

Green European Foundation

Independent auditor's report on the Financial Statements for
the year ended 31 December 2020

Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL

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Independent auditor's report on the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards of Green European Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2020

Unqualified opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Green European Foundation (the "Entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, as well as the statement of profit or loss and the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, the 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 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Entity as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for unqualified opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). 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 Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements, 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 – Going concern

We draw your attention to the disclosure on page 11 of the Financial Statements relating to the preparation of the Financial Statements under the assumption that the activities will be continued, despite its financial position. This assumption is reasonable as long as the Entity continues to receive financial support from the European Parliament or other sources. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matters - Auditor's Opinion on the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred

We have also audited the Annual Accounts of the Entity prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Luxembourg and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred, prepared in accordance with rules and regulations applicable to funding of political parties and political foundations at European level. In this regard, we have issued our audit report dated May 12th, 2021.

Other Matters

We draw your attention to the developments surrounding the Covid-19 virus that has a profound impact on people's health and on society as a whole. This also has an impact on the operational and financial performance of organisations and the assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The situation gives rise to inherent uncertainty. We have considered the uncertainties related to the potential effects of Covid-19 and the assumptions made by the Entity in this respect on its operations and financial situation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

On 31 January 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Following intense negotiations, an agreement on future EU-UK relations was concluded end of December 2020. The Entity has not made any disclosure of its assessment of the impact of Brexit and the aforementioned agreement in the Financial Statements. We have considered the uncertainties related to the potential effects of Brexit and the assumptions made by the Entity in this respect on its operations and financial situation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the preparation of the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Entity is required to maintain and report on their Financial Statements on the basis of international accounting standards as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Entity'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 they either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 ISA 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.

The audit has been performed following our appointment by the European Parliament, which seeks to obtain assurance relating to the Entity's adherence to its obligations under Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2004.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- 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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or their delegates 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.

Restriction on use and distribution

The opinion transmitted is only intended for the Entity and for the European Parliament. It may not be distributed or made available to any other parties, except those who have regulatory rights of access to it. Any review, transmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon this information by any persons or entities other than the Entity or the European Parliament is prohibited and we will not assume any duty of care or liability towards these persons or entities.

Vilvoorde, December 9, 2021

Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL
Represented by

Gunther Loits
Registered auditor

GREEN EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

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ended 31 December 2020

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Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	121.026	150.677
Non-current financial assets	11	30	30
Total non-current assets		121.056	150.707
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	9.461	51.905
Cash and cash equivalents	15	639.337	639.265
Total current assets		648.797	691.170
Total assets		769.854	841.877
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Initial funds		-	-
Reserves		(36.150)	(36.150)
Retained earnings		29.465	28.291
Total equity		(6.685)	(7.859)
Non-current liabilities			
Leasing liabilities	11	84.695	115.863
Trade and other payables	16	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		84.695	115.863
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	660.676	703.471
Leasing liabilities	11	31.168	30.401
Total current liabilities		691.844	733.872
Total liabilities		776.539	849.735
Total equity and liabilities		769.854	841.877

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	55.517	-
Other income	5	1.685.696	1.333.338
Revenue		1.741.213	1.333.338
General and administrative expenses	6	(1.742.962)	(1.368.044)
Other operating income/(expenses)	6	6.211	41.822
Operating profit/(loss)		4.462	7.116
Finance income	7	-	-
Finance costs	7	(3.289)	(1.032)
Profit/(loss) for the year		1.173	6.084

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	2020	2019
Profit/(loss) for the year		1.173	6.084
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1.173	6.084

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Initial funds	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	(36.150)	22.207	(13.943)
OCI			-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year			6.084	6.084
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	(36.150)	28.291	(7.859)
 Balance at 1 January 2020	 -	 (36.150)	 28.291	 (7.859)
OCI			-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year			1.173	1.173
Balance at 31 December 2020	-	(36.150)	29.464	(6.685)

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(loss) for the year		1.173	6.084
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	7	3.289	1.032
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	9	34.579	16.420
European Parliament grant	5	(1.631.755)	(1.317.713)
Net profit/(loss) before changes in working capital		(1.592.714)	(1.294.177)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	13	42.444	(10.568)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	16	(15.604)	22.216
Cash receipt/(reimbursement) European Parliament grant:			
Reimbursement of European Parliament grant		(361.498)	
Receipt of European Parliament grant		1.966.063	1.405.225
Net cash flows from operating activities		38.690	122.696
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	9	(4.929)	(2.189)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(4.929)	(2.189)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(3.289)	(1.032)
Payments of lease liabilities		(30.401)	(11.102)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(33.690)	(12.134)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents including bank overdrafts		72	108.373
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		71	108.373
Net foreign exchange difference			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		639.265	530.892
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		639.337	639.265

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The Green European Foundation (GEF) is a non-profit association incorporated and domiciled in Luxembourg. The registered office is located at rue du Fossé, 3 (1536 Luxembourg). The GEF is a European Political Foundation, recognised by the Authority for Political Parties and Foundations and funded by the European Parliament. It is linked to, but independent of, other European Green actors such as the European Green Party and the Green Group in the European Parliament.

The mission of the GEF is to contribute to the development of a European public sphere and to foster greater involvement by citizens in European politics, ultimately forging a stronger, more participative democracy. GEF strives to mainstream discussions on European policies and politics both within and beyond the Green political family. It works to create a common Green vision for Europe and to communicate this to the wider public.

Financial statements

The financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 28 October 2021.

Board of directors

At the end of the financial period, the Board of Directors was composed of the following members:

Name	Function	Start of mandate	End of mandate
Klara Berg	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Teo Comet	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Dirk Holemans	Co-president	11 October 2019	October 2022
Vedran Horvat	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Benoit Monange	Treasurer	11 October 2019	October 2022
Susanne Rieger	Co-president	11 October 2019	October 2022
Ewa Sufin-Jacquemart	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Sevil Turan	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Dagmar Tutschek	Secretary	11 October 2019	October 2022

Auditors

The contractual audit of the standalone financial statements is performed by Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL represented by Gunther Loits.

Figures in the financial statements

These financial statements are presented in euro, which is the Foundation's presentation currency and the functional currency of the Foundation. All amounts in these financial statements are presented in euro, unless otherwise stated.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied 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 financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as endorsed by the European Union. The changes in accounting policies due to new IFRS standards entered into force in 2020 are described in Note 2.3.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Foundation’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Going concern

The Foundation’s statement of financial position shows a situation of negative equity at 31 December 2020. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the directors’ confidence that the Foundation will continue to receive the European Parliament Grant and also generate their own resources. The historical cost convention and the accrual basis of accounting have been used to prepare the financial statements.

2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Foundation classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

b) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Foundation are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in euro (EUR), which is the Foundation’s presentation currency and the functional currency of the Foundation.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Foundation at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Transactions in foreign currencies only happen in a very limited way for purchases in countries outside of the Eurozone. As a general rule for the implementation of its work programme, the Foundation requests from providers to issue invoices in euros, and for individuals and project partners to claim for reimbursement of expenses in euros.

When a project partner, implementing a Foundation decentralised project on behalf of Foundation, is paying directly for project-related expenses in another currency than in euros, they are required to convert the amount using the corresponding monthly conversion rate of the European Commission (see <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/graphs/infoeuro.html>). When reporting their project-costs to the Foundation, the Foundation checks that the conversion has been applied accordingly and reimburses the project partner in euros.

The same principle applies to individuals participating in the Foundation's activities (such as General Assembly and Board meetings, trainings, public conferences, partners events, etc.), who are reimbursed in euros for their expenses, using the same converter if applicable.

In the limited cases where the Foundation is paying invoices in another currency than euros, the rate used is the one that appears on the corresponding bank statement.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite. The Foundation does not have any intangible assets with an indefinite useful life.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset

are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Website costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Website development costs are only recognized as intangible asset if: 1/ it can be demonstrated that the website will generate probable future economic benefits when, for example, donations can be made through the website and 2/ the Foundation can demonstrate:

- ✓ The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- ✓ Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset;
- ✓ How the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- ✓ The availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- ✓ The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the intangible asset include costs incurred for external consultants and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization will begin when development is completed and the asset is available for use. The costs are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (generally 4 years, but can differ from one intangible asset to another). During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Mobile apps

The Foundation does not hold any mobile apps.

Computer software

The Foundation has not acquired any computer software licenses that would be capitalized. Any use of computer software by the Foundation is done through annual subscriptions for usage of the software only.

d) Property, plant and equipment

The Foundation's property, plant and equipment are mainly composed of IT equipment, furniture, office equipment, and right-of-use assets relating to lease contract of offices and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Foundation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on the assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. These useful lives have been determined as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful lives
IT equipment	4 years
Office equipment and furniture	10 years

The methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Where an asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

e) European Parliament grants

The Foundation receives a grant from the European Parliament, which is awarded at the end of each accounting year. At that moment there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions (execution of the work plan) will be complied with. Since the

grant relates to expense items, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

The Foundation makes an assessment at the end of the accounting year of the amount of eligible expenditure it has incurred. The portion of the grant that will cover this expenditure is recorded as income in the income statement. Two scenarios can occur:

- Scenario 1 in which the amount of eligible expenditure matches the grant amount or exceeds the grant amount. In this scenario, the entire grant is recorded as income in the income statement,
- Scenario 2 in which the amount of eligible expenditure is less than the grant amount. In this scenario, the portion of the grant that is not used can be carried over to the next year. The amount of the carry-over will be accounted for as a liability in the balance sheet and will be released the next accounting year once the expenditure it is intended to cover has been incurred.

At the end of the reporting period, the final balance of eligible expenditure is determined after the external audit. The expenditure that is rejected through this audit will lead to a reduction of the final grant and can result in a reimbursement of a portion of the grant by the political Foundation to the European Parliament. After payment of the final balance, the European Parliament can as well perform an audit even up till 5 years after the payment. This audit can also lead to a reduction of the grant amount and a reimbursement. If the Foundation has to make a reimbursement to the European Parliament that is smaller than 20%, it will impair the remaining receivable. When the reimbursement is larger, the Foundation needs to account for a liability.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Foundation's cash management.

g) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The Foundation's financial assets are composed of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. These financial assets have been classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for cash and cash equivalents.

The trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and have been initially measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. The cash and cash equivalents have been initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

The Foundation's financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) since both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

In terms of impairment of the trade receivables, the Foundation applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The Foundation does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. A provision

matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience has been established, which is adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

All financial assets are fully written off at the closing of each financial year (i.e. latest in March of the year following the year where the invoice was issued) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Foundation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. The Foundation's financial liabilities are all classified in the category loans and borrowings, or the category payables.

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

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

The financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Foundation does not offset its financial assets and liabilities.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Foundation assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Foundation estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

There were no indications that assets may be impaired during the accounting period. Moreover, the Foundation does not have intangible assets that are not ready to use or are not subject to amortization. As a result, there is no requirement to perform a yearly impairment test.

i) Provisions for other liabilities and charges

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

j) Leases – lessee accounting

The Foundation 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.

The Foundation leases office workspace including a small storage space. The Foundation also leases a Xerox machine for printing, copying and scanning. The Foundation applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee. The Foundation recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. In accordance with IFRS 16, the simplified modified retrospective method has been applied for the transition to IFRS 16 at the date of initial application of 1 January 2019.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Foundation 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 payable under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option if reasonably certain to be exercised by the Foundation and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Foundation exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Foundation uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if 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 in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Foundation selected the accounting policy to present interest paid on lease liabilities as part of the cash flows for financing activities.

Right-of-use assets

The Foundation 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 initial measurement of the lease liability, 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, as follows:

Underlying assets	Useful lives
Office	5 years
Xerox machine	4 years

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Foundation at the end of the lease term, or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section h) 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Foundation applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The information about leases is included in the following notes:

Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	Note 6 Expense by nature
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Note 7 Finance income and costs
Right of use assets movement	Note 9 Property, plant and equipment
Lease liabilities movement	Note 11 Financial assets and financial liabilities

k) Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized for the amount of consideration an entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer.

l) Joint operation

A joint operation is a joint arrangement not structured in a separate vehicle, in which the parties with joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. A joint operator shall recognize

- (a) its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- (b) its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- (c) its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- (d) its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- (e) its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Foundation performs joint projects, in which it enters into a joint arrangement together with the member foundations. The cost incurred in these projects are for 50% covered by the member

foundations and both parties have joint rights to the asset being created. The portion of the cost covered by the member foundation is set off against the income flowing from the invoices issued to the member foundation.

The Foundation did not perform any joint projects in 2020.

2.3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Foundation applied IFRS 16 Leases for the first time in financial year closing 31 December 2019.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Foundation. The Foundation has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and supersedes IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Foundation adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Foundation elected to apply the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The Foundation will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Foundation also elected to use the exemptions on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application, and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value.

The Foundation leases office workspace and storage, and Xerox machine for printing, copying and scanning, that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 as from 1 January 2019. Both the office and the Xerox machine were previously accounted for as operating leases under IAS 17.

The Foundation recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were

recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or the interest rate implicit in the lease when available.

The Foundation also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Applied the low value exemption to leases for which the underlying assets value is lower than 5.000 EUR
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

2.4. Standards issued but not yet effective

During the current financial year, the entity applied all published new and revised standards and interpretations that are relevant to its activities and which are in force for the accounting period that started on January 1, 2020, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB.

- Amendments to references to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 1: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Business Combinations: Definition of a Business: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IFRS 16: Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions: applicable as from June 1, 2020 at the latest for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- The application of the other new Standards, Interpretations and Changes has not resulted in any important changes to the principles for financial reporting.
- The entity has not yet proceeded with the early application of the new standards and amendments to existing standards and interpretations that had already been endorsed by the EU on the date of the financial statements' approval, but which were not compulsorily applicable for the period beginning on January 1, 2020:
- Amendments to IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts - deferral of IFRS 9: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.
- The group did not carry out an early application of the new standards and changes to existing standards and interpretations that were not yet endorsed by the European Union:
- IFRS 17: Insurance contracts: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 8: Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Amendments to IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards (2018 - 2020 cycle): applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Foundation's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

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 key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Foundation based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Foundation. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Foundation determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. For extension options, the Foundation applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal.

After the commencement date, the Foundation reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

Recovery order European Parliament Grant

The external auditor and/or auditor of the European Parliament can reject expenditure of the Foundation if not eligible. This can result in a recovery order being issued to the Foundation and hence a reimbursement of a portion of the grant. If this is the case, the Foundation sets up a liability at year end.

In December 2020 this liability amounts to EUR 36.892 (2019: EUR 0).

4. Revenue from contracts with customers

EUR	2020	2019
Type of revenue		
Membership fees:		
- From project contribution	55.517	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	55.517	-

The revenue from contracts with customers contains the project contributions.

5. Other income

The GEF collects revenue in the following ways:

- a) Individual **donations** from EU citizens (via the crowdfunding platform <https://gef.eu/climatesuperhero/>)
- b) Individual **participation fees** to events organised by GEF
- c) **Books, publications and translations sale** and similar small revenue from individuals
- d) Fees from our Members **Networking Programme** (also called “Members Visiting Programme”). Every year, we allow individuals from our network to travel to our events or partners events and cover for travel and accommodation costs. In return, the individual pays a small fee to benefit from this programme.

The line item “Other income” in the income statement therefore relates to:

EUR	2020	2019
Other income		
European Parliament Grant	1.631.755	1.317.713
EP carry-over	-	-
Donations:		
- Above EUR 500	-	-
- Below EUR 500	25.222	5.585
Individual participation fees for events	3.870	2.250
Members networking programme	17	1.789
Books sales	7.331	1.033
Other	17.502	4.968
Total other income	1.685.696	1.333.338

6. Expenses by nature and other operating income

A breakdown of the “General and administrative expenses” by nature can be found in the table below:

EUR	2020	2019
Advertising and promotional costs	3.619	33.756
Amortization intangible assets	10.831	-
Depreciation Property Plant and Equipment	2.850	4.991
Depreciation on right of use - offices	30.449	10.150
Depreciation on right of use - IT equipment	1.280	1.280
Event costs	556.017	380.178
Meetings and representation costs	61.365	101.913
Office cost	16.138	-
Infrastructure and operating costs	3.129	40.435
Rent	24.451	56.643
Utilities and maintenance	9.947	-
Accounting cost	14.717	-
Information and publication costs	116.950	79.951
IT, phone & internet	42.746	-
Website	-	3.270
Wages and salaries	555.077	385.889
Social security cost	228.964	170.315
Consulting fees	1.005	-
Employer related costs – cars, trainings and others	9.624	-
Other personnel costs	53.804	72.100
Other	-	27.173
Total	1.742.962	1.368.044

A breakdown of the “Other operating income/(expenses) - net” by nature can be found in the table below. The income is presented with a negative sign and the expenses are presented with a positive sign.

	2020		2019	
EUR	Other operating (income)	Other operating expenses	Other operating (income)	Other operating expenses
Participations fees	-	-	(31.377)	-
Other extraordinary income	-	-	(5.950)	-
Other (income)/expense	(6.211)	-	(4.495)	-
Total	(6.211)	-	(41.822)	-

7. Finance income and costs

Finance income

EUR	2020	2019
Total finance income	-	-

Finance costs

Leases interest expenses	3.289	1.032
Total finance costs	3.289	1.032

8. Employee benefit expense

EUR	2020		2019	
	Included in General and administrative expenses	Included in Other operating income/expenses	Included in General and administrative expenses	Included in Other operating income/expenses
Wages and salaries	555.077	-	385.889	-
Social security costs	228.964	-	170.315	-
Net pension liability expense	-	-	-	-
Employer related costs	53.804	-	72.100	-
Post-employment benefit expenses	-	-	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-	-	-
Other employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Total employee benefit expense	837.845	-	628.304	-

	2020	2019
Average number of employees - head office	15	10
Total average number of employees	15	10

9. Property, plant and equipment

EUR	Furniture and material	Right of use - offices	Right of use - IT equipment	Total
At 1 January 2019				
Cost or valuation	27.576	-	-	27.576
Accumulated depreciation, impairments and other adjustments	(20.035)	-	-	(20.035)
Opening net book value at 1 January 2019	7.541	-	-	7.541
Period ended 31 December 2019				
Additions	2.189	152.245	5.122	159.556
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Cost or Valuation at 31 December 2019	29.765	152.245	5.122	187.132
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(4.990)	(10.150)	(1.280)	(16.420)
Closing Accumulated depreciation, impairments and other adjustments at 31 December 2019	(25.025)	(10.150)	(1.280)	(36.455)
Closing net book value at 31 December 2019	4.740	142.095	3.842	150.677
Period ended 31 December 2020				
<i>Initial application of IFRS 16 as of 1 January 2019</i>		-	-	-
Additions	4.929	-	-	4.929
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Cost or Valuation at 31 December 2020	34.694	152.245	5.122	192.061
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(2.850)	(30.449)	(1.280)	(34.579)
Closing Accumulated depreciation, impairments and other adjustments at 31 December 2020	(27.875)	(40.599)	(2.560)	(71.034)
Closing net book value at 31 December 2020	6.819	111.646	2.562	121.027

In 2020 the decrease of the net book value is mainly explained by the yearly depreciations.

Last year, the significant increase was explained by the adoption of IFRS 16 and renting a new office space, which resulted in a non-cash addition of 152.245€.

The Foundation has lease contracts for office space and Xerox machine. Leases term for the office space has a duration of 5 years and the lease of the Xerox machine has a duration of 4 years.

The Foundation has the option, under its lease of Xerox machine to extend for additional term of 6 years, after a first lease term of 6 years. The Foundation did not include the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of IT equipment because there is no market advantage to exercise it, so it judges that it is not reasonably certain that the option to extend will be exercised. If the extension option is exercised, the additional undiscounted payments are estimated to amount to 8.136 EUR.

10. Intangible assets

The GEF has no intangible assets.

11. Financial assets and financial liabilities

a) Financial assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	EUR	EUR
Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Non-current financial assets	30	30
Trade receivables & Other receivables	9.461	51.905
Total financial assets	9.491	51.935
Total current	9.461	51.905
Total non-current	30	30

b) Financial liabilities: Borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	EUR	EUR
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost, other than interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	239.285	254.890
European parliament grant	421.392	448.581
Total other financial liabilities	660.676	703.471
Total current	660.676	703.471
Total non-current	-	-

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Interest rate	Maturity	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	%		EUR	EUR
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Leasing liabilities	2,5 - 3,0	2020	31.168	30.401
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			31.168	30.401
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				

Leasing liabilities	2,5 - 3,0	2021 - 2024	84.695	115.863
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			84.695	115.863
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings			115.863	146.264

c) Fair Values

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Financial assets				
Non-current financial assets	30	30	30	30
Trade & Other receivables	9.461	9.461	51.905	51.905
Total	9.491	9.491	51.935	51.935
Financial liabilities				
Leasing liabilities	115.863	115.863	146.264	146.264
Bank loan	-	-	-	-
Trade & Other payables	660.676	660.676	703.471	703.471
Total	776.539	776.539	849.735	849.735

The Foundation has mainly short term financial assets and financial liabilities, for which the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. Moreover the carrying amount of leasing liabilities is also a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

12. Financial risk management

a) Financial risk factors

The Foundation's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these liabilities is to finance the Foundation's operations. The Foundation's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Foundation is exposed primarily to market risk, currency risk and liquidity risk. Foundation's managers oversee the management of these risks.

The Foundation's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Foundation's financial performance. The objective is to identify, quantify, manage and then monitor events or actions that could lead to financial losses.

Credit risk

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

Credit risk from operating activities

The trade receivables balance contains the contributions to be received. The Foundation has a payment requirement of 30 days on each invoice issued. For invoices that remain unpaid after 30 days, reminders are sent in the form of electronic correspondence – emails. The impairment policy of the Foundation is to write-off unpaid receivables at the closing of each financial year (i.e. latest in March of the year following the year where the invoice was issued).

For its receivables, the Foundation has policies to ensure that her receivables on members or project partners are closely monitored by the administrative and finances responsible. Financial contributions from members and partners are confirmed in a written agreement between GEF and such actors at the beginning of the year. A mid-year review takes place to evaluate the feasibility of the agreed contribution and adjustments to the original plan are implemented if the default risk is too high.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, written-off trade receivables are not subject to enforcement activity. The Foundation does not hold collateral as security.

The historical observed default rates for Foundation over the past years were extremely low: between 0 and 0,65% of the total invoices issued in one year. This amounted to a maximum of 1000 euros yearly, which was considered as non material compared to the total yearly revenue i.e. above 1.2 million euros. The expected credit loss was therefore set to zero for the following years and no adjustments were made in this regard.

Credit risk from financing activities

The GEF does not carry out financing activities.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the GEF's finance department in accordance with the GEF's policy. The GEF's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 15.

Liquidity risk

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

At 31 December 2020 (EUR)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	239.285	-	-	-	239.285
Leasing liabilities	31.168	84.695	-	-	115.862
European Parliament grant	421.392	-	-	-	421.392
At 31 December 2019 (EUR)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	254.890	-	-	-	254.890
Leasing liabilities	30.401	33.690,00	87.580,00	-	151.671
European Parliament grant	448.581	-	-	-	448.581

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are shown in the table below:

	1 January 2020	Cash outflows	Cash inflows	IFRS 16 impact opening	IFRS 16 additions	31 December 2020
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	0	0	0	0		0
Current leasing liabilities	30.401	-30.401	0	0	31.168	31.168
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	0	0	0	0		0

Non-current leasing liabilities	115.863	0	0	0	-31.168	84.695
Total liabilities from financing activities	146.264	-30.401	0	0	0	115.863

	1 January 2019	Cash outflows	Cash inflows	Other	IFRS 16 additions	31 December 2019
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR
Current leasing liabilities	-	-11.102	0	2.492	39.011	30.401
Non-current leasing liabilities	-	-	-	2.630	113.233	115.863
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	(11.102)	-	5.122		146.264

b) Capital management

The Foundation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern:

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and cash equivalents - note 15	639.337	639.265
Less: total borrowings	-	-
Net cash	639.337	639.265

13. Joint Operations

The Foundation has a 50% part in a joint arrangement with the Member Foundations or third party for which they conduct together joint projects, such as: conferences, debates, research papers, internal trainings, public events, etc. .The foundation will call for proposals to partners and choose projects that will go through an approval process with the executive board. Once the project is approved they implement the project together with their partner. The portion of the cost covered by the Member Foundations or third party is set off against the revenue flowing from the Member Foundation or third party.

The Foundation did not perform any joint projects in 2020.

14. Trade and other receivables

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade receivables	7.351	23.379
Less: allowance for ECL	-	-
Trade receivables - net	7.351	23.379
Accrued income and deferred charges	2.110	28.526
Total	9.461	51.905
non-current portion	-	-
Current portion	9.461	51.905

The ageing of the trade receivables is as below:

31 December 2020	Days past due					Total
	Current	<30 days	30–60 days	61–90 days	>91 days	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Total gross carrying amount at default	7.351	-	-	-	-	7.351

31 December 2019	Days past due					Total
	Current	<30 days	30–60 days	61–90 days	>91 days	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Total gross carrying amount at default	18.457	2.545	1.505	873	-	23.379

15. Cash and cash equivalents

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash at banks and on hand	639.337	639.265
Short-term bank deposits	-	-
Savings account	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)	639.337	639.265

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Foundation, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

At 31 December 2020, the Foundation had available EUR 0 (2019: EUR 0) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	639.337	639.265
Bank overdrafts	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (including bank overdrafts)	639.337	639.265

16. Trade and other payables

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade payables	124.794	183.721
Social security and other taxes	29.777	15.300
European Parliament Grant	421.392	448.581
Accrued expenses and deferred income	-	4.219
Other liabilities/payables	84.714	51.650
Trade and other payables	660.677	703.471
Non-current portion	-	-
Current portion	660.677	703.471

The trade and other payables of the Foundation are current financial liabilities and are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

17. Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The rental agreements for the office space contains a restoration clause. However the restoration obligation is at the discretion of the lessor and therefore not within the control of the Foundation.

18. Events after the reporting date

The following events occurred after reporting date impacting the financial statements closing 31 December 2020.

1) COVID-19 Crisis:

During the first half of 2020, the coronavirus outbreak has had huge impact on the EU economy.

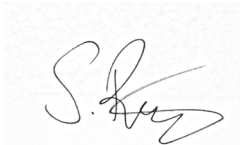
For subsequent reporting periods, COVID-19 may affect the recognition and measurement of some assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and also of some revenue and expenses recognised in

the statement of financial performance. For example, some planned events and meetings were cancelled, and revenues from external sources has decreased. The impact of these, among other effects, on the financial performance will be rather limited for the reporting year 2021. However, based on the information available at the date of signature of these annual accounts, the financial effects of the coronavirus outbreak cannot be reliably estimated. The Board is evaluating the possible measures to combat the outbreak of activities and to sustain our going concern.

Further there are no other events occurred after reporting date impacting the financial statements closing 31 December 2020.

28 October 2021

On behalf of the Green European Foundation Board



Susanne Rieger,

Co-President



Dirk Holemans

Co-President



Benoit Monange

Treasurer