

IPKO Foundation

**Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements
as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Assembly of Members of IPKO Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IPKO Foundation (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, statement of fund balances and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of preparation as described in Note 2 and Law No. 04/L-57 On Freedom of Association in Non-Governmental Organizations..

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

We draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared for the purpose of reporting to the NGO Regulator Office in Kosovo and to donors of the Organization. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely to the Organization, NGO Regulator Office in Kosovo and donors of the Organization, and should not be distributed to parties other than the Organization, the NGO Regulator Office in Kosovo and donors of the Organization. Our opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.



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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with basis of preparation as described in Note 2, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization'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 Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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.

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March 26, 2019

Artur Limani


Engagement Partner
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IPKO Foundation**Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2018***(Amounts expressed in EUR)*

	Notes	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	38,361.79	9,621.74
Time Deposit	6	1,900,000.00	2,100,000
Total non-current assets		1,938,361.79	2,109,621.74
Current assets			
Cash on hand and at banks	5	336,279.09	255,454.65
Prepayments and other receivables		3,285.39	3,346.75
Total current assets		339,564.48	258,801.40
TOTAL ASSETS		2,277,926.27	2,368,423.14
FUND BALANCE AND LIABILITIES			
Fund balance			
Accumulated surplus		2,359,637.79	2,531,900.31
Deficit for the year		(186,359.40)	(172,262.52)
Total fund balance		2,173,278.39	2,359,637.79
Current liabilities			
Accrued and other payables	7	3,654.58	3,320.98
Deferred revenue	8	100,993.30	5,464.37
Total current liabilities		104,647.88	8,785.35
TOTAL FUND BALANCE AND LIABILITIES		2,277,926.27	2,368,423.14

Authorized for issue by management and signed on its behalf on March 26, 2019:


 Arbresha Tuhina
 Head of Finance and Administration

The accompanying notes from 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

IPKO Foundation**Statement of Surplus or Deficit and Other Comprehensive Incomes for the year ended
December 31, 2018***(Amounts expressed in EUR)*

	Notes	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Funds from donations	9	126,189.52	48,750.59
Interest income	10	46,334.64	50,104.68
Total Funds		172,524.16	98,855.27
Other operating expenses	11	(236,835.43)	(187,782.32)
Personnel expenses	12	(114,206.82)	(80,644.34)
Depreciation expense	4	(7,841.31)	(2,691.13)
Uses of Funds		(358,883.56)	(271,117.79)
Deficit for the year		(186,359.40)	(172,262.52)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total deficit for the year		(186,359.40)	(172,262.52)

The accompanying notes from 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

IPKO Foundation**Statement of Fund Balances as at December 31, 2018***(Amounts expressed in EUR)*

	Accumulated surplus	Total
Balance at January 1, 2017	2,531,900.31	2,531,900.31
Deficit for the year	(172,262.52)	(172,262.52)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total deficit for the year	(172,262.52)	(172,262.52)
Balance at December 31, 2017	2,359,637.79	2,359,637.79
Deficit for the year	(186,359.40)	(186,359.40)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total deficit for the year	(186,359.40)	(186,359.40)
Balance at December 31, 2018	2,173,278.39	2,173,278.39

The accompanying notes from 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

IPKO Foundation**Statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2018***(Amounts expressed in EUR)*

	Notes	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Deficit for the year		(186,359.40)	(172,262.52)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation	4	7,841.31	2,691.13
Interest income	10	(46,334.64)	(50,104.68)
		<u>(224,852.73)</u>	<u>(219,676.07)</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease/(Increase) in prepayments		61.36	(330.04)
Increase in deferred revenues	8	95,528.93	-
Increase in liabilities	7	333.60	246.16
Interest received	10	46,334.64	50,104.68
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(82,594.20)</u>	<u>(169,655.27)</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of a vehicles	4	(36,581.36)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(36,581.36)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Changes in time deposit	6	200,000.00	200,000.00
Net cash generated by financing activities		<u>200,000.00</u>	<u>200,000.00</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>80,824.44</u>	<u>30,344.73</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	5	255,454.65	225,109.24
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	<u>336,279.09</u>	<u>255,454.65</u>

The accompanying notes from 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

IPKO Foundation (the "Organization" or "Foundation") is a successor of IPKO Institute and is a not-for-profit organization established on 15 February 2000 in accordance with the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosova (UNMIK) Regulation No. 1999/22.

The Organization was founded to help provide the tools, knowledge and environment required for Kosovo to participate in the global information society. The Organization provided internet services ("ISP") through its associate IPKO Net ("the Associate") to a number of non-government organizations free of charge.

On 3 April 2008, the General Assembly of IPKO Institute amended the Organization's mission and purpose from a free internet service provider to an institution to provide scholarships to qualifying students in Kosovo.

On 20 June 2008 the General Assembly of IPKO Institute unanimously decided to amend the name of the Institute to IPKO Foundation. This change in name was made to better reflect the change in mission of the Foundation and it did not encompass a change in the legal structure, as the Foundation remains a not-for-profit membership Foundation.

At December 31, 2018, the Organization has 23 regular employees (2017: 11 regular employees).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLAINCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Law no. 04/L-57 on Freedom of Association in Non-Governmental Organizations for the purpose of reporting to the NGO Regulatory Office.

Revenues from grants are recognized when earned rather than when received and expenses are recognized when incurred rather than when paid.

In addition, deferred grant liability, prepayments and other liabilities are recorded under the accrual basis of accounting. The significant accounting policies are described below

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**3.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

3.2 Currency of presentation

The reporting currency of the Organization is the Euro, which is the legal currency in the territory of Kosovo since January 1, 2002.

3.3 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment*i. Recognition and measurement*

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the operating result for the period.

ii. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Organization and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive income as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Annual depreciation is recognized in the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of equipment. For additions, depreciation is charged subsequent to the month of purchase while for disposals up to the month of disposal. Depreciation rates, based on estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	<i>As at 31 December 2018</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2017</i>
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of lease period or useful life , whichever is shorter	-
Equipment	20%	20%
Vehicle	20%	20%

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

3.7 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received whether billed to the Organization or not.

3.8 Grants

Grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Organization will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Grants are recognized in the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Organization recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, grants whose primary condition is that the Organization should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Organization with no future related costs are recognized in the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes in the period in which they become receivable.

3.9 Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through the statement of funds and uses and other comprehensive incomes is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event (e.g. repayment by a debtor) causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Interest

Interest income and expense are recognized in the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of funds and uses of funds and other comprehensive incomes include interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost on an effective interest rate basis.

3.11 Employee benefits

The Organization makes no provision for and has no obligation for employee pensions in excess of the contributions paid into the Kosova Pension Savings Trust.

3.12 Contingencies and provisions

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

A provision is recognized if the Organization has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

3.13 Income tax

According to Law No. 05/L-29 on Corporate Income Tax, as a not-for-profit Foundation with public benefit status, IPKO Foundation is exempt from income taxes. A non-governmental organisation registered in Kosovo may apply for public benefit status and exemption from income tax. The Fund received such status in December 2001.

3.14 Non-derivative financial instruments

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The key estimate used by the Foundation is the depreciation charge for equipment (note 4 and note 3.4).

IPKO Foundation

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

(Amounts expressed in EUR)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Vehicles	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
<i>Cost</i>				
As at January 1, 2017	13,455.68	-	-	13,455.68
Additions	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2017	13,455.68	-	-	13,455.68
Additions	-	29,037.90	7,543.46	36,581.36
Cost as at December 31, 2018	13,455.68	29,037.90	7,543.46	50,037.04
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>				
As at January 1, 2017	1,142.81	-	-	1,142.81
Depreciation charge for the year	2,691.13	-	-	2,691.13
As at December 31, 2017	3,833.94	-	-	3,833.94
Depreciation charge for the year	2,691.13	3,264.31	1,885.87	7,841.31
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	6,525.07	3,264.31	1,885.87	11,675.25
<i>Net book value</i>				
Balance as at December 31, 2018	6,930.61	25,773.59	5,657.59	38,361.79
Balance as at December 31, 2017	9,621.74	-	-	9,621.74

The vehicle was donated from FHI 306USAID project – BEP in July 2016. The deferred revenues are related to this donated vehicle. The total cost of the vehicle includes also custom duties and related VAT paid by the Organization.

IPKO Foundation**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018***(Amounts expressed in EUR)***5. CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS**

	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Cash at banks	336,278.19	255,454.52
Cash on hand	0.9	0.13
Total	336,279.09	255,454.65

6. TERM DEPOSIT

IPKO Foundations has one term deposit at a local bank. The term deposits is a three-year time deposit in amount EUR 1,900,000 with interest rate of 2.25%. The term deposit with two-year maturity in amount EUR 200,000 has matured during 2018.

7. ACCRUED AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Accrued and other payables	3,654.58	3,320.98
Total	3,654.58	3,320.98

8. DEFERRED REVENUE

	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Deferred from Norwegian Foreign Ministry	36,342.94	-
Deferred from International Organizations	19,151.50	-
Deferred from Local and International	24,095.73	-
Deferred from Ministries	17,500.00	-
Deferred grant (vehicle)	3,903.13	5,464.37
Total	100,993.30	5,464.37

IPKO Foundation**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018***(Amounts expressed in EUR)***9. FUNDS FROM DONATIONS**

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Funds from Norwegian Foreign Ministry	11,504.90	-
Funds from Local and International NGO's	83,574.27	31,349.33
Funds from International Organizations	23,570.86	7,286.32
Funds from UNDP	5,000.00	4,795.00
Funds from Municipality's	-	3,360.00
Other	978.27	398.7
Vehicle donation	1,561.24	1,561.24
Total	126,189.52	48,750.59

Income from vehicle donation relates to the portion of deferred income that is recognized as income. Income from vehicle donation for the year is equal to the depreciation charge related to the donated portion of the vehicle cost.

10. INTEREST INCOME

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Interest income from term deposits	46,334.64	50,104.68
Total	46,334.64	50,104.68

IPKO Foundation**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018***(Amounts expressed in EUR)***11. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Advisory, legal and audit fees	49,442.35	39,639.06
Travel and entertainment	48,200.84	43,308.80
Sponsorship	42,099.04	51,706.36
Printing materials	22,156.22	8,161.39
Rent expenses	16,968.12	8,992.51
Representation	15,912.87	10,645.93
Marketing and advertising	15,318.98	11,117.75
Office supply	8,779.74	3,013.81
Maintenance	2,207.00	340.3
Telecommunication Expenses	1,919.70	1,254.50
Staff Costs	1,590.81	1,068.26
Utilities	1,006.66	674.92
Purchase of small equipment	623.30	-
Car expenses	523.11	1,474.23
Other	10,086.69	6,384.50
Total	236,835.43	187,782.32

12. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Gross salaries	108,721.46	76,978.69
Pension contribution	5,485.36	3,665.65
Total	114,206.82	80,644.34

13. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

Credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

At the reporting date the exposure to credit risk is represented by cash and time deposits. No impairment is provided for these exposures, as management does not believe that it will incur any losses. Cash and term deposits are kept in banks within Kosovo.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Interest rate risk

In managing interest rate risk the Organization aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Organization's earnings over the longer-term. The Organization places the majority of its financial assets in long term deposits with fixed interest rates, to minimize the impact of interest rate changes.

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organization's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable deficit or risking damage to the Foundation's reputation.

Typically, the Organization ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing interest rate and currency risks the Foundation aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Foundation's funds. Over the longer-term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates might have an impact on surplus /deficit. At 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, a change in the value of the Euro against other foreign currencies would not impact the Organization's balance due to no foreign currency amounts being held. It is also estimated that a change in interest rates would not affect surplus /deficit due to a lack of variable rate instruments being discounted at fair value.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A party is related to an entity if, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the entity, the party has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity, the party has joint control over the entity, the party is an associate or the party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent.

The total compensation paid to the Organization's board members are:

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Consulting Fee	26,337.90	31,528.71
Traveling expenses	7,240.42	6,671.68
Accommodation	1,330.59	880.00
Per diem	707.54	-
Total	35,616.45	39,080.39

15. COMMITMENT AND CONTIGENCIES***Commitment***

As at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Organization has the following lease commitments.

Operating lease commitments:

	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Not later than 1 year	15,828.00	7,912.00
Later than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	15,828.00	-
Later than 5 years	-	-
	31,656.00	7,912.00

Contingencies

As at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there are no legal cases against the Organization by third parties or that the organization has initiated against third parties.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events that would require either adjustments or additional disclosures in the financial statements.