

GR Transit Line LLC

**Financial Statements
for 2018**

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report	3
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholder of GR Transit Line LLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GR Transit Line LLC (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement of Management Report

Management is responsible for the Management Report. The Management Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management Report and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

When we read the Management Report, we conclude whether the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatement;
- contains all information that is required by and is compliant with the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing.

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

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



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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Irina Gevorgyan

KPMG Georgia LLC
22 August 2019

GR Transit Line LLC
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018

'000 GEL	Note	31 December 2018	31 December 2017*
Assets			
Property and equipment		64	75
Non-current assets		64	75
Advances paid to suppliers		1,637	1,166
Other assets		135	111
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,579	6,516
Current assets		7,351	7,793
Total assets		7,415	7,868
Equity			
Charter capital		97	97
Retained earnings		4,575	5,279
Total equity		4,672	5,376
Liabilities			
Advances received from customers		2,703	2,452
Current tax liability		40	40
Current liabilities		2,743	2,492
Total liabilities		2,743	2,492
Total equity and liabilities		7,415	7,868

*The Company has initially applied IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition methods chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 5.

GR Transit Line LLC
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for 2018

'000 GEL	Note	2018	2017*
Revenue	6	49,691	53,940
Freight transportation costs		(30,878)	(31,112)
Employee benefits expense		(2,016)	(1,452)
Other expenses		(298)	(304)
Results from operating activities		16,499	21,072
Interest income		368	613
Net foreign exchange loss		(71)	(143)
Net finance income		297	470
Profit before income tax		16,796	21,542
Income tax		-	-
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		16,796	21,542

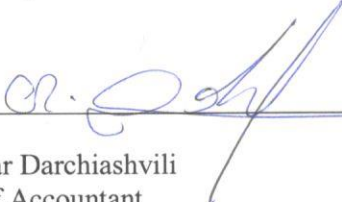
*The Company has initially applied IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition methods chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 5.

These financial statements were approved by Management on 22 August 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



Soliko Pridonashvili
General Director





Tamar Darchiashvili
Chief Accountant

GR Transit Line LLC
Statement of Changes in Equity for 2018

'000 GEL	Charter capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2017	97	2,737	2,834
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	21,542	21,542
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Dividends	-	(19,000)	(19,000)
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	-	(19,000)	(19,000)
Balance at 31 December 2017	97	5,279	5,376
Balance at 1 January 2018*	97	5,279	5,376
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	16,796	16,796
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Dividends	-	(17,500)	(17,500)
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	-	(17,500)	(17,500)
Balance at 31 December 2018	97	4,575	4,672

*The Company has initially applied IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition methods chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 5.

GR Transit Line LLC
Statement of Cash Flows for 2018

'000 GEL	Note	2018	2017*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		16,796	21,542
Adjustments for:			
Net finance income		(297)	(470)
Depreciation		16	15
		16,515	21,087
Changes in:			
Advances paid to suppliers		(471)	(556)
Other assets		(40)	(36)
Advances received from customers		251	778
Cash flows from operations before income taxes and interest received		16,255	21,273
Income tax paid		-	(1,000)
Net cash from operating activities		16,255	20,273
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		368	613
Acquisition of property and equipment		(5)	(5)
Net cash from investing activities		363	608
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(17,500)	(19,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		17,500	(19,000)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(882)	1,881
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		6,516	4,778
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(55)	(143)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	7	5,579	6,516

*The Company has initially applied IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition methods chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 5.

1. Reporting entity

(a) Georgian business environment

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

(b) Organisation and operations

GR Transit Line LLC (the "Company") is a limited liability company as defined in the Law on Entrepreneurs of Georgia and was incorporated on 19 February 2013.

The Company's registered office is 15 Queen Tamar Avenue, Tbilisi 0112, Georgia and the Company's identification number is 404437702.

The Company's principal activity is the freight forwarding services in relation to the railroad transportation of the liquid cargo within Georgia, from Batumi or Pharto Tskali ("Kulevi") railway stations to the railway stations at the borders of Armenia and Azerbaijan, along with related railway services.

The Company is wholly owned by Georgian Railway JSC (the "Parent"), which is in turn owned by Partnership Fund JSC, a wholly state-owned company. The ultimate controlling party of the Company is the Government of Georgia. Related party transactions are disclosed in note 12.

2. Basis of accounting

Statement of compliance

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

This is the first set of the Company's financial statements in which IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in note 5.

3. Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of Georgia is the Georgian Lari ("GEL"), which is the Company's functional currency and the currency in which these 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 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.

Management has not made any critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

In management's view, there are no assumptions and estimation uncertainties that could have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair values for financial assets and liabilities. The fair value have been determined for disclosure purposes.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company 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.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in note 10(a) – Fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

5. Changes in significant accounting policies

The Company has initially applied IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers (A) and IFRS 9 Financial instruments (B) from 1 January 2018.

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

The initial application of these standards did not have any significant effect on the financial Statements.

A. IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 January 2018). Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 has not been restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 18, and related interpretations. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 15 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

IFRS 15 did not have a significant impact on the Company's accounting policies with respect to the Company's revenue streams, therefore, there has been no impact of transition to IFRS 15 on retained earnings at 1 January 2018. No contract assets/liabilities were recognized as a result of transition to IFRS 15.

B. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

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

Additionally, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* that are applied to disclosures about 2018 but have not been generally applied to comparative information, as well as consequential amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Due to recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9, there was no impact of transition on retained earnings as at 1 January 2018.

For additional information about the Company's accounting policies relating to impairment, see note 19(h).

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

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

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

For an explanation of how the Company classifies and measures financial instruments, treats modifications and accounts for related gains and losses under IFRS 9, see note 14 (f).

Trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that were classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are now classified at amortised cost.

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

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

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

For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements at 1 January 2018 did not result in change of allowance for impairment.

Additional information about how the Company measures the allowance for impairment is described in note 10 (b) (ii) and note 14 (f).

(iii) Transition

The Company has used an exemption not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Therefore, comparative periods have not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not generally reflect the requirements of IFRS 9, but rather those of IAS 39.

6. Revenue

'000 GEL	2018	2017
Freight forwarding	46,691	53,940
	<u>46,691</u>	<u>53,940</u>

Freight forwarding revenue is generated by arranging transportation of freight from one point to another in return of the consideration which is based on predetermined prices. It is measured at consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

Before 1st of January 2018 the freight forwarding revenue was recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion was assessed based on estimated time to completion of transportation under IAS 18.

After 1st of January 2018 the freight forwarding revenue is recognised over time of service provision in accordance with IFRS 15. The amount of revenue to be recognised is still assessed based on estimated time to completion of transportation.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

'000 GEL	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Current accounts in banks	5,579	6,516
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows	<u>5,579</u>	<u>6,516</u>

The company's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in note 10.

8. Equity

(a) Charter capital

Charter capital represents the nominal amount of capital in the founding documentation of the Company.

(b) Dividends

The owners of charter capital are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to the number of votes corresponding to the percentage of ownership in the Company at meetings of the Company. In 2018, the Company declared and paid dividends of GEL 17,500 thousand (2017: 19,000 thousand).

9. Capital management

The Company has no formal policy for capital management but management seeks to maintain a sufficient capital base for meeting the Company's operational and strategic needs, and to maintain confidence of market participants. This is achieved with efficient cash management and constant monitoring of the Company's revenues and profit.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

10. Fair values and risk management

(a) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Management believes that the fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts due to short maturities of most of the aforementioned instruments.

(b) Financial risk management

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

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

(i) Risk management framework

The Supervisory Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, 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 Company's activities. The Company, 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 Company's Supervisory Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with Georgian banks with short term issuer default rating of B, based on Fitch Rating. The Company does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

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

On initial application of IFRS 9, no additional impairment allowance was recognised on cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January 2018. The amount of the allowance did not change during 2018.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. As at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Company is not significantly exposed to liquidity risk.

(iv) 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 Company'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.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in a currency other than GEL. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated is USD.

Exposure to currency risk

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

'000 GEL	USD - denominated 31 December 2018	USD - denominated 31 December 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	2,352	1,031
Net exposure	2,352	1,031

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

in GEL	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2018	2017	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
USD 1	2.5345	2.5086	2.6777	2.5922

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible weakening of the GEL, as indicated below, against USD at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and profit or loss and equity before tax by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

'000 GEL	Weakening
31 December 2018	
USD (10% weakening)	(235)
31 December 2017	
USD (10% weakening)	(103)

A strengthening of the GEL against USD at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

11. Contingencies and commitments

(a) Taxation contingencies

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

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

(b) Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Company 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.

12. Related parties

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent of the Company is Georgian Railway JSC and Partnership Fund JSC, respectively. The ultimate controlling party of the Company is the Government of Georgia.

Partnership Fund JSC produces publicly available consolidated financial statements.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management remuneration

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in employee benefits expenses:

'000 GEL	2018	2017
Salaries and bonuses	<u>253</u>	<u>237</u>

(c) Other related party transactions

(i) Transactions with the Government

The Company transacts in its daily operations with a number of entities that are either controlled, jointly controlled or under significant influence of the Government of Georgia. The Company 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 Company's other related party transactions are disclosed below.

(ii) Freight transportation

During 2018, the Company acquired freight transportation services from Georgian Railway JSC, which amounted to GEL 30,878 thousand (2017: GEL 31,112 thousand)

Management estimates that the aggregate amounts of the related balances with other Government-related entities are not significant.

13. Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

14. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise (see note 5).

(a) Revenue

The Company has initially applied IFRS 15 from 1 January 2018. Information about the Company's accounting policies relating to contracts with customers is provided in note 6. The effect of initially applying IFRS 15 is described in note 5.

(b) Other expense

(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.

(c) Finance income and costs

The Company's finance income and finance cost include:

- interest income on bank deposits; and
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Company entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency 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.

(e) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is 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. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from dividends.

On 13 May 2016 the Parliament of Georgia passed 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 entered into force in 2016 and is effective for tax periods starting after 1 January 2017 for all entities except for financial institutions (such as banks, insurance companies, microfinance organizations, pawnshops), for which the law will become effective from 1 January 2019.

The new system of corporate income taxation does not imply exemption from Corporate Income Tax (CIT), rather CIT taxation is shifted from the moment of earning the profits to the moment of their distribution; i.e. the main tax object is distributed earnings. The Tax Code of Georgia defines Distributed Earnings (DE) to mean profit distributed to shareholders as a dividend. However some other transactions are also considered as DE, for example non-arm's length cross-border transactions with related parties and/or with persons exempted from tax are also considered as DE for CIT purposes. In addition, the tax object includes expenses or other payments not related to the entity's economic activities, free of charge supply and over-limit representative expenses.

The corporate income tax arising from the payment of dividends is accounted for as an expense in the period when dividends are declared, regardless of the actual payment date or the period for which the dividends are paid.

The Tax Code of Georgia provides for charging corporate income tax on certain transactions not related to the entity's economic activities, free of charge supplies and representative expenses over the allowed limit. The Company considers the taxation of such transaction as outside of the scope of IAS 12 Income Taxes and accounts for the tax on such items as taxes other than on income.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets – Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

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

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

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

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

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Business model assessment: Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest: Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses: Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets – Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: loans and receivables and cash and cash equivalents. These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 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 Company has the unilateral right to withdraw the deposits within a few days of providing notification without incurring significant penalties or loss of interest.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

(iii) Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

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

- change the currency of the financial asset;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement;

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

(i) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Charter capital

Charter capital is classified as equity.

(h) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets- Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

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

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired.

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

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

(ii) Non-derivative financial assets- Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

A financial asset 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 Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Company;
- economic conditions that correlate with defaults; or
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a Company of financial assets.

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

In assessing collective impairment the Company 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 in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its 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 against loans and receivables. 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, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(i) 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 Company 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.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company 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.

15. Events subsequent to the reporting date

In April 2019, Company authorized and issued dividends of GEL 8,300 thousand to Georgian railway.

16. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new Standards, amendments to Standards and Interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The Company plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

(a) IFRS 16 Leases

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

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

i) Leases in which the Company is a lessee

No significant impact is expected for the Company's finance leases since Company does not have significant lease expenses.

ii) Leases in which the Company is a lessor

No significant impact is expected for the Company's finance leases since Company does not act as lessor.

iii) Transition

The Company plans to apply IFRS 16 initially on 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach.

Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Company plans to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it will apply IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into before 1 January 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

(b) Other standards and interpretations

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Tax Treatments*;
- *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)*;
- *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)*;
- *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)*;
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle* – various standards;
- *Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*;
- *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*;
- *Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)*;
- *Definition of material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)*;
- *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)*.

სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა, ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები.

2018 წ. 31 დეკემბერს დასრულებული წლისთვის

1. ზოგადი ინფორმაცია

შეზღუდული პასუხისმგებლობის საწარმო, რომელიც რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოში იუსტიციის სამინისტროს მიერ, (404437702). საწარმოს ფაქტობრივი საქმიანობის ძირითადი ადგილი არის ქ.თბილისი. საწარმო დაფუძნებულია სს საქართველოს რკინიგზის მიერ.

საწარმოს ძირითადი საქმიანობაა ნავთობპროდუქტების ტრანზიტული გადაზიდვა.

საწარმო ფულადი სახსრების ძირითად ნაწილს გამოიმუშავებს და ხარჯავს საქართველოში, რომელიც წარმოადგენს მის ძირითად ეკონომიკურ გარემოს. შესაბამისად, საწარმოს ძირითადი სამუშაო და ფინანსური ანგარიშგების წარსადგენი ვალუტაა ქართული ლარი.

ფინანსური ანგარიშგება არის ერთი საწარმოს ანგარიშგება 2018 წლის პირველი იანვრით დაწყებული და 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული საანგარიშგებო პერიოდისათვის. ფინანსური ანგარიშგების თანხები დამრგვალებულია ერთეულამდე სიზუსტით.

2. ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მომზადების საფუძველი

წინამდებარე ფინანსური ანგარიშგება მომზადებულია ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების საბჭოს მიერ გამოცემული მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოთა ფინანსური ანგარიშგების საერთაშორისო სტანდარტის შესაბამისად.

3. სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა

ამონაგების აღიარება

ამონაგების შეფასება ხდება მიღებული ან მისაღები ანაზღაურების რეალური ღირებულებით. ამონაგებში ჩართულია მხოლოდ საკუთარი სახელით მიღებული ან მისაღები ეკონომიკური სარგებლის მთლიანი თანხა.

მომსახურების გაწევის ამონაგები აღიარდება მომსახურების ხელშეკრულების შესრულების სტადიის მიხედვით საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს.

სავაჭრო მოთხოვნები

საწარმოს საქმიანობის სფეროა მომსახურების მიწოდება და კონტრაგენტებთან ყველა ოპერაცია დარეგულირებულია ავანსის გადახდის მექანიზმით.

სასესხო ვალდებულებები

საწარმოს სასესხო ვალდებულებები არ გააჩნია

სავაჭრო ვალდებულებები

საწარამო მომსახურებას ყიდულობს მხოლოდ სს საქართველოს რკინიგზისგან. მომწოდებლისგან მომსახურების მიღება ხორციელდება წინასწარი ანგარიშსწორებით.

3.1 ძირითადი საშუალებები

ძირითადი საშუალებების შეფასება ხდება მისი თვითღირებულებიდან დაგროვილი ცვეთისა და დაგროვილი გაუფასურების ზარალის გამოკლების შედეგად მიღებული თანხით.

აქტივების ნარჩენი ღირებულებით შემცირებული თვითღირებულების მისი სავარაუდო სასარგებლო მომსახურების ვადაზე განაწილების მიზნით, ცვეთის დარიცხვა ხდება წრფივი მეთოდის გამოყენებით. ძირითად საშუალებებზე ცვეთის დასარიცხად გამოიყენება შემდეგი წლიური განაკვეთები:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------|
| - საოფისე აღჭურვილობა | -20% |
| - ავეჯი და მოწყობილობები | -20% |
| - სატრანსპორტო საშუალებები | -20% |

3.2 არამატერიალური აქტივები

არამატერიალური აქტივის შეფასება ხდება თვითღირებულებით, დაგროვილი ამორტიზაციის გამოკლებით.

არამატერიალურ აქტივებს, ცვეთადი ღირებულების სისტემატურ საფუძველზე განაწილების მიზნით, სასარგებლო მომსახურების ვადის განმავლობაში ერიცხებათ ამორტიზაცია წრფივი მეთოდით. ამორტიზაციის დასარიცხად გამოიყენება წლიური განაკვეთი 15 პროცენტი .

თუ არსებობს არამატერიალური აქტივის ნარჩენი ღირებულების ან მისი სასარგებლო მომსახურების ვადის შეცვლის რაიმე ნიშნები, აქტივის ნარჩენი ღირებულების, ამორტიზაციის მეთოდის ან სასარგებლო მომსახურების ვადის ცვლილება შესწორდება პერსპექტიულად.

3.3 მარაგი

საწარმოს საქმიანობის სპეციფიკიდან გამომდინარე მარაგები არ გააჩნია.

3.4 იჯარა

საწარმო თავის საქმიანობას ახორციელებს იჯარით აღებულ საოფისე ფართში, რომლის ხარჯიც ასახულია საწარმოს ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში.

3.5 დაქირავებულ პირთა გასამრჯელოები

დაქირავებულ პირთა ყველა სახის მოკლევადიან გასამრჯელოსთან დაკავშირებული დანახარჯი, რომლის მიღების უფლებაც დაქირავებულმა პირებმა მოიპოვეს საანგარიშგებო პერიოდში გაწეული მომსახურების სანაცვლოდ, აღიარდება როგორც ვალდებულება და როგორც ხარჯი.

3.6 ოპერაციები უცხოურ ვალუტაში

უცხოური ვალუტით წარმოებული ოპერაციები არარეზიდენტებთან, გამომდინარე იქიდან, რომ საწარმო ეწევა საავანსო პოლიტიკას, ფასდება ჩარიცხვის დღისა და შესაბამისი თვის მიხედვით, საქართველოს ეროვნული ზანკის კურსით.

3.7 მოგების გადასახადი

მიმდინარე საგადასახადო ვალდებულება (აქტივი) ფასდება იმ თანხით, რომლის გადახდა (ანაზღაურება) მოსალოდნელია საანგარიშგებო თარიღისთვის ძალაში შესული საქართველოს საგადასახადო კოდექსით (სსკ) განსაზღვრული საგადასახადო განაკვეთისა და ბეგვრის პრინციპების გათვალისწინებით.

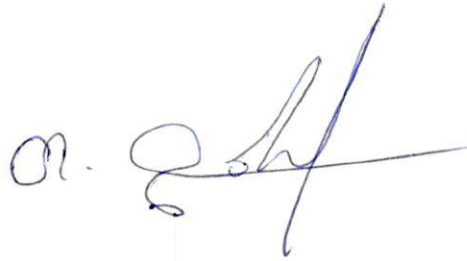
სსკ-ის მიხედვით საწარმოსათვის მოგების გადასახადით დაბეგვრის ობიექტია:

განაწილებული მოგება; გაწეული ხარჯი ან სხვა გადახდა, რომელიც ეკონომიკურ საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული არ არის; უსასყიდლოდ საქონლის მიწოდება/მომსახურების გაწევა ან/და ფულადი სახსრების გადაცემა; კოდექსით დადგენილ ზღვრულ ოდენობაზე მეტი ოდენობით გაწეული წარმომადგენლობითი ხარჯი.

მოგების გადასახადით დაბეგრის ობიექტი, დივიდენდის სახით განაწილებული მოგების გარდა, იბეგრება დაბეგრის ობიექტის წარმოშობისთანავე და საგადასახადო ვალდებულება აღიარდება ყოველი საანგარიშგებო თვის ბოლოს. საწარმოს მიერ მის პარტნიორზე დივიდენდის სახით გასანაწილებელ დივიდენდთან დაკავშირებული მიმდინარე საგადასახადო ვალდებულება ფასდება გაუნაწილებელი მოგების მიმართ გამოსაყენებელი საგადასახადო განაკვეთით მანამ, სანამ საწარმო აღიარებს დივიდენდების გადახდის ვალდებულებას.

შპს ჯიარ ტრანზიტ ლაინის

მთ.ბუღალტერი



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