International Insurance Company IRAO JSC

Separate Financial Statements

for 2016

Contents

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Management of International Insurance Company IRAO JSC (the "Company"), is responsible for the accompanying separate financial statements presented on pages 6 to 43.

This responsibility includes:

- preparation of separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by IASB as adopted by the European Union;
- selection of suitable accounting policies and their consistent application;
- making judgments and estimates which are reasonable and prudent;
- preparation of the separate financial statements on the going concern basis, unless circumstances make this inappropriate.

Management is also responsible for:

- creation, implementation and maintaining effective accounting and internal control systems;
- keeping proper accounting records in compliance with local regulations;
- taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company, and
- prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 were approved by the management and signed on its behalf by:

Vakhtang Dekanosidze
General Director
International Insurance Company IRAO JSC

Ramaz Khvichia
Chief Financial Officer
International Insurance Company IRAO JSC

Date: 16 March 2017

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Supervisory Board of
International Insurance Company IRAO JSC

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of International Insurance Company IRAO JSC (the "Company"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the separate 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 unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016, and its unconsolidated financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union (EU 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 Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

In preparing the separate 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.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate 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:

Andrew Coxshall

KPMG Georgia LLC
16 March 2017

'000 GEL	Note	2016	2015
Gross premiums written		27,765	28,616
Less: written premiums ceded to reinsurers		(7,257)	(8,764)
Net premiums		**20,508**	**19,852**
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums		2,112	(3,275)
Change in reinsurers' share in the gross provision for unearned premiums		(2,300)	(442)
Net earned premiums	5	**20,320**	**16,135**
Gross benefits and claims paid		(29,048)	(20,610)
Reinsurance share of gross benefits and claims paid		14,372	6,810
Gross change in outstanding claims		54	2,314
Change in reinsurers' share in outstanding claims		(954)	(1,845)
Net claims	6	**(15,576)**	**(13,331)**
Subrogations and recoveries		575	469
Acquisition costs	7	(4,378)	(4,090)
Reinsurance commission income		1,568	1,709
Insurance activity result		**2,509**	**892**
Investment income	8	735	1,835
Interest expense	8	(506)	(778)
Administrative expenses	9	(1,775)	(1,692)
Other operating expenses		(146)	(245)
Impairment loss of other assets		(412)	(65)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**405**	**(53)**
Income tax expense	10	(1,580)	(181)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,175)**	**(234)**

The separate financial statements were approved on 16 March 2017 by:

Vakhtang Dekanosidze
General Director

Ramaz Khvichia
Chief Financial Officer

The separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the separate financial statements set out on pages 10 to 43.

'000 GEL	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
ASSETS			
Property and equipment	11	4,471	4,171
Investment property	12	3,687	3,806
Intangible assets		365	449
Investment in associates	13	5,600	5,600
Deferred acquisition costs	7	839	967
Other assets	14	3,043	3,081
Reinsurer's share of insurance contract provisions	18	10,756	14,010
Deferred tax asset	10	204	1,784
Insurance receivables	15	12,437	13,580
Placements with banks	16	5,874	4,235
Cash and cash equivalents	17	2,321	850
Total assets		**49,597**	**52,533**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	18	23,167	25,333
Loans and borrowings	19	9,344	13,531
Insurance and reinsurance payables	20	4,700	5,393
Other liabilities		548	628
Total liabilities		**37,759**	**44,885**
Equity			
Share capital	21	17,281	11,916
Accumulated losses		(5,443)	(4,268)
Total equity		**11,838**	**7,648**
Total liabilities and equity		**49,597**	**52,533**

The separate statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the separate financial statements set out on pages 10 to 43.

'000 GEL	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Insurance premiums received		29,607	25,941
Reinsurance premiums paid		(8,492)	(5,995)
Claims and benefits paid		(27,588)	(19,056)
Reinsurance claims received		15,100	3,802
Subrogation and recoveries		174	111
Other acquisition costs		(3,445)	(3,333)
Interest received		628	535
Commission, administrative and other expenses paid		(3,182)	(3,396)
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets		**2,802**	**(1,391)**
Placements with banks		(1,387)	488
Cash flows from/(used in) operations		**1,415**	**(903)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		(42)	(378)
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(42)**	**(378)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,373**	**(1,281)**
Cash and cash equivalents at January		850	1,946
Effect of movements in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		98	185
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	17	**2,321**	**850**

The separate statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the separate financial statements set out on pages 10 to 43.

'000 GEL	Share capital/ Charter capital (note 1 (a))	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at 1 January 2015	9,405	(4,034)	5,371
Total comprehensive loss			
Loss for the year	-	(234)	(234)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(234)**	**(234)**
Increase in share capital (note 19)	2,511		2,511
Balance at 31 December 2015	**11,916**	**(4,268)**	**7,648**

'000 GEL	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at 1 January 2016	11,916	(4,268)	7,648
Total comprehensive loss			
Loss for the year	-	(1,175)	(1,175)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(1,175)**	**(1,175)**
Increase in share capital (note 19)	5,365		5,365
Balance at 31 December 2016	**17,281**	**(5,443)**	**11,838**

The separate statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the separate financial statements set out on pages 10 to 43.

1 Background

(a) Principal activities

International Insurance Company IRAO JSC (the "Company"), as defined in the Civil Code of Georgia, was established in 2004. The Company changed its legal form from a Limited Liability Company to a Joint Stock Company on 23 November 2015. The Company's registered office is #88/15 Bochorishvili Street, Tbilisi 0160, Georgia.

The Company is licensed to provide life and non-life insurance services in Georgia. However, International Insurance Company IRAO JSC only offers insurance services in health, property and other non-life segments.

As at 31 December 2016 the Company had 3 branches from which it conducts insurance business throughout Georgia. At 31 December 2016 the Company employed 217 full time employees (31 December 2015: 215).

(b) 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 the Georgia. The separate 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.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by IASB, as adopted by the European Union (EU IFRS).

The Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements based on IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* as the Company itself is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and its other owners have been informed about, and do not object to, the Company not preparing consolidated financial statements; the Company's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market; the Company did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; the intermediate parent VIG produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with EU IFRS.

The consolidated financial statements of VIG can be obtained from the VIG Group web site www.vig.com.

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 separate financial statements are presented.

All financial information presented in GEL has been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of separate financial statements in conformity with EU IFRS, 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 apart from those involving estimations in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these separate financial statements.

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

- Note 18 – Insurance contract liabilities; and
- Note 22 – Insurance risk management.

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 23 – Financial risk management.

5 Premiums

2016 '000 GEL	Corporate medical Insurance	Property insurance	Motor insurance (Casco)	MTPL	Agro	Other	Total
Gross premiums written	14,964	6,426	3,256	456	-	2,663	**27,765**
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	(330)	417	169	6	2	1,848	**2,112**
Gross earned premiums	**14,634**	**6,843**	**3,425**	**462**	**2**	**4,511**	**29,877**
Less: written premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	(5,217)	(186)	(42)	-	(1,812)	**(7,257)**
Change in Reinsurers' share in the gross provision for unearned premiums	-	(500)	(6)	(6)	(2)	(1,786)	**(2,300)**
Ceded earned premiums	-	**(5,717)**	**(192)**	**(48)**	**(2)**	**(3,598)**	**(9,557)**
Net earned premiums	**14,634**	**1,126**	**3,233**	**414**	-	**913**	**20,320**

2015 '000 GEL	Corporate medical Insurance	Property insurance	Motor insurance (Casco)	MTPL	Agro	Other	Total
Gross premiums written	14,231	5,827	3,394	469	300	4,395	**28,616**
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	(3,057)	(597)	(368)	(38)	1,509	(724)	**(3,275)**
Gross earned premiums	**11,174**	**5,230**	**3,026**	**431**	**1,809**	**3,671**	**25,341**
Less: written premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	(4,840)	(160)	(51)	(300)	(3,413)	**(8,764)**
Change in Reinsurers' share in the gross provision for unearned premiums	-	386	34	9	(1,509)	638	**(442)**
Ceded earned premiums	-	**(4,454)**	**(126)**	**(42)**	**(1,809)**	**(2,775)**	**(9,206)**
Net earned premiums	**11,174**	**776**	**2,900**	**389**	-	**896**	**16,135**

6 Claims

2016 '000 GEL	Corporate medical Insurance	Property insurance	Motor insurance (Casco)	MTPL	Agro	Other	Total
Gross benefits and claims paid	12,240	6,098	1,767	195	792	7,956	29,048
Reinsurance share of gross benefits and claims paid	-	(5,908)	(18)	-	(785)	(7,661)	(14,372)
Claims settled, net of reinsurance	**12,240**	**190**	**1,749**	**195**	**7**	**295**	**14,676**
Change in provisions for reported but not settled claims	(28)	(380)	358	6	(1,044)	714	**(374)**
Change in provisions for incurred but not reported claims	320	-	-	-	-	-	**320**
Change in reinsurers' share in outstanding claims	-	410	-	-	1,044	(500)	**954**
Change in insurance contract provisions	**292**	**30**	**358**	**6**	**-**	**214**	**900**
Net claims incurred	**12,532**	**220**	**2,107**	**201**	**7**	**509**	**15,576**

2015 '000 GEL	Corporate medical Insurance	Property insurance	Motor insurance (Casco)	MTPL	Agro	Other	Total
Gross benefits and claims paid	10,877	721	2,163	226	3,304	3,319	20,610
Reinsurance share of gross benefits and claims paid	-	(510)	(28)	-	(3,291)	(2,981)	**(6,810)**
Claims settled, net of reinsurance	**10,877**	**221**	**2,135**	**226**	**13**	**338**	**13,800**
Change in provisions for reported but not settled claims	-	691	(37)	(9)	(76)	(2,703)	**(2,134)**
Change in provisions for incurred but not reported claims	(180)	-	-	-	-	-	**(180)**
Change in reinsurers' share in outstanding claims	-	(741)	-	-	76	2,510	**1,845**
Change in insurance contract provisions	**(180)**	**(50)**	**(37)**	**(9)**	**-**	**(193)**	**(469)**
Net claims incurred	**10,697**	**161**	**2,098**	**217**	**13**	**145**	**13,331**

7 Acquisition costs

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Insurance commission expense	804	684
Other acquisition costs	3,446	3,332
Total acquisition costs	**4,250**	**4,016**
Change in deferred acquisition costs	128	74
Acquisition costs for the year	**4,378**	**4,090**

Analysis of movement in deferred acquisition costs

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Deferred acquisition cost at the beginning of the year	967	1,041
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(128)	(74)
Deferred acquisition costs at the end of the year	**839**	**967**

8 Investment income and interest expense

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Interest income		
Loans issued	2	3
Placements with banks	247	237
Total interest income	**249**	**240**
Other income/(expenses)		
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	224	(787)
(Loss)/gain on currency forward contract	(10)	700
Rent income	263	240
Reversal of impairment losses on property and equipment and investment property	-	1,409
Other	9	33
	486	**1,595**
Total investment income	**735**	**1,835**
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	**(506)**	**(778)**

9 Administrative expenses

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Employee compensation	1,338	1,266
Office maintenance	198	212
Depreciation and amortization	143	119
Legal and other professional fees	55	50
Other administrative expenses	41	45
Total administrative expenses	**1,775**	**1,692**

10 Income tax

The Company's applicable tax rate is the income tax rate of 15% (2015: 15%).

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Current tax expense		
Adjustment for prior years	-	(274)
	-	(274)
Deferred tax Income		
Change in legislation/origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,580	455
Total income tax expense/benefit	**1,580**	**181**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Profit(loss) before income tax	405	(53)
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	61	(8)
Non-deductible expense	-	72
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised tax losses	(40)	-
Change in recognised deductible temporary differences due to reversal of deferred tax asset	-	391
Change in legislation	1,559	-
Adjustment for prior years	-	(274)
	1,580	**181**

(a) Movement in temporary differences during the year

'000 GEL	1 January 2016	Recognized in profit or loss	31 December 2016
Assets			
Property and equipment	71	(119)	(48)
Deferred acquisition costs	(145)	145	-
Other assets	264	(264)	-
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	1,009	(952)	57
Insurance and reinsurance payables	(53)	53	-
Other liabilities	16	(16)	-
Tax loss carry-forwards	408	(213)	195
Investment property	214	(214)	-
Net deferred tax asset	**1,784**	**(1,580)**	**204**

'000 GEL	1 January 2015	Recognized in profit or loss	31 December 2015
Assets			
Property and equipment	214	(143)	71
Deferred acquisition costs	(156)	11	(145)
Other assets	358	(94)	264
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	969	40	1,009
Insurance and reinsurance payables	(50)	(3)	(53)
Other liabilities	18	(2)	16
Tax carry-forwards	554	(146)	408
Investment property	332	(118)	214
Net deferred tax asset	**2,239**	**(455)**	**1,784**

On 13 May 2016 the Parliament of Georgia passed a 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.

Due to the nature of the new taxation system described above, the financial institutions registered in Georgia will not have any differences between the tax bases of assets and their carrying amounts from 1 January 2019 and hence, no deferred income tax assets and liabilities will arise, there on.

Considering that the change in the Georgian Tax Code was enacted before the reporting date, the deferred tax asset GEL 204 thousand was recognized to the extent that is probable that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profit until 1 January 2019, against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

(b) Unrecognized deferred tax assets:

The Company's tax loss carry-forwards by expiration date comprise:

'000 GEL	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
2017	219	472
2018	327	-
2019	-	82
2020		245
	546	**799**

As at 31 December 2016, deferred tax asset in respect of tax losses, amounting to GEL 351 thousand, have not been recognised, as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilise the benefits there from.

11 Property and equipment

'000 GEL	Land and buildings	Computers and software	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & equipment	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	4,388	657	84	451	5,580
Additions	392	37	-	23	452
At 31 December 2016	**4,780**	**694**	**84**	**474**	**6,032**
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	566	547	54	242	1,409
Depreciation charge	80	40	6	26	152
At 31 December 2016	**646**	**587**	**60**	**268**	**1,561**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2016	**4,134**	**107**	**24**	**206**	**4,471**

'000 GEL	Land and buildings	Computers equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture& equipment	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2015	3,613	619	84	416	4,732
Additions	-	38	-	35	73
Impairment reversal	775	-	-	-	775
At 31 December 2015	**4,388**	**657**	**84**	**451**	**5,580**
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2015	493	515	49	215	1,272
Depreciation charge	73	32	5	27	137
At 31 December 2015	**566**	**547**	**54**	**242**	**1,409**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2015	**3,822**	**110**	**30**	**209**	**4,171**

* Building with a carrying amount of GEL 3,701 thousand is pledged to secure borrowings received from the parent company as at 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: GEL 3,781 thousand).

12 Investment property

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Cost		
At 1 January	3,806	3,240
Acquisitions	346	-
Reclassification to property and equipment	(392)	
Depreciation	(73)	(68)
Impairment Reversal	-	634
At 31 December	**3,687**	**3,806**

Management estimates that the fair value of the land approximates to its carrying amount. The fair value is categorized into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, because of significant unobservable adjustments to observable inputs to the valuation technique used. The fair value was determined based on market prices in recent transactions or announced asking prices of similar properties.

Investment property with a carrying amount of GEL 3,028 thousand is pledged to secure borrowings received from the parent company as at 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: GEL 3,093 thousand).

13 Investment in associate

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership % 2016	Ownership % 2015
Geo Hospitals LLC	Georgia	Medical service	35%	35%

All of the shares in the associate is pledged secure the borrowings received from the parent company.

14 Other assets

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Receivables from subrogation	4,243	3,351
Accrued income on placements with banks	13	12
Advances paid to employees	21	25
Profit tax paid in advance	31	57
Prepayment to Public Pharmacy	-	221
Receivable from currency forward agreement	517	560
Other	266	586
	5,091	**4,812**
Allowance for impairment	(2,048)	(1,731)
	3,043	**3,081**

Analysis of movements in the allowance for impairment

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,731	2,185
Write off	-	(520)
Net charge for the year	317	66
Balance at the end of the year	**2,048**	**1,731**

15 Insurance receivables

'000 GEL	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Receivables arising out of direct insurance operations	15,414	15,602
Allowance for insurance receivables	(2,977)	(2,022)
	12,437	**13,580**

Analysis of movements in the allowance for insurance receivables:

'000 GEL	2016	2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,022	1,383
Net charge for the year	955	639
Balance at the end of the year	**2,977**	**2,022**

The Company is not subject to significant credit risk on receivables arising out of direct insurance operations as policies are cancelled and the unearned premium reserve relating to the policy is similarly cancelled when there is objective evidence that the policyholder is not willing or able to continue paying policy premiums.

The Company creates allowance on insurance and reinsurance receivables based on their aging analysis. The Company also makes specific provision when facts and circumstances suggest that particular counterparty cannot pay.

The following table shows aging of insurance receivables as at 31 December 2016 and 2015:

GEL '000	Gross 2016	Impairment 2016	Gross 2015	Impairment 2015
Not Past Due	11,031	-	10,563	-
Past due 0-30 days	994	-	2,667	-
Past due 31-60 days	132	(26)	77	(15)
Past due 61-90 days	258	(78)	73	(22)
Past due 91-120 days	40	(20)	58	(29)
Past due 121-365 days	264	(158)	520	(312)
Past due more the one year	2,695	(2,695)	1,644	(1,644)
	15,414	**(2,977)**	**15,602**	**(2,022)**

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by 30 days are still collectable in full, based on historic payment behaviour.

16 Placements with banks

'000 GEL	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Term deposits	5,874	4,235

The placements with banks are held 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.

Concentration of placements with banks

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 placements with banks which individually comprised more than 10% of total placements with banks were as follows:

'000 GEL	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
TBC Bank	1,035	-
Terabank	1,382	1,223
Basis Bank	1,420	-
Bank Republic	2,037	2,499
Total	**5,874**	**3,722**

17 Cash and cash equivalents

'000 GEL	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Petty cash	27	26
Current accounts with banks	2,294	824
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,321**	**850**

The cash and cash equivalents are mainly held 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.

18 Insurance contract liabilities

	2016 '000 GEL			2015 '000 GEL		
	Gross	**Reinsurance**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Reinsurance**	**Net**
Unearned premiums	13,494	(3,630)	9,864	15,606	(5,930)	9,676
Incurred but not reported	453	-	453	134		134
Notified claims provision	9,220	(7,126)	2,094	9,593	(8,080)	1,513
Total insurance contract provisions	**23,167**	**(10,756)**	**12,411**	**25,333**	**(14,010)**	**11,323**

(a) Analysis of movements in provisions for unearned premiums (gross of reinsurance)

'000 GEL	2016	2015
Balance at 1 January	15,606	12,331
Gross premiums written (Note 5)	27,765	28,616
Gross earned premiums (Note 5)	(29,877)	(25,341)
Balance at 31 December	**13,494**	**15,606**

(b) Analysis of movements in claims provisions (gross of reinsurance)

'000 GEL	2016	2015
Balance at January 1	9,727	1
Expected cost of current year claims	27,920	1
Change in estimates in respect of prior year claims	(14)	
Claims paid during the year	(27,960)	(1
Balance at December 31	**9,673**	

(c) Assumptions and sensitivities

(i) Unearned premium provision

The provision for unearned premium is based on written premiums and is calculated on a propo basis in respect of the unexpired term of the policy for which the premium has been received.

(ii) Provision for outstanding claims

For non-life insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of reported at the reporting date, but not yet settled (RBNS) and for the expected ultimate cost of incurred, but not yet reported, at the reporting date (IBNR).

RBNS is created for known outstanding claims that include an appropriate provision for settlem handling expenses. This provision is based mainly on an individual valuation for each claim accor the opinion obtained from the insured, legal advisors and the Company's experts that handle the c

IBNR claims reserve is calculated by the Company's actuaries. The ultimate cost of these cl estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Lad Bornheutter-Ferguson, or in some cases, the expected loss ratio method is applied in order to reasonable estimations when the statistical method fails. The actuaries carry out estimations usi regarding claims payments, numbers of claims reported and case-reserves.

(iii) The assumptions and models used for determining the provisions

For the purpose of valuing outstanding claims, or supplementing the claims departments' per-cla reserves for IBNR, the actuarial models detailed below have been used in conjunction with assumptions:

- Chain ladder: this method is based on the development of historical claims (development of p and/or development of amount of claims, development of the number of claims, etc.), in evaluate the anticipated development of existing and future claims. The use of this method i suitable after a sufficient period since the event occurred or the policy is written, when there i information from the existing claims in order to evaluate the total anticipated claims;

- Bornhuetter-Ferguson (or modified version thereof): this method combines early estimates l the Company or class of business, and additional estimates based on the claims themselves. estimates utilize premiums and the loss ratio for evaluating the total claims. The second utilizes actual claims experience based on other methods (such as chain ladder). The combin valuation weights the two estimates while a larger weight is given to the valuation based on th experience as time passes and additional information is accumulated for the claims. The u method is mainly suitable for the recent period where there is not enough information from t or for a new business or one with insufficient historical information;

- The average payment per claim: at times, as in the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method, when the claims experience is insufficient, the historical average method is utilized. In this method the provision is calculated based on the forecast of the number of claims (chain ladder method) and historical average claim size.

There are no material assumptions made in determining the outstanding claims provisions, other than the general broad-based assumptions that past experience regarding claims reporting and settlement patterns will be repeated in the future with changes based on trends in claim frequency and severity due to changes in regulations, policy conditions, customer mix, etc. All other assumptions only exist on a claim-by-claim basis, regarding issues such as the probability of winning a claim dispute.

Liability adequacy tests are carried out by the Company as follows

a) For most of the liability (e.g. in respect of motor and health business) for outstanding claims net of recoverable reinsurance, subrogation and salvage, an actuarial analysis is carried out in order to determine that the recorded liability (net of relevant assets) is adequate based on the current best estimates of future claims development. If the liabilities are not adequate they are increased through profit or loss.

b) For the liability for unexpired risks (the unearned premium reserve net of DAC) an actuarial estimate is carried out of the expected future loss ratio in respect of unexpired risks on in-force contracts. If the expected loss ratio implies that the unearned premium provision net of DAC is inadequate, the DAC is reduced, and if necessary the unearned premium reserve is increased, until it is adequate.

The liability adequacy test revealed a shortfall as at 31 December 2016, as a result of which deferred acquisition cost with the carrying value of GEL 690 thousand was written-off.

19 Loans and borrowings

	2016 GEL'000	2015 GEL'000
Secured parent company loan	9,344	13,531

Terms and conditions

				31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
'000 GEL	**Currency**	**Nominal interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**
Secured parent company loan	EUR	3%+3 Month EURIBOR	2021	9,344	9,344	-	-
Secured parent company loan	EUR	5%+3 Month EURIBOR	2021	-	-	13,531	13,531
				9,344	**9,344**	**13,531**	**13,531**

On 30 November 2016, loans and borrowings with the carrying value of GEL 5,365 (31 August 2015: GEL 2,511 thousand) was contributed to the share capital of the Company.

20 Insurance and reinsurance payables

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Agents' and brokers' fees payable	494	163
Reinsurance premiums payable	4,206	5,230
	4,700	**5,393**

21 Equity

(a) Share capital

The authorized and paid-in share capital of the Company is specified below. Each share entitles the holder to one vote in the shareholders meetings of the Company.

Authorized, issued and paid-in capital	31 December 2016 Number of shares	31 December 2016 Par Value GEL '000	31 December 2015 Number of shares	31 December 2015 Par Value GEL '000
Ordinary shares	17,281,250	17,281	11,916,250	11,916

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends, as declared, from time to time.

(b) Dividends

In accordance with Georgian legislation the Company's distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the Company's separate financial statements prepared in accordance with EU IFRS, which is the same as the Company's retained earnings.

No dividends were declared or paid during 2016 and 2015.

22 Insurance risk management

(a) Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk

The primary insurance activity carried out by the Company assumes the risk of loss from individuals or organisations that are directly subject to the risk. Such risks may relate to property, liability, accident, health, cargo or other perils that may arise from an insurable event. As such the Company is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under the insurance contract. The principal risk is that the frequency and severity of claims is greater than expected. Insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any one year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques.

Risks under non-life insurance policies usually cover twelve month duration. For general insurance contracts the most significant risks arise from changes in the relevant legal environment, changes in behaviour of policyholders, natural disasters and terrorist activities. For healthcare contracts the most significant risks arise from epidemics, natural disasters and increases in health care costs.

The Company also has exposure to market risk through its insurance activities. The Company manages its insurance risk through the use of established statistical techniques, reinsurance of risk concentrations, underwriting limits, approval procedures for transactions, pricing guidelines and monitoring of emerging issues.

(i) *Underwriting strategy*

The Company's underwriting strategy seeks diversity so that the portfolio at all times includes several classes of non-correlating risks and that each class of risk, in turn, is spread across a large number of policies. Management believes that this approach reduces the variability of the outcome.

The underwriting strategy is set out in the business plan that stipulates the classes and subclasses of business to be written. The strategy is implemented through underwriting guidelines that determine detailed underwriting rules for each type of product. The guidelines contain insurance concepts and procedures, descriptions of inherent risk, terms and conditions, rights and obligations, documentation requirements, template agreement/policy examples, rationale of applicable tariffs and factors that would affect the applicable tariff. The tariff calculations are based on probability and variation.

Adherence to the underwriting guidelines is monitored by management on an on-going basis.

Strict claim review policies to assess all new and on-going claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and investigation of possible fraudulent claims are all policies and processes put in place to reduce claims. Where appropriate, the Company further enforces a policy of actively managing and promoting pursuing of claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Company. The Company has also limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts.

(ii) Reinsurance strategy

The Company reinsures a portion of the risks it underwrites in order to control its exposures to losses and protect capital resources. The Company mainly buys facultative and Excess-of-Loss ("XL") based reinsurance to reduce the net exposure to the Company to 3% of equity for every individual contract or in other specified circumstances. The Company also buys reinsurance treaties for the main lines of its business that protect the Company from any cumulative losses that may arise from multiple claims resulting from the same event or occurrence.

Ceded reinsurance contains credit risk, and such reinsurance recoverable are reported after deductions for known insolvencies and uncollectible items. The Company monitors the financial condition of reinsurers on an on-going basis and reviews its reinsurance arrangements periodically.

The Company does not utilize any stop-loss reinsurance.

(b) Terms and conditions of insurance contracts and nature of risks covered

The terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows arising from insurance contracts are set out below. In addition, the following gives an assessment of the Company's main products and the ways in which it manages the associated risks.

(i) Medical insurance

Product features

The largest part of the Company's insurance portfolio relates to medical insurance. These contracts pay benefits for medical treatment and hospital expenses.

Management of risk

Health insurance cover is subject to the primary peril of the need for a medical treatment. The Company manages its risks through writing predominantly corporate policies and through the use of medical screening so that pricing considers current health conditions.

(ii) Property insurance

Product features

The Company writes property insurance. This includes both private property insurance and industrial property insurance. Property insurance indemnifies the policyholder, subject to any limits or excesses, against the loss or damage to their own tangible property.

The event giving rise to a claim for damage to buildings or contents usually occurs suddenly (as for fire and burglary) and the cause is easily determinable. The claim will thus be notified promptly and can be settled without delay. Property business is therefore classified as short-tailed.

Management of risk

The key risks associated with this product are underwriting risk, competitive risk and claims experience risk (including the variable incidence of natural disasters). The Company is also exposed to the risk of exaggeration and dishonest action by claimants.

Underwriting risk is the risk that the Company does not charge premiums appropriate for the different properties it insures. For private property insurance, it is expected that there will be large numbers of properties with similar risk profiles. However, for commercial business this may not be the case. Many commercial property proposals comprise a unique combination of location, type of business, and safety measures in place. Calculating a premium commensurate with the risk for these policies will be subjective, and hence risky.

These risks are managed primarily through the pricing and reinsurance processes. The Company uses strict underwriting criteria to ensure that the risk of losses is acceptable to the Company. The Company reinsures its property risks by way of excess of loss treaties, which limit the Company's exposure to EUR 35 thousand for each property policy.

(iii) Motor insurance

Product features

The Company has two types of Motor insurance, fully comprehensive insurance ("Casco") and motor third party liability insurance ("MTPL"). Under Casco contracts, corporate entities and individuals are reimbursed for any loss of, or damage caused to their vehicles. MTPL contracts provide indemnity cover to the owner of the motor vehicle against compensation payable to third parties for property damage, death or personal injury. Motor insurance therefore includes both short and longer tail coverage. Claims that are typically settled quickly are those that indemnify the policyholder against motor physical damage or loss. Claims that take longer to finalise, and are more difficult to estimate, relate to bodily injury claims.

Management of risk

In general, motor claims reporting lags are minor, and claim complexity is relatively low. Overall the claims liabilities for this line of business create a moderate estimations risk. The Company monitors and reacts to trends in repair costs, injury awards and the frequency of theft and accident claims.

The frequency of claims is affected by adverse weather conditions, and the volume of claims is higher in the winter months.

Motor lines of insurance are underwritten based on the Company's proprietary accident statistics database. The Company reinsures its Casco risks by facultative reinsurance contracts, which limit the Company's exposure to ultimate net loss for each and every loss occurrence from USD 30 thousand to USD 60 thousand.

(c) Concentrations of insurance risk

A key aspect of the insurance risk faced by the Company is the extent of concentration of insurance risk which may exist where a particular event or series of events could impact significantly upon the Company's liabilities. Such concentrations may arise from a single insurance contract or through a number of related contracts with similar risk features, and relate to circumstances where significant liabilities could arise. An important aspect of the concentration of insurance risk is that it may arise from the accumulation of risks within a number of individual classes or contract tranches.

Concentrations of risk can arise in both high-severity, low frequency events, such as natural disasters and in situations where underwriting is biased towards a particular group, such as a particular geography.

The Company's key methods in managing these risks are two-fold. Firstly, the risk is managed through appropriate underwriting. Underwriters are not permitted to underwrite risks unless the expected profits are commensurate with the risks assumed. Secondly, the risk is managed through the use of reinsurance. The Company purchases reinsurance coverage for various classes of its motor, property and other business. The Company assesses the costs and benefits associated with the reinsurance programme on an on-going basis.

Key assumptions in estimating outstanding claims

The principal assumptions underlying the estimates relate to how the Company's future claims development experience will differ, if at all, from the past claims development experience. This includes, for each accident period, assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors, number of claims and delays between the claim events, claim reporting and claim settlement. Additional qualitative judgments are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example one-off occurrence, changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming, economic conditions, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates. Other assumptions include variation in interest rates and changes in foreign currency rates.

Sensitivities

Management believes that, due to the short-tailed nature of the Company's business, the performance of the Company's portfolio is sensitive mainly to changes in expected loss ratios. The Company adjusts its insurance tariffs on a regular basis based on the latest developments in these variables so that any emerging trends are taken into account.

(d) Reinsurance risk

The Company cedes insurance risk to limit exposure to underwriting losses under various agreements that cover individual and portfolio risks. These reinsurance agreements spread the risk and minimise the effect of losses. The amount of each risk retained depends on the Company's evaluation of the specific risk, but in any event does not exceed 3% of equity for any policy.

Under the terms of the reinsurance agreements, the reinsurer agrees to reimburse the ceded amount in the event the claim is paid. However, the Company remains liable to its policyholders with respect to ceded insurance if any reinsurer fails to meet the obligations it assumes.

When selecting a reinsurer the Company considers their relative creditworthiness. The creditworthiness of the reinsurer is assessed from public rating information and from internal investigations.

(e) Claims development

Claims development information is disclosed in order to illustrate the insurance risk inherent in the Company. The table compares the claims paid on an accident year basis with the provisions established for these claims. The top part of the table provides a review of current estimates of cumulative claims and demonstrates how the estimated claims have changed at subsequent reporting or accident year-ends. The estimate is increased or decreased as losses are paid and more information becomes known about the frequency and severity of unpaid claims. The lower part of the table provides a reconciliation of the total provision included in the statement of financial position and the estimate of cumulative claims.

While the information in the table provides a historical perspective on the adequacy of unpaid claims estimates established in previous years, readers of these financial statements are cautioned against extrapolating redundancies or deficiencies of the past on current unpaid loss balances. The Company believes that the estimate of total claims outstanding at the end of 2016 is adequate. However, due to the inherent uncertainties in the provisioning process, it cannot be assured that such balances will ultimately prove to be adequate.

Analysis of claims development (gross) – Total

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Estimate of cumulative claims	GEL'000	GEL'000	GEL'000	GEL'000	GEL'000	GEL'000
Accident year	28,282	41,270	30,105	17,322	27,920	144,899
One year later	27,969	44,450	30,262	16,950		119,631
Two years later	27,966	44,441	29,858			102,265
Three years later	28,088	44,522				72,610
Four years later	28,157					28,157
						-
Current estimate of incurred claims	28,157	44,522	29,858	16,950	27,920	147,407
Outstanding Claims For Periods Prior 2012						1,420
Cumulative claims paid to 31 December 2016	27,456	40,411	29,237	16,379	25,671	139,154
Gross outstanding claims liabilities	701	4,111	621	571	2,249	9,673

23 Financial risk management

Management of risk is fundamental to the insurance business and is an essential element of the Company's operations. The major risks faced by the Company are those related to market risk, which includes interest rate and currency risks, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

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) Risk management policies and procedures

The Company's risk management policies aim to identify, analyze and manage the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to continuously monitor risk levels and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered and emerging best practice. 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. Management also seeks to engage in currency forward contracts, to minimize its exposure to currency risk (see note 23 (d)).

The Supervisory Board of the Company has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework. The Management of the Company is responsible for the management of key risks, designing and implementing risk management and control procedures as well as approving large exposures.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the Company's organizational structure. Particular attention is given to developing risk maps that are used to identify the full range of risk factors and serve as a basis for determining the level of assurance over the current risk mitigation procedures.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

Market risk comprises currency risk and interest rate risk.

Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity financial instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimizing the return on risk.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fluctuations in market interest rates will affect adversely the financial position and the results of operations of the Company.

The table below displays the Company's interest bearing assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 and their corresponding average effective interest rates as at that dates. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	Value 2016 '000 GEL	Average effective interest rate 2016 '000 GEL	Value 2015 '000 GEL	Average effective interest rate 2015 '000GEL
Interest bearing Assets				
Loans issued				
-GEL	8	17%	16	17%
Placements with banks				
-GEL	825	10%	409	10%
-EUR	4,959	3%	3,690	5%
Interest bearing Liabilities				
-EUR	9,344	4%	13,531	6%

Interest rate risk arises when the actual or forecasted assets of a given maturity period are either greater or less than the actual or forecasted liabilities in that maturity period.

An analysis of sensitivity of the Company's projected net income for the year and equity to interest rate re-pricing risk based on a simplified scenario of a 100 basis point (bp) symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves and positions of interest-bearing assets and liabilities existing as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

Assets	**2016**	**2015**
	GEL'000	**GEL'000**
100 bp parallel increase	49	35
100 bp parallel decrease	(49)	(35)

Laibilities	**2016**	**2015**
	GEL '000	**GEL '000**
100 bp parallel increase	(79)	(115)
100 bp parallel decrease	79	115

Net	**2016**	**2015**
	GEL '000	**GEL '000**
100 bp parallel increase	(30)	(80)
100 bp parallel decrease	30	80

Currency risk

The Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in more than one currency. If the assets and liabilities in one currency do not match, the Company has an open currency position (OCP) and is exposed to potentially unfavorable changes in exchange rates.

Management is responsible for continuously monitoring the development of exchange rates and foreign currency markets. The Company aims to close currency positions and ensures that an open currency position remains within the limits at all times.

As part of its risk management, the Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage exposures resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Accordingly, at the start of each financial year, the Company concludes the agreement and hedges its EURO OCP. During 2016, the Company hedge its EURO OCP as follow:

- Nominal value of EUR 3,000 thousand against GEL, from 1 January 2016 to 30 November 2016;
- Nominal value of EUR 1,000 thousand against GEL, from 1 December 2016 to 31 December 2016; and
- Nominal value of EUR 500 thousand against USD, from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016;

The following table shows the foreign currency structure of monetary assets and liabilities and insurance contract assets and liabilities at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015:

	GEL '000 GEL	USD '000 GEL	EUR '000 GEL	Total '000 GEL
Assets				
Other assets	1,848	1,195	-	3,043
Insurance receivables	4,228	8,091	118	12,437
Placements with banks	863	-	5,011	5,874
Cash and cash equivalents	1,511	391	419	2,321
Reinsurer's share of insurance contract provisions	8,005	2,689	62	10,756
Total assets	**16,455**	**12,366**	**5,610**	**34,431**
Liabilities				
Insurance contract provisions	19,625	3,431	111	23,167
Insurance and reinsurance payables	1,562	3,138	-	4,700
Other liabilities	100	13	435	548
Loans and borrowings	-	-	9,344	9,344
Total liabilities	**21,287**	**6,582**	**9,890**	**37,759**
Net position as at 31 December 2016	**(4,832)**	**5,784**	**(4,280)**	**(3,328)**
Net position as at 31 December 2015	**(4,300)**	**4,167**	**(9,299)**	**(9,432)**

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

	2016 GEL'000	2015 GEL'000
10% appreciation of USD against GEL	492	354
10% depreciation of USD against GEL	(492)	(354)
10% appreciation of EUR against GEL	(364)	(790)
10% depreciation of EUR against GEL	364	790

(e) Credit risk

The Company reinsures certain risks with reinsurance companies. The selection of reinsurance companies is based on criteria related to solvency and reliability and, to a lesser degree, diversification (the spreading of risk across counterparties).

The Company also has insurance and other receivable balances subject to credit risk. The most significant of these balances are premiums and subrogation receivables. To mitigate the risk of policyholders not paying amounts due, all issued policies contain provisions that cancel the policy in the event of non-payment of the premium on the due date. Credit risk is also mitigated through strict underwriting criteria. For the insurance receivables aging, see note 15.

The Company routinely assesses the recoverability of its subrogation receivables and, as a consequence, believes that their credit risk exposure is limited. Subrogation receivables are carried at either the amount estimated to be recovered or at the amount, agreed between the Company and the third party, less an estimate made for doubtful subrogation receivables, based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a quarterly basis. A valuation allowance is provided for known and anticipated credit losses, as determined by management, on an individual basis. In case of default, the Company pursues legal actions against the third parties

To mitigate the credit risk of placements with banks, the Company invests its funds with the top Georgian banks.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its commitments. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of financial institutions, including the Company. It is unusual for financial institutions ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses.

The Company maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honor all cash flow obligations as they become due. The Company's liquidity positions are reviewed by the management on a daily basis.

The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows on financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The total gross outflow disclosed in the tables is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability.

	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Total gross amount outflow	Carrying amount
	'000 GEL	'000 GEL	'000 GEL	'000GEL
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	-	10,746	10,746	9,344
Insurance and reinsurance payables	4,700	-	4,700	4,700
Other liabilities	548	-	548	548
31 December 2016	**5,248**	**10,746**	**15,994**	**14,592**
31 December 2015	**6,021**	**17,257**	**23,278**	**19,552**

Management estimates that the timing of cash outflows from insurance contract liabilities does not exceed one year.

24 Capital management

a) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The main objective of capital management is to monitor and maintain, at all times, an appropriate level of capital which is commensurate with the Company's risk profile. The capital management of the Company has the following objectives:

- Compliance with the requirements of Insurance State Supervision Services of Georgia; and
- Maintaining the composition and structure of the assets accepted to cover insurance liabilities, when due and to exceed regulatory requirements; and
- Maintaining the required level of stability of the Company thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.

It is in the Company's interest to maintain adequate capital resources at all times and to fulfill respective minimum regulatory capital requirements. The Company has traditionally had very good capital resources. Maintaining this good capital base in the future is also important to the Company, both to allow to take advantage of profitable growth opportunities and to cushion the effects of large loss events.

As part of the process in monitoring and managing its capital, the Company refers to its Investment and Risk Strategy ("IRS"), which is focused on enabling the Company to constantly maintain a minimum level of funds, placed in top Georgian banks. Control of the structure of assets to the is carried out by means of monthly reports to the shareholder, containing the relevant calculations to be verified by Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

b) Regulatory requirements

The insurance sector in Georgia is regulated by the Insurance State Supervision Service of Georgia ("ISSSG"). The ISSSG imposes minimum capital requirements for insurance companies. These requirements are put in place to ensure sufficient solvency margins.

According to the ISSSG directive №04, issued on 20 April 2015, the minimum capital throughout the period should be not less than GEL 2,200 thousand and the Company should, at all times, maintain total of this amount in either cash and cash equivalents or in bank balances.

The company makes certain adjustments to the EU IFRS equity in these separate statements of financial position in order to arrive to the ISSSG prescribed capital.

The Company manages its capital requirements by preventing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid or inject further capital.

The Company was in compliance with the externally imposed capital requirements at the end of the reporting period and no changes were made to its objectives, policies and processes from the previous year for managing capital.

On 16 September 2016, ISSSG issued directives №15 and №16 on the determination of the Regulatory Solvency Margin ("RSM") and Regulatory Capital, respectively. The laws also impose the requirements on maintaining minimum Regulatory Capital as opposed to RSM. Considering that financial year 2017 is the transitional period for the implementation of the directives, the adherence requirements to the above are as follows:

- The Regulatory Capital should be not less than either 50% of RSM or GEL 2,200 thousand throughout the period from 1 January 2017 to 1 July 2017;
- The Regulatory Capital should be not less than either 75% of RSM or GEL 2,200 thousand throughout the period from 1 July 2017 to 1 January 2018; and
- The Regulatory Capital should be at least either RSM or GEL 2,200 throughout the period from 1 January 2018.

The Regulatory Capital is determined based on the EU IFRS equity, adjusted for, for example, investments in subsidiaries and associates, unsecured loans and borrowings, etc. as prescribed by the ISSSG directive №16.

As at the date these separate financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company was in compliance with the level of Regulatory Capital as opposed to RSM.

25 Contingencies

(a) Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to legal actions 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.

(b) 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 three 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 separate financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

(c) Debt related commitments

As at 20 December 2015 the Company, together with its related party entities, became a party to the new loan agreement, according to which the Company guaranteed the repayment of the loan, with the carrying amount of EUR 15,998 thousand as at 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: EUR 16,399 thousand), if Geo Hospitals LLC fails to meet its obligations, when they fall due. The guarantee issued by the Company was for no consideration. Geo Hospitals LLC loan matures on 31 December 2025.

The amounts of outstanding debt related commitments represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

As at 31 December 2016, no events of default under the agreement occurred and management believes that the probability of the counterparties failing to meet its contractual obligations under the agreement is remote. Therefore, no provision was recognised for the arrangement.

26 Related party transactions

(a) Control relationships

The Company's parent company is TBIH Financial Services Group N.V., which is controlled by VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe, Vienna. The party with the ultimate control over the Company is Wiener Stadtische Wechselseitiger Versicherungsverein – Vermogensverwaltung – Vienna Insurance Group, Vienna.

(b) Transactions with the members of the Supervisory Board and Management Board

Total remuneration of the Supervisory Board and Management Board included in administration expenses is as follows:

	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Members of Supervisory Board and Management Board	475	432
Salary related taxes	118	108
Total remuneration	**593**	**540**

(c) Transactions with other related parties

Transactions with other related parties include transactions with associate and companies related to the parent company of the Company.

The outstanding balances and transactions as at and for the year ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 with other related parties are as follows:

Separate statement of financial position	31 December 2016 '000 GEL	31 December 2015 '000 GEL
Assets		
Other assets (associate and fellow subsidiary)	-	221
Insurance receivable (fellow subsidiary)	383	347
Forward agreement (fellow subsidiary) *	517	560
Liabilities		
Loans and borrowings (parent)	9,344	13,531
Insurance and reinsurance payables (fellow subsidiary)	1,475	739
Insurance and reinsurance payables (intermediate parent)	91	528
Insurance and reinsurance payables (associate)	(47)	48

Separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	2016 '000 GEL	2015 '000 GEL
Gross premium written (fellow subsidiary and associate)	21	166
Written premium ceded to reinsurers (fellow subsidiary)	3,776	365
Interest expense (parent and intermediate parent)	(455)	(759)
Claims paid (associate and fellow subsidiary)	(364)	(3,667)
Claims paid (fellow subsidiary)	(78)	(38)
Written premium ceded to reinsurer (intermediate parent)	(1,501)	(1,148)
Other expense (intermediate parent)	92	82
Forward agreement (fellow subsidiary) *	75	850
Rent income (fellow subsidiary)	263	240

* The forward agreements was concluded with Insurance Company GPI Holding JSC to hedge the Company's EURO OCP with the nominal value of EUR 1,000 thousand, with the maturity date of 31 December 2016 (see note 22 (d)).

27 Basis of measurement

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

28 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these separate financial statements.

(a) Investments associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity.

Investments in associates are accounted at cost less impairment losses.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated 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 translation are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Insurance contracts

(i) Classification of contracts

Contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the "policyholder") by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the "insured event") adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary are classified as insurance contracts.

Insurance risk is risk other than financial risk.

Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Insurance contracts may also transfer some financial risk.

Insurance risk is significant if, and only if, an insured event could cause the Company to pay significant claims. Once a contract is classified as an insurance contract, it remains classified as an insurance contract until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Contracts under which the transfer of insurance risk to the Company from the policyholder is not significant are classified as financial instruments.

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for as insurance contracts.

(ii) Recognition and measurement of contracts

Premiums

Gross premiums written comprise premiums on contracts entered into during the year, irrespective of whether they relate in whole or in part to a later accounting period. Premiums are disclosed gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude taxes and levies based on premiums. The earned portion of premiums written is recognised as revenue. Premiums are earned from the date of attachment of risk, over the indemnity period using the daily pro-rata method. Outward reinsurance premiums are recognised as an expense in accordance with the daily pro-rata method. The portion of outward reinsurance premiums not recognised as an expense is treated as a prepayment.

Policy cancellations

Policies are cancelled if there is objective evidence that the policyholder is not willing or able to continue paying policy premiums. Cancellations therefore affect mostly those policies where policy premiums are paid in instalments over the term of the policy.

Unearned premium provision

The provision for unearned premiums comprises the proportion of gross premiums written which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial years, computed separately for each insurance contract using the daily pro-rata method.

Claims

Net claims incurred comprise claims paid during the financial year together with the movement in the provision for outstanding claims.

Claims outstanding comprise provisions for the Company's estimate of the ultimate cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the statement of financial position date, whether reported or not, and provisions for related external claims handling expenses.

Claims outstanding are assessed by reviewing individual claims and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported, the effect of both internal and external foreseeable events, such as changes in external claims handling expenses, legislative changes and past experience and trends. Provisions for claims outstanding are not discounted.

Anticipated reinsurance and subrogation recoveries are recognised separately as assets. Reinsurance and subrogation recoveries are assessed in a manner similar to the assessment of claims outstanding.

Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the separate financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made, and disclosed separately if material. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

(iii) Reinsurance

The Company cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its potential net loss through the partial transfer of risk to reinsurers. Reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its direct obligations to its policyholders.

Premiums ceded and benefits reimbursed are presented in profit or loss and statement of financial position on a gross basis.

Reinsurance assets include balances due from reinsurance companies for ceded insurance liabilities. Amounts recoverable from reinsurance are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsured policy.

Premiums on reinsurance assumed are recognised as revenue and accounted for as if the reinsurance was considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business.

Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed for impairment at each statement of financial position date. Such assets are deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Company may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer. Only rights under contracts that give rise to significant transfer of insurance risk are accounted for as reinsurance assets. Rights under contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for as financial instruments.

(iv) Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Those direct and indirect costs incurred during the financial period arising from the writing or renewing of insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that these costs are recoverable out of future premiums. All other acquisition costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, DAC for general insurance and health products are amortised over the period in which the related revenues are earned.

(v) Liability adequacy test

At each reporting date, a liability adequacy test is performed, to ensure the adequacy of unearned premiums net of related DAC assets for each line of business which are managed together. In performing the test, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and policy administration expenses attributable to the unexpired periods of policies in force, as well as investment income from assets backing such liabilities, are used. If a shortfall is identified the related deferred acquisition cost and related intangible assets are written down and, if necessary, an additional provision (unexpired risk provision) is established. The deficiency is recognised in profit or loss for the year.

(vi) Insurance receivables and payables

Amounts due to and from policyholders, agents and reinsurers are financial instruments and are included in insurance receivables and payables, and not in insurance contract provisions or reinsurance assets. The Company reviews its insurance receivables to assess impairment on a regular basis.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

(e) Financial instruments

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

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables, bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents on the date that they are originated.

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

Loans and receivables category comprise the following classes of financial assets:

- Insurance receivables as presented in note 15;
- Receivables from subrogation as presented in note 14;

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

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and insurance and reinsurance payables.

(ii) ***Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities - derecognition***

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

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

(iii) ***Offsetting***

Financial assets and 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 recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off if that right is not contingent on a future event and enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and all counterparties.

(iv) ***Gains and losses on subsequent measurement***

For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset or liability is derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

(f) Property and equipment

(i) ***Recognition and measurement***

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and is recognised net in profit or loss.

(ii) Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use. Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its estimated residual value.
Depreciation is generally recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Land is not depreciated.

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

• Buildings	50 years
• Office and computer equipment	3-10 years
• Vehicles	5 years
• Others	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or for both. These include properties with currently undetermined future use. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful life of building for the current and comparative periods is 50 years.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation or commencement of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

(h) Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful lives are three to five years.

(i) Impairment

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Financial assets carried at amortized cost consist principally of loans and receivables ("loans and receivables"). The Company reviews its loans and receivables, to assess impairment on a regular basis. A loan and receivable is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loan and receivable and that event (or events) has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loan and receivable that can be reliably estimated.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and receivables with similar risk characteristics. Loans and receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

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

Contractual cash flows and historical loss experience adjusted on the basis of relevant observable data that reflect current economic conditions provide the basis for estimating expected cash flows.

(ii) Non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non-financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use. 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. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

All impairment losses in respect of non-financial assets are recognized in profit or loss and reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any impairment loss reversed is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, 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, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(k) Share capital

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

(l) Taxation

(i) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Current tax

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially 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.

Tax reimbursement is available for the current tax paid on the undistributed earnings in the years 2008-2016, if those earnings are distributed in 2019 or further years.

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.

(iii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit and temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates where the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities until 1 January 2019, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available until 1 January 2019 against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Due to the nature of the new taxation system described above, the financial institutions registered in Georgia will not have any differences between the tax bases of assets and their carrying amounts from 1 January 2019 and hence, no deferred income tax assets and liabilities will arise, there on.

(m) Interest income and expenses and fee and commission income

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, taking into account the effective interest rate of the asset/liability or an applicable floating rate. Interest income and expense includes the amortisation of any discount or premium or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

Other fee and commission income is recognised when the corresponding service is provided.

29 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 2016 and have not been applied in preparing these separate financial statements. Of these pronouncements, potentially the following will have an impact on the Company's operations. The Company plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

- In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. It must be noted that there is a draft for an amendment to IFRS 9 that would allow insurance companies to apply IFRS 9 at the same time as the forthcoming IFRS for insurance contracts. In this case, IFRS 9 would be applicable as late as 2021.

- *IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18* Revenue, *IAS 11* Construction Contracts *and IFRIC 13* Customer Loyalty Programmes. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not currently expect the standard to have a material effect on the Company's separate financial statements, since IFRS 15 does not apply to insurance contracts.

- IFRS 16 replaces the existing lease accounting guidance in IAS 17 *Leases,* IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease,* SIC-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. It eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. IFRS 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* is also adopted. The effects have not been fully examined, however, the Company is assuming that the standard will not have a material effect on the Company's separate financial statements.

- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7) requires disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flow and non-cash changes. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early adoption permitted. To satisfy the new disclosure requirements, the Company intends to present a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities with changes arising from financing activities.

30 Subsequent events