



HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of
HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics (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.

Other Matter

The Company has prepared another set of financial statements in accordance with Greek Accounting Standards. We have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

As part of our 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 the internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions depend on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

Piraeus, Greece
16 April, 2020

Moore Stephen

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
STATEMENT OF INCOME & RETAINED FUNDS
31 December, 2019
(Expressed in Euros)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Income	11	<u>679.722</u>	<u>430.700</u>
Total		<u>679.722</u>	<u>430.700</u>
Expenses on:			
Raising Funds & Social Purpose Activities	12	(544.795)	(151.379)
Depreciation	5,6	<u>(36.708)</u>	<u>(13.266)</u>
Total		<u>98.218</u>	<u>266.055</u>
Financial income/(expenses)			
Interest earned		249	71
Bank & other interest & charges		(5.428)	(435)
Lease interest cost	9	(897)	--
Exchange difference		(6.423)	--
Other income/(expenses)		<u>(296)</u>	<u>(219)</u>
Net Movement in funds		<u>85.424</u>	<u>265.471</u>
Income tax expense		--	--
Retained Funds Carried forward		<u>85.424</u>	<u>265.471</u>

Notes forming an integral part of the financial statements set out on pages 7 to 26.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December, 2019
(Expressed in Euros)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2	1
Right-of-use assets	6	40.506	--
Intangible assets	5	1	1
Other financial assets		1.630	--
Total non current assets		<u>42.138</u>	<u>2</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		1.777	115
Deferred expenses		3.563	2.401
Cash and cash equivalents	7	387.244	284.348
Total current assets		<u>392.583</u>	<u>286.864</u>
Total assets		<u>434.722</u>	<u>286.866</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Retained funds & equity			
Share Capital	8	5.000	5.000
Retained Funds		367.194	281.770
Total retained funds & equity		<u>372.194</u>	<u>286.770</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	9	33.810	--
Employee benefits	10	13.393	--
Total non-current liabilities		<u>47.204</u>	<u>--</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		1.440	78
Lease liabilities	9	7.431	--
Current tax liabilities		6.452	18
Total current liabilities		<u>15.323</u>	<u>96</u>
Total liabilities		<u>62.527</u>	<u>96</u>
Total retained funds, equity and liabilities		<u>434.722</u>	<u>286.866</u>

23/03/2020



Ourania Papadopoulou

Head of Finance/Administrator and
Legal Representative

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RETAINED FUNDS & EQUITY
31 December, 2019
(Expressed in Euros)

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained funds</u>	<u>Total retained funds & equity</u>
Balance at 1 January , 2018	<u>5.000</u>	<u>16.299</u>	<u>21.299</u>
Retained Funds for the year	--	265.471	265.471
Balance at 31 December , 2018	<u>5.000</u>	<u>281.770</u>	<u>286.770</u>
Retained Funds for the year	--	85.424	85.424
Balance at 31 December , 2019	<u>5.000</u>	<u>367.194</u>	<u>372.194</u>

Notes forming an integral part of the financial statements set out on pages 7 to 26.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
31 December, 2019
(Expressed in Euros)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Retained Funds for the year		85.424	265.471
Items not affecting cash flows			
Depreciation on tangible & intangible assets	5	32.207	13.266
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	9	4.501	--
Provision for staff indemnity	10	13.393	--
Lease interest expense	9	897	--
Interest earned		<u>(249)</u>	<u>(71)</u>
		<u>136.173</u>	<u>278.666</u>
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Trade and other receivables		(1.662)	245
Deferred expenses		(1.162)	(2.401)
Other financial assets		(1.630)	--
Trade and other payables		1.363	310
Taxes and dues		<u>6.435</u>	<u>(1.476)</u>
Cash provided by operations		<u>139.518</u>	<u>275.344</u>
Interest received		<u>249</u>	<u>71</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>139.767</u>	<u>275.415</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of tangible assets	5	(31.163)	(9.569)
Acquisition of intangible assets	5	<u>(1.046)</u>	<u>(3.699)</u>
Net cash (used in) / provided by investing activities		<u>(32.209)</u>	<u>(13.268)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities-Principal	14	(3.765)	--
Payment of lease liabilities-Interest	14	(897)	--
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>(4.662)</u>	<u>--</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		102.896	262.147
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>284.348</u>	<u>22.201</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	<u>387.244</u>	<u>284.348</u>

Notes forming an integral part of the financial statements set out on pages 7 to 26.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

1. General information and Basis of Preparation

HumanRights360 was incorporated on 16 October, 2017 and is a civil society organization established in Greece, according to the articles 741-784 of Greek civil law. The registered address of the company is 95, Vsilissis Sofias Avenue, Athens, Greece.

The provisions of the articles 13 and 17 of its article of association relates to the Company's liquidation, profit distributions and admissions and exit rights are as follows:

Article 13: The funds of the Partnership shall never be distributed among the partners but be applied compulsorily solely towards the achievement of its objects to natural or legal persons who pursue similar objects, upon decision of the majority of the partners.

Article 17: After the dissolution of the Partnership, the Partnership shall be, ipso jure, under liquidation, which will be carried out in accordance with the relevant laws.

Unless otherwise unanimously agreed by the partners, the Administrator of the Partnership will act as liquidator.

In the event where the Administrator does not accept his/her appointment or is unable to perform the duties of the liquidator, a liquidator will be appointed by the partners by way of a unanimous decision.

The liquidator is obliged to draw up an inventory of the Partnership's assets, pay the debts of the Partnership to the Partnership's Creditors and distribute the remaining funds to foundations, associations or companies which are operating and pursue similar objects and activities to those of the Partnership (non-profit).

In HumanRights360, we believe that the cornerstone of integration is the access to basic rights and that, only by protecting the individual, political and social rights of the whole population and by ensuring access to rights and justice, can we achieve social cohesion.

Thus, our mission is to protect and empower the rights of all, with no discrimination but with special focus on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable populations. We are part of the worldwide human rights movement that is struggling for a world where fundamental human rights are enjoyed by all. We give priority to addressing the most pressing human rights violations, both acute and chronic, as a prerequisite for maintaining the rule of law in our society.

We aim to put together greater alliances in Greece and internationally to work in order to build vibrant and tolerant societies whose governments and societies reject Far Right rhetoric, extremism, racism and xenophobia, while are accountable to and encourage participation of the people.

The financial statements of HumanRights360 Civil Non Profit Partnership-Greece have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The functional currency of the Company is Euro and the financial statements are presented in this currency.

Projects

Building on the success of the previous year, HumanRights360 in 2020 has secured funding from -An Erasmus + program (Compagnia Di San Paolo) for Adult Education until 31.08.2022 amount € 71.041 A very important grant to build on the education sector. We have also extended the grantee relationship with -Help Refugees, as they are supporting a lawyer for unaccompanied children until 31.05.2020 amount €14.019.42 and additional €12.969 01.03.2020-31.12.2020 for Legal aid fees. With a new partner in the island of Samos, -Project TEN (Daroma -Tzafona Tikun Olam LTD) we have the amount €32.465 until 31.12.2020, TEN center, Samos, Greece (Recruitment of experienced and active young adults for running the informal education program-Capability of running a center and accommodation for the volunteers.) this implementation is subject to the situation on the island due to covid-19 restrictions and measures.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

1. General information and Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

An important grant was also agreed with the -Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung €30.000 until 31.12.2020, for the Greek adaptation of ICPA Reframing Migration Narratives Toolkit in the related focus area of our organization.

We managed to succeed in receiving a grant from the US based -Rockefeller Brothers Fund, €139.891,69- 02.03.2020-28.02.2022.Green and Social and Solidarity Economy Ideas Competition: To participate in the regional Philanthropy for Green Ideas Competition with an innovative model that brings together refugees and local populations. The balance of the funding would be for general operating support with our programs for migration and integration in Greece.

Likewise, we received support from the -The King Baudouin Foundation United States (KBFUS) € 84.623,61. Legal aid to Unaccompanied and Separated minors in Evros,for 2020 including operating expenses. Our program with the -Social Change Initiative €230.000 until 31.12.2021, Different people, same country (Combating hate crime and Tackle islamophobia- Different people, same country) was extended and will work in the same areas as the year before.

-Karl Kahane Foundation €313.930,73 1.6.20-31.05.22, Ensuring integration of recognized refugees this is a renewal of our previous program for integration and is now for the next two years (subject to completing the contract). -RSF Social Finance ("RSF") for Human Rights 360's work on holistic and dignified emergency support for people on the move. This grant was recommended from The Global

Whole Being Fund, for 2020 amount €92.360.50 it is unrestricted for general operating report and it will come to us through the The King Baudouin Foundation United States (KBFUS) funding mechanism. We await the final contract from the -Open Society Foundations (01.04.2020-31.03.2021) where they will renew and extend the program, Monitoring of the European land borders of Evros through the documentation of the existing policies and practices of the authorities and the advocacy for an adequate, quality and effective protection of new arrivals in Evros region. Combatting hate crimes committed due to the victims' religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or because the victim is a human rights' defender and a pilot investigation on the displacement of this population as a result of EU policy to the sale weapons to the countries of displacement. € 150.000,00.

The Open Society Foundations – emergency support for covid-19 with grant up to € 350.000 to HumanRights360. The Company will allocate this funds to other NGOs. Projects will always relates to refugees and local population for the Greek islands of Samos and Lesvos and other areas if needed.

Also, The King Baudouin Foundation United States (KBFUS) additional emergency funding for covid-19 for USD 25,000 – this amount will be re-granted to other small NGO's and organizations in Athens to assist with their services.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following standards and amendments have become effective for the annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019

- ❖ *IFRS 16 Leases*
- ❖ *Amendments to IAS 19 Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*

Accounting policies have been adjusted accordingly, and impact of the policies is disclosed if relevant and material for the Company. With exception of IFRS 16 as outlined below, the impact of other standards has not been significant and prior periods have not been restated. Any current or future impact is also expected to be minimal, however where applicable to the Company, further information is available in the appropriate disclosure notes.

A. Standards and Interpretations issued which have been adopted in the current period:

- **IFRS 16 Leases**

IFRS 16 'Leases' which supersedes IAS 17 'Leases' provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements for both lessors and lessees. For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Impact on Lessee Accounting

Operating leases

- **Initial Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee**

At lease commencement date, the Company recognised a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received). The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Company measured the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

A. Standards and Interpretations issued which have been adopted in the current period: (cont'd)

• Subsequent Measurement of leases as a lessee

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability is reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Impact on Lessor Accounting

Under IFRS 16, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset, and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- ❖ applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- ❖ relying on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review – there were no onerous contracts as at 1 January 2019
- ❖ accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2019 as short-term leases
- ❖ excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- ❖ using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The management of the Company has reviewed and assessed the Company's existing leasing agreements as at 1 January 2019 and has adopted the new accounting pronouncements. The adoption of the new Standard has resulted in the Company recognising a right-of-use asset and related lease liability in connection with all former operating leases except for those identified as low-value or having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application. The discount rate applied was equal to the average return on a Real Estate investment in Greece (5% pa) since the interest rate implicit in the lease was not readily available.

The Company's lease contracts are relating to leases for its premises. At the middle of the year ended the contacts regarding to the lease of Company's headquarters. The Company leased a new place in Vasilissis Sofias Avenue that is its current headquarters. For that late lease and based on the contractual provisions the Company adopted the IFRS 16, that effect as at 1 January, 2019 is Nil.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

B. New standards and amendments in issue but not yet effective in the period on or after

The following standards and amendments will become effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

- ❖ *Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material*
- ❖ *Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 on the definition of material

The Standard principally amends IAS 1 and IAS 8. The amendments refine the definition of material in IAS 1. The amendments clarify the definition of material and its application by improving the wording and aligning the definition across IFRSs and other publications. The amendment also includes some supporting requirements in IAS 1 in the definition to give it more prominence and clarifies the explanation accompanying the definition of material.

3. Significant accounting policies

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

3.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and IFRIC interpretations. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical convention.

The Civil Non-Profit Organization maintains its accounting records pursuant to Greek corporate and tax regulations. However, the accounting policies differ in certain respects from the policies required pursuant to IFRS. Certain out-of-book adjustments have been reflected in order to present the financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

3.2. Foreign currency translation

Transactions dominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euros using the rate ruling at the date of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on exchange are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.3. Income recognition

Income represents the total amount of donation and grants received during the year. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Income from donations and grants, including cash and goods, are recognized when the Company obtains control of the funds, economic benefits are probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Where a donation and a grant has been received and there is no expectation of any future related costs, or that it be refunded to the donor, it should be recognized as income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Where a donation and a grant may be required to be repaid if certain conditions are not satisfied, a liability is recognized at year end to the extent that conditions remain unsatisfied.

Where the Company receives a non-reciprocal contribution of an asset from a government or other party for no or nominal consideration, the asset is recognized at fair value and a corresponding amount of revenue is recognized.

3.4. Taxation

Company due to its nature as a non-profit organization, is exempted from corporate income tax, regarding the donations and grants received in order to fulfill its Social Purpose Activities.

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax. The charge for current tax is based on the result for the year adjusted for items which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the income statement unless the item to which the tax relates was recognized outside the income statement being other comprehensive income or equity. The tax associated with such an item is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.4. Taxation (cont'd)

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

A change in deferred tax assets and liabilities as a result of a change in the tax rates or laws are recognized in profit and loss or other comprehensive income to the extent that it relates to items previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. Property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis. The following useful lives are applied:

Furniture & Other Equipment	10% - 100%
Computers	10% - 100%

The Civil Non-Profit Organization fully depreciated all of items of equipment purchased during the year, which mainly consisted by low value furniture.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.6. Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include the costs incurred to acquire software licence and the cost to protect its trademark. Intangible assets are carried at cost less depreciation. Amortization is calculated by the straight-line method over these items' useful life. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Expenses required for software development and maintenance are recognized as expenses when incurred.

The Civil Non-Profit Organization fully depreciated all of items of intangible assets purchased during the year.

3.7. Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of an asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

3.8. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.8. Leases (cont'd)

i) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

3.9. Financial instruments

(a) Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities, other than derivative financial instruments, are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. Trade receivables are recognised at transaction cost, if they do not contain a significant financing element (IFRS 15).

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.9. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Recognition and derecognition (cont'd)

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or
- the asset is transferred such that contractual rights to cash flows of the assets and the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

On de-recognition, the Company recognizes the differences between carrying amount and consideration received to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, the obligation is extinguished – i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The gain or loss between the carrying amount and amount paid is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Measurement of financial assets depends on the classification, which is determined by the business model for holding the asset and characteristics of its cash flows.

i) Amortised cost

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is included in finance income in profit or loss.

ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are classified and measured subsequently at FVOCI:

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

Changes in fair value for these assets flow through OCI. Interest income is calculated and presented as above. On derecognition, gains and losses are recycled to profit or loss.

iii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.9. Financial instruments (cont'd)

For equity instruments that the Company considers to be long term strategic investments, the Company has taken the election in IFRS 9 to present the changes in fair value through other comprehensive income. Unlike (ii) above, on sale of investments, the cumulative OCI gain/loss will be transferred within equity and will not be recycled through profit or loss.

Dividends are recognized as other income when there is a right to receive payment.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss if they are either held for trading or they are otherwise designated within this classification. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities are recognised within other gains and losses in the statement of comprehensive income.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if: (a) it has been acquired principally for the purposes of subsequent short-term repurchase; (b) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments which have a pattern of short-term profit taking; or (c) it is a derivative financial instrument that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

(d) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Currently the Company does not offset financial assets and financial liabilities.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.9. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether the value of a financial asset or a group of financial assets has been impaired as follows:

The Company recognizes a provision for impairment against expected credit losses for all financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and FVOCI. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between all contractual cash flows that are payable under the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the approximate original effective interest rate.

Expected credit losses are recognized in two stages. If the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly from the initial recognition, an entity measures the provision for a loss on that financial instrument at an amount equal to the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly from the initial recognition, an entity measures the provision for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the asset, regardless of when the breach occurred.

(f) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with transaction costs, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Company has both legal right and intention to offset. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

3.10. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from donations and grants in the ordinary course of company's social purpose. Trade receivables are stated at their amortized cost less any allowances for doubtful receivables. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

3.11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.12. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3.13. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operation from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.14. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which 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 obligation.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits to employees in money or in kind are recognised as an expense when they are accrued.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefit schemes comprise both defined contribution plans (state plans) and defined benefit plans. The accrued cost of the defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense in the period it concerns.

The Civil Non-Profit Organization participates in a defined benefit plan. This program concerns the staff under Greek labor law. Under the relevant law, employees are entitled to compensation in case of dismissal or retirement with payment amount relating to the salary of the employee, length of service and manner of termination of employment (dismissal or retirement). Employees who resign or are dismissed with cause are not entitled to compensation.

The provision for retirement indemnity has been calculated on the basis of 40% of the retirement benefit obligation as defined by Law 4093/2012 and Law 3198/1955. The Company's management, taking into account the age profile, the years of service and the rate of retirement of its employees, considers that the difference from the provision that would arise after an actuarial study is not significant.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year mainly comprise of receivables and impairment of receivables, the useful life of their fixed assets and the provision for the employee benefits.

5. Intangible & Tangible Assets

	<u>Property, Plant&Equipment</u>	<u>Other Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost			
At 1st January 2019	9.569	3.698	13.267
Additions	31.163	1.046	32.209
Written off	---	---	---
At 31st December 2019	<u>40.732</u>	<u>4.744</u>	<u>45.476</u>
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st January 2019	9.568	3.697	13.265
Charge for the year	31.162	1.046	32.207
At 31st December 2019	<u>40.730</u>	<u>4.743</u>	<u>45.473</u>
Net book value			
At 31st December 2019	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

5. Intangible & Tangible Assets (cont'd)

	<u>Property, Plant&Equipment</u>	<u>Other Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost			
At 1st January 2018	--	--	--
Additions	9.569	3.698	13.267
Written off	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
At 31st December 2018	<u>9.569</u>	<u>3.698</u>	<u>13.267</u>
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st January 2018	--	--	--
Charge for the year	9.568	3.697	13.265
At 31st December 2018	<u>9.568</u>	<u>3.697</u>	<u>13.265</u>
Net book value			
At 31st December 2018	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

6. Right-of-Use Assets

	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost		
Original Cost at 1 January, 2019	--	--
Adjustment for change in accounting policy (ROU assets for leases)	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Restated Cost at 1 January, 2019	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Additions	45.007	45.007
At 31 December 2019	<u>45.007</u>	<u>45.007</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
Original Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2019	--	--
Adjustment for change in accounting policy (ROU assets for leases)	<u>(--)</u>	<u>(--)</u>
Restated Accumulated depreciation at 1 January, 2019	<u>(--)</u>	<u>(--)</u>
Charge for the year	(4.501)	(4.501)
At 31 December 2019	<u>(4.501)</u>	<u>(4.501)</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2019	<u>40.506</u>	<u>40.506</u>

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and other cash as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash at banks	387.135	284.122
Other Cash	<u>109</u>	<u>226</u>
	<u>387.244</u>	<u>284.348</u>

8. Share capital

The authorized, issued and paid share capital is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Authorized share capital		
100 shares of Euros 50 each	<u>5.000</u>	<u>5.000</u>

9. Lease liabilities

The Company has leases for its office premises. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the statement of financial position as a right-to-use asset and a lease liability. The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on the statement of financial position:

Right-of-Use Asset	No of right- of use assets leased	Remaining Term
Office building	124 m ²	4,5 years

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	<u>2019</u>
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	4.501
Interest expense	897

The total cash outflow for leases:

	<u>2019</u>
Gross lease liabilities – minimum lease payments:	
No later than one year	9.324
Later than one year but no later than five years	37.002
Later than five years	--
Future finance charges on leases	(5.085)
	<u>41.241</u>
The present value of lease liabilities	
Classified as:	
Non-current	33.810
Current	7.431
	<u>41.241</u>

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

10. Employee benefits

10.1 Staff retirement provision

Under Greek labor law, employees and employees are entitled to compensation in the event of dismissal or retirement with a payment amount calculated on the basis of employee remuneration, past service and termination of the employment relationship (dismissal or retirement).

Employees who resign or are dismissed with cause are not entitled to compensation. The compensation payable in the event of retirement is equal to 40% of the amount that would be payable for dismissal without cause.

The Company recognized in the income statement the accrued benefits in each period with a corresponding increase in the staff retirement liability. Benefit payments to employees that retire in each period are charged against this liability.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net liability brought forward	--	--
Expenses/(income) recognized in PL	<u>13.393</u>	--
Net liability at year end	<u>13.393</u>	--

11. Income

Income of Euros 697.722 (2018:430.700) mainly represents donations and grants received during the year.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

12. Raising Funds & Social Purpose Activities

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Salaries and Social Security contributions	324.698	99.220
Staff retirement provision	13.393	--
Third parties remuneration	88.914	15.617
Telecommunication and postage expenses	2.795	389
Electricity	475	--
Rents	5.850	4.200
Insurance	1.555	29
Repairs and maintenance	7.347	675
Other taxes, VAT expense & Stamp duty	21.210	8.148
Advertisement expenses	3.053	922
Printing, and stationery	34.553	5.706
Transportation & Travel Expenses	22.778	9.462
Sundry expenses	<u>18.175</u>	<u>7.011</u>
Total	<u>544.795</u>	<u>151.379</u>

Number of employed personnel at 31.12.2019: (13 thirteen persons)

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

13. Financial risk management

13.1 Market price risk

Due to the nature of the civil non-profit Organization, the Company is not exposed to any market price risk.

13.2 Credit risk management

Trade accounts receivable (if any) consist mainly from cash from donations and grants in the ordinary course of company's social purpose. Furthermore it is Company's policy to deposit short term cash investments with major institutions.

Therefore the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

13.3 Foreign currency risk management

The Company does not undertake transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, the Company is not exposed to exchange rate fluctuations.

13.4 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate cash facilities are maintained. Furthermore the company has not made any significant guarantees to third parties which are uncovered by cash.

HUMANRIGHTS360 NON PROFIT CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Notes to the financial statements
31 December, 2019

13. Financial risk management (cont'd)

13.5 Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk since its borrowings are nil.

13.6 Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts reflected in the statement of financial position for cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other current assets and current liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

All assets and liabilities measured at fair value, are classified within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- (a) Level 1 – prices quoted (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (b) Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- (c) Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

14. Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

	<u>31/12/2018</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
Lease liabilities	--	4.662	4.662
Total liabilities from financing activities	--	4.662	4.662

15. Capital Commitments and contingent liabilities

Since its incorporation, the Company has not been inspected by the tax authorities. Company's management estimates that any additional tax liabilities that may arise as a result of the tax audits for the aforementioned unaudited tax years will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

16. After reporting date events

Covid-19 outbreak: The Company is continuously making efforts to adapt its operation to the new circumstances imposed by Covid-19. For that reason, it adjusted the way of its operation and took actions and initiatives within the framework of its purpose, to continue promptly to provide its assistance to refugees and the weak populations.

17. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were authorized by the General Annual Meeting on 23 March, 2020.