total liabilities		**3,724,826**	**2,809,631**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,286,708**	**5,451,603**

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 8 to 55.

'000 GEL	**Note**	**2015**	**2014**
Revenue	5	1,379,630	1,094,386
Operating expenses	6	(722,646)	(530,310)
Wages and other employee benefits		(193,113)	(180,950)
Depreciation and amortisation		(182,449)	(176,724)
Share of (loss)/profit of equity accounted investees (net of income tax)	11	(8,318)	6,690
Other income		57,823	29,965
Results from operating activities		**330,927**	**243,057**
Finance income	7	56,964	31,705
Finance costs	7	(585,966)	(134,885)
Net finance costs		**(529,002)**	**(103,180)**
(Loss)/profit before income tax		**(198,075)**	**139,877**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	8	8,608	(15,217)
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(189,467)**	**124,660**
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:			
Owners		(188,189)	124,660
Non-controlling interests		(1,278)	-
		(189,467)	**124,660**

These consolidated financial statements were approved by management on 25 August 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

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David Saganelidze
Chief Executive Officer

Giorgi Tsimakuridze
Chief Financial Officer

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 8 to 55.

'000 GEL	**Share capital**	**Owner contributions**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non controlling interests**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2014	100,000	2,206,772	112,512	2,419,284	-	2,419,284
Total comprehensive income						
Profit for the year	-	-	124,660	124,660	-	124,660
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Distributions of non-cash assets (see note 18(c))	-	-	(8,628)	(8,628)	-	(8,628)
Owner contribution (see note 18(b))	-	106,656	-	106,656	-	106,656
Balance at 31 December 2014	**100,000**	**2,313,428**	**228,544**	**2,641,972**	**-**	**2,641,972**
Balance at 1 January 2015	100,000	2,313,428	228,544	2,641,972	-	2,641,972
Total comprehensive income						
Loss for the year	-	-	(188,189)	(188,189)	(1,278)	(189,467)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Distributions of non-cash assets (see note 18(c))	-	-	(907)	(907)	-	(907)
Owner contributions (see note 18(b))	-	62,621	-	62,621	-	62,621
Other contribution (see note 24)	-	-	-		47,663	47,663
Balance at 31 December 2015	**100,000**	**2,376,049**	**39,448**	**2,515,497**	**46,385**	**2,561,882**

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 8 to 55.

’000 GEL	**Note**	**2015**	**2014**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		(198,075)	139,877
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		182,449	176,724
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	2,529
Net finance costs		529,002	103,180
Share of (profit)/loss of equity accounted investees (net of income tax)		8,318	(6,690)
Loss on disposal of property		750	-
		522,444	**415,620**
Changes in:			
Inventories		(11,930)	9,963
Trade receivables and prepayments and other current assets		(92,116)	(11,665)
Restricted cash		108	2,397
Trade and other payables		2,308	16,780
Provisions		2,257	292
Government grants		24,643	10,060
Cash flows from operations before income taxes and interest paid		**447,714**	**443,447**
Income tax paid		(20,954)	(10,707)
Interest paid		(173,888)	(127,897)
Net cash from operating activities		**252,872**	**304,843**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		76,132	47,161
Issue of loans		(50,868)	(7,095)
Repayment of loans issued		-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and changes in prepayments for non-current assets and other non-current assets		(482,368)	(296,901)
Acquisition of investments in equity accounted investees		(4,600)	(1,158)
Investing in other companies		(5,660)	
Other contributions		47,663	-
Change in term deposits		(148,266)	74,204
Net cash used in investing activities		**(567,967)**	**(183,789)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		517,997	68,625
Repayment of borrowings		(198,750)	(54,213)
Repayment of restructured liabilities		(5,761)	(5,431)
Dividends paid by subsidiary to its prior parent		-	-
Receipt from share issue		4,000	
Cash distributed on the transfer of subsidiaries		-	(9,395)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**317,486**	**(414)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,391**	**120,640**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		656,065	508,946
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		60,452	26,479
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	17	**718,908**	**656,065**

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 8 to 55.

1. Reporting entity

(a) Business environment

The Group's operations are located in Georgia. Consequently, the Group 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 consolidated financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Georgian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

(b) Organisation and operations

The Partnership Fund JSC (the "Fund") is a joint stock company domiciled in Georgia. The consolidated financial statements include financial statements of the Fund and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group's interest in associates and joint ventures. All the Group entities are Georgian joint stock and limited liability companies as defined in the "Law of Georgia on Entrepreneurs" and are disclosed in notes 1(c) and 24.

The Fund was established on 28 June 2011 as a wholly state-owned enterprise following the "Law of Georgia on Partnership Fund JSC" as of 8 April 2011. The Fund is a specialised public sector entity established by the State of Georgia, governed by the Supervisory Board chaired by the Prime Minister of Georgia. It was created to support investments in less developed industries of the Georgian economy and to create new employment opportunities in the country.

The Fund's principal activity is to provide equity and debt financing, and guarantees to private and public sector companies operating in Georgia with priority for projects in the energy, agriculture, manufacturing and real estate sectors. The main sources of income are expected to come from dividends and guarantee fees. The principal activities of the Group entities are the importation and sale of gas, rental of gas and oil pipelines, oil and gas exploration and extraction, operation of a nationwide railway system providing freight and passenger transportation services and transmission, sale and dispatching of electricity over the territory of Georgia (see note 24).

The Fund obtained control over the significant subsidiaries following the decrees of the Government of Georgia dated 30 July and 14 August 2012, under which the 100% interests in Georgian State Electrosystem JSC, Electricity System Commercial Operator JSC and the remaining shares in former associates Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation JSC and Georgian Railway JSC were contributed by the Government of Georgia to the capital of the Fund.

The Fund's registered office is 15 Queen Tamar Avenue, 0112, Tbilisi, Georgia.

The Fund is wholly owned by the State of Georgia represented by the Government of Georgia (the "Parent"). Related party transactions are detailed in note 28.

(c) Group structure

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014 the Fund has direct and indirect interests in the following entities:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	2015 Ownership/ voting	2014 Ownership/ voting	Principal activities
Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation JSC and its subsidiaries				
Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation JSC	Georgia	100%	100%	Oil and gas sale, extraction and exploration and rent of pipelines
Gardabani TPP LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Construction and operation of a combined cycle power plant (CCPP)
Georgian Railway JSC and its subsidiaries				
Georgian Railway JSC	Georgia	100%	100%	Railroad transportation
Georgian Railway Property Management LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Property Management and development
Trans Caucasus Terminals LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Container transportation
Georgian Railway Construction JSC	Georgia	100%	100%	Construction and other projects
Borjomi Bakuriani Railway LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Passenger transportation
Georgia Tranzit LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Transportation services
GR Transit Line LLC (established in 2014)	Georgia	100%	100%	Transportation services
Georgian State Electrosystem JSC and its subsidiaries				
Georgian State Electrosystem JSC	Georgia	100%	100%	Electricity dispatching and transmission
EnergoTrans LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Electricity transmission
Karcal Energy JSC	Turkey	100%	100%	Electricity transmission
Electricity System Commercial Operator JSC	Georgia	100%	100%	Sale and purchase of electricity
Nenskra JSC	Georgia	100%	100%	Construction and operation of a hydro-power plant
Tbilisi Logistics Center LLC and its subsidiaries				
Tbilisi Logistics Center LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Food services
Fruit and Vegetable Export Company LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Export of fruit and vegetables
Georgian Product LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Tourism development
Black Sea Port LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Construction and operation of a port
Lagodekhi Trading Company LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	Construction and leasing out of a shopping mall in Lagodekhi
Borjomi Likani International JSC	Georgia	50%	50%	Construction and operation of a hotel
Panex JSC	Georgia	49%	-	Manufacturing of construction materials
Telasi JSC	Georgia	24.53%	24.53%	Purchase and distribution of electric power to industrial and residential customers in Tbilisi
Tbilisi Children's Infection Clinical Hospital LLC	Georgia	100%	-	Healthcare services
Universal Medial Center LLC	Georgia	100%	-	Healthcare services
Academician Nikoloz Kipshidze Central University Clinic LLC	Georgia	100%	-	Healthcare services
Aerostructure Technologies Cyclone JSC	Georgia	66%	-	Manufacture of spare parts for airplanes
Vanric Agro JSC	Georgia	49%	-	Export of fruit
Rukhi Trading Center LLC	Georgia	100%	-	Construction and leasing out of a shopping mall

2. Basis of accounting

Statement of compliance

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

3. Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of Georgia is the Georgian Lari ("GEL"), which is the functional currency of the Group entities and the currency in which these consolidated financial statements are presented. All financial information presented in GEL has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

4. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated 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.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 8(d) – determination of whether to recognize deferred tax related to the temporary difference on initial recognition of the finance lease receivable;
- Note 12 – determination of whether the initial arrangement contains a lease and the fair value of the unguaranteed residual value at the end of the lease term;
- Note 17 – classification of deposits with original maturities of more than three months as cash and cash equivalents;
- Note 19 – fair value of loans and borrowings at initial recognition;
- Note 24 – assessment of control over Georgian State Electrosystem JSC.

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

- Note 9(a)(i) – recoverability of construction of Tbilisi Bypass project;
- Note 23(c) – recoverability of trade receivables and loans receivable;
- Note 31(j)(iii) – useful lives of property, plant and equipment.
- Note 9(c) – impairment test for property, plant and equipment: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts, including the recoverability of property, plant and equipment.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. 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.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities is included in note 23(a) – fair values of financial assets and liabilities.

5. Revenue

'000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Revenue from railway transportation	**567,785**	**507,909**
Freight traffic	528,037	451,781
Freight car rental	24,261	37,811
Passenger traffic	15,487	18,317
Revenue from gas and oil sales and pipelines	**446,701**	**357,813**
Sales of gas	349,588	269,791
Rent of gas pipelines	68,818	50,785
Oil transportation fees	17,977	13,653
Income from crude oil	10,318	23,584
Revenue from electricity	**315,268**	**201,171**
Sales of balancing electricity	150,945	115,147
Transmission of electricity	72,877	61,676
Income from guaranteed capacity service	67,098	13,875
Electricity generation	16,119	-
Dispatching of electricity	8,229	10,473
Healthcare revenue	**8,804**	**-**
Other revenue	**41,072**	**27,493**
Total revenues	**1,379,630**	**1,094,386**

Railroad transportation, balancing electricity supply and transmission and dispatching of electricity are natural monopolies in Georgia. The tariffs on balancing electricity supply and transmission and dispatching of electricity services are established by the Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission (GNEWRC).

Tariffs for freight transportation are based on the International Rail Transit Tariff.

The Group rents its gas pipeline to Georgian Gas Transportation Company LLC, a state controlled entity. The contract is valid until 1 January 2020. The lease payments are contingent on the volume of gas transported through the leased gas pipeline.

Oil transportation fees are received for the oil transit from Azerbaijan to Turkey through the Baku-Supsa pipeline.

Income from electricity generation and supply includes the income from guaranteed capacity fees of GEL 22,337 thousand and income from electricity generation of GEL 26,393 thousand.

6. Operating expenses

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Cost of gas and oil	337,154	224,346
Cost of sold balancing electricity	141,340	113,916
Electricity and materials used in railroad transportation	43,918	44,915
Taxes other than on income	38,050	37,684
Freight car rental	11.210	19,992
Cost of medical services rendered	2,517	-
Cost of guaranteed capacity service	67,098	13,875
Other	81,359	75,582
	722,646	**530,310**

7. Finance income and finance costs

’000 GEL	2015	2014
Recognised in profit or loss		
Interest income on:		
- bank deposits and current accounts	47,112	27,249
- loans receivable	6,470	1,279
Unwinding of discount on finance lease receivable	3,382	3,177
Finance income	**56,964**	**31,705**
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	(119,367)	(66,341)
Net foreign exchange loss	(422,527)	(52,013)
Unwinding of discount on restructured liabilities	(5,435)	(6,191)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	(38,637)	(10,340)
Finance costs	**(585,966)**	**(134,885)**
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss	**(529,002)**	**(103,180)**

8. Income taxes

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The Group’s applicable tax rate is the income tax rate of 15% for Georgian companies.

’000 GEL	2015	2014
Current tax expense		
Current year	20,923	20,200
(Over) provided in prior years	-	(2,938)
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(29,531)	(2,045)
Total tax (benefit)/expense	**(8,608)**	**15,217**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2015		2014	
	’000 GEL	**%**	**’000 GEL**	**%**
(Loss) / Profit before tax for the year	**(198,075)**		**139,877**	
Tax using the Group’s tax rate	(30,639)	15	20,982	15
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	23,856	(12)	-	0
Non-deductible expenses	212	(1)	910	1
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	(1,934)	1	(3,737)	(3)
(Over)/under-provided in prior years	-	0	(2,938)	(2)
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized	364	0	-	0
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised tax losses	(467)	0	-	0
	(8,608)	**4**	**15,217**	**11**

(b) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(198,546)	(128,225)	(198,546)	(128,225)
Other non-current assets	-	46	(326)	-	(326)	46
Inventories	11,932	11,267	-	-	11,932	11,267
Trade receivables and prepayments and other current assets	35,211	30,407	-	-	35,211	30,407
Grants related to assets	14,512	12,477	-	-	14,512	12,477
Loans and borrowings	7,234	5,586	-	-	7,234	5,586
Trade and other payables	1,245	673	-	-	1,245	673
Provisions	1,249	967	-	-	1,249	967
Tax loss carry-forwards	94,017	3,799	-	-	94,017	3,799
Tax (liabilities)/assets	**165,400**	**65,222**	**(198,872)**	**(128,225)**	**(33,472)**	**(63,003)**
Set off of tax	(138,330)	(54,024)	138,330	54,024	-	-
Net tax (liabilities)/assets	**27,070**	**11,198**	**(60,542)**	**(74,201)**	**(33,472)**	**(63,003)**

(c) Movement in temporary differences during the year/period

’000 GEL	**1 January 2015**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**31 December 2015**
Property, plant and equipment	(128,225)	(70,321)	(198,546)
Other non-current assets	46	(372)	(326)
Inventories	11,267	665	11,932
Trade receivables and prepayments and other current assets	30,407	4,804	35,211
Grants related to assets	12,477	2,035	14,512
Loans and borrowings	5,586	1,648	7,234
Trade and other payables	673	572	1,245
Provisions	967	282	1,249
Tax loss carry-forwards	3,799	90,218	94,017
	(63,003)	**29,531**	**(33,472)**

’000 GEL	1 January 2014	Recognised in profit or loss	31 December 2014
Property, plant and equipment	(126,877)	(1,348)	(128,225)
Other non-current assets	46	-	46
Inventories	13,625	(2,358)	11,267
Trade receivables and prepayments and other current assets	28,093	2,314	30,407
Grants related to assets	10,968	1,509	12,477
Loans and borrowings	4,948	638	5,586
Trade and other payables	662	11	673
Provisions	923	44	967
Tax loss carry-forwards	2,564	1,235	3,799
	(65,048)	**2,045**	**(63,003)**

(d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the tax losses given below because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits there from.

’000 GEL	2015	2014
Temporary difference on finance lease receivable	20,408	22,342
Tax loss carry-forwards	74,848	51,459
	95,256	**67,530**

Management has not recognized deferred tax on the temporary difference between the tax and accounting base of the finance lease receivable (see note 12) as the initial recognition of the finance lease affected neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The Group’s tax loss carry-forwards by expiration date comprise:

’000 GEL	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
2018	13,599	13,599
2019	6,826	6,826
2020	54,423	31,034
	74,848	**51,459**

Under the Georgian legislation, tax losses expire in 5 years, although companies are entitled, upon application to the Georgian Tax Authorities (GTA), to extend the tax loss carry-forward period up to 10 years. This, however, will result in the extension of the statute of limitations period to 11 years. The Group has applied to the GTA to extend the tax loss carry forward period for the tax losses generated in 2010 up to 10 years. Tax losses of GEL 30,567 thousand incurred in 2010 and GEL 23,856 thousand incurred in 2015 will expire in 2020.

9. Property, plant and equipment

'000 GEL	Lands, buildings and constructions	Rail track infrastructure	Electricity Generating Unit	Gas and oil pipelines	Oil wells	Power transmission lines	Transport, machinery, equipment and other	Construction in progress	Total
Cost									
Balance at 1 January 2014	810,961	845,819	-	303,176	29,834	336,082	1,460,854	659,010	4,445,736
Additions	10,544	54	-	60,947	30	-	24,178	484,241	579,994
Disposals	(564)	(6,203)	-	-	-	-	(17,770)	(12,702)	(37,239)
Write-offs	(825)	(426)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(3,544)	(4,796)
Transfers	1,497	32,435	-	2,655	-	28,276	50,795	(115,658)	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	**821,613**	**871,679**	**-**	**366,778**	**29,864**	**364,358**	**1,518,056**	**1,011,347**	**4,983,695**
Balance at 1 January 2015	821,613	871,679	-	366,778	29,864	364,358	1,518,056	1,011,347	4,983,695
Additions	4,103	-	-	27,418	-	-	48,586	493,686	573,727
Disposals	(15,012)	(14,485)	-	(96)	-	-	(38,985)	(47)	(68,625)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	(16)
Transfers	4,234	46,357	391,563	16,611	-	4,675	74,939	(538,379)	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	**814,939**	**903,551**	**391,563**	**410,711**	**29,864**	**369,033**	**1,602,514**	**966,607**	**5,488,781**
Depreciation and impairment losses									
Balance at 1 January 2014	41,343	227,904	-	92,489	19,084	69,137	432,486	6,179	888,622
Depreciation for the year	7,859	43,405	-	16,549	2,054	17,185	89,672	-	176,724
Disposals	(396)	(6,203)	-	-	-	-	(16,697)	(6,179)	(29,475)
Write-offs	(125)	(216)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(342)
Balance at 31 December 2014	**48,681**	**264,890**	**-**	**109,038**	**21,138**	**86,322**	**505,460**	**-**	**1,035,529**
Balance at 1 January 2015	48,681	264,890	-	109,038	21,138	86,322	505,460	-	1,035,529
Depreciation for the year	8,046	40,910	7,065	15,989	1,402	16,859	92,296	-	182,567
Disposals	(5,101)	(14,365)	-	-	-	-	(36,330)	-	(55,796)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Balance at 31 December 2015	**51,626**	**291,435**	**7,065**	**125,027**	**22,540**	**103,181**	**561,437**	**-**	**1,162,311**
Carrying amounts									
At 31 December 2014	772,932	606,789	-	257,740	8,726	278,036	1,012,596	1,011,347	3,948,166
At 31 December 2015	**763,312**	**612,116**	**384,498**	**285,684**	**7,324**	**265,852**	**1,041,077**	**966,607**	**4,326,470**

(a) Property, plant and equipment: construction in progress

As at 31 December 2015 the Group is undertaking the following significant capital expenditure projects:

(i) During the year ended 31 December 2010 the Group started two large capital projects (included in construction in progress): the Main Line Modernization and the Tbilisi Bypass and started to incur expenditures for the projects in September 2010 and November 2010 respectively. To partly finance the projects the Group issued unsecured bonds in 2010. In 2012, the Group redeemed the bonds issued in 2010 by issuing new bonds for general corporate and liquidity management purposes (see note 19).

All the borrowing costs of the 2010 unsecured bonds allocated to each project on a 59%/41% basis were capitalized upon starting to incur expenditures for the projects. The interest on the bonds issued in 2012 was capitalized to the two projects in proportion to the costs incurred on the projects based on a capitalization rate of 8% (2014: 8%). Capitalised borrowing costs during 2015 related to the projects amounted to GEL 33,310 thousand (2014: GEL 29,391 thousand).

In June 2013 the Group announced a decision to redesign the Tbilisi Bypass project. The Group held negotiations with the Government of Georgia and with the main third party construction companies to agree a plan for the conservation of the project for the period of redesigning. All construction works in progress were substantially completed by the end of October 2013 and further construction was suspended. No borrowing costs are capitalised after October 2013. In March 2014, the Government of Georgia decided that the suspension of the construction of Tbilisi Bypass project would last for 18 months until the final modified project was presented. The modified project was expected to be completed within an additional 18 months. The Group signed the amended construction contract with the main third party construction companies in accordance with the Government decision.

In January 2015, a comparative study for the existing and the bypass line was prepared by a third party consultant. The study analyzed different scenarios and concluded that the best option was maintaining only the current rail system on the existing main line (demolishing supporting railway infrastructure, such as depots and intermediate stations except the main terminal station) and constructing the Tbilisi Bypass line. Following this option the cargo from West to East will be transported via the Tbilisi Main Line and the cargo from East to West - via the new Tbilisi Bypass.

In 2015 the Group presented the final project with various scenarios including the best option identified by the third party consultants to the Government of Georgia for approval. Tbilisi City Hall and the Government of Georgia issued a resolution on 9 August 2016, according to which it was decided that the project should be completed within 22 months. Management believes that the execution of any of the possible scenarios will not cause any existing significant constructions to become redundant.

(b) Security

At 31 December 2015 properties (land plots with power-transmission lines and related technical equipment) with a carrying amount of GEL 95,750 thousand (2014: GEL 103,070 thousand) are pledged as a security for loans and borrowings and restructured liabilities to the Ministry of Finance of Georgia (see notes 19 and 20).

(c) Impairment test for property and equipment

At 31 December 2015 management identified an indicator that the property and equipment of one subsidiary - EnergoTrans LLC (referred to as "the CGU") may be impaired due to the fact, that in 2015 its net operating cash inflows were significantly lower than projected. The recoverable amount of the CGU was based on its value in use, determined by discounting future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. The recoverable amount of the CGU was determined to be higher than its carrying amount by GEL 98,000 thousand and, respectively, no impairment loss was recognized. The following key assumptions are used in the estimation of the recoverable amount:

- Cash inflows are expected from three main streams of revenue: transmission, export and transit of electricity;
- Revenue from transmission and export of electricity is projected based on actual operating results and the Company's five-year business plan, which is developed according to the ten year development plan of the Georgian energy-transmission network, approved by the Government of Georgia;
- Revenue of approximately GEL 20 million is expected each year, starting from 2017, from transit of electricity. This projection is based on the assumption that from 2017 there will be significant demand in the region for the transit of electricity through Georgia, as, sta11ing from 2015 the countries in the region are in active negotiations on this subject, which led to contracted revenue for transit of electricity of approximately GEL 6 million in 2016. In addition, there are fu11her discussions between the entities from Azerbaijan, Turkey and Georgia, on future cooperation for significantly increased transit volumes. However, as at the date these financial statements were authorized for issue, the projected revenues for 2017-2020 years are not yet contracted;
- A discount rate of 11.6% (before tax) is applied in determining the present value of the future cash flows. The discount rate reflects the nominal required rate of return for the cash flows on the invested capital of the companies denominated in GEL.

The above estimates are particularly sensitive in the following areas:

- An increase of one percentage point in the discount rate used would have decreased the value in use (VIU) by approximately GEL 73,175 thousand;
- An assumption, that no revenue is generated by EnergoTrans LLC from transit of electricity, would have decreased the VIU by approximately GEL 188,132 thousand.

10. Prepayments for non-current assets and other non-current assets

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Prepayments for construction of railway infrastructure	88,341	103,338
Prepayments for construction of Gardabani CCPP	-	96,632
Other prepayments for non-current assets	65,016	24,524
Total prepayments for non-current assets	**153,357**	**224,494**
Construction materials for railway infrastructure	56,232	65,662
Intangible asset	33,835	
Other	9,660	2,591
Total other non-current assets	**99,727**	**68,253**

11. Investments in equity accounted investees

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Balance at the beginning of the period	54,228	46,380
Contributions to associate	4,006	1,158
Group’s share of (loss)/profit of equity accounted investees (net of income tax) recognized in profit or loss	(8,318)	6,690
Dividends received	(2,159)	-
Balance at 31 December	**47,757**	**54,228**

None of the Group’s equity accounted investees are publicly listed entities and consequently do not have published price quotations.

(a) Joint venture

Borjomi Likani International JSC is the only joint arrangement in which the Group participates. It was established in 2011 by the Group and KMG Group (represented by Kazmunaygas Service LLP and KMG Service Georgia LLC), with the aim to construct a high-class hotel at the Likani resort to be operated by an internationally recognized hotel brand. The hotel opened in 2015.

The Group has rights to the net assets of Borjomi Likani International JSC. Accordingly, the Group has classified its interest in Borjomi Likani International JSC as a joint venture.

The following table summarises the financial information of Borjomi Likani International JSC as included in its own financial statements. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group’s interest in Borjomi Likani International JSC.

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Non-current assets	66,499	65,921
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents – 2015: GEL 7,266 thousand; 2014: GEL 17,232 thousand)	13,033	25,300
Non-current liabilities	(30,130)	(29,141)
Current liabilities	(12,841)	(7,236)
Net assets (100%)	36,561	54,844
Group’s share of net assets (50%)	**18,280**	**27,422**
Revenue	5,126	-
Loss and total comprehensive loss (100%)	(18,284)	(142)
Group’s share of loss and total comprehensive loss	**(9,142)**	**(71)**

(b) Associates

At 31 December 2015 the Group has interest in three associates – Vanric Agro LLC, Telasi JSC and Panex JSC (2014: Telasi JSC and Panex JSC). Telasi is significant associate of the Group.

24.53% of the shares of Telasi JSC were transferred to the Group as a capital contribution by the Government of Georgia on 30 July 2012. The investment in associate was recognised at the Fund's share of net assets of Telasi JSC as at the transfer date of GEL 27,548 thousand. Telasi JSC is involved in the purchase and distribution of electric power to industrial and residential customers in Tbilisi.

The following table summarises the financial information of Telasi JSC as included in its own financial statements. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in Telasi JSC.

'000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Percentage ownership interest	**24.53%**	**24.53%**
Non-current assets	185,480	163,611
Current assets	77,843	101,193
Non-current liabilities	(29,843)	(36,920)
Current liabilities	(120,941)	(113,304)
Net assets (100%)	112,539	114,580
Group's share of net assets (24.53%)	**27,606**	**28,106**
Revenue	313,247	275,841
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss) (100%)	6,761	27,984
Group's share of profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss)	**1,658**	**6,864**

12. Finance lease receivable

In 1996 the State of Georgia entered into a 30 year arrangement with a consortium of oil companies that undertook the construction and development of an oil pipeline system from the Georgian-Azerbaijan state border to the Supsa oil terminal on the Georgian Black Sea coast. The arrangement granted the oil companies the right to transport oil across the territory of Georgia through that pipeline system that became the property of the State of Georgia. The ownership of this pipeline was transferred to the Company in June-July 2010 as a contribution to the charter capital of the Company at a nominal value of GEL 269,299 thousand. In exchange for the oil companies using the pipeline, the Group receives a transit fee for each barrel of oil transported. Management has determined that the initial arrangement contained a finance lease at inception date.

The Group has recognized the finance lease receivable of GEL 39,229 thousand at the date when the title of the pipelines was transferred to the Group. The finance lease receivable is the present value of the net investment in the lease comprising the present value of the assets' unguaranteed residual value at the end of the lease term.

’000 GEL	2015	2014
Finance lease receivable at 1 January	52,041	48,864
Unwinding of discount on finance lease receivable	3,382	3,177
Finance lease receivable at 31 December	**55,423**	**52,041**

Contingent rents related to oil transportation recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during 2015 amounted to GEL 17,977 thousand (2014: GEL 13,653 thousand).

13. Loan receivable

’000 GEL	2015	2014
Non-current assets		
Loan receivable from the state controlled entity	66,103	48,878
Loan receivable from third party	3,172	750
Total non-current	**69,275**	**49,628**
Current assets		
Short term part of the loan receivable from the state controlled entity	44,423	7,528
Short term part of the loan receivable from the third party	13,909	5,615
Total current	**58,332**	**13,143**
	127,607	**62,771**

The unsecured loan given to the state controlled entity, originally bearing a contractual rate of interest of 11% per annum, was restructured in May 2014. As a result the rate of interest was changed to 9.5% and the principal repayments were rescheduled from 2014 to 2017. As at 31 December 2014 100 % of shares of a wholly owned subsidiary of the borrower with an estimated fair value approximately the same as the carrying value of the loan were pledged to secure the loan given to the state controlled entity. In February 2015 in accordance with the decision of the Government of Georgia, the key asset of that subsidiary was sold to a third party. The loan to the state controlled entity was not overdue and payments were made in accordance with loan repayment schedule. The management believes that, if required, the State of Georgia (National Agency of State Property of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development) will provide support to the extent permitted by the Georgian legislation to the state controlled entity to enable it to repay the loan.

The loan given to a third party bears the contractual rate of interest of 9.5%, matures within 2 years, and is secured by the borrowers fixed assets.

In December 2015 the Group issued loan of USD 16 million to a state controlled entity with the purpose to guarantee the contractual obligations of the counterparty in the form of a restricted bank deposit. The loan is not secured and bears a contractual interest rate of 10.5% per annum. As at 31 December 2015 the loan is not overdue.

14. Term deposits

Terms and conditions of the term deposits are as follows:

				31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
’000 GEL	**Currency**	**Nominal interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**
Non-current term deposit	USD	7.13%	2017	61,074	61,074	44,372	44,372
Current term deposit	GEL	9%-10.3%	2016	81,431	81 ,431	-	-
Current term deposit	USD	0.25%-3.5%	2016	66,835	66 ,835	-	-
				209,340	**209,340**	**44,372**	**44,372**

The Group’s exposure to credit and currency risks and impairment losses related to term deposits are disclosed in note 23.

15. Prepayments and other current assets

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Prepayments to suppliers	49,625	34,275
Taxes other than on income	37,274	41,059
Non-current assets held for distribution	1,758	-
Other receivables	8,151	10,651
Impairment allowance for other receivables	(2,709)	(2,861)
	94,099	**83,124**

16. Trade receivables

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Trade receivables	526,304	335,909
Allowance for trade receivables	(220,600)	(181,963)
	305,704	**153,946**

Guaranteed capacity of electricity production

Until 31 August 2014 the Group acted as an agent in the purchase of the guaranteed capacity of electricity production from electricity producers and selling it to the Qualified Enterprises (Distribution Licensee, Direct Customer and/or Exporter). For the sold Guaranteed Electricity the Group collects debts from the Qualified Enterprises and transfers the receipts to the electricity producers. Starting from 1 September 2014, due to changes in relevant legislation, the Group must reimburse the electricity producers whether or not it receives funds from Qualified Enterprises.

Management believes that from September 2014 the Group has been acting as a principal in the guarantee capacity's sale and purchase transactions and recognizes relevant revenue and cost of sales in full. Management's estimate is also based on the fact that the Group is obliged to buy the balancing electricity and the guaranteed capacity based on the Law of Georgia on Electricity and Natural Gas and the Electricity (Capacity) Market Rules and that the Group bears full credit risk on the purchased and sold capacities.

The total sale and purchase transactions with respect to the agent's operations (sale/purchase of the Guaranteed Capacity) from 1 January 2014 to 31 August 2014 are given below:

'000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Sale of Guaranteed Capacity	-	23,789
Purchase of Guaranteed Capacity	-	(23,789)

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks and impairment losses related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 23.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Bank balances	491,409	358,788
Call deposits	227,938	297,274
Petty cash	139	111
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	**719,486**	**656,173**
Restricted cash	(578)	(108)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**718,908**	**656,065**

Call deposits represent term deposits with banks with maturities greater than three months from the acquisition date but for which the Group has the unilateral right to withdraw the deposits within a few days of providing notification without incurring significant penalties or loss of interest. Consequently, these term deposits have been classified in accordance with their nature which is that of a call deposit.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 23.

18. Equity and liabilities to the Government

(a) Share capital

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Fund.

Following the decree of the Government of Georgia on 8 May 2012 the share capital of the Fund was determined as 100,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of GEL 1.

(b) Owner contributions

During 2015 the Government of Georgia contributed gas pipelines of GEL 27,471 thousand, land plots of GEL 12,193 thousand, plant and equipment of GEL 10,054 thousand and inventory of GEL 359 thousand (2014: gas pipeline of GEL 62,799 thousand and land plots of GEL 342 thousand) in the form of an increase in share capital. The Government also contributed land plots and other fixed assets of GEL 6,511 thousand (2014: GEL 36,464 thousand of land plots, transmission lines and related equipment) in the form of an increase in share capital. The nominal value of these assets approximates their fair value.

During 2015 the Government of Georgia contributed 100% of the shares of Tbilisi Children's Infection Hospital LLC, Universal Medical Center JSC, and Nikoloz Kipshidze Central University Clinic LLC in the form of an increase in share capital. Aforementioned capital contributions amounted to GEL 6,033 thousand.

(c) Distributions to the shareholder

On 3 April 2014 the Group distributed its wholly owned non-operating subsidiary, Namakhvani HPP JSC with net assets of GEL 7,658 thousand to the Government of Georgia (National Agency of State Property). The subsidiary contributed GEL 78 thousand to the net profit for the year 31 December 2014.

In 2015 non-cash assets with a carrying amount of GEL 1,067 thousand (2014: GEL 1,141 thousand) were transferred to the shareholder. The related tax effect on the distribution was GEL 160 thousand.

(d) Liabilities to the Government

Liabilities to the Government represent liabilities in the form of property, plant and equipment which are withdrawn as a reduction in equity but not yet transferred formally to the owners. These liabilities are recorded at the carrying amount of assets to be transferred to the owner.

(e) Advance received from the Government

In April 2012, Georgian Railway JSC and the Government of Georgia entered into the Bypass Project Memorandum. According to the Bypass Project Memorandum the Government is interested and aims to purchase from the Group approximately 70.1 hectares of land plots which will be freed up as a result of the removal of railway infrastructure from Tbilisi city center and construction of a new bypass railway route for the purposes of further development of the land plots. The Government agrees to pay to Georgian Railway JSC CHF 138 million equivalent in national currency through the reduction in the amount of dividends payable to the Government. In 2012, Georgian Railway JSC declared dividends of GEL 231,592 thousand (CHF 138 million) and classified the amount as an advance received from the Government for the sale of land in accordance with the Bypass Project Memorandum. As a result, the dividend payable was classified as an advance received from the Government for the sale of land.

In 2015 the Company transferred 3,266 square meter land plots with the carrying value of GEL 85 thousand to the Government within the framework of the Bypass Project Memorandum. The fair value of these land plots was determined by an independent appraiser at GEL 7,588 thousand based on market prices in recent transactions or adjusted ask prices for similar properties. The difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the transferred land plots of GEL 7,503 thousand was recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

19. Loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost. For more information about the Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks, see note 23.

'000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Non-current liabilities		
Unsecured bonds	1,780,473	1,386,283
Unsecured loans from financial institutions	979,834	482,603
Secured loans from financial institutions	42,349	40,106
Secured loan from related party	25,740	22,443
	2,828,396	**1,931,435**
Current liabilities		
Current portion of unsecured bonds	57,897	95,629
Current portion of unsecured loans from financial institutions	66,018	59,545
Current portion of secured loans from financial institutions	8,845	7,146
Current portion of secured loan from related party	10,960	13,612
	143,720	**175,932**

(a) Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

				31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
'000 GEL	**Currency**	**Nominal interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**
Unsecured bonds	USD	6.875%	2017	598,725	600,214	465,900	465,209
Unsecured bonds	USD	7.75%	2022	1,238,156	1,238,156	963,253	963,253
Unsecured bonds	USD	9.90%	2015	-	-	53,450	53,450
Unsecured loans from financial institutions:							
Ministry of Finance of Georgia - KfW	EUR	KfW reference rate+4%	2024	204,622	204,622	179,096	179,096
Ministry of Finance of Georgia - KfW	EUR	1%-1.5%	2025-2037	74,602	74,602	53,122	53,122
Ministry of Finance of Georgia - EIB	EUR	Euribor+0.75%	2033	202,526	202,526	177,963	177,963
Ministry of Finance of Georgia - EBRD	EUR	Euribor+1%	2025	141,720	141,720	122,591	122,591
Ministry of Finance of Georgia - ADB	USD	1%-1.5%	2044	39,923	39,923	9,098	9,098
Ministry of Finance of Georgia – EBRD	USD	World Bank's lending treasury rates	2038	18,479	18,479	278	278
Unsecured loan from financial institutions	USD	Libor +5.95%	2020	363,980	363,980	-	-
Secured loans from financial institutions:							
Ministry of Finance of Georgia - KfW	EUR	4%	2021	11,844	11,844	11,965	11,965
Ministry of Finance of Georgia - IDA	USD	World Bank's lending treasury rates	2022	39,350	39,350	35,287	35,287
Secured loan from related party:							
Ministry of Finance of Georgia	EUR	7.50%	2018	36,700	36,700	36,055	36,055
Total interest-bearing liabilities				**2,970,627**	**2,972,116**	**2,108,058**	**2,107,367**

Collateral for secured loans and borrowings is detailed in note 9.

Unsecured bonds are issued on the London Stock Exchange and are mainly used for the Gardabani CCPP, Main Line Modernization and Tbilisi Bypass projects (see notes 9 and 10).

Loans received before 2014 from EBRD, EIB and KfW were disbursed to the Government of Georgia in relation to the BSTN project. Loans received before 2014 from IDA and KfW were disbursed to the Government of Georgia for the implementation of the Electricity Market Support Project (the "EMSP"), "Energy IV", "Sector Program Power Supply" and "Regional Power Network Rehabilitation l " projects. Loans received in 2014 from ADB, KfW and EBRD were disbursed to the Government of Georgia in relation to the construction and enhancement of Jvari - Khorga electricity transmission lines and substations as well as other transmission network rehabilitation projects.

The Government of Georgia, in its turn, transferred amounts received under the facilities, together with an obligation to repay them, to the Group. The lender has not legally released the Government of Georgia from the primary responsibility for the repayment of the loans, accordingly the Government of Georgia acted as a principal in this transaction and accordingly the loans payable by the Group are towards the Ministry of Finance of Georgia. The secured loan from related party represents interest accrued on part of the unsecured loans from financial institutions and paid by the Government of Georgia on behalf of the Group.

During 2015, the Group entered into a USD 30 million credit line agreement at a 10 % annual interest rate with JSC VTB Bank Georgia. As at 31 December 2015, no amounts have been drawn down under this credit line agreement.

During 2015, the Group acquired a new loan from an international bank with the amount of USD 150,000 thousand. The purpose of the loans was to refinance existing loan exposures.

Management estimates that the fair values of loans and borrowings from the above-mentioned international financial institutions are not different from loaned amounts at initial recognition as these loans are provided in a separate market segment which is different from the commercial lending market.

20. Restructured liabilities

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Payables to the State Budget	65,192	70,730
Trade payables	27,885	26,501
Loans and interest accrued	4,196	3,658
	97,273	**100,889**
Amortized cost adjustment	(30,818)	(36,253)
Balance at 31 December	**66,455**	**64,636**
Current	7,000	5,000
Non-current	59,455	59,636
	66,455	**64,636**

Restructured liabilities represent the amounts originated before 2006, the repayments of which have been deferred due to the financial difficulties of Georgian State Electrosystem JSC, a Group entity (see note 24). According to the Rehabilitation Plan, drawn-up initially in 2006 through court proceedings and agreed with the majority of creditors, the repayments of these debts have been deferred until 2011; thereafter the amounts will be repaid by instalments until 2023, the end of the rehabilitation period.

The Rehabilitation Plan sets out the strategic targets of the Group entity for the coming 15 years, as well as defines the main operating and financial objectives of the Group entity. According to the Rehabilitation Plan, the Rehabilitation Manager has been appointed to undertake the governance of Georgian State Electrosystem JSC throughout the entire rehabilitation period. The main creditor of Georgian State Electrosystem JSC is the Ministry of Finance of Georgia. The amounts payable to the Ministry of Finance of Georgia are taxes and duties, as well as loans and interest accrued. Restructured liabilities are presented at discounted amounts. Following the approval of the new Rehabilitation Plan in 2008, the Group has estimated the fair value of deferred payables, to effect the amendments in the repayment terms. The fair value of these liabilities on the Rehabilitation Plan approval date has been determined by discounting future cash flows at an average market interest rate of 9.57%.

21. Grants related to assets

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Balance at 1 January	83,949	73,889
Recognised in profit and loss	(4,638)	(3,357)
Received during the year	29,281	13,417
Balance at 31 December	**108,592**	**83,949**
Non-current	104,296	80,057
Current	4,296	3,892
	108,592	**83,949**

A grant related to assets of EUR 25,000 thousand mainly represents financial contributions received from KfW within the framework of the BSTN project for the construction of a new power transmission line.

The grant of GEL 10,399 thousand was received in 2015 from KfW for the construction of the 500/220 kV Jvari substation. In addition GEL 18,882 thousand was received in relation to the previous period grant agreement.

The financial contribution is not repayable unless the Group misuses the funds received or seriously jeopardizes the implementation of the project.

22. Trade and other payables

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Trade payables	193,055	122,169
Payables for construction works under BSTN project	34,627	64,075
Advances received from customers	16,194	21,032
Taxes other than on income	5,874	5,180
Other payables	24,564	16,774
	274,314	**229,230**

The Group’s exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 23.

23. Fair values and risk management

(a) Fair values of 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.

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

The Company has determined fair values using valuation techniques. The valuation technique used is the discounted cash flow model, based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

The interest rates used to discount estimated cash flows, where applicable, are based on the government yield curve at the reporting date plus an appropriate credit spread.

(b) Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk (see 23(c));
- liquidity risk (see 23(d));
- market risk (see 23(e)).

This note presents information about the Group’s exposure to each of the above risks, the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group’s management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, 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 Group's activities. The Group, 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.

The Supervisory Boards of the Fund and the Group entities have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group entities' risk management framework. The Supervisory Boards oversee how management monitors compliance with the Group entities' risk management policies and procedures and review the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group entities.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers, loans receivable, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Note	**Carrying amount**	
'000 GEL		**2015**	**2014**
Finance lease receivable	12	55,423	52,041
Trade receivables	16	305,704	153,946
Other receivables	15	5,442	7,790
Loans receivable	13	127,607	62,771
Term deposits	14	209,340	44,372
Cash and cash equivalents	17	719,347	656,062
		1,422,863	**976,982**

(ii) Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly in the current economic circumstances.

Approximately 68%, 70%, 22% and 37% of the Group's revenue from the sales of balancing electricity, sales of gas and oil, railroad transportation and electricity transmission and dispatching activities, respectively, are attributable to sales transactions with a single customer for each type of revenue (2014: 57%, 75%, 18% and 43% respectively).

Credit risk is managed by requesting prepayments from customers or assessing their creditworthiness prior to extending credit, as well as through the monthly monitoring of receivable balances and requiring immediate repayment of a debt when the balance approaches specific limits set for each individual counterparty. No collateral in respect of trade receivables is generally required.

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was as follows:

	Carrying amount	
’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Domestic	249,782	107,942
CIS countries	55,922	45,996
Euro-zone countries	-	8
	305,704	**153,946**

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of customer was as follows:

	Carrying amount	
’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Gas distributors	143,222	67,509
Foreign railway companies	42,024	38,663
Wholesale electricity customers	39,462	21,477
Electricity distributors	18,658	
Gas pipeline rentals	15,972	
Other	46,366	26,297
	305,704	**153,946**

All of the trade receivables from gas distributors is represented by a single customer. The Group's two most significant customers from foreign railway companies account for GEL 41,143 thousand of the trade receivables carrying amount as at 31 December 2015 (2014: GEL 34,267 thousand).

Impairment losses

The ageing of trade receivables and the related impairment amount at the reporting date was as follows:

’000 GEL	**Gross 2015**	**Impairment 2015**	**Gross 2014**	**Impairment 2014**
Neither past due nor impaired	148,788	-	86,014	-
Past due 0 - 90 days	95,702	8,040	18,834	2,777
Past due 91-180 days	18,857	9,988	3,755	837
Past due 181-365 days	37,685	18,355	11,797	4,457
Past due more than one year	225,272	184,217	215,509	173,892
	526,304	**220,600**	**335,909**	**181,963**

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

'000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Balance at beginning of the year	181,963	171,623
Increase during the year	38,637	10,458
Decrease due to reversal	-	(118)
Balance at end of the year	**220,600**	**181,963**

Most of the impairment loss at 31 December 2015 and 2014 relates to several railway customers that have indicated that they are not expecting to be able to pay their outstanding balances either because of economic circumstances or as a result of bankruptcy.

The allowance account in respect of trade receivables is used to record impairment losses until all possible opportunities for recovery have been exhausted and the respective debtors are formally liquidated; at that point the amounts are written off against the financial asset directly.

The Group believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible, based on historic payment behaviour and analyses on the underlying customers' credit ratings, when available. In addition, net receivables of GEL 42,024 thousand (2014: GEL 38,663 thousand) relate to freight car rental customers with which the Group incurs freight car rental expense and related payables. These receivables and payables are periodically net settled.

(iii) Loans receivable

Loans receivable mainly consists of a loan to a state controlled entity and to third party. The unsecured loan to the state controlled entity is not past due as at 31 December 2015. In May 2014, the Group signed a restructuring agreement with the borrower. The management believes that, if required, the Government of Georgia (National Agency of State Property of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development) will provide support to the extent permitted by the Georgian legislation to the state controlled entity to enable it to repay the loan.

During 2015 year the Group issued a new short-term loan to the third party with the amount of USD 5,737 thousand.

(iv) Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits

The Group held cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks which are rated B or higher based on rating agency Fitch ratings. None of the balances are impaired or past due.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group'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 Group's reputation. The Group's liquidity management also involves monitoring the covenants embedded in the bond issue agreements.

To manage the liquidity requirements, the Group makes short-term forecasts for cash flows based on estimated financial needs determined by the nature of operating activities and maintains unused credit line facilities. Typically the Group entities ensures that those have sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The Group has significant contractual commitments for the purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment (see note 26). Management believes that the cash and cash equivalents held by the Group, proceeds from loans and borrowings and credit lines and cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to finance the capital expenditure projects.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

31 December 2015	**Contractual cash flows**					
’000 GEL	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**0-6 mths**	**6-12 mths**	**1-5 yrs**	**Over 5 yrs**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	2,972,116	3,848,896	145,383	99,222	1,790,140	1,814,151
Restructured liabilities	66,455	97,172	7,000	-	61,000	29,172
Trade and other payables	249,707	249,707	194,206	-	51,915	-
	3,288,635	**4,195,775**	**350,175**	**99,222**	**1,903,055**	**1,843,323**

31 December 2014	**Contractual cash flows**					
’000 GEL	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**0-6 mths**	**6-12 mths**	**1-5 yrs**	**Over 5 yrs**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	2,107,367	2,841,231	151,746	105,941	1,063,156	1,520,388
Restructured liabilities	64,636	100,889	5,000	-	49,000	46,889
Trade and other payables	194,503	194,503	166,501	28,002	-	-
	2,366,506	**3,136,623**	**323,247**	**133,943**	**1,112,156**	**1,567,277**

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

(e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Group does not apply hedge accounting in order to manage volatility in profit or loss.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than GEL. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are U.S. Dollar (USD), Swiss Franc (CHF) and Euro (EUR).

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

'000 GEL	**USD-denominated**	**CHF - denominated**	**EUR - denominated**	**USD - denominated**	**CHF - denominated**	**EUR - denominated**
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**
Cash and cash equivalents	425,533	324	3,064	266,284	3,297	7,571
Term deposits	123,102	-	-	44,372	-	-
Trade and other receivables	2,328	54,544	13	5,782	46,319	9
Loans receivable	127,607	-	-	52,392	-	-
Loans and borrowings	(2,300,102)	-	(672,015)	(1,526,575)	-	(580,792)
Restructured liabilities	(6,929)	-	(4,009)	(5,392)	-	(3,676)
Trade and other payables	(50,129)	-	(23,347)	(85,272)	-	(6,480)
Net exposure	**(1,678,590)**	**54,868**	**(696,294)**	**(1,248,409)**	**49,616**	**(583,368)**

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year:

in GEL	**Average rate**		**Reporting date spot rate**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
USD 1	2.2702	1.7659	2.3949	1.8636
CHF 1	2.3600	1.9300	2.4200	1.8800
EUR 1	2.5204	2.3462	2.6169	2.2656

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible weakening of the GEL, as indicated below, against all other currencies at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss net of taxes by the amounts shown below. There would be no direct impact on other comprehensive income or equity. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

'000 GEL	Profit or loss
31 December 2015	
USD (20% weakening)	(161,670)
CHF (20% weakening)	9,328
EUR (20% weakening)	(118,370)
31 December 2014	
USD (20% weakening)	(212,230)
CHF (20% weakening)	8,435
EUR (20% weakening)	(99,173)

A strengthening of the GEL against the above currencies at 31 December would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies on the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Changes in interest rates impact primarily loans and borrowings by changing either their fair value (fixed rate debt) or their future cash flows (variable rate debt). Management does not have a formal policy of determining how much of the Group's exposure should be to fixed or variable rates. However, at the time of raising new loans or borrowings the Group entities' management uses its judgment to decide whether it believes that a fixed or variable rate would be more favourable to the Group over the expected period until maturity.

Exposure to interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

'000 GEL	Carrying amount	
	2015	2014
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	899,031	661,206
Financial liabilities	(2,001,440)	(1,583,054)
	(1,102,409)	**(921,848)**
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	(970,305)	(524,313)
	(970,305)	**(524,313)**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed-rate financial instruments as fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not have an effect in profit or loss or in equity.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss net of taxes by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2014.

	Profit or loss	
’000 GEL	**100 bp increase**	**100 bp decrease**
2015		
Variable rate instruments	(8,248)	8,248
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(8,248)**	**8,248**
2014		
Variable rate instruments	(4,457)	4,457
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(4,457)**	**4,457**

(f) Capital management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

The Board’s policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Group’s debt to capital ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Total liabilities	3,724,826	2,809,631
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(719,486)	(656,173)
Net debt	**3,005,340**	**2,153,458**
Total equity	**2,561,882**	**2,641,972**
Debt to capital ratio at 31 December	**1.17**	**0.82**

There were no changes in the Group’s approach to capital management during the year.

Neither the Fund nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

24. Significant subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

Georgian Railway JSC was established as a state-owned enterprise in December 1998 by the Decree of the President of Georgia # 929 as an entity engaged in the provision of railway transportation services in Georgia. The principal activity of Georgian Railway JSC is the operation of a nationwide railway system providing freight and passenger transportation services, maintenance and development of railway infrastructure and construction of railway lines within Georgia.

Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation JSC was established as a 100% state-owned enterprise by the order of the Ministry of Economy of Georgia on 21 March 2006, on the basis of three Georgian state-owned companies: Georgian International Oil Corporation JSC, Georgian Gas International Corporation JSC and Teleti Oil Company JSC. The principal activities of Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation JSC are the importation and sale of natural gas, the rental of gas and oil pipelines, oil and gas exploration and extraction in the territory of Georgia. In December 2006 Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation JSC was granted the status of "National Oil Company" by Presidential decree number 736 and it acts on behalf of the State of Georgia, receives and sells the State's share of extracted oil and gas produced by contractors in the territory of Georgia in accordance with the "Law of Georgia on Oil and Gas" and production sharing agreements signed between the State and the contractors. In October 2013 a new subsidiary, Gardabani TPP LLC, was created by the Company and Partnership Fund JSC with 51% and 49% interest, respectively. The charter capital was defined at USD 100,000 thousand. The paid in charter capital as at 31 December 2015 amounted to GEL 171,349 thousand. The subsidiary was created for the construction of Gardabani Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP). The construction works were completed in July 2015. The Gardabani CCPP began generating revenue from September 2015.

Georgian State Electrosystem JSC was established under the laws of Georgia on 12 November 2002 by the means of the merger of Electrogadatsema JSC and Electrodispetcherizatsia-2000 LLC and is their legal successor in title. The major subsidiary of Georgian State Electrosysem JSC is EnergoTrans LLC, an entity established as a state-owned enterprise in 2002. The principal activities of Georgian State Electrosystem JSC and its subsidiaries are electricity transmission and dispatching over the entire territory of Georgia that are regulated by the law on Electricity and Natural Gas on the basis of the licenses obtained from the Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission. EnergoTrans LLC owns the 500kV Vardzia and Zekari power transmission lines and the 400kV Meskheti interconnection line with Turkey constructed as part of the "Black Sea Transmission Network Project" (BSTN). The BSTN project was completed by the end of 2013. The new lines provide additional security to Georgia's transmission network, by adding a second west-east 500kV link, and create energy export capacity to Turkey. Due to financial difficulties in the past, Georgian State Electrosystem JSC is currently under rehabilitation process managed by a Rehabilitation Manager in accordance with a Rehabilitation Plan (see note 20). In assessing control over Georgian State Electrosystem JSC, management has considered, among other things, its ability to terminate the rehabilitation process and remove the rehabilitation manager by way of repayment of the debt.

Electricity System Commercial Operator JSC was established in Georgia on 1 September 2006 with the primary objective to sell/purchase balancing electricity and guaranteed capacity, import and export electricity and facilitate electricity sale-purchase in Georgia.

In March 2015 a new subsidiary, Aerostructure Technologies Cyclone JSC, was established in Georgia by Partnership Fund JSC, Project LLC (under 100% ownership of the Group), and Elbit Systems - Cyclone Ltd, with 33.33%, 33.33%, and 33.34% interest, respectively. The parties agreed to incorporate the subsidiary with the authorized share capital of USD 60,000 thousand.

In accordance with the shareholders agreement, unanimous agreement is required for certain decisions. Management has concluded that the Group has control over the subsidiary because the Group is exposed to (has rights to) variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. The conclusion is based on the percentage of the ownership interest and the significance of decisions defined in shareholders agreement of the subsidiary for which only a simple majority of votes is required.

The subsidiary was created for the purpose to engage in the development, production, sale and support of composite aero-structure products for the commercial (civil) market.

The following table summarises the information relating to the Group's subsidiary Aerostructure Technologies Cyclone JSC:

'000 GEL	**2015**
NCI Percentage	34%
Non-current assets	58,783
Current assets	77,642
Non-current liabilities	-
Current liabilities	-
Net assets	136,425
Carrying amount of NCI	46,385
Revenue	-
Loss	(3,759)
Total comprehensive loss	**(3,634)**
Loss allocated to NCI	(1,278)
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(3,759)
Cash flows used in investment activities	(57,520)
Cash flows from financing activities (dividends to NCI: nil)	140,184
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**78,905**

25. Operating leases

At 31 December, non-cancellable operating lease rentals are receivable as follows:

'000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Less than one year	4,832	3,028
Between one and five years	5,686	5,883
More than five years	17,754	16,103
	28,272	**25,014**

Operating leases mainly relate to rent of buildings, containers, locomotives and fittings owned by the Group with lease terms of between 10 to 50 years. Lessees do not have an option to purchase the property at the end of the lease term.

26. Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2015 the Group had entered into contracts for the construction and purchase of property, plant and equipment of GEL 628,928 thousand (2014: GEL 561,489 thousand) mainly relating to the Main Line Modernization and Tbilisi Bypass projects.

The Group had entered into contracts for construction of pipelines with outstanding capital commitments as at 31 December 2015 of GEL 30,163 thousand (2014: GEL 49,968 thousand). The capital commitments as at 31 December 2014 mainly represent the contractual commitments for the construction of Gardabani CCPP.

The Group is a party to a Supplemental Gas purchase agreement effective until 2026 in accordance with which the Group shall take and pay for or pay for if not taken certain quantities of gas and at predetermined prices, which are significantly below the current market price of natural gas. As at 31 December 2015 the total remaining amount of Supplemental Gas to be purchased and paid for amounted to GEL 1,002,546 thousand (2014: GEL 845,268 thousand). The Group is also a party to a gas sale agreement based on which its customer must take and pay for or pay for if not taken the whole quantity of gas purchased by the Group including the whole amount of the Supplemental Gas. As a result the Group considers that their commitment in respect of the purchase of Supplemental Gas is set off by the commitment of the Group’s customer to buy that amount of gas and represents an effective back-to-back contractual arrangement whereby the Group passes its obligations towards the customer of the Group.

As at 31 December 2015 the Group also had contractual commitments to purchase equipment for the construction and rehabilitation of energy-transmission lines for GEL 219,885 thousand (2014: GEL 152,011 thousand).

Capital commitments are attributable to various project-related construction works and will be funded by undisbursed loan facilities from international financial institutions (see note 19)

27. Contingencies

(a) Insurance

The insurance industry in Georgia is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Group does not have full coverage for its plant facilities, business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Group property or relating to Group operations. Until the Group obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s operations and financial position.

(b) Litigations and financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to legal actions, litigations and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations.

(c) 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 four 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 consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

See note 2 – events subsequent to the reporting date on changes regarding corporate profit taxation in Georgia.

(d) Environmental matters

The enforcement of environmental regulation in Georgia is evolving and the enforcement posture of government authorities is continually being reconsidered. The Group periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations. As obligations are determined, they are recognized immediately. Potential liabilities, which might arise as a result of changes in existing regulations, civil litigation or legislation, cannot be estimated but could be material. In the current enforcement climate under existing legislation, management believes that there are no significant liabilities for environmental damage.

(e) Electricity purchase contracts

The Group has entered into contracts for the purchase of electricity to be produced by the new hydro-power stations, thermo-electric power stations and wind-electric power stations. In total 50 electric power stations are under construction as at 31 December 2015 and planning to be finalized between 2016-2018. In 2015 construction of two power stations was finalized. According to the management such contracts represent “Executory contracts” and are not onerous contracts as defined in IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and it is not possible to measure reliably the approximate amount of revenue and cost of sales which the Group will face after completion of the constructions and when the electric power stations will start generating electricity.

28. Related parties

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014 the Fund is wholly owned by the Government of Georgia represented by the Government of Georgia.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management remuneration

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in wages and other employee benefits.

’000 GEL	**2015**	**2014**
Salaries and bonuses	4,705	4,611

(c) Transactions with Government related entities

The Group transacts in its daily operations with a number of entities that are either controlled/ jointly controlled by or under significant influence of the Government of Georgia. The Group has opted to apply the exemption in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* that allows the presentation of reduced related party disclosures regarding transactions with government-related entities.

The significant transactions with entities controlled or significantly influenced by the State and balances for these transactions are disclosed below. Management estimates that the aggregate amounts of all other income and expenses and the related balances with government-related entities at the reporting dates are not significant. Transactions with the shareholder are disclosed in note 18.

(i) Revenue

’000 GEL	**Transaction value**	
	2015	**2014**
Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the State:		
Rent of gas pipelines	68,818	50,785
Transmission and dispatching of electricity	6,738	7,265
Electricity generation	10,625	-
Sale of balancing electricity and income from guaranteed capacity	-	8,920

The Group rents its gas pipeline to Georgian Gas Transportation Company LLC, a state controlled entity. The contract is valid until 1 January 2020. The lease payments are contingent on the volume of gas transported through the leased gas pipeline.

The Group does not usually have significant balances for the above transactions.

(ii) Expenses

’000 GEL	**Transaction value**	
	2015	**2014**
Entities and agencies controlled or significantly influenced by the State:		
Cost of gas	60,839	49,253
Purchase of balancing electricity and guaranteed capacity	8,748	3,273

The Group does not usually have significant balances for the above transactions.

(iii) Loans

'000 GEL	Interest income/expense		Outstanding balance as at 31 December	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Loans receivable:				
State controlled entity	5,763	4,673	64,682	50,567
Loans received:				
Ministry of Finance of Georgia	21,236	20,922	769,766	625,455

The interest rates and maturities of loans from related parties are disclosed in note 19(a).

(iv) Restructured liabilities

The Group's restructured liabilities mainly consist of payables to the Government of Georgia or Government bodies.

29. Subsequent events

(a) Changes in taxation

On 13 May 2016 the Parliament of Georgia passed with its third and final reading the bill on corporate income tax reform (also known as the Estonian model of corporate taxation), which mainly moves the moment of taxation from when taxable profits are earned to when they are distributed. The law has already entered into force and is effective for tax periods starting after I January 2017 for all entities except for financial institutions (such as insurance companies, microfinance organizations, pawnshops), for which the law will become effective from I January 2019. The introduction of this legislation will have a significant impact on the current and deferred taxes of entities operating in Georgia.

(b) Contribution in the share capital

In May 2016 the Government of Georgia contributed in the share capital of the Group the land and buildings of Republican Hospital on Vazha Pshavela Avenue, Tbilisi, Georgia. Based on the initial assessment of the independent valuators the fair value of the land and buildings is approximately GEL 110 million.

(c) Refinancing of bonds

In April 2016, the Group issued Eurobonds on the London Stock Exchange with a face value of USD 250,000 thousand maturing on 26 April 2021. The bonds bear a contractual rate of interest of 6.750% per annum on the nominal amount. The purpose of the transaction was refinancing of the Eurobonds issued in 2012.

30. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

31. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

(ii) Acquisitions from entities under common control

Business combinations arising from the transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are accounted for from the date the control is obtained by the Group. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at the carrying amounts recognised in the acquiree's financial statements. The equities of the acquired entities are added to the equity of the Group. Pre-acquisition interests are not remeasured. Any cash paid for the acquisition is recognised directly in equity.

(iii) Loss of control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

(iv) Investments in associates and joint ventures (equity accounted investees)

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interest in associates and joint ventures.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost or at the Group's share of the carrying value of the net assets of the investee recognised in the equity accounted investee's financial statements at the date of the acquisition if the acquisition is from an entity under common control. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest including any long-term investments is reduced to zero and the recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

(v) Joint operations

A joint operation is an arrangement carried on by each venturer using its own assets in pursuit of the joint operations. The consolidated financial statements include the assets that the Group controls and the liabilities that it incurs in the course of pursuing the joint operation, and the expenses that the Group incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the joint operation.

(vi) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) Revenue

Revenue in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

(i) Transportation activities

Revenue from freight and passenger transportation is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Freight and passenger transportation revenue is recognized in profit or loss according to the percentage of completed service method based on transit time of freight and passengers moving from the original location to the final destination.

Revenue from services rendered in stations is recognised in profit or loss when the service is rendered.

(ii) Sale of gas and oil

Revenue from the sale of gas and oil is recognized in profit or loss according to the timing of the transfers of risks and rewards that varies depending on the individual terms of the sales agreement. For sales of gas, the sale is recognized on the basis of metered usage of gas by customers. For sales of oil, transfer occurs upon loading the product onto the relevant carriers, inspection by an independent inspector and sealing of carriers based on FCA (Incoterms 2000) terms at Vaziani or Supsa stations (Georgia). The seller is responsible for delivery of goods to the named points, uploading goods to the buyer's wagons and customs registration.

(iii) Sale of electricity

Revenue from the sale of balancing electricity is recognized in profit or loss when the electricity is delivered to the point at the electricity grid system from where electricity is distributed into power lines and is considered to be received by the customer.

For the purchase and sale of the Guaranteed Capacity before 1 September 2014 the Group acted in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction. Since September 2014, due to changes in relevant legislation, the Group acts as a principal in the purchase and sale of Guaranteed Capacity and therefore recognises revenue and respective cost of sales. The Group charges no commission on the purchase and sale of the Guaranteed Capacity.

(iv) Electricity generation and supply

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognised on the basis of metered delivery to the JSC Georgian State Electrosystem.

(v) Transmission and dispatching of electricity

Revenue from transmission and dispatching of electricity is recognized in profit or loss when the actual services are delivered based on the volume of transmitted and dispatched electricity at the reporting date.

(vi) Rent of gas pipelines

Revenue from rent of gas pipelines is recognized in profit or loss on the basis of the metered gas transferred through the pipelines at the contract rate.

(vii) Other rental income

Rental income from investment property or other assets rented is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(viii) Oil transportation fees

Oil transportation fees received in cash are recognized on the basis of the metered oil transferred through the pipelines at the contract rate for barrels of oil.

(ix) Commissions

When the Group acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction, the revenue recognised is the net amount of commission made by the Group.

(x) Healthcare revenue

The Group recognizes revenue from healthcare services when the amount can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity. Healthcare revenue is shown net of corrections, discounts, and rebates.

Healthcare revenue comprises the fair value of consideration receivable or received for providing healthcare services to the following counterparties:

- State – the Group recognizes revenue from individuals, who are insured by the state programs based on the completion of the actual medical service and agreed upon terms between counterparties.
- Insurance Companies – the Group recognizes revenue from individuals, who are insured by difference insurance companies based on the completion of the actual medical service and agreed upon terms between counterparties.
- Free flow – the Group recognizes revenue from non-insured individuals based on the completion of actual medical service and approved prices by the Group.

(xi) Grants

Grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant and are then recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

(c) Other expenses

(i) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

(ii) Social expenditure

To the extent that the Group's contributions to social programs benefit the community at large and are not restricted to the Group's employees, they are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(d) Finance income and costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, unwinding of discount on finance lease receivable and foreign currency gains. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, unwinding of the discount on restructured liabilities, premium on early redemption of issued bonds, foreign currency losses and impairment losses recognised on trade receivables.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

(e) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to GEL at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to GEL at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in GEL at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

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 retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

(f) 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 or profit-sharing plans if the Group 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.

(g) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred tax

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

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

In accordance with the Georgian tax legislation, tax losses and current tax assets of a company in the Group may not be set off against taxable profits and current tax liabilities of other Group companies.

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

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is principally determined on the first-in first-out 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. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Assets held for sale or distribution

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale or distribution rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale or distribution.

Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Group’s accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or distribution and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale or distribution are not amortised or depreciated. In addition, equity accounting of equity-accounted investees ceases once classified as held for sale or distribution.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and 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 capitalised borrowing costs. 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 gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component 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 component will flow to the Group, 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, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Maintenance and repair expenses are recognised as follows:

- Rolling stock included in “Transport, machinery, equipment and other” class:
    - current maintenance expenses during the useful life of equipment (repair work and replacement of unusable and missing parts) are recognised as operating expenses in profit or loss as incurred;
    - expenses under multi-year major overhaul programmes are capitalised as a separate overhaul component and depreciated separately from the main asset;
    - overhauls performed near the end of the useful life of an asset, together with refurbishment, are capitalised when they extend the useful life of the underlying asset.

- Fixed installations of rail track infrastructure:
    - current maintenance and repair expenses (technical inspections, maintenance contracts, etc.) are recognised as operating expenses in profit or loss as incurred;
    - labour, materials and other costs (associated with the installation of rails, sleepers and ballast) under multi-year major building or infrastructure maintenance programmes are capitalised through the partial or total replacement of each component concerned;
    - costs associated with infrastructure improvements are capitalized to the extent that they increase the functionality (traffic working speed) of the asset.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life 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. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

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

• buildings and constructions	15 - 50 years
• rail track infrastructure	20 - 25 years
• gas and oil pipelines	30 - 35 years
• oil wells	4 - 9 years
• power transmission lines	20 - 35 years
• electricity generating unit	25 years
• transport, machinery, equipment and other	2 - 25 years

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

(k) Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

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

(ii) Loans and receivables - measurement

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

Loans and receivables category comprises the following classes of financial assets: cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, trade receivables, other receivables and loans receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Call deposits represent term deposits with banks with maturities greater than three months from the acquisition date but for which the Group has the unilateral right to withdraw the deposits within a few days of providing notification without incurring significant penalties or loss of interest.

(iii) Non-derivative financial liabilities - measurement

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, restructured liabilities and trade and other payables.

(l) Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Non-cash owner contributions, except for contributions of interests in associates and subsidiaries constituting a business, are recognised at fair value of the assets contributed, net of deferred tax, at the date of the contribution.

Non-cash distributions are recognized at the carrying amount of the assets distributed if those distributions are out of scope of IFRIC 17 *Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners*.

(m) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset, including an interest in an equity-accounted investee, is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include:

- default or delinquency by a debtor,
- restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group 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 Group,
- economic conditions that correlate with defaults; or
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

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

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

Equity accounted investees

An impairment loss in respect of an equity-accounted investee is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount after application of the equity method of accounting and its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of such investment is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In determining the value in use of the investment the Group estimates: (a) its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the investee, including the cash flows from the operations of the investee and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or (b) the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the dividends to be received from the investee and from its ultimate disposal depending on which available information with respect to each investee is more reliable. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases and the resulting carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, after application of the equity method, had no impairment loss previously been recognised.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, and reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

(ii) Non-financial assets

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

For the purpose of 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 CGU.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilised by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

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 its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

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.

(n) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings in the period in which they are declared.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(p) Guarantees

The Group considers that financial guarantee contracts entered into by the Group to guarantee the indebtedness of other parties are insurance arrangements, and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Group treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Group will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

(q) Leases

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of leased assets are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised on the Group's statement of financial position.

When the Group is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee, the arrangement is classified as a finance lease and a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease is recognized and presented within loans and receivables. Subsequently, the recognition of finance income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment in the finance lease.

32. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new Standards, amendments to Standards and Interpretations are not yet effective as at 31 December 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Of these pronouncements, potentially the following will have an impact on the Group's operations. The Group plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

New or amended standard	**Summary of the requirements**	**Possible impact on consolidated financial statements**
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.	The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 9.
IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard results in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provides guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improves guidance for multiple-element arrangements. IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.	The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 15.
IFRS 16 *Leases*	IFRS 16 replaces the existing lease accounting guidance in 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*. It eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. IFRS 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* is also adopted.	The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 16.