

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Combined Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)



September 20, 2015

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees and Board of Directors of The Atlantic Philanthropies

We have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of The Atlantic Philanthropies (the "Group"), which comprise the combined statements of financial position as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related combined statements of activities and changes in net assets and of cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's responsibility for the combined financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the combined financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the combined financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Group's preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements 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 Group's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the combined financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Atlantic Philanthropies at December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the results of their operations, changes in their net assets, and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Reference: Independent Auditor's Report on the combined financial statements of The Atlantic Philanthropies as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 and for the years then ended.

The Atlantic Philanthropies
 Combined Statements of Financial Position
 As of December 31, 2014 and 2013

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Assets		
Investments, at fair value		
Marketable securities (notes 3 and 5)	9,638	19,011
Alternative investments (notes 4 and 5)	1,557,534	1,897,295
Derivative contracts, gross (notes 5 and 6)	4,864	7,953
	<u>1,572,036</u>	<u>1,924,259</u>
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 5 and 7)	242,810	174,834
Other current assets (note 9)	12,557	34,347
Property and equipment (note 10)	13,867	15,581
Other assets (note 11)	6,612	8,452
Investment in associated companies	27,827	13,159
	<u>1,875,709</u>	<u>2,170,632</u>
Liabilities		
Donations payable (note 12)	535,736	583,521
Marketable securities sold short (notes 3 and 5)	5	4
Derivative contracts, gross (notes 5 and 6)	15,466	3,102
Other current liabilities (note 13)	13,852	12,208
Other liabilities (note 15)	33,620	45,038
Debt obligation	5,800	-
Non-controlling interest	462	-
	<u>604,941</u>	<u>643,873</u>
Net assets (unrestricted)	<u>1,270,768</u>	<u>1,526,759</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>1,875,709</u>	<u>2,170,632</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Combined Statements of Activities and Changes in Net Assets For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Investment transactions		
Net investment income	161	184
Net realized gains (note 16)	241,658	175,484
Net change in unrealized gains or losses (note 16)	(185,182)	135,767
Net foreign exchange translation gains (losses)	2,268	(438)
Investment management fees and other direct expenses	(3,352)	(3,519)
	<u>55,553</u>	<u>307,478</u>
Gain from investment transactions		
Operating businesses		
Rental and other income	495	2,537
Selling and administrative expenses	(23,429)	(9,184)
Equity in earnings of associated companies	25,861	4,150
	<u>2,927</u>	<u>(2,497)</u>
Gain (loss) from operating businesses		
Donations and charitable expenses		
Donations expense (note 12)	(283,039)	(213,914)
Administrative expenses	(33,224)	(36,266)
	<u>(316,263)</u>	<u>(250,180)</u>
Total donations and charitable expenses		
Increase (decrease) in net assets from continuing operations before taxes	(257,783)	54,801
Tax expense (note 17)	(2,715)	(383)
Increase (decrease) in net assets from continuing operations	(260,498)	54,418
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (note 18)	(688)	3,921
Foreign currency translation gain (loss), net	5,208	(2,815)
Increase (decrease) in net assets before non-controlling interest	(255,978)	55,524
Non-controlling interest	(13)	-
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(255,991)	55,524
Net assets (unrestricted) - Beginning of year	1,526,759	1,471,235
Net assets (unrestricted) - End of year	<u>1,270,768</u>	<u>1,526,759</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(255,991)	55,524
Adjustments to reconcile increase (decrease) in net assets to net cash used in operating activities		
Net realized gains	(241,658)	(175,484)
Net change in unrealized gains or losses	185,182	(135,767)
Equity in earnings of associated companies	(25,861)	(4,150)
Depreciation, amortization and other expenses	17,002	3,880
	(321,326)	(255,997)
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(38,636)	(80,113)
Net cash used in operating activities	(359,962)	(336,110)
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Purchase of) proceeds from marketable securities, net	8,766	(3,171)
Proceeds from alternative investments, net	416,863	357,449
(Purchase of) proceeds from derivative contracts, net	(3,767)	4,000
(Purchase of) property and equipment, net	(174)	(287)
Proceeds from (purchase of) other assets, net	(12)	5
Increase of Collateral	(1)	(2)
Increase of marketable security sold short	1	-
Dividends (donations) paid to minority interest	462	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	422,138	357,994
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in bank borrowing	5,800	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,800	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	67,976	21,884
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	174,834	152,950
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	242,810	174,834
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income and other taxes, net	450	550

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

1. **Combined entities**

These combined financial statements include The Atlantic Foundation (“The Foundation”), The Atlantic Finance Company Limited (“AFC”), The Atlantic Advocacy Fund (“AAF”), The Atlantic Foundation of New York (“AFNY”), The Atlantic Charitable Trust (“ACT”), Atlantic Charitable Holdings (“ACH”), The Mangrove Foundation (“Mangrove”) and Bridge Charitable Trust (“Bridge”). Collectively the group is referred to as “The Atlantic Philanthropies” or “Atlantic”. Atlantic Charitable Holdings was liquidated prior year end.

All of the combined entities have similar charitable objectives and their managements are interrelated. These combined financial statements have been prepared to provide an overview of the activities of the nine entities.

The Atlantic Philanthropies seeks to bring about lasting changes that will improve the lives of vulnerable people. Atlantic concentrates its giving in four fields: ageing, children and youth, the health of populations and reconciliation and human rights. In addition to its philanthropic interests, Atlantic owns 100% of General Atlantic Group Limited, a Bermuda corporation (“GAGL”), through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Exeter Associates Limited, a Bermuda corporation (“Exeter”). Through operating subsidiaries, GAGL is principally engaged in real estate development.

Atlantic plans to spend down its entire endowment by 2020 to make a sustainable impact in its four programme areas. In line with this decision, the Board of GAGL requested its management to develop a strategic plan and prepare to exit from all operating business subject to the achievement of the best available and reasonably achievable commercial terms (note 18).

2. **Significant accounting policies**

(a) **Basis of accounting presentation**

These combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

These combined financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of The Foundation, Bridge and AFC and the financial statements of AFNY, AAF, ACT, ACH and Mangrove. GAGL’s financial statements are prepared for January 31, 2015 and 2014. The results of this entity have been adjusted for inclusion in the financial statements to reflect significant items of income and expenditure during the months of January 2015 and 2014. GAGL accounts for its 20% to 50% interests in associated companies under the equity method of accounting and consolidates its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

(b) **Net assets**

There were no temporarily or permanently restricted net assets for charitable purposes as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(c) **Fair values of financial instruments**

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the notes to combined financial statements where they differ significantly from carrying values. Accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values as these instruments are subject to normal credit terms. The maximum credit risk associated with accounts receivable is limited to the carrying amount.

Management has adopted a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are as follows:

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Level 1	Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Atlantic has the ability to access at the measurement date;
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active;
Level 3	Inputs that are unobservable.

Management uses the "market approach" valuation technique to value its alternative investments. As management's valuation of alternative investments has been based upon unobservable data, the alternative investments have been classified as level 3. The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment by management.

The categorization of an alternative investment within the hierarchy is based upon the ability to redeem from that alternative investment as of the measurement date and does not necessarily correspond to management's perceived risk of that alternative investment.

(d) **Marketable securities and marketable securities sold short**

Marketable securities and marketable securities sold short are carried at fair value. Quoted securities are stated at market value, which is based on quoted prices on a recognized stock exchange on the last day of trading of the fiscal year. Other marketable securities, for which the primary market is "over-the-counter" are valued by management based upon information provided by investment advisors. Investment advisors determine the fair value using the most recent available "bid" quotations provided by one or more principal market makers for the security.

Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date and investment income is recognized on the accrual basis when receivable. Discounts and premiums on debt securities are accreted and amortized over the term of the securities. Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of marketable securities are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains and losses. Realized gains and losses are calculated on a first-in-first-out basis.

(e) **Alternative investments**

Alternative investments comprise investment funds and investments in private equity opportunities. Such investments are made in anticipation of market value appreciation and ultimate realization of capital gains upon sale.

Investment funds are carried at estimated fair market values, which are principally derived from the net asset values provided by third party administrators, fiduciary agents or in certain cases, investment managers and prime brokers, acting for each respective underlying investment fund.

The management agreements of the underlying funds provide for compensation to the respective managers in the form of fees determined as a percentage of net assets and in many cases, performance incentive fees based on net profits earned, subject to other limiting factors such as high water marks. The fees are deducted from the assets of the underlying funds and are reflected in the net asset values reported to management.

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Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of investment funds are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains and losses. Redemption proceeds from investment funds in excess or below cost are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as realized gains and losses, respectively. Occasionally, the subscription agreements require a holdback of redemption proceeds for a specified time period or until the underlying fund has been audited. Such holdbacks are reported as receivables for securities sold, a component of other current assets in the combined statements of financial position.

Private equity investments are carried at fair value, as determined in good faith by Atlantic's management. Management determines the fair value of these investments principally on the basis of net asset values and limited partner interest provided by the investment managers.

Investment managers consider all pertinent information including available market prices, types of securities, subsequent purchases of the same or similar securities by other investors, pending mergers or acquisitions, current financial position, operating results and other appropriate information. A conservative basis is sought by generally requiring adjustments to be based on values established in meaningful third party transactions or based on other market information such as fair market valuations of comparable companies, or changed conditions within the investees. The values assigned to these securities are based upon available information and do not necessarily represent amounts which might ultimately be realized, since such amounts depend on future circumstances and cannot be reasonably determined until the individual positions are liquidated. Due to the absence of readily ascertainable market values and the inherent uncertainty of valuations, the estimated values may differ significantly from values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed, and the differences could be material.

Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of private equity investments are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains and losses. On receipt of distributions from private equity investments, a realized gain or loss is recognized equal to the proceeds less the identified cost basis of the liquidated investment.

(f) **Forward currency contracts**

Forward currency contracts are agreements to purchase or sell commodities or financial instruments at a specified future date. These instruments are recorded on the trade date and are carried at fair value. Notional values indicate the overall market exposure of the derivative contracts and are used by management to assess risk.

As forward contracts are not traded on an exchange, the agreements between counterparties are not standardized. There is generally no requirement to provide collateral, and changes in the value of forward contracts are settled only on termination of the contract rather than on a daily basis. Open forward contracts are revalued to fair value in the combined statements of financial position, based on the difference between the contract rate and the applicable forward rate to close out the contract. Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of open forward contracts are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains or losses. Upon contract expiration, or when an offsetting contract is entered into, the cumulative change in value is recognized as a realized gain or loss.

(g) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include marketable securities, repurchase agreements receivable and highly liquid debt instruments which have maturities of ninety days or less at date of purchase. Such instruments are valued at cost which, when combined with accrued interest, approximates market and fair value.

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(h) **Repurchase agreements receivable**

A repurchase agreement involves acquiring securities for cash and obtaining a simultaneous commitment from the seller to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price and date. Atlantic takes possession of the securities collateralizing the repurchase agreement. The collateral is marked to market daily to ensure that the market value of the underlying assets remains sufficient to protect Atlantic in the event of default by the seller. Atlantic records the repurchase agreements receivable in cash and cash equivalents in the combined statements of financial position.

(i) **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment is stated at the lower of the estimated fair value at the date of impairment or historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or lease terms of the assets which range from 3 to 40 years.

The costs of maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged to expense; the costs of major improvements are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost of the assets and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss on retirement is reflected in income for the current period.

Management considers all of the property and equipment to be held for long-term use. Long-lived assets and identifiable intangibles consist of property and equipment, lease premiums and related goodwill. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. In performing the review for recoverability, if the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows generated by the asset is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss, if any, is calculated by comparing the asset carrying value to the respective fair value. Fair value is estimated using third party appraisal, market comparison, discounted cash flow or direct capitalisation analysis. The evaluation of fair value and future cash flows from individual properties requires significant judgement; it is reasonably possible that a change in estimate could occur.

(j) **Donations**

Unconditional donations are expensed in the period in which the commitment is made. Conditional donations are expensed in the period in which the conditions under which they are granted are substantially met. Conditional donations whose conditions have not been met are disclosed in note 12.

Unconditional donations payable over a period greater than one year are discounted using the current risk-free rate of return for investments of a similar duration. The discount rate used for unconditional donations made during the year ended December 31, 2014 was 0.277% (2013 - 0.180%). The discount is amortized and included as part of donations expense over the term of the obligation. Management has included supplemental disclosure in note 12 to demonstrate the effect of including conditional donations payable as a liability on Atlantic's equity. For the purpose of supplemental disclosure, conditional donations have not been discounted as the payment terms can change frequently in relation to the conditions being met.

(k) **Operating business revenue recognition**

GAGL recognizes revenues when rooms or rental spaces are occupied for hotel and real estate rental operations, when full accrual method criteria are met for real estate sales operations, when goods are sold for retail operations, and as services are provided for hotel management.

(l) **Discontinued operations**

In general, sales and disposals of business segments are classified as discontinued operations. Therefore, as required, income or loss attributed to operations and sale of business segments sold, held for sale, or otherwise discontinued are presented in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as discontinued operations (note 18).

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(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

(m) **Foreign currency translation**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at year end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates. Revenue and expenses are translated at average rates for the year. Gains and losses arising on the translation of foreign currency denominated investments are recorded as a component of realized and unrealized gains and losses. Gains and losses arising on the translation of donations denominated in foreign currencies are included as a component of donations expense (note 12). Gains and losses arising from translation of other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets. Other exchange gains and losses that arise from exchange rate changes on transactions denominated in a currency other than the local currency are reflected in income as incurred.

(n) **Income taxes**

The Atlantic Philanthropies accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. This method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities.

The Atlantic Philanthropies records deferred tax assets to the extent management believes these assets will more-likely-than-not be realized. In making such determinations, management considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies, and recent financial operations. In the event management were to determine that it would be able to realize deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be made which would reduce the provision for income taxes (note 17).

The authoritative guidance on accounting for and disclosure of uncertainty in tax positions ASC 740 – Income Taxes clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. If management considers that a tax position is "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained upon audit, based solely on the technical merits of the position, it recognizes the tax benefit. The Atlantic Philanthropies measures the tax benefit by determining the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement, presuming that the tax position is examined by the appropriate taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. These assessments can be complex and require significant judgment. To the extent that estimates change or the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determinations are made. If the initial assessment fails to result in the recognition of a tax benefit, management regularly monitors its position and subsequently recognizes the tax benefit if (i) there are changes in tax law or analogous case law that sufficiently raise the likelihood of prevailing on the technical merits of the position to more-likely-than-not, (ii) the statute of limitations expires, or (iii) there is a completion of an audit resulting in a settlement of that tax year with the appropriate agency. Uncertain tax positions are classified as current only when management expects to pay cash within the next twelve months. Interest and penalties, if any, are recorded within the provision for income taxes in The Atlantic Philanthropies' combined statements of activities and changes in net assets and are classified on the combined statements of financial position with the related liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

The Atlantic Philanthropies files tax returns as prescribed by the tax laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates. In the normal course of business, The Atlantic Philanthropies is subject to examination by federal, state, local and foreign jurisdictions, where applicable. As of December 31, 2014, the tax years that remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions under the statute of limitations is from the year 2010 forward (with limited exceptions).

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Earliest Tax Year Subject to Examination</u>
U.S. Federal	2011
California	2010
New York State and City	2011

As of December 31, 2014, there were no positions for which management believes it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of tax contingencies will significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months of the reporting date.

(o) **Use of estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

3. **Marketable securities and marketable securities sold short**

	2014			2013		
	Cost \$	Unrealized gain (loss) \$	Fair value \$	Cost \$	Unrealized gain (loss) \$	Fair value \$
Fixed income						
Debt security	9,637	1	9,638	19,008	3	19,011
	9,637	1	9,638	19,008	3	19,011
Marketable securities sold short						
Equities						
U.S. equities	(3)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(1)	(4)

The contractual maturities of fixed income, excluding short-term investments, at fair value are as follows:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Due in one year or less	9,638	19,011

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements
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4. Alternative investments

Investment funds are categorized by strategy as determined by management. These categories are used internally by management as a breakdown of asset classes in order to evaluate sources of potential risk and return. Management's classification of individual investments within these strategies is based on variable and subjective considerations. Similarities in the terminology used by management and that are used elsewhere in the investment industry do not imply any set definitions for such terminology.

	2014			2013		
	Cost \$	Unrealized gains (losses) \$	Fair value \$	Cost \$	Unrealized gains (losses) \$	Fair value \$
Hedge Funds						
Stock specific						
Directional	333,256	256,415	589,671	403,322	358,029	761,351 (1)
Sector specialists	50,000	16,055	66,055	50,000	25,340	75,340 (2)
	383,256	272,470	655,726	453,322	383,369	836,691
Credit related	159,023	103,663	262,686	175,067	116,831	291,898 (3)
Event driven	45,299	39,198	84,497	55,881	45,106	100,987 (4)
Macro	141,096	59,667	200,763	141,285	60,963	202,248 (5)
Other	-	156	156	-	142	142
Total hedge funds	728,674	475,154	1,203,828	825,555	606,411	1,431,966
Private equity						
Information technology	486,346	(288,340)	198,006	535,896	(297,426)	238,470
Private equity - other	188,179	(32,479)	155,700	211,780	15,079	226,859
Total private equity	674,525	(320,819)	353,706	747,676	(282,347)	465,329
Total alternative investments	1,403,199	154,335	1,557,534	1,573,231	324,064	1,897,295

Redemption frequency (if currently eligible)

Notice period

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Monthly, quarterly | 30 – 94 days |
| (2) Monthly | 90 days |
| (3) Quarterly, semi-annually | 60 – 90 days |
| (4) Semi-annually | 60 days |
| (5) Monthly, quarterly | 7 – 14 days |

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Certain investment funds designate special investments which cannot be redeemed. At December 31, 2014 Atlantic held \$13,579 (2013 - \$17,217) in designated special investments.

Certain investment funds are currently undergoing liquidation and cannot be redeemed. At December 31, 2014, the value held in these funds was \$616.

Private equity investments may be exposed to risk associated with concentration of investments in one geographic region and in certain industries. In addition, certain partnerships in the information technology sector hold large positions in publicly quoted securities. The value of investments in those partnerships can, therefore, vary significantly depending upon stock market movements. At December 31, 2014, the value of the partnership interests attributable to the five largest quoted security positions held within the underlying partnership investment portfolios was \$127,925 (2013 - \$93,628). These investments can never be redeemed. Distributions from these investments will be received as the underlying investments are liquidated. It is estimated that the underlying assets of these investments will be liquidated over the next five to ten years.

Additionally, the investment funds and limited partnerships may be subject to other restrictions which affect their ability to realize certain investments within their portfolios at any point in time.

5. Fair value measurement

The following table details financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 by level and fair value hierarchy. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets at fair value as of December 31, 2014				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	43,463	199,347	-	242,810
Marketable securities	9,638	-	-	9,638
Alternative investments	-	-	1,557,534	1,557,534
Derivative contracts	4,864	-	-	4,864
Collateral	5	-	-	5
Annuity	-	-	4,985	4,985
	57,970	199,347	1,562,519	1,819,836
Liabilities at fair value as of December 31, 2014				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Marketable securities sold short	5	-	-	5
Debt obligation	5,800	-	-	5,800
Derivative contracts	15,466	-	-	15,466
Deferred compensation	-	-	25,843	25,843
	21,271	-	25,843	47,114

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Assets at fair value as of December 31, 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	56,754	118,080	-	174,834
Marketable securities	19,011	-	-	19,011
Alternative investments	-	-	1,897,295	1,897,295
Derivative contracts	7,953	-	-	7,953
Collateral	4	-	-	4
Annuity	-	-	5,832	5,832
	83,722	118,080	1,903,127	2,104,929

Liabilities at fair value as of December 31, 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Marketable securities sold short	4	-	-	4
Derivative contracts	3,102	-	-	3,102
Deferred compensation	-	-	28,309	28,309
	3,106	-	28,309	31,415

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

	Annuity	Alternative investments	Deferred compensation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2012	6,635	1,947,118	(40,204)	1,913,549
Acquisitions	-	4,042	-	4,042
Sales	-	(361,491)	11,895	(349,596)
Income	(803)	-	-	(803)
Gains (losses)				
Realized	-	171,340	-	171,340
Unrealized	-	136,286	-	136,286
Balance, December 31, 2013	5,832	1,897,295	(28,309)	1,874,818
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	(416,863)	-	(416,863)
Income	(847)	-	2,466	1,619
Gains (losses)				
Realized	-	246,831	-	246,831
Unrealized	-	(169,729)	-	(169,729)
Balance, December 31, 2014	4,985	1,557,534	(25,843)	1,536,676

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Management uses the "income approach" valuation technique to value the annuity and deferred compensation in the table above. Income and expenses in the table above are reflected in selling and administrative expenses for operating business, and administrative expenses for charitable expenses. All net realized and unrealized gains (losses) in the table above are reflected in the accompanying combined statements of activities and change in net assets. Net unrealized loss of \$95,509 (2013: gains of \$160,519) relate to those financial instruments held at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

6. *Derivative contracts*

Forward currency contracts manage exposure to foreign currency gains and losses arising from investments in financial instruments and obligations denominated in foreign currencies. The Atlantic Philanthropies engages in forward contracts to mitigate exposure to foreign currency obligations. The contracts are presented on gross basis and executed on a net basis. Open forward contracts at December 31, 2014 expire between June and December 2015 (2013 – June and December 2014).

The Atlantic Philanthropies is subject to master netting agreements with respect to each counterparty with which The Atlantic Philanthropies holds derivative investments. In accordance with ASU 2013-01 management has disclosed the gross effect of these investments on the face of the financial statements.

Fair value of derivative instruments			
2014	Balance sheet location	Notional amount \$	Fair value \$
Liabilities:			
Long positions:			
AUD/USD	Liabilities	(10,459)	(476)
EUR/USD	Liabilities	(148,946)	(9,953)
GBP/USD	Liabilities	(106,700)	(4,605)
ZAR/USD	Liabilities	(10,136)	(432)
Total long forward currency contracts - Liabilities		(276,241)	(15,466)
Assets:			
Short positions:			
AUD/USD	Assets	17,816	954
EUR/USD	Assets	26,928	1,735
GBP/USD	Assets	43,930	2,103
ZAR/USD	Assets	1,977	42
		90,651	4,834
Long positions:			
ZAR/USD	Assets	(9,370)	30
Total long and short forward currency contracts - Assets		81,281	4,864

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<u>2013</u>	Fair value of derivative instruments		Notional	Fair
	Balance sheet	location	amount	value
			\$	\$
Forward currency contracts				
Long positions:				
AUD/USD	Liabilities		12,326	(282)
EUR/USD	Assets		200,868	3,152
GBP/USD	Assets		129,488	4,206
ZAR/USD	Liabilities		35,522	(796)
Total long forward currency contracts			378,204	6,280
Short positions:				
AUD/USD	Assets		22,074	419
EUR/USD	Liabilities		17,063	(285)
GBP/USD	Liabilities		52,353	(1,739)
ZAR/USD	Assets		4,754	176
Total short forward currency contracts			96,244	(1,429)

The effect of derivatives on the Combined Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

<u>Derivatives</u>	Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative instruments	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative instruments	
		2014	2013
		\$	\$
Forward currency contracts	Net realized gains (losses)	(3,767)	4,000
	Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	(15,453)	(519)
Total		(19,220)	3,481

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7. *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Repurchase agreements receivable	199,347	118,080
Cash and cash equivalents	43,417	56,754
Certificates of deposit	46	-
	242,810	174,834

8. *Financial instrument risks*

Atlantic's investment activities, either directly or indirectly, expose it to various types and degrees of risk including market, credit, leverage, liquidity and regulatory risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that future changes in market prices may render financial instruments less valuable or increase the liability associated with such instruments. Exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the size, duration, composition and diversification of positions held, the absolute and relative levels of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, as well as market volatility and liquidity. Management seeks to diversify the investment portfolio so as to manage exposure to market risk.

Exposure to market risk associated with marketable securities, investment funds and private equity investments is equal to the carrying value of the instruments as recorded in the combined statements of financial position. Upon repurchasing marketable securities sold short, Atlantic may realize losses which exceed the liability recorded in the combined statements of financial position. Private equity investments may include less diversified, concentrated positions as discussed in note 4. Market risk exposure in respect of derivative contracts may exceed their carrying value. Derivative contract market risk depends on changes in the value of underlying markets or financial instruments relative to the notional value of the contracts.

Investment funds are generally investments in limited liability companies and in some cases limited partnerships, both of which are typically non-U.S. and are selected to provide positive risk adjusted returns within the context of a diversified portfolio. Atlantic is exposed to the investment activities of the underlying investment portfolios which may not be transparent to investors and could be affected by the actions of other investors. The underlying funds employ multiple investment strategies which may include the use of derivative instruments, leverage and investment in illiquid securities that could expose the funds to market risk in excess of the amounts recorded in their financial statements. Some investment funds place restrictions on redemptions as disclosed in note 4. Atlantic's exposure to market risk in respect of investment funds is limited to the on-balance sheet carrying value of the funds and partnerships. Management engages in initial and on-going assessments of all sources of risk presented to the portfolio by the underlying managers.

A component of market risk is currency risk, which arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of financial instruments and/or obligations of Atlantic denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. The foreign currency exposure related to financial instruments in management's opinion is either a) a desirable component of the portfolio or b) not sufficient to require hedging, however Atlantic hedges foreign currency obligations as described in note 6, and one foreign currency alternative investments.

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Credit risk

Credit risk represents the maximum accounting loss that would be recognized if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted, reduced by the value of any collateral and any other available assets. Management, by policy, ensures that agreements are entered into with counterparties that have high quality credit ratings and, in addition, monitors its credit exposure to any one financial institution. At December 31, 2014 and 2013 the majority of the cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities were held with Bank of New York Mellon.

Exposure to credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, derivative contracts collateral and other receivables is represented by the carrying value of these financial instruments recorded in the combined statements of financial position. Credit risk in respect of derivative contracts is limited to the value of outstanding contracts at the time of non-performance.

A concentration of credit risk exists when there are significant contracts with individual counterparties or when groups of issuers or counterparties have similar business characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual commitments to be adversely affected, in a similar manner, by changes in the economy or other market conditions. Atlantic conducts business with financial institutions believed to be well established and monitors credit risk on both an individual and group counterparty basis.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the potential loss due to the difficulty in liquidating thinly traded holdings quickly. Because of the nature of certain investments held by Atlantic, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the underlying will exist, or that the prices at which underlying investments trade accurately reflect their values, and that these values can be realized.

Regulatory risk

Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of Atlantic that may adversely affect Atlantic. The regulatory environment for hedge funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of hedge funds may adversely affect the value of investments held by Atlantic and the ability of Atlantic to obtain the leverage it might otherwise obtain or to pursue its trading strategies. In addition, securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. Regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivative transactions and short selling, and funds that engage in such transactions, is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions.

Leverage risk

Atlantic utilizes leverage in its investments program by entering into short sales and some derivative instruments. The concept of leveraging is based on the premise that Atlantic's cost of borrowing will be at rates that normally will be lower than the rate of return anticipated on additional longer term investments that it makes. While the use of leverage may increase the returns on equity capital invested in Atlantic, the use of leverage also increases its risk of loss.

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9. Other current assets

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Receivables for securities sold	10,231	24,538
Deferred tax asset (note 17)	24	7,111
Income tax receivable	-	722
Other	1,134	807
Annuity current portion	1,168	1,168
Trade accounts receivable	-	1
	<u>12,557</u>	<u>34,347</u>

10. Property and equipment

	Estimated useful lives (years)	2014	2013
		\$	\$
Land		1,552	1,552
Buildings and improvements	20-40	10,599	10,541
Leasehold improvements	10-20	10,640	10,869
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-10	4,775	5,327
Construction		5	5
		<u>27,571</u>	<u>28,294</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation		<u>(13,704)</u>	<u>(12,713)</u>
		<u>13,867</u>	<u>15,581</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$1,786 (2013 - \$1,902).

11. Other assets

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Annuity, non-current portion	3,817	4,664
Loan receivable	2,700	2,700
Other	90	1,084
Collateral	5	4
	<u>6,612</u>	<u>8,452</u>

Collateral provided in respect of investments in certain financial instruments generally comprises U.S. Treasury bills and short-term deposits, which are carried at fair value.

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12. Charitable giving

Unconditional donations reported as donations payable on the combined statements of financial position amounted to \$535,736 at December 31, 2014 (2013 - \$583,521). Unfulfilled conditional donations at December 31, 2014 amounted to \$171,550 (2013 - \$144,275) which included \$1,150 (2013 - \$6,150) from GAGL. Conditional donations in 2013 was amended by \$400 increase due to it was not incorporated into GAGL in 2013. If the conditions under which these donations were granted are complied with, these donations will become payable and have the following effect on Atlantic's net assets:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Net assets adjusted for conditional donations		
Net assets (unrestricted)	1,270,768	1,526,759
Conditional donations	(171,550)	(144,275)
	<u>1,099,218</u>	<u>1,382,484</u>

The total amounts payable for both unconditional and conditional donations are as follows:

	2014			2013		
	Donations payable \$	Conditional donations \$	Total \$	Donations payable \$	Conditional donations \$	Total \$
Due within one year	257,758	53,688	311,446	250,841	56,987	307,828
Due within one to two years	125,136	66,527	191,663	130,893	52,245	183,138
Due within two to three years	89,216	25,485	114,701	76,088	30,787	106,875
Due within three to four years	64,982	11,050	76,032	62,251	3,406	65,657
Due within four to five years	-	10,200	10,200	61,026	850	61,876
Due thereafter	-	4,600	4,600	3,752	-	3,752
	<u>537,092</u>	<u>171,550</u>	<u>708,642</u>	<u>584,851</u>	<u>144,275</u>	<u>729,126</u>
Less: Unamortized discount	(1,356)	-	(1,356)	(1,330)	-	(1,330)
	<u>535,736</u>	<u>171,550</u>	<u>707,286</u>	<u>583,521</u>	<u>144,275</u>	<u>727,796</u>

Donations expense in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets for the year ended December 31, 2014 of \$283,039 (2013 - \$213,914) includes donations made by GAGL of \$5,435 (2013 - \$16,622). Exchange gain for the year ended December 31, 2014 in the net aggregate amount of \$25,340 (2013 - loss of \$2,534) arising on the translation of donations denominated in foreign currencies are included in donations expense along with the increase in unamortized discount of \$26 (2013 - decrease in unamortized discount of \$94) on unconditional donations payable.

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	2014 Total \$	2013 Total \$
Total donations and conditional donations payable at January 1	729,126	765,398
Donations committed during the year	337,067	269,095
Donations paid during the year	(328,782)	(307,976)
Foreign exchange translation (gains) losses	(28,638)	3,432
Amendments	(131)	(823)
	708,642	729,126
Less: Unamortized discount	(1,356)	(1,330)
Total donations and conditional donations payable December 31	707,286	727,796

13. Other current liabilities

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Deferred compensation	1,952	2,605
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,647	9,603
Deferred taxes	4,253	-
	13,852	12,208

14. Debt obligations

Atlantic had a \$200,000 364-day revolving credit facility with its custodian, Mellon Bank, N.A. All borrowings under the facility are unsecured and bear interest at Atlantic's option, at a rate equal to the greater of 200 basis points or 1, 2, or 3-month LIBOR plus 150 basis points or Fed Funds plus 200 basis points floating daily. The facility has a \$20,000 sub limit for the issuance of standby letters of credit of which Atlantic has used \$1,212. The facility was amended to a total of \$100,000 in 2014. As of December 31, 2014, Atlantic has used \$5,800 of the facility. The facility will expire on November 30, 2016.

15. Other liabilities

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Deferred compensation	23,891	25,704
Deferred tax liabilities	6,350	15,767
Other	3,379	3,567
	33,620	45,038

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16. Net realized gains (losses) and change in unrealized gains (losses)

Investment gains and losses are categorized by the corresponding asset classes.

	2014		2013	
	Realized gains (losses)	Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	Realized gains (losses)	Net change in unrealized gains (losses)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fixed income	(624)	-	135	-
Marketable securities	19	-	9	-
Alternative investments	246,831	(169,729)	171,340	136,286
Forward currency contracts	(3,767)	(15,453)	4,000	(519)
Investment in associated companies	(801)	-	-	-
	<u>241,658</u>	<u>(185,182)</u>	<u>175,484</u>	<u>135,767</u>

17. Income taxes

The eight entities comprising The Atlantic Philanthropies are not subject to tax in Bermuda. However, certain subsidiaries operate in countries that impose income tax, which is provided for at the relevant countries' rates and tax is withheld at appropriate rates on dividend income from sources outside Bermuda.

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Income tax benefit		
U.S. Federal (provision) benefit	610	(255)
Other provision	(2,698)	(548)
Current tax (provision) benefit	(2,088)	(803)
Deferred tax (provision) benefit	(627)	420
Income tax expense	<u>(2,715)</u>	<u>(383)</u>

The Atlantic Philanthropies has deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities consisting primarily of net operating loss carry forwards, charitable contribution carry forwards and the differences between the tax basis and the book basis of investments.

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Gross deferred tax assets	28,931	37,990
Valuation allowance	(33,160)	(30,825)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) after valuation allowance	(4,229)	7,165
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(6,350)	(15,821)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>(10,579)</u>	<u>(8,656)</u>

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The valuation allowance is provided for certain deferred tax assets based upon management's estimate that tax paying entities will not generate sufficient taxable income in future years to realize the related benefit. Although the future realization of the benefits of the remaining net deferred tax assets is not assured, management believes that it is more likely than not that the net benefits will be realized. Management will continue to review the recoverability of the combined entities' deferred tax assets in future years and will make adjustments to the valuation allowance as needed. The valuation allowance increased by \$2,335 in 2014 (2013 - decreased by \$4,651) primarily due to a corresponding decrease in the gross deferred tax assets.

The net deferred tax assets are reported separately on the combined statements of financial position as follows:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Other current assets (note 9)	24	7,111
Other current liabilities (note 13)	(4,253)	-
Other liabilities (note 15)	(6,350)	(15,767)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>(10,579)</u>	<u>(8,656)</u>

At December 31, 2014 Atlantic had available, for income tax purposes in various jurisdictions, net operating loss carry forwards of \$124,371 expiring 2017 through 2034 and charitable contribution carrying forwards of \$14,236 expiring 2016 through 2020.

18. *Income from discontinued operations*

The results of the discontinued operations are separately reported, net of tax (expense) benefit, as discontinued operations. The separately reported results of operations for these discontinued operations were:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Revenue	-	84
Operating expenses	(823)	3,972
(Loss) income before income tax	(823)	4,056
Income tax benefit (expense)	135	(135)
Net (loss) Income	<u>(688)</u>	<u>3,921</u>

19. *Commitments and contingencies*

(a) **Investment commitments**

Under the terms of its investments in certain limited partnerships and investment funds (notes 4 and 5), Atlantic is committed to investing a further \$20,788 (2013 - \$21,915).

(b) **Rental and lease commitments**

Certain subsidiaries occupy premises under non-cancellable operating leases expiring through 2015 and 2021. The lease provides that the lessee pay taxes, insurance and other expenses related to the leased premises.

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Rental expense is summarized as follows:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Minimum rentals	1,987	2,264
Net rental expense under operating leases	1,987	2,264

Future minimum rental commitments under operating leases, exclusive of the foregoing contingent rentals, are as follows:

	Operating leases
	\$
Due within one year	2,846
Due within one to two years	2,724
Due within two to three years	2,774
Due within three to four years	2,830
Due within four to five years	3,020
Due thereafter	4,224
Net future minimum lease commitments	18,418

20. Employee benefits and other compensation

Some subsidiaries of entities included within The Atlantic Philanthropies maintain defined contribution plans for their employees. These plans comply with the required regulations pertaining to the employees' location of employment. Contributions to the plans range from 10% to 20% of the employee's salary. In some jurisdictions, the subsidiaries cover the employees' portion of medical and or life insurance premium contributions.

Some subsidiaries provide certain key employees who meet specific requirements with deferred compensation. The total deferred compensation for December 31, 2014 was \$25,843 (2013 - \$28,309) of which GAGL represented \$4,985 (2013 - \$5,832).

21. Related parties

During 2011, a subsidiary provided a loan to a Director of Atlantic for \$2,700. The note bears interest at the rate of 2% per annum and is repayable on December 31, 2016.

22. Comparative balances

Certain prior period balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

23. Subsequent events

Management has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through September 20, 2015, which is the date the combined financial statements were available to be issued and have concluded that no additional disclosure is required.