

JSC Khamhesi II

Financial statements

*for the year ended 31 December 2022
with independent auditor's report*

JSC Khrameshi II
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Supervisory Board of
JSC Khramhesi II

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JSC Khramhesi II (hereinafter, the “Company”, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

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

Other information included in The Company's 2022 Management Report

Other information consists of the information included in The Company's 2022 Management Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Company's 2022 Management Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and Supervisory Board for the financial statements

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

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

Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board 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.

Ana Kusrashvili

On behalf of EY LLC

31 January 2023

Tbilisi, Georgia



- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A. Kusrashvili', is located below the text block.

Ana Kusrashvili

On behalf of EY LLC

31 January 2023

Tbilisi, Georgia

JSC Khamhesi II

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2022

in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Note	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	13,497	38,680
Depreciation	9	(3,363)	(3,424)
Wages and other employee benefits		(2,026)	(2,069)
Property tax		(759)	(728)
Insurance		(702)	(739)
Repairs and maintenance expenses		(478)	(225)
Professional services		(244)	(329)
Regulation fee		(88)	(137)
Other operating expenses		(1,201)	(869)
Operating income		4,636	30,160
Finance cost	7	(1,563)	(2,723)
Finance income	7	5,229	4,855
Gain on remeasurement of loan receivable	12	1,072	–
Income before income tax		9,374	32,292
Income tax reversal/(charge)	8	2,065	(5,647)
Net income for the year		11,439	26,645
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		11,439	26,645

These financial statements were approved by management on 31 January 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Devi Kandelaki
General Director

Elena Mchedlidze
Financial Director

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

JSC Khrameshi II

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2022

in thousands of Georgian Lari

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Devi Kandelaki
General Director



Elena Mchedlishvili
Financial Director

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

JSC Khamhesi II

Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2022

in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	79,147	74,702
Right of use assets		96	19
Loans receivable	12	14,544	14,058
Prepayments for non-current assets		–	2,615
Intangible assets		24	36
Total non-current assets		93,811	91,430
Current assets			
Inventories	10	1,269	1,631
Tax assets, net		637	–
Trade receivables	11	1,158	4,212
Loans receivable	12	440	1,179
Prepayments		227	244
Cash and cash equivalents	13	10,132	5,863
Total current assets		13,863	13,129
Total assets		107,674	104,559
Equity and liabilities			
Equity	14		
Issued capital		2,525	2,525
Revaluation reserve		31,766	32,758
Retained earnings		59,977	35,846
Total equity		94,268	71,129
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	15	1,834	6,465
Long-term lease liabilities		81	–
Total non-current liabilities		1,915	6,465
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	15	4,242	5,490
Trade and other payables	16	7,235	8,139
Tax liabilities, net		–	1,612
Dividend payable	14	–	11,700
Short-term portion of lease liabilities		14	24
Total current liabilities		11,491	26,965
Total liabilities		13,406	33,430
Total equity and liabilities		107,674	104,559

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

JSC Khramhesi II

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2022

in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Issued capital	Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021	2,525	34,030	39,929	76,484
Net loss for the year	–	–	26,645	26,645
Depreciation of revaluation reserve, net of tax	–	(1,272)	1,272	–
Dividends (Note 14)	–	–	(32,000)	(32,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,525	32,758	35,846	71,129
Net income for the year	–	–	11,439	11,439
Depreciation of revaluation reserve, net of tax	–	(992)	992	–
Reversal of dividends (Note 14)	–	–	11,700	11,700
Balance at 31 December 2022	2,525	31,766	59,977	94,268

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

JSC Khamhesi II

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2022

in thousands of Georgian Lari

	Note	2022	2021
Operating activities			
Income before income tax		9,374	32,292
<i>Non-cash adjustments to reconcile income before tax to net cash flows</i>			
Depreciation	9	3,363	3,424
Amortization		12	12
Net foreign exchange gain on investing and financing activities		(2,166)	(1,810)
Gain on remeasurement of loan receivable	12	(1,072)	–
Finance costs	7	1,563	2,723
Interest income	7	(2,069)	(2,523)
		9,005	34,118
Working capital adjustments			
Change in inventories		362	(28)
Change in trade receivables		3,054	(1,816)
Change in prepayments		17	3
Change in tax assets/liabilities, net		(184)	(307)
Change in trade and other payables		(904)	122
		11,350	32,092
Income tax paid		–	(3,582)
Interest paid	15	(267)	(485)
Net cash flows from operating activities		11,083	28,025
Investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(5,252)	(6,145)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		78	–
Proceeds from loans receivable		–	7,475
Interest received		3,394	1,345
Net cash flows from investing activities		(1,780)	2,675
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	14	–	(20,300)
Repayment of leases		(27)	(27)
Repayment of loans and borrowings	15	(4,770)	(6,130)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(4,797)	(26,457)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,506	4,243
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	13	5,863	2,120
Net foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		(237)	(500)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	13	10,132	5,863

Significant non-cash transactions are discussed in Note 21.

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

JSC Khrameshi II
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

in thousands of Georgian Lari

1. Corporate information

JSC Khrameshi II (the “Company”) is a joint stock company incorporated and domiciled in Georgia. The Company’s registered office is Khrami, Dmanisi region.

The Company’s principal activity is the generation of electric power. The Company’s primary operating asset is a hydro-power plant located in the Dmanisi region, Georgia (HPP Khrami II). Generated electric power is sold in Georgia. The Company’s main customers are JSC Telasi and LLC Tbilisi Electricity Retail Company, entities under common control.

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

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, 100% of the Company’s shares are owned by Gardabani Holding B.V. (the “Parent”). The Parent is controlled by PJSC Inter RAO UES (the “Ultimate Parent”). PJSC INTER RAO is controlled by the Russian Federation.

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

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

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies have been consistently applied to the financial statements. Newly issued standards had no significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(b) Current versus non-current classification**

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

(c) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets*Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(c) Financial instruments (continued)***Financial assets at amortised cost*

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all of its financial assets at amortized cost. The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

All financial assets that the Company owns at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are measured at amortised cost, are classified as loans and receivables and include loans receivable, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(c) Financial instruments (continued)****(ii) Financial liabilities***Initial recognition and measurement*

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

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

All financial liabilities of the Company at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are classified as loans and borrowings and comprise of loans and borrowings, dividends payable, trade and other payables.

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

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

Derecognition

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

(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iv) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments and non-financial assets such as property, plant and equipment at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 17.

(d) Property, plant and equipment**(i) Recognition and measurement**

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately. Land is not depreciated.

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

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

Buildings and facilities	up to 54 years
Plant and equipment	2–30 years
Vehicles	2–11 years
Other	2–9 years

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(e) Inventories**

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

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

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(g) Revenue from contracts with customers**

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

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payments and excluding taxes or duty. The Company applies practical expedient regarding the existence of a significant financial component, that is the promised amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of significant financing component if the period between the transfer of promised goods and the payment is one year or less.

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

Sales tariffs for electric power within Georgia are regulated by the Georgian National Energy Regulating Commission (GNERC). Based on the GNERC decree dated 28 November 2019 the tariff was set to GEL 0.12304 per MW/hr starting from 1 December 2019 and this tariff was applied until 31 December 2021. Based on the GNERC decree dated 29 December 2021, electricity sales tariff was set to GEL 0.03767 MW/hr starting from 1 January 2022 till 31 December 2024. On 28 February 2022, further amendment was issued and the tariff was set to GEL 0.04149 MW/hr from 1 March 2022 until 31 December 2024.

(h) Taxation**(i) Income tax**

The annual profit earned by entities other than banks, insurance companies and microfinance organizations is not taxed in Georgia starting from 1 January 2017 (Note 8). Corporate income tax is paid on dividends is levied on profit distributed as dividends to the shareholders that are individuals or non-residents of Georgia at the rate of 15/85 of net distribution. The corporate income tax arising from the payment of dividends is accounted for as a liability and expense in the period in which dividends are declared, regardless of the actual payment date or the period for which the dividends are paid. In certain circumstances, deductions from income tax charge payable are available that are accounted as reduction of income tax expense related to respective distribution. Due to the nature of the Georgian taxation system, no deferred tax assets and liabilities arise for the entities registered in Georgia. Withholding tax payable in respect of dividend distribution to the shareholders of the Company is recognized as deduction from equity in the statement of changes in equity.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(h) Taxation (continued)****(ii) Value added tax**

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

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

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

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(j) Provisions

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

(k) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

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

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

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

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37**

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16 Leases

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it is not a first-time adopter.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no modifications of the Company's financial instruments during the period.

IAS 41 *Agriculture* – Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Use of estimates, judgments and assumptions

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

(a) Judgments

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

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

The Company elected revaluation policy for accounting of its property, plant and equipment. IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* requires reporting entity to make revaluations with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The last revaluation of property, plant and equipment was done as at 30 September 2020 and is reflected in the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2020. Based on the Company's judgement, no revaluation of property, plant and equipment is required as at 31 December 2022, because there were no events or circumstances since last revaluation date that would indicate material difference between the fair value and carrying value of Company's property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2022.

(b) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Allowance for expected credit losses

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all of its financial assets at amortized cost. The Company applies simplified approach in estimating ECLs for trade and other receivables and general approach for loans issued.

In respect of trade and other receivables the management has calculated expected credit losses based on lifetime of these financial instruments. The Company used a provision model that is prepared taking into account the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors to the debtors and the economic environment.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Use of estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)**(b) Estimates and assumptions (continued)**

In respect of loans issued to related parties, the management determined that no significant increase in credit risk occurred since initial recognition and estimated ECLs based on 12-month probability of default. Significant judgement was applied in determining whether significant increase in credit risk occurred and estimates of probability of default and loss given default in respect of loans receivable's ECLs as at 31 December 2022.

The Company estimated that expected credit losses for its financial assets as at 31 December 2022 were immaterial and no provision was recognized for expected credit losses (Notes 11 and 12).

5. Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. The Company does not expect material impact on its financial statements from applying those standards and amendments:

- Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8 (effective from 1 January 2023)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective from 1 January 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective from 1 January 2023)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (effective from 1 January 2023)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

6. Revenue from contracts with customers

The majority of revenue from contracts with customers is attributable to revenue from sale of electric power. Revenue is generated in Georgia. The revenue breakdown by customers is as follows:

	2022	2021
Revenue from sales to an entity under common control (Note 19)	11,969	32,338
Revenue from sales to Electricity System Commercial Operator (ESCO)	1,302	2,375
Other revenue	226	3,967
Total revenue from contracts with customers	13,497	38,680

There were no contract liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. Information about assets from contracts with customers is disclosed in Note 11.

JSC Khramhesi II

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7. Finance income and finance costs

	2022	2021
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(1,561)	(2,719)
Interest expense for lease liability	(2)	(4)
Total finance costs	(1,563)	(2,723)
Interest income on bank deposits and current accounts (Note 13)	630	649
Net foreign exchange gain	3,160	2,331
Interest income on loans to entity under common control (Note 12, 20)	1,439	1,875
Total finance income	5,229	4,855

Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly caused by the revaluation of assets and liabilities of the Company denominated in US Dollars (USD) and Japanese Yen (JPY). For more details on the foreign currency risk please refer to Note 17.

8. Income taxes

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

During 2021 The Company recognized GEL 5,647 as income tax charge on distributed profits, applying statutory income tax rate of 15/85 to the declared dividend amount. During 2022 income tax charge in amount of GEL 2,065 was reversed as a result of the Parent's decision to waive GEL 11,700 of dividends declared in 2021 (Note 14). Income tax reversal was calculated applying statutory tax rate of 15/85 to amount of dividends waived.

JSC Khrameshi II

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Property, plant and equipment

Movements of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	Land	Building and facilities	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Cost							
At 31 December 2020	196	58,142	16,042	435	331	313	75,459
Additions	–	–	15	–	3,490	25	3,530
Transfers	–	–	2,706	–	(2,706)	–	–
At 31 December 2021	196	58,142	18,763	435	1,115	338	78,989
Additions	–	–	22	107	7,686	52	7,867
Disposals	–	–	(122)	(111)	(75)	(1)	(309)
Transfers	–	–	3,457	–	(3,457)	–	–
At 31 December 2022	196	58,142	22,120	431	5,269	389	86,547
Accumulated depreciation							
At 31 December 2020	–	(383)	(448)	(35)	–	(16)	(882)
Depreciation for the year	–	(1,530)	(1,677)	(128)	–	(70)	(3,405)
At 31 December 2021	–	(1,913)	(2,125)	(163)	–	(86)	(4,287)
Disposals	–	–	120	111	–	–	231
Depreciation for the year	–	(1,530)	(1,658)	(84)	–	(72)	(3,344)
At 31 December 2022	–	(3,443)	(3,663)	(136)	–	(158)	(7,400)
Net book value							
At 31 December 2020	196	57,759	15,594	400	331	297	74,577
At 31 December 2021	196	56,229	16,638	272	1,115	252	74,702
At 31 December 2022	196	54,699	18,457	295	5,269	231	79,147

10. Inventories

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Spare parts	1,260	1,623
Petrochemicals	9	8
	1,269	1,631

11. Trade receivables

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trade receivables due from an entity under common control (Note 19)	1,154	4,207
Trade receivables due from other customers	4	5
	1,158	4,212

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-day terms. As at 31 December 2022 there are no overdue trade receivables and existing balance fully relates to the sales of December. The Company uses the forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) to estimate allowance for the trade receivables. Under the method expected credit losses for the year 2022 is immaterial and no allowance has been recognized.

The significant changes in the balances of trade receivables relates to significant decrease in tariff from GEL 0.12304 MW/hr to GEL 0.04149 MW/hr. There was no significant change in sales volumes.

JSC Khamhesi II

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Loans receivable

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loans receivable as of 1 January	15,237	7,475
Converted from trade receivable	–	14,058
Principal received	–	(7,475)
Interest received	(2,764)	(696)
Finance income (Note 7)	1,439	1,875
Gain on remeasurement of loans receivable	1,072	–
Loans receivable as of 31 December	14,984	15,237
Current	440	1,179
Non-current	14,544	14,058

On 1 March 2021, GEL 14,058 of trade receivables from an entity under common control were converted into an interest-bearing loan denominated in GEL and maturing in 2024, with an interest rate of 10% per annum. During 2022 the interest rate was amended to 14% and as a result remeasurement gain on modification of loan in amount of GEL 1,072 was recognized.

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

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash at bank	10,132	5,863

Interest earned on cash and cash equivalents in 2022 amounted to GEL 630 (2021: GEL 649).

Cash at banks earn the annual interest based on agreed bank deposit rates.

14. Equity

(a) Issued capital

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company had 2,524,699 shares authorised and issued of GEL 0.001 each. 100% of the shares are owned by Gardabani Holdings B.V as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(b) Dividends

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

During 2021 the Company declared dividends of GEL 32,000 (2020: GEL 20,000) and paid out GEL 20,300. On 31 January 2022, the Parent resolved to amend the amount of dividends declared in 2021 from GEL 32,000 to GEL 20,300. As a result, the dividend payable as of 31 December 2021, in amount of GEL 11,700 was waived.

JSC Khrameshi II

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Loans and borrowings

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Current portion of loans from the Ministry of Finance	4,242	5,490
Non-current portion of loans from the Ministry of Finance	1,834	6,465
	6,076	11,955

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

	Interest rate	Currency	Maturity	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loan from the Ministry of Finance of Georgia (JICA) (i)	2.3%	JPY	1 June 2024	5,134	10,486
Loan from Ministry of Finance of Georgia (ii)	3.5%	GEL	1 June 2024	942	1,469
				6,076	11,955

Loans from the Ministry of Finance comprise the loans which were transferred to the Company together with the rehabilitated HPP Khrami II.

(i) Loan from the Ministry of Finance (JICA)

The loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was disbursed to the Government of Georgia in relation to the rehabilitation of the HPP Khrami II. The Government of Georgia, in its turn, transferred proceeds from the JICA loan, together with the repayment obligation, to the Company. The lender has not legally released the Government of Georgia from the primary responsibility for the repayment of the loan, accordingly, the Government of Georgia acted as a principal in this transaction and the loan payable by the Company is to the Ministry of Finance of Georgia. According to the loan agreement dated 10 December 2008 the principal loan amount is JPY 2,954,862 which is repayable by semi-annual equal instalments commencing 1 July 2009 and ending on 1 June 2024 with an interest rate of 2.3% per annum.

(ii) Loan from the Ministry of Finance

In addition to the aforementioned loan, the Ministry of finance issued an additional loan to the Company for the same purposes. According to the loan agreement dated 10 December 2008 the principal loan amount is GEL 10,788 which is repayable by semi-annual instalments commencing 1 July 2009 and ending on 1 June 2024 with an interest rate of 3.5% per annum.

(iii) Change in loans and borrowings

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loans receivable as of 1 January	11,955	18,161
Principal paid	(4,770)	(6,130)
Finance cost	1,561	2,719
Interest paid	(267)	(485)
Foreign exchange gain	(2,403)	(2,310)
Loans receivable as of 31 December	6,076	11,955

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Management fee payable to a related party (Note 19)	5,965	6,838
Technical fee payable to a related party (Note 19)	510	584
Trade payables to suppliers	430	452
Other payables	330	265
	7,235	8,139

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

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

17. Financial instruments and risk management**Overview**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's capital and operating expenditures. The Company has trade receivables and cash on current accounts that arrive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company is part of a larger group controlled by the Ultimate Parent. Most of the financial risks are overseen and controlled on the level of the Ultimate Parent. Most of financial assets and liabilities of the Company are with entities under common control. Financial risk management objective is to safeguard the Company's day-to-day operations, raise sufficient cash from operations to finance operating and on-going capital expenditures and service obligations to third parties.

(a) Credit risk

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

The Company has a significant concentration of credit risk with an entity under common control – JSC Telasi. The total amount of loans receivable from JSC Telasi as at 31 December 2022 amounted to GEL 14,984 (31 December 2021: GEL 15,237). As at 31 December 2022 there is no past due interest receivable from JSC Telasi (31 December 2021: GEL 1,179).

As of 31 December 2022, the Company also has trade receivable from entity under common control – LLC Tbilisi Electricity Retail Company in amount of GEL 1,154 (31 December 2021: 4,207). Trade receivable from LLC Tbilisi Electricity Retail Company relates to the sales of December and is not past due.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. Financial instruments and risk Management (continued)**(a) Credit risk (continued)**

Settlement of overdue balances and other financial instruments within the group is managed by the Ultimate Parent based on the group's need for cash, rather than maturities of individual instruments. Management believes both JSC Telasi and LLC Tbilisi Electricity Retail Company are creditworthy entities and any amounts due will be collected if a need for additional cash arises, thus that expected credit losses were deemed to be immaterial and no provision was made for amounts receivable from them.

All cash and cash equivalents are held with the three largest Georgian banks with international credit rating of BBB-. None of cash and cash equivalents are impaired or past due.

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

	Carrying amount	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trade receivables (Note 11)	1,158	4,212
Cash at bank (Note 13)	10,132	5,863
Loans receivable (Note 12)	14,984	15,237
	26,274	25,312

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

31 December 2022	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	On demand	0 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities							
Loans and borrowings (Note 15)	6,076	7,020	–	344	4,358	2,318	–
Lease liabilities	95	105	–	–	14	91	–
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	7,235	7,235	6,475	760	–	–	–
	13,406	14,360	6,475	1,104	4,372	2,409	–

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)**(b) Liquidity risk (continued)**

31 December 2021	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	On demand	0 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities							
Loans and borrowings (Note 15)	11,955	14,993	–	356	5,744	8,893	–
Lease liabilities	24	27	–	7	20	–	–
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	8,139	8,139	7,422	717	–	–	–
Dividend payable (Note 14)	11,700	11,700	–	11,700	–	–	–
	31,818	34,859	7,422	12,780	5,764	8,893	–

(c) Market risk

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

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the rate profile of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

The Company is not subject to interest rate risk due to the fact that all of its financial assets and liabilities have fixed interest rates. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

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

	USD – denominated		JPY – denominated	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loans and borrowings	–	–	(5,134)	(10,486)
Trade payables	(6,475)	(7,422)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	403	484	–	–
Net exposure	(6,072)	(6,938)	(5,134)	(10,486)

A strengthening/weakening of the GEL, as indicated below, against the USD and JPY at 31 December 2022 would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

	Strengthening	Weakening
31 December 2022		
USD (20% movement)	1,214	(1,214)
JPY (27.7% movement)	1,422	(1,422)
31 December 2021		
USD (20% movement)	1,388	(1,388)
JPY (27.7% movement)	2,905	(2,905)

(d) Fair values

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

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables (Note 11)	Level 3	1,158	1,158	4,212	4,212
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	Level 1	10,132	10,132	5,863	5,863
Loans receivable (Note 12)	Level 3	14,984	13,988	15,237	15,237
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	Level 3	95	90	24	24
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	Level 3	7,235	7,235	8,139	8,139
Loans and borrowings (Note 15)	Level 3	6,076	7,900	11,955	18,658

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

- ▶ Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade and other payables are equal to their carrying amounts due to short-term maturities of these instruments;
- ▶ Fair value of long-term fixed rate loans and borrowings to Ministry of Finance, loans receivable and lease liabilities are adjusted to fair value based on the market interest rates as at respective statement of financial position date.

Assets measured at fair value are limited to property, plant and equipment measured using revaluation model and categorised as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

(e) Capital management

The Company has no formal policy for capital management but management seeks to maintain a sufficient capital base (determined based on the amount of equity presented in Company's IFRS financial statements) for meeting the Company's operational and strategic needs.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18. Contingencies

Taxation contingencies

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

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

At each reporting date, management makes assessment of its tax positions and considers those transactions which may be challenged by Georgian Tax Authorities. When it is probable that additional tax liability as the result of such challenge will arise, the Company recognized a provision in its statement of financial position.

Conflict in Ukraine

As a result of the conflict in Ukraine, many leading countries and economic unions have announced severe economic sanctions on Russia, including Russian banks, other entities and individuals. Since the start of the conflict, there has been a significant depreciation of the Russian Ruble against foreign currencies, as well as significant loss of value on the securities markets in Russia and of Russian companies listed in other markets. The situation is still unfolding, but it has already resulted in a humanitarian crisis and huge economic losses in Ukraine, Russia, and the rest of the world. Ukraine and Russia are important trade partners of Georgia. It is expected that the war will have a negative impact on the Georgian economy.

The Ultimate Parent of the Company is controlled by the Russian Federation. As of the date of these financial statements neither the Company nor the Ultimate Parent were sanctioned by EU, US or UK. The Company is not sanctioned in Georgia. The Company does not have trade operations with its Ultimate Parent and the only balance toward the Ultimate Payable relates to the payable of management fees in amount of GEL 5,965 (Notes 16, 20). Furthermore, the Company does not have any operations in Russia, Ukraine, UK, US or EU and conducts most of its business activities within Georgia. Considering all above we believe that there is no clear and present threat related to the Company's business activities, however as the conflict is still waging, it is impossible to reliably assess the impact this may have on the Company's business as there is uncertainty over the magnitude of the impact on the economy in general.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19. Related party transactions

(i) Transactions with management

Key management personnel of the Company received GEL 221 remuneration during the year (2021: GEL 204), which is included in wages and bonuses and other employee benefits.

(ii) Revenue

	Sales to related parties during 2022	Sales to related parties during 2021	Amounts owed by related parties 31 December 2022	Amounts owed by related parties 31 December 2021
Sale of electric power				
Entities under common control (Notes 6 and 11)	11,969	32,338	1,154	4,207

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

(iii) Trade and other payables

	Amounts owed to related parties 31 December 2022	Amounts owed to related parties 31 December 2021
Entities under common control		
Management fees (Note 16)	5,965	6,838
Technical fees (Note 16)	510	584
	6,475	7,422

(iv) Loans issued

The total loans receivable balance as at 31 December 2022 is GEL 14,984 (31 December 2021: GEL 15,237). The interest income for 2022 comprised GEL 1,439 (2021: GEL 1,875). The remeasurement gain in amount of GEL 1,072 (2021: nil) is also related to the loans receivable from an entity under common control (Note 12).

20. Non-cash transactions

Operating and investing activities that did not require use of cash or cash equivalents were as follows in the years ended 31 December:

	2022	2021
Waiving of dividends declared (Note 14)	11,700	–
Reversal of income tax payable accrued on dividends (Note 8)	2,065	–
Conversion of trade receivable into loan	–	14,058