KOSOVA - WOMEN 4 WOMEN

Special purpose financial Statements prepared in accordance with Group accounting manual of Kosova - Women 4 Women

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Kosova - Women 4 Women Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (All amounts expressed in EUR unless otherwise stated)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management of Kosova Women 4 Women

Our opinion

In our opinion, the special purpose financial statements of Kosova Women 4 Women ("the Organization") are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the special purpose financial statements.

What we have audited

The Organization's special purpose financial statements comprise of:

The special purpose statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2017;

The special purpose financial position as at the year then ended;

The special purpose statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and

The notes to the special purpose financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 special purpose Financial Statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that are relevant to our audit of the special purpose financial statements in the Republic of Kosovo. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The special purpose financial statements are prepared for the purpose of providing information to the Management of Kosova Women 4 Women. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the Management Kosova Women 4 Women and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Management of Kosova Women 4 Women. Our opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the special purpose financial statements

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

In preparing the special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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.

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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Kosovo shpk

Pristina, Kosovo 24 January 2019

Kosova - Women 4 Women Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (All amounts expressed in EUR unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Financial Activities

Note 4	234,871 133,892 20,795 389,558
4	133,892 20,795
4	133,892 20,795
4	20,795
4	
4	389,558
5	(57,838)
6	(331,720)
	(389,558)
	5

Statement of financial position

		31 December 2017
	Note	EUR
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	8	457,687
		457,687
Current Assets		10//
Cash and cash equivalents	7	152,064
Other receivables		129
		152,193
Total assets		609,880
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Accrued liabilities		526
Accounts payable		7,269
Other payables		5,926
Total Liabilities		13,721
Fund Balance		
Accumulated fund balance	9	456,843
Deferred income	10	139,316
Total fund balance		596,159
Total liabilities and fund balance		609,880

These financial statements have been approved by the Management on 24 of March, 2018.

Iliriana Gashi Country Director

Kosova - Women 4 Women Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (All amounts expressed in EUR unless otherwise stated)

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	31 December 2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of income for the year		
Adjustments for:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Depreciation Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	8	30,076
		30,076
Increase in other receivables Increase in accounts payable		(129)
Increase in accrued liabilities		7,269
Increase in other payables		526
Changes in working capital	-	5,926
	-	43,668
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Transfer of Property, Plant and Equipment	8	¥-20 mars
Net cash used in investing activities		(487,763)
		(487,763)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in deferred income		100.046
Increase in intracompany balance	9	139,316
Net cash used in financing activities	-	456,843
		596,159
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH		
EQUIVALENTS DURING THE YEAR		152,064
CACTANTO		9 / 1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
At the beginning of the year		
o and jour		
	<u> </u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	7	152,064
		152,004

1. General information

Kosova-Women 4 Women (KW4W or Organization) is a Kosovar registered non-governmental organization built on the foundation laid down by Women for Women International (WfWI). During 16 years of work in Kosova, WfWI supported over 32,000 women with social empowerment and business and vocational capacity building activities aiming at their socioeconomic empowerment.

On 21 October, 2016 the Board of Directors of WfWI agreed and signed a Special Resolution to close the existing WfWI – registration No.: 5300152-1 in Kosova, effective 31 December 2016.

As of that date, the activities of the WfWI were transferred to the local organisation KW4W, which was registered in Kosovo with the Ministry of Public Administration with registration number 5116280-3. KW4W's mission is a continuation of Women for Women International's mission. The Board of Directors and the President of WfWI, authorised the undertaking of all necessary steps to transfer the ownership of the existing assets of WfWI to KW4W. The transfer of the assets was concluded during the year 2017.

The aim of the Organization is to encourage women to get together in formal entities, with already over 40 associations of women being established within the network of KW4W. The organizations supports the most marginalised women in Kosovo to earn and save money, improve health and wellbeing, influence decisions within the family and community and networking support. By utilising skills, knowledge and resources, women will be able to crease sustainable change for themselves, their families and community.

The Organization's office in Kosovo is registered as a non-governmental organization with the registration no 5116280-3. The organization is subject to the laws and regulations implemented by the country, more specifically to the law "03/L–134" on NGOs.

The registered address of the organization is as follows: Kosturi 69 10000, Prishtina, Kosovo

As at 31 December 2017 the organisation has 21 staff.

The names of the Directors of the Organisation serving during the reporting period and to the date of this report are as follows:

Director: Finance Manager:

Iliriana Gashi Besa Rexha

2 Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The accompanying special purpose financial statements have been prepared by management of the Organisation in accordance with the accounting policies listed below.

2.2 Other receivables

Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. The Organisation's financial assets comprise only grant receivables, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Other receivables are carried at amortised cost. Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any write-down for incurred impairment losses.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment ("PPE") are capitalized based on cost, which includes the purchase price plus any additional expenses to bring the asset to use with a corresponding credit to the Fund Balance account, which is an equity account. Depreciation is calculated based on the straight line method over the useful life of the assets, as per below table, and is charged directly to PPE with a corresponding decrease to the Fund Balance account, with nil impact in the income statement.

In addition to being recorded as an asset, the full cost of PPE, at the time of purchase, is also recognised as revenue and as an expense (in the same amount) in the income statement.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is charged commencing from the month following the month of acquisition. The estimated useful lives applied are the following:

Description of category	
Buildings	Years
Office equipment and furniture Vehicles	20
Machinery	5
Machinery	5
The aggets'	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Assets which cost less than 2,500 USD are depreciated 100%.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are items, which can be converted into cash at short notice (with less than three months original maturity) and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents comprise current accounts with banks and cash on hand. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.5 Account and other payables

Account and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Account payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.6 Revenue recognition

The Organisation earns revenue by receiving funds from Women for Women International-Washington HQ and other donors. Funds received are deferred and recognised as revenue in accordance with the matching principle such that revenue is not recognised until the services have been provided by the Organisation.

Employees Benefits

The Organisation only makes contributions to the publicly administered pension plan. The Kosovo Pension Saving Trust (KPST), as required by the law. The Organisation has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. The Organisation has no further obligation towards its employees beyond these contributions.

Retirement benefit costs

The Company makes no provision for and has no obligation for, employee pensions over and above the contributions described in note 2.8.

2.8 Income tax

The Organization is not liable for income tax.

3. Critical accounting estimation and assumption

The Organisation makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Useful lives of assets

The determination of the useful lives of assets is based on historical experience with similar assets, as well as any anticipated technological development and changes in broad economic or industry factors. The appropriateness of the estimated useful lives is reviewed annually, or whenever there is an indication of significant changes in the underlying assumptions. Further, due to the significant weight of depreciable assets on total assets, the impact of any changes in these assumptions could be material to the financial position, and results of operations.

4. Income

	Year ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Income from WFWI	ECK
Core program HQ	
Cartier	178,544
Fresh Leaf Foundation, UK	18,040
Milby	12,265
WIL	19,092
Mary Katranzou	932
LK Bennet	1,222
Total income from WFWI	4,776
	234,871
Danish Refugee Council	
ATRC	13,452
KCSF	39,937
Helvetas (S4RE)	6,493
CFLI	712
GIZ	6,829
UNMIK	42,622
Norwegian Embassy	20,192
Total income from third parties	3,655
	133,892
Other income	
Total income	20,795
	389,558

5. Administrative expenses

	31 December, 2017
Depreciation charge	EUR
Rent and utilities	
Other administrative costs	30,076
Office supplies	11,380
Travel expenses	8,625
Bank charges	3,884
Insurance	2,773
44.00	670
	430
	57,838

6. Program expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2017
	EUR
Salaries	
Training	191,179
Program equipment and materials	74,539
Professional fees	25,302
Other program costs	12,972
Travel	5,722
Communication	9,136
Sub-grant expenses	4,060
Special Events	7,574
	1,236
	331,720

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December, 2017
Current accounts with local banks	EUR
Cash on hand	151,200
	151,200 864
	152,064

8. Property, plant and equipment

Buildings	Land	Office equipment and furniture	Vehicles	Total
247 900		-	-	
		3,182	3,742	487,763
347,839	133,000	3,182	3,742	487,763
(00 - (0)		-		
		(2,366)	(3.742)	(30,076)
(23,968)		(2,366)	(3,742)	(30,076)
323,871	133,000	816		457,687
	347,839 347,839 (23,968) (23,968)	347,839 133,000 347,839 133,000 - (23,968) - (23,968) -	Buildings Land furniture	Buildings Land furniture Vehicles 347,839

Office equipment and furniture were transferred with a transfer order from WfW International to K-W4W in December 28, 2016. The title for buildings, land and vehicles has officially transferred to K-W4W from WfW International on August 1, 2017. However, K-W4W has effectively used these assets since January 2017 when WfWI ceased its activities. As a result, to reflect the true substance of the transaction, these assets have been included and depreciated in the books of K-W4W from January 1,

9. Accumulated fund balance

Net fund payables transferred to K-W4W	31 December 2017 EUR
cash transferred to K-W ₄ W	(884)
PPE transferred	40
Depreciation charge 2017	487,763
	(30,076)
Accumulated fund balance in the	456,843

Accumulated fund balance is a balancing figure to account for transfer of property, plant and equipment, receivables, payables, cash balances as at 01.01.2017 from WfWI. In the future this balance will get reduced by the annual depreciation charge.

10. Deferred income

	31 December 2017
Defermed:	EUR
Deferred income – Women for women International	
THEOING-ATK(19,625
Deferred income-GIZ	(4,125)
Deferred income-Canadian Embassy	56,901
Deferred income-KSCF	2,417
Deferred income-Norwegian Embassy	17,948
	46,550
To ensure non disruption of the activities	139,316

To ensure non disruption of the activities, the organization has overspent EUR 4,125. The grant received from ATCR during 2017 amounts to EUR 35,585 while the organization spent EUR 39,937. As per contract with ATCR, the amount granted to K-W4W will amount up to EUR 47,755, therefore the remaining part of the grant amounting to EUR 12,170 is expected to be received during 2018.

11. Events after the reporting period

There are no significant subsequent events after the statement of financial position date, which require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements.