

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
CENTER IN UKRAINE**

**Financial Statements for the
Year ended 31 December 2023**

and Independent Auditor's Report



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Governing Board of the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (hereinafter "STCU") of the accompanying Annual Report, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023,
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended,
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended,
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the STCU as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Law of Ukraine "On Audit of Financial Statements and Audit Activity" and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those law and 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 STCU in accordance with International Ethic Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("ESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement in Ukraine, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ESBA Code.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 STCU's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the STCU'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 STCU to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the management, 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.

Information about the Auditor

On behalf of Crowe Erfolg Ukraine LLC

Engagement Partner
Yuliia Lysychenko

Register No 102746

September 26, 2024



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Overview of the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU)

The Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU or Center) is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to non-proliferation of technologies and expertise related to weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and their delivery systems.

The United States, Canada, Sweden and Ukraine signed the agreement establishing the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine on 25 October 1993 (referred to as “the STCU agreement”). The European Union acceded to the STCU agreement on 26 November, 1998 and in so doing, replaced Sweden as a party to the STCU agreement. Canada withdrew from the Agreement to Establish the STCU in 2013 and their unutilised funds were returned in 2014.

The STCU helps develop, finance and monitor science and technology projects that engage the former Soviet weapons community in Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Moldova in peaceful civilian activities. The Funding Parties of STCU projects include: the signatories to the STCU agreement, Japan as a sponsor of the STCU agreement and Partners (government and non-government) approved by the Governing Board.

The STCU is a legal entity and has been registered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine as an intergovernmental organization with its headquarters in 7a Metalistiv Street Kyiv 03057. During the financial year STCU had international staff of 25 (2021 – 23) full time scientific, financial and administrative experts.

Political and Economic Situation in Ukraine

The major part of STCU’s activities takes place in Ukraine where its headquarters are situated and the majority of its financial operations are conducted from Kyiv therefore the political and economic situation in Ukraine has a bearing on these activities. Similarly the political and economic situation within the other countries of the GUAM region have influence on the Center’s operations. Slow economic growth from a low base, dependence on continued support from the international community, particularly the IMF, and structural constraints carried forward from the command economies of prior years continue to disrupt development and create an unpredictable and potentially unstable environment in which STCU operates. In the case of Ukraine this development continues to be further hindered by the ongoing conflict in the east of the country which shows no sign of being brought to a peaceful conclusion in the foreseeable future.

STCU has no operations in any of the currently disputed territories in any of its member countries. Those countries in which STCU operates are part of the European Union’s Neighbourhood Region and therefore STCU’s operations are intrinsically wrapped up with the need for and willingness to provide development aid to those countries. Further STCU’s mission related to the non-proliferation of technologies and expertise related to weapons of mass destruction is dependent on the perceived risks and the continued need to mitigate those risks.

On 24 February 2022 the Russians invaded Ukraine starting a war which is still ongoing at the date of approval of the financial statements. The war may have severe effects on the operations of STCU delaying the implementation of projects and possibly curtailing projects. In the event of projects having to be terminated the capital will be returned to the funding party or partner. STCU is in a position to return the capital to the funding parties and partners as required Management have been able to continue to operate the Center despite the constraints these events have placed on the STCU’s operations.

The duration and impact of the Russian invasion, as well as the effectiveness of Ukrainian government responses, remain unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the STCU for future periods. However, as at the date of signature of these financial statements the STCU has been able to continue to be operational.

Whilst management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the STCU’s operations in the current circumstances, a continuation of the current unstable environment could negatively

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affect the STCU's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable. These financial statements reflect management's current assessment of the impact of the economic and political environment in Ukraine and the wider region in which the Center operates, on the operations and the financial position of the STCU. The future economic and political environment may differ from management's assessment.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements represent the results of the STCU as an individual entity and have been prepared under the historic cost convention and in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) taking into consideration the departure from International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 relating to Property, plant and equipment as explained in the policy for Property and equipment.

These financial statements were approved by the management of the STCU on 26 September 2024. The Governing Board of the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine will approve the financial statements at the next Governing Board meeting and have the power to amend the financial statements after issue or request the preparation of new financial statements.

Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

Generally, the accounting policy is consistent with those applied in the prior reporting year. Some new standards and interpretations have become mandatory for adoption in the reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023. New and revised standards and interpretations effective since 1 January 2023 are provided below.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and introduces an internationally agreed approach to the accounting of insurance contracts. Prior to the introduction of IFRS 17, there was a considerable diversity around the world in respect of the accounting and disclosure of insurance contracts, herewith IFRS 4 allowed to adhere to many of the previous approaches to the accounting of insurance contracts.

Since IFRS 17 is applied to all insurance contracts issued by an entity (except for limited exceptions to its scope of application), its adoption may affect non-insurers. The STCU carried out an assessment of its contracts and transactions and concluded that adoption of IFRS 17 did not affect the STCU's financial statements.

The STCU applied IFRS 17 in conjunction with all amendments to it, which were introduced before it become effective and which are effective at the same time as the standard.

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

The amendments aim to make disclosure of accounting policies more informative by replacing the requirement to disclose information about "significant accounting policies" with "material accounting policies." The amendments also provide guidance on the circumstances under which accounting policies information may be considered material and therefore require disclosure. These amendments did not affect the measurement or presentation of any items in the STCU's financial statements but affect the disclosure of accounting policies.

Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" – "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

The amendments to IAS 8 supplement a definition of accounting estimates (instead of "change in accounting estimates") as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The amendments also clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. These amendments did not affect the STCU's financial statements.

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Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" - "Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction"

These amendments clarify that the exemption from the initial recognition is not applied to transactions in which equal amounts of both deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition (e.g., leases, decommissioning obligations). These amendments did not affect the STCU's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" - "Temporary Relief from Deferred Tax Accounting Following OECD Pillar Two Global Tax Reform"

In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published a draft legislative framework for a global minimum tax that is expected to be used by individual jurisdictions. The purpose of the project is to reduce the transfer of income from one jurisdiction to another in order to reduce global tax liabilities in the corporate structures.

In March 2022, the OECD published detailed technical guidance on Pillar Two tax reform rules. Users of financial statements have raised concerns with the IASB regarding the potential implications for income tax accounting, particularly for deferred tax accounting, arising from Pillar Two model rules. In response to these appeals, on May 23, 2023, the IASB published amendments to IAS 12.

The amendments introduce a mandatory temporary exception for entities from the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules by countries. The exception is effective immediately and retroactively. The amendments also provide for additional disclosure requirements regarding an entity's subjection to the Pillar Two tax reform rules, especially prior to its effective date. These amendments are not applicable to the STCU.

IFRS and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

The STCU did not adopt the following IFRS, Interpretations to IFRS and IAS, changes and amendments to them, which were issued but not yet effective. The STCU plans to apply these changes from the date when they become effective.

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current"

These amendments establish that the right of an entity to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must exist at the end of the reporting period and must have an economic substance. The classification of the liability is not affected by the intention and expectation of whether the entity exercises its right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Amendments are adopted retrospectively; early adoption is permitted. The amendments may affect the classification of liabilities in the STCU's Statement of financial position.

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - "Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants"

Following the issue of amendments to IAS 1 regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current, the IASB made additional amendments to IAS 1 in October 2022. Under these amendments, only covenants that an entity must comply with at or before the reporting date, affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current. In addition, an entity must disclose information in the notes that enables users of the financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants may be settled within twelve months.

Amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Amendments are adopted retrospectively; early adoption is permitted. The amendments may affect the classification of the liabilities in the STCU's Statement of financial position.

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Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" - "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback Transactions"

In June 2020, the IFRIC made a decision on the agenda - "Sale and leaseback with variable payments". This issue was submitted to the IASB, which published amendments to IFRS 16 in September 2022. These amendments require the seller-lessee to define "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" in such a way that the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of profit or loss related to the right-of-use retained by the seller-lessee.

Amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted. It is expected that these amendments will not significantly affect the STCU's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - "Disclosure of Supplier Finance Arrangements"

In May 2023, the IASB published amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and the need for additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the impact of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024; early adoption is permitted. It is expected that these amendments will not significantly affect the STCU's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 "Effect of Changes in Exchange Rates" - "Lack of Exchangeability"

On 15 August 2023, the IASB published amendments to IAS 21 "Effect of Changes in Exchange Rates" - "Lack of Exchangeability".

These amendments will require companies to use a consistent approach in assessing whether a currency can be exchanged for another currency and, when this is impossible, in determining the exchange rate which should be used, as well as a disclosure requirements.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025; early adoption is permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - "Sale or Contributions of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"

The amendments address contradictions between IFRS 10 and IAS 28, in terms of accounting of the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold to or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that gains or losses arising from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, in an arrangement between an investor and its associate or joint venture are recognized in full. However, gains or losses arising from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business are recognized only within shares held by others than the investor in an associate or joint venture. The IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment for an indefinite period, but early adoption is permitted prospectively.

Functional and Presentation Currency, Foreign Currency Transactions

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for the STCU. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared using U.S. dollars as the presentation currency. Use of the U.S. dollar best reflects the economic substance of the transactions and circumstances of the STCU.

All foreign currency transactions are converted into USD at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from movements in the exchange rates between the date of the transactions and the date of settlement are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure under the administrative operating budget in the period incurred. Activities in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Moldova are transacted in USD or Euros and, therefore do not result in any gains or losses from currency exchanges except those arising from USD to Euro exchange differences.

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Assets, liabilities and capital denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

The net revaluation (losses)/gains principally relate to amounts contributed or receivable from Funding Parties in currencies other than USD which are held in the source currency of the original contribution. These notional cash (losses)/gains are fully offset by revaluations of Funding Parties capital accounts held in a source currency other than USD. Revaluation (losses)/gains are not actual cash movements but a reflection of the changing value of the source currency. Revaluation gains or losses are recognized in Administrative operating budget expenditure. Effect of revaluation of Funding Parties capital accounts held in a source currency other than USD is reflected through other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency risk is managed as set out in the Note 15.

European Union Funded Projects

Project agreements are concluded in Euros if solely funded by the European Union and in USD if projects are jointly funded.

For project agreements concluded in USD (jointly funded), the European Union provides funding in Euros, before the projects are signed by the STCU Executive Director. The STCU immediately converts the Euros upon receipt into USD. The total amount of USD provided by the European Union is therefore known before the start of the project, and thus the project agreements are written to match the amounts of USD received.

Project Activity

The STCU authorizes and funds scientific projects which are performed at institutions within Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Moldova. Projects are financed by the Funding Parties either individually or jointly. All project agreements include a maximum amount of funding to be provided by the Funding Parties.

The project activity is accounted in the financial statements as follows:

Project Recognition

The projects are only recognized after signature of the project agreement between the STCU and the recipient institutes. Upon signature, the total project value is credited to the relevant Funding Parties Designated Capital Account in proportion to the level of funding agreed by each party. To the extent that the value of the signed projects are not covered by advance payments from the respective Funding Parties, a receivable is set up in the financial statements, which is subsequently covered by either transfers from Undesignated Capital Contributions Accounts or direct disbursement by the Funding Parties.

Project Expenditure

Project costs consist of four main components: grants to scientists, technical services, equipment and overhead. The STCU, being a non-profit making inter-governmental organization, does not envisage that any economic benefits will accrue to it in the foreseeable future from the financing of these projects. Accordingly all project costs incurred, including the purchase of project equipment, are charged immediately to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure. Projects are performed on a cost reimbursable basis, with a ceiling of funds specified in the project agreements.

Based on the project agreement the STCU temporarily retains the payment of 50 percent of the allowable overhead for the individual projects, in accordance with the project agreements, until the submission, and acceptance of, the financial and technical reports prepared by the project recipients. The overhead retainage is recognized as part of amounts payable – projects.

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When a project has been completed or terminated, any funds committed in excess of actual costs are credited back to the relevant Funding Parties' Undesignated Capital Contributions Account in the same proportion as the initial contributions from the Funding Parties.

Revenues

IFRS 15, which was adopted by the STCU in 2018, deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. An entity applies a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised:

- over time, in a manner that depicts the entity's performance; or
- at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation is a promise to deliver a good or provide a service (or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer). Additionally, it is provided that an asset will be recognised for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if they are expected to be recovered. The current practices applied by the STCU imply that there are no contract costs to be capitalized.

IFRS 15 also establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures which provide useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

The specific accounting policies for the STCU's main types of revenue are explained below.

Project Revenues

Project revenues recognized during the year in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure are amounts equal to the total value of project expenditure incurred and expensed during the year. These revenues are transferred from the Funding Parties Designated Capital Accounts for Projects to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure.

Project Revenues do not arise from contracts with customers where a 'customer' is a party that has contracted with an entity to obtain goods or services that are an output of the entity's ordinary activity. Therefore, revenue recognition model under IFRS 15 is not applicable for the project revenues recognised by the STCU.

Partner Fees

Partner projects may be charged a fee of between 5% and 15% of the total project cost for the services provided by the STCU to administer the project. Revenues from partner fees meet the definition of the contracts with customers as stipulated under IFRS 15. Revenues from partner fees derived from contracts with customers are recognised based on compliance with performance obligations with customers. Partner fees reflect the transfer of services to funding parties at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the STCU expects to be entitled in exchange for such services. Predominantly, the STCU administers the project over two or more financial periods; therefore, partner fees are recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure proportionally to the recognised expenses incurred during the reporting period. Any excess partner fees received are deferred on the balance sheet until corresponding costs are incurred and recognized as contract liabilities.

The surplus partner fees are allocated to the Undesignated Capital Contributions Accounts of the United States and the European Union in the same ratio as their Administrative Revenues contributions.

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Interest income

Interest earned on Funding Party bank accounts is recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure as finance income in line with effective interest rate method. Surplus interest earned is allocated to the Funding Parties Undesignated Capital Contributions Accounts, with the exception of Partner interest earned, which is allocated to the Undesignated Capital Contributions Accounts of the United States and the European Union in the same ratio as their Administrative Revenues contributions. Interest earned on administrative and supplemental bank accounts is allocated to the Undesignated Capital Contributions Accounts of the United States and the European Union in the same ratio as their Administrative Revenues contributions.

Agent vs. Principal

The STCU has performed assessment over principal vs agent presentation under IFRS 15. The Center has concluded that it acts as a principal. The STCU obtains control of a service performed by recipient institutes and directs this service by administering the projects and holds primary responsibility for fulfilling the specified service to the Funding parties. During the project administration the STCU has discretion in selecting suppliers and agreeing on the prices paid.

Administrative and Supplemental Revenues and Expenditure

Administrative Operating Budget

Administrative Revenues recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure during the year equate to the amounts approved by the Governing Board for the Administrative Operating Budget for the year. The budget is set and agreed at meetings of the Governing Board in the previous financial year. Each party's share of the budget is based on their estimated share of projects in the forthcoming year and agreed by the Governing Board, the sharing ratio is maintained for the year and not adjusted to actual project levels. The agreed budgeted amounts are transferred from the Designated Capital Accounts for Administrative Expenses of the United States and the European Union. Such income does not meet the definition of revenue from contracts with customers as per IFRS 15.

Administrative Expenses are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure when incurred and are matched against the Administrative Revenues for the year.

Any surplus/(deficit) Administrative Revenues arising during the year are re-allocated to the Undesignated Capital Contributions Accounts of the United States and the European Union in the same ratio as the Administrative Revenues contributions.

Supplemental Budget

Supplemental Budgets are approved by the Governing Board to provide funding for activities that are outside the scope of the Administrative Operating Budget and not directly related to the implementation of projects. Upon agreement of the Supplemental Budgets at Governing Board Meetings the total amount of such budgets approved are credited to the relevant Funding Parties' Designated Capital Accounts for Supplemental Budgets in proportion to the level of funding agreed by each party.

Supplemental Budget expenses are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure when incurred. Supplemental Budget revenues recognized in the year are amounts equal to the value of the Supplemental Budget expenditure incurred in the year. These revenues are transferred to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure from the Funding Parties' Designated Capital Accounts for Supplemental Budgets. Such income does not meet the definition of revenue from contracts with customers as per IFRS 15.

Prepayments

Prepayments include prepaid expense related to projects and to administrative and supplemental activities. STCU recognises prepayments upon cash transfer for which the underlying asset will not be consumed until a future period. When the asset is eventually consumed, it is charged to expense.

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Recognition of accruals

Accruals are established when it is certain that a past event has given rise to a present obligation (accrued liabilities) or present right (contract assets), but there is uncertainty about the amount payable or receivable. The estimate of the amount of a liability or asset requires management judgment in the selection of a proper calculation model and the specific assumptions related to the particular exposure.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are acquired either for the STCU’s own use or for the projects and comprises of the following:

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Property and equipment acquired by the STCU for administrative operations consist of office furniture and equipment, including computer hardware and software and communications devices. All commitments and expenditures for administrative equipment are made in accordance with the Board’s approved annual budget. The cost of the STCU equipment is charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure when acquired.

Project Equipment

Under the terms of the individual project agreements signed, title to equipment costing less than USD 2,500 is vested with the recipient institutes upon acquisition. The title to all other equipment provided to projects will remain with the STCU until termination or completion of the project, at which time the title will be vested in the recipient institutes unless prior to, or on that date, the STCU informs the project of its intention to retain title.

Since the STCU does not expect to derive any foreseeable economic benefits from the ownership of project equipment, the expenditure incurred during the year on equipment under each project, is written off to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure.

IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” requires non-current assets to be capitalized and depreciated over their useful economic lives. Due to the project-based nature of STCU’s operations, management believes the application of these requirements would result in improper matching between the revenues contributed by the Funding Parties with the related expenses, and, accordingly conflict with the fair presentation objective of these financial statements. As a result, non-current assets acquired for use by participating institutes as part of the projects are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure upon acquisition.

Based on the management assessment, the average useful life of such non-current assets is 5 years. Total purchases of non-current assets over the last years were as follows:

	USD
2019	1,485,402
2020	2,184,857
2021	2,988,408
2022	1,879,149
2023	1,657,463
	<u>10,195,279</u>

Grantee Benefits

All individuals providing services to the STCU as part of their employment agreements are considered grantees. Short term grantees benefits, including staff grants, bonuses, vacations and other benefits are included in expenses on an accrual basis. The STCU has no obligations to pay further contributions relating to grantee services in respect to payroll taxes and any pensions on the retirement of grantees.

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Taxation

Under the terms of the agreement establishing the STCU and also the Statute approved by the Governing Board, the STCU is exempted from any form of taxation. However, only since December 1999 has the relevant legal framework been implemented in Ukraine, allowing the STCU to recover its VAT only on administrative expenditures.

The VAT incurred on project expenditures has been charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure as part of the project costs because, for the time being there is no practical process in place for the recovery of VAT for project purchases within Ukraine, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Moldova, and Azerbaijan. Management of the STCU continues discussions with the Governments of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and Azerbaijan to investigate the possibility of establishing a procedure to recover project VAT for purchases made within these respective countries. However, the management of the STCU does not expect to recover the amounts incurred to date. Project items purchased abroad by the STCU and imported into Ukraine, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Moldova, and Azerbaijan are exempt from VAT and import duties. Certain projects have been registered with the respective Ministry of Economy as development aid projects and are exempt from VAT on purchases within Ukraine and Moldova.

Financial Assets

The STCU uses only non-derivative financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial assets include bank accounts, certificates of deposit, and receivables. All financial assets are accounted for at amortized cost.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met:

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

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Similarly to the past practice all financial assets held by the STCU are classified as instruments at amortized cost under IFRS 9. The Center determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets held by the Center are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, STCU estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments.

Accounts receivable balances are not as a result of income recognition but represent future receipts from Parties and Partners for projects to be implemented after the receipt of the funding. On implementation of the

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projects matching income and expenditure will be recognized with no profit or loss arising. As accounts receivable do not represent recognized income the amortization is not applied and balances are presented at nominal value.

Derecognition

STCU derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by STCU is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Impairment of financial assets

The STCU assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Trade and other receivables are recognised as balance sheet assets against capital contribution. Thus, loss given default (LGD) for trade and other receivables is equal to zero. Subsequently, expected credit loss (ECL) ($ECL = PD * LGD * EAD$ where PD the probability of default and EAD the exposure at default) is also equal to zero. The STCU recognises doubtful debt impairment allowances based on an individual management assessment of the recoverability of each receivable. Given the nature of the STCU funding providers, at the reporting date there was no direct exposure to potential impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Financial Position.

Given the short term nature the impact on cash and cash equivalents is assessed as not significant. Therefore, no significant additional disclosures included in financial statements as allowed under IAS 1.31.

Credit risk exposures are summarized in Note 15 and Fair values are calculated as set out in Note 16.

Financial liabilities

For financial liabilities, IFRS 9 brings no changes to classification and measurement except for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss whereby the changes in own credit risks are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Initial recognition and measurement

The STCU's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. The STCU determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Lease

IFRS 16, which was adopted by the STCU in 2019, supersedes IAS 17 Leases and related interpretations. The Standard eliminates the dual accounting model for lessees and instead requires entities to bring most leases on-balance sheet under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases.

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For such contracts, the new model requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated and the liability accrues interest. This will result in a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when the lessee pays constant annual rentals.

The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees which include:

- leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
- leases where the underlying asset has a low value ('small-ticket' leases).

Under the STCU Agreement, the Government of Ukraine is required to provide at its own expense a facility for use by the Center. The arrangement for the current facility has been authorized by the Government of Ukraine until December 31, 2030. Under IFRS 16 Leases, the Center should recognise in its balance sheet assets and liabilities relating to use of the premises at the fair value of the rent, utility and security benefits.

At the same time, under IAS 20 'Government grants', granted use of the facility meets the definition of the government grant which should be recognised in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure on a systematic basis throughout the arrangement period, and implies the need to recognise in STCU's balance sheet assets and liabilities at the fair value of the grant.

IAS 20 'Government grants' permits net presentation of the government grants related to assets. Therefore, balance sheet assets and liabilities arising from IFRS 16 implementation and from IAS 20 'Government grants' is equal, having zero effect in the Statement of Financial Position.

Capital Management

The capital of the STCU is represented by the net assets attributable to Funding Parties. The STCU's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard the assets of the Funding Parties to enable the STCU to continue as a going concern and enable the future funding of project expenditure.

All significant capital decisions such as project funding, transfers of capital, investment of capital and returns of capital to Funding Parties, require approval by the Funding Parties at six-monthly meetings of the governing

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

board or otherwise. As such, the management of the STCU does not actively manage its capital on a day-to-day basis.

Designated capital contribution

Projects represent amounts committed on signed projects net of project expenses incurred to date.

Undesignated capital contributions

Undesignated capital contributions are amounts paid or committed by the funding parties which have not yet been designated for the operating budget or project purposes, or are funding party revenues in excess any surplus/(deficit) of Administrative Revenues.

When projects are signed and annual budgets are approved, an appropriation is made between the designated and undesignated capital contributions account.

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumption that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period, in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key management judgements:

Accounting policy applied to Property and equipment: Please refer to accounting policy applied to Property and equipment, as described above.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Valuation of account receivables: There are a number of significant risks and uncertainties inherent in the process of monitoring financial assets and determining if impairment exists. These risks and uncertainties include the risk that STCU's assessment of funding party's or borrower's ability to meet all of its contractual obligations will change based on changes in the credit characteristics or that the risk that the economic outlook will be worse than expected or have more of an impact on the counterparty than anticipated.

Receivables are valued according to the principle of prudence and recognized at amount due less allowances for doubtful loans and receivables considering expected credit losses.

Doubtful debt allowances are recognized based on an individual management assessment of the recoverability of each receivable. Given the nature of the STCU funding providers, at the reporting date there was no direct exposure to potential impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure. Credit risk exposures are summarized in Note 15 and Fair values are calculated as set out in Note 16.

Recognition of accruals as noted above.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 USD	2022 USD
Revenues			
Project Revenue		8,435,490	8,591,808
Administrative Revenue			
- Administrative Operating Budget	2	1,125,073	935,810
- Supplemental Budget		2,395,022	775,800
Partner Fees		107,631	149,502
Finance Income		1,415,475	84,549
		<u>13,478,691</u>	<u>10,537,469</u>
Expenditure			
Project Expenditure	1	8,435,490	8,591,808
Supplemental Budget- Activities		2,041,219	400,458
		<u>10,476,709</u>	<u>8,992,266</u>
Administrative Expenditure			
- Administrative Operating Budget	3	835,129	774,853
- Supplemental Budget - Overhead	4	353,803	375,342
		<u>11,665,641</u>	<u>10,142,461</u>
Net Surplus	5	<u>1,813,050</u>	<u>395,008</u>
Other Comprehensive Result			
Revaluation result of capital contributions		<u>1,509,311</u>	<u>(1,209,069)</u>
Net Surplus and Other Comprehensive Result		<u>3,322,361</u>	<u>(814,061)</u>

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 3– 14 and notes, as set out on pages 20 – 34, form an integral part of these financial statements.

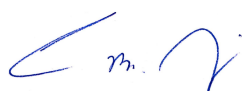
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 USD	2022 USD
Non – Current Assets			
Receivables			
Amounts due from Funding Parties	6	9,851,333	3,373,717
		<u>9,851,333</u>	<u>3,373,717</u>
Current Assets			
Receivables			
Amounts due from Funding Parties	6	14,362,940	12,030,052
Other Receivables	7	458,691	17,756
Prepayments	8	530,492	4,356
Investments	9	65,305,610	14,082,413
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	6,720,364	11,968,133
		<u>87,378,097</u>	<u>38,102,710</u>
Non – Current Liabilities			
Amounts Payable – Projects	11	(42,517)	(97,470)
Contract Liabilities	11	(596,412)	(377,748)
		<u>(638,929)</u>	<u>(475,218)</u>
Current Liabilities			
Amounts Payable – Projects	11	(1,459,395)	(1,194,070)
Amounts Payable – Non-project		(118,350)	(105,108)
Contract Liabilities	11	(803,643)	(405,578)
		<u>(2,381,388)</u>	<u>(1,704,756)</u>
Total Assets less Liabilities		<u>94,209,113</u>	<u>39,296,453</u>
Capital Contributions			
Designated Capital – Projects	12	52,203,091	26,004,415
Designated Capital – Administration	13	958,000	827,500
Designated Capital – Supplemental	14	1,467,528	1,252,584
Undesignated Capital	15	39,580,494	11,211,954
		<u>94,209,113</u>	<u>39,296,453</u>

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 3 – 14 and notes, as set out on pages 20 – 34, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of The Science and Technology Center in Ukraine 26 September 2024



Curtis M. Bjelajac
Executive Director



Anthony Nichol
Chief Financial Officer

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 USD	2022 USD
Cash Flows from Operations			
Cash Inflows			
Net Cash Received from Funding Parties	16	55,345,693	7,465,543
Partner Fees Received		1,021,933	303,354
Interest Received		1,047,320	2,136
Sale of investments		299,650	-
Total Cash Inflows		<u>57,714,596</u>	<u>7,771,033</u>
Cash Outflows			
Project Expenditure		(8,748,345)	(9,647,259)
Purchase of investments		(51,537,707)	(14,000,000)
Administrative and Supplemental Expenditure		(3,210,185)	(1,539,333)
Total Cash Outflows		<u>(63,496,237)</u>	<u>(25,186,592)</u>
Net Cash Outflows from Operations		(5,781,641)	(17,415,559)
Net Revaluation gains / (losses)		533,872	(1,078,984)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 January		11,968,133	30,462,676
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 December	10	<u>6,720,364</u>	<u>11,968,133</u>

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 3 – 14 and notes, as set out on pages 20 – 34, form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Designated Capital Contributions – Projects (Note 12)	Designated Capital Contributions – Administrative (Note 13)	Designated Capital Contributions – Supplemental (Note 14)	Undesignated Capital Contributions (Note 15)	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2023	26,004,415	827,500	1,252,584	11,211,954	39,296,453
Advances Received from Funding Parties	-	-	-	32,160,882	32,160,882
Budgets Approved	34,334,227	958,000	2,857,068	-	38,149,295
Surplus of supplemental budget transferred to Undesignated Capital Contributions	-	-	(273,828)	273,828	-
Adjustments for Closed Projects	(10,685)	-	-	9,945	(740)
Transfers from Advances Received to offset the amounts due & Designated Capital Contributions	-	-	-	(6,035,835)	(6,035,835)
Adjustments for Closed Projects to offset the amounts due	(759,413)	-	-	-	(759,413)
Refunds to Funding Parties	-	-	-	(265,878)	(265,878)
Transfers to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(8,435,490)	(827,500)	(2,395,022)	-	(11,658,012)
Projects developed from supplemental budget	22,076	-	(22,076)	-	-
Allocation of Net Surplus	-	-	-	1,813,050	1,813,050
Revaluation Result of Capital Contributions	1,047,961	-	48,802	412,548	1,509,311
Balance at 31 December 2023	52,203,091	958,000	1,467,528	39,580,494	94,209,113

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 3 – 14 and notes, as set out on pages 20 – 34, form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Designated Capital Contributions – Projects (Note 12)	Designated Capital Contributions – Administrative (Note 13)	Designated Capital Contributions – Supplemental (Note 14)	Undesignated Capital Contributions (Note 15)	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	27,568,418	766,500	1,103,923	12,508,225	41,947,066
Advances Received from Funding Parties	-	-	-	1,588,896	1,588,896
Budgets Approved	9,247,015	827,500	1,239,118	-	11,313,633
Surplus of supplemental budget transferred to Undesignated Capital Contributions	-	-	(132,534)	132,534	-
Adjustments for Closed Projects	(526,831)	-	-	137,069	(389,762)
Transfers from Advances Received to offset the amounts due & Designated Capital Contributions	-	-	-	(3,565,317)	(3,565,317)
Adjustments for Closed Projects to offset the amounts due	(476,625)	-	-	-	(476,625)
Refunds to Funding Parties	-	-	-	(173,269)	(173,269)
Transfers to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(8,591,808)	(766,500)	(775,800)	-	(10,134,108)
Projects developed from supplemental budget	121,626	-	(121,626)	-	-
Allocation of Net Surplus	-	-	-	395,008	395,008
Revaluation Result of Capital Contributions	(1,337,380)	-	(60,497)	188,808	(1,209,069)
Balance at 31 December 2022	26,004,415	827,500	1,252,584	11,211,954	39,296,453

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 3 – 14 and notes, as set out on pages 20 – 34, form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Project Expenditure

Amounts charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure:	USD
2023	8,435,490
2022	8,591,808
2021	10,707,564
2020	8,465,965
2019	12,353,894
2018	10,014,785
2017	8,068,637
2016	12,579,870
2015	9,383,840
2014	11,723,405
2013	12,969,568
2012	14,919,329
2011	13,256,863
2010	14,938,320
2009	15,902,171
2008	18,657,918
2007	19,305,482
2006	17,434,164
2005	16,291,450
2004	17,675,237
2003	17,937,532
2002	12,317,194
2001	10,100,633
2000	7,096,198
1999	7,904,566
1998	7,351,641
1997	4,987,540
1996	1,339,245
1995	0
Cumulative Project Costs incurred to 31 December 2023	<u>330,710,309</u>

Project expenditure comprises of grants to scientists, equipment costs, travel costs and overhead costs.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Administrative Revenue

	2023		Total USD
	United States USD	European Union USD	
Fixed Portion	82,750	82,750	165,500
Variable Portion	305,517	654,056	959,573
	<u>388,267</u>	<u>736,806</u>	<u>1,125,073</u>
	2022		Total USD
	United States USD	European Union USD	
Fixed Portion	76,500	76,500	153,000
Variable Portion	176,818	605,992	782,810
	<u>253,318</u>	<u>682,492</u>	<u>935,810</u>

The European Union pays its variable portion as a direct contribution the United States pays its variable portion through a project fee on projects funded by the United States Party and United States Government Partners.

The presentation of Administrative Revenue and Partner Fees was changed to better reflect the respective contributions to the Center's overhead cost by the Funding Parties.

3. Administrative Expenditure

	2023 USD	2022 USD
Administrative Operating Budget		
Business Operations	69,894	62,213
Public Affairs	16,445	1,619
Personnel	416,899	403,776
Personnel Support and Development	80,438	79,269
Legal, Auditing and Banking	82,825	73,648
Property and Equipment	22,926	20,104
Net Foreign Exchange Losses	115,624	105,352
Headquarters and Branch Offices	30,078	28,872
	<u>835,129</u>	<u>774,853</u>

Personnel costs comprise grants made to the grantees in the STCU headquarters and four regional offices located in Kharkiv, Baku, Chisinau, and Tbilisi.

From March 2009, the STCU have occupied offices provided by the Ukrainian government for which the STCU does not pay rental or utility charges. In 2023 the estimated fair value of the annual rent, utility and security benefit is USD 32,300 (2022 – USD 36,700). Annual rent expense is estimated to be USD 28,300 which is equal to annual depreciation charge of right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Supplemental Budget Expenditure

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Supplemental Budget Activities		
Patent Support	-	4,498
Technical Collaboration	633,142	26,982
Travel and Mobility Support	170,555	122,601
Seminars/Workshops Support	1,237,522	245,470
Partner Promotion and Support	-	907
	<u>2,041,219</u>	<u>400,458</u>
Overheads		
Service Contracts (Key management remuneration)	353,803	375,342
	<u>2,395,022</u>	<u>775,800</u>

The presentation of supplemental budget expenditure was reclassified to show expenditure related to activities and expenditure related to overheads of the Center to better reflect the operations of the Center.

5. Net Surplus Revenues over Expenditure

The net surplus comprises the following:

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Surplus Administrative Budget Expenses	(7,629)	(8,353)
Finance Income	1,415,475	84,549
Partner Fees	405,204	318,812
	<u>1,813,050</u>	<u>395,008</u>

The net surplus set out above has been allocated to the Funding Parties in accordance with the accounting policies and agreed responsibilities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Amounts Due from Funding Parties – Due within One Year

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
US	83,481	257,240
European Union	7,811,419	8,286,447
Partners	6,468,040	3,486,365
	<u>14,362,940</u>	<u>12,030,052</u>

Amounts Due from Funding Parties – Due after One Year

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
European Union	8,983,280	1,312,762
Partners	868,053	2,060,955
	<u>9,851,333</u>	<u>3,373,717</u>
Total due from Funding Parties	<u>24,214,273</u>	<u>15,403,769</u>

7. Other Receivables

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Interest receivable	450,568	-
VAT Recoverable	6,657	3,944
Other Receivables	1,466	13,812
	<u>458,691</u>	<u>17,756</u>

8. Prepayments

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Prepayments - Administrative Budget and Supplemental Budget	7,265	-
Prepayments – Projects Purchases	523,227	4,356
	<u>530,492</u>	<u>4,356</u>

9. Investments

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Short-term Deposits	65,305,610	14,082,413
	<u>65,305,610</u>	<u>14,082,413</u>

Term deposits with maturity periods of three to six months in USD and Euros held in banks in Belgium.

Short term deposits were previously included in cash and cash equivalents and have been reclassified to investments as per IAS 7.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Cash on Hand	676	244
Interest Bearing Accounts	2,783,205	7,083,881
Non-interest Bearing Accounts	3,936,483	4,884,008
	<u>6,720,364</u>	<u>11,968,133</u>

Interest bearing cash and cash equivalents are placed in banks in Belgium and Ukraine.

11. Amounts Payable – Projects

Non-current Liabilities

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Overhead Retainage	42,517	97,470
	<u>42,517</u>	<u>97,470</u>

Current Liabilities

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Grants Payable	703,561	461,420
Vendor Payable and accruals	166,326	251,050
Overhead Payable	197,824	185,278
Overhead Retainage	391,684	296,322
	<u>1,459,395</u>	<u>1,194,070</u>
Total Accounts Payable - Projects	<u>1,501,912</u>	<u>1,291,540</u>

Overhead Retainage includes amounts which may be due for payment after one year depending on when the financial and technical reports are prepared and submitted by the project recipients and accepted by the STCU.

Contract liabilities

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Due after one year	596,412	377,748
Due within one year	803,643	405,578
	<u>1,400,055</u>	<u>783,326</u>

Contract liabilities represent Partner Fees recognizable as income in future years when the projects are implemented and the underlying project expenditures recognized in the income statement.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. Designated Capital Contributions – Projects

Designated Capital Contributions (DCC) Projects represent the amounts committed on signed projects net of project expenditures incurred to date.

	United States	European Union	Partners	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	15,242,947	12,325,471	27,568,418
New Projects Signed During 2022	-	4,297,396	5,071,245	9,368,641
Adjustment for Closed Projects	-	(505,451)	(498,005)	(1,003,456)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure				
Expenditure Incurred on Projects in 2022	-	(3,612,213)	(4,979,595)	(8,591,808)
Revaluation of Project Agreements	-	(1,129,243)	(208,137)	(1,337,380)
Balance at 1 January 2023	-	14,293,436	11,710,979	26,004,415
New Projects Signed During 2023	-	21,258,518	13,097,785	34,356,303
Adjustment for Closed Projects	-	(10,163)	(759,935)	(770,098)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure				
Expenditure Incurred on Projects in 2023	-	(3,312,954)	(5,122,536)	(8,435,490)
Revaluation of Project Agreements	-	950,691	97,270	1,047,961
Balance at 31 December 2023	-	33,179,528	19,023,563	52,203,091

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Designated Capital Contributions – Administration

	United States	European Union	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	84,008	682,492	766,500
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(84,008)	(682,492)	(766,500)
Administrative Budget 2023	90,694	736,806	827,500
Balance at 1 January 2023	90,694	736,806	827,500
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(90,694)	(736,806)	(827,500)
Administrative Budget 2024	104,997	853,003	958,000
Balance at 31 December 2023	104,997	853,003	958,000

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. Designated Capital Contributions – Supplemental

	United States	European Union	Partners	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	230,000	770,182	103,741	1,103,923
Supplemental Budgets Approved	230,000	739,322	269,796	1,239,118
Transfer to Undesignated Capital Contributions	(2,573)	(88,134)	(41,827)	(132,534)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(227,427)	(275,353)	(273,020)	(775,800)
Projects developed from supplemental budget activities	-	(121,626)	-	(121,626)
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	(60,497)	-	(60,497)
Balance at 1 January 2023	230,000	963,894	58,690	1,252,584
Supplemental Budgets Approved	230,000	1,735,465	891,603	2,857,068
Transfer to Undesignated Capital Contributions	(36,185)	(219,202)	(18,441)	(273,828)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(193,815)	(1,285,563)	(915,644)	(2,395,022)
Projects developed from supplemental budget activities	-	(22,076)	-	(22,076)
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	48,802	-	48,802
Balance at 31 December 2023	230,000	1,221,320	16,208	1,467,528

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Undesignated Capital Contributions

	United States	European Union	Partners	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2023	74,347	1,233,654	9,903,953	11,211,954
Advances Received from Funding Parties	73,313	3,677,149	28,410,420	32,160,882
Transfer of result of Closed Projects	-	5,701	4,244	9,945
Transfer from Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	36,185	219,202	18,441	273,828
Transfer to Designated Capital for Signed Projects	-	-	(3,839,018)	(3,839,018)
Transfer to Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	(230,000)	(860,410)	(148,407)	(1,238,817)
Transfer to Designated Capital - Administrative Budget	(104,997)	(853,003)	-	(958,000)
Refund to Funding Parties	-	(265,878)	-	(265,878)
Allocation of Surplus Income for 2023	151,152	1,659,275	2,623	1,813,050
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	351,986	60,562	412,548
Balance at 31 December 2023	-	5,167,676	34,412,818	39,580,494

Although the funding parties have not indicated their commitments to provide future financing beyond the balances included in Undesignated Capital Contributions, STCU's management is of the opinion that the Center has sufficient funding for its current operations in the foreseeable future.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Undesignated Capital Contributions *(continued)*

	United States USD	European Union USD	Partners USD	Total USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	1,125,408	11,382,817	12,508,225
Advances Received from Funding Parties	351,324	950,271	287,301	1,588,896
Transfer of result of Closed Projects	-	11,533	125,536	137,069
Transfer from Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	2,573	88,134	41,827	132,534
Transfer to Designated Capital for Signed Projects	-	-	(1,682,000)	(1,682,000)
Transfer to Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	(230,000)	(739,322)	(86,495)	(1,055,817)
Transfer to Designated Capital - Administrative Budget	(90,694)	(736,806)	-	(827,500)
Receivable from Funding Parties	-	(6,423)	(166,846)	(173,269)
Allocation of Surplus Income for 2022	41,144	353,864	-	395,008
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	186,995	1,813	188,808
Balance at 31 December 2022	74,347	1,233,654	9,903,953	11,211,954

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. Net Cash Received from Funding Parties

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Partners	35,428,457	4,614,498
European Union	19,670,164	2,351,524
United States	247,072	499,521
	<u>55,345,693</u>	<u>7,465,543</u>

17. Financial Commitments

a) Science and Technology Center in Ukraine

No material commitments existed at 31 December 2023 (2022 - None).

b) Funding Parties

The invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022 has slowed the implementation of STCU's projects, however international support to Ukraine especially from the STCU's Funding Parties has resulted in the Center signing USD 34,356,303 in new project funding in 2023 and a further USD 33,488,915 in the first six months of 2024.

18. Financial Risks

The STCU's financial instruments comprise:

Cash, liquid resources and receivables and payables that arise directly from the STCU's operations:

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Financial Assets		
Amounts due from Funding Parties	24,214,273	15,403,769
Prepayments	530,492	4,356
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,720,364	11,968,133
Investments – term deposits with banks	65,305,610	14,082,413
Financial Liabilities		
Amounts Payable	1,620,262	1,396,648
Contract liabilities	1,400,055	783,326

The main risks arising from the STCU's financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk, and foreign currency risk. The STCU management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the STCU will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. STCU's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses, and maintain net working capital surplus.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. Financial Risks *(continued)*

The STCU's assets comprise mainly of cash and bank deposits which are readily realisable to meet funding commitments.

b) Credit Risk

The STCU manage credit risk by only paying project expenses up to the amount of cash received from the relevant Funding Party. The credit risk is therefore limited to project expenses incurred in excess of cash received from the relevant Funding Party. At 31 December 2023 the maximum credit risk represented by the net amount of receivables due from Funding Parties and the related Designated Capital Contributions received was USD 792,760 (2022 – USD 480,911).

The ageing of accounts receivable due from Funding Parties at the reporting date is as follows:

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Not past due	21,948,444	6,888,677
Past due < 1 year	2,265,829	7,751,480
Past due > 1 year	-	763,612
	<u>24,214,273</u>	<u>15,403,769</u>

Amounts past due include funds receivable under contracts without set payment dates before the project completion but not fully settled in the reporting year. The STCU expects to receive all amounts due in due course and as such has made no impairment allowance against these receivables. As of 31 December 2023 there is no evidence of past losses and any subsequent write off through Undesignated Capital Contributions.

Additionally, under the terms of project agreements concluded between the STCU and the respective recipient institutes, project costs for a given period of time may not be claimed by a recipient institute if it has received project reimbursements from other funding sources for the same period of time. In case the project condition is breached, the STCU may ultimately terminate the project and demand the return of all payments and goods previously provided. An institute's potential failure to return the funds and goods creates additional credit risk exposure to the STCU. Recipient institutes' compliance with the above contractual condition cannot be readily verified as no related effective controls or supporting records can be implemented at the STCU as relevant accounting records of the recipient institutes are not readily available. Nevertheless, such risk of potential reimbursed cost claims is considered remote by the STCU.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. Financial Risks*(continued)*

c) Foreign Currency Risk

The STCU's income and expenditure and net assets could be affected by currency translation movement as some of the STCU's assets and revenues are denominated in currencies other than USD. The STCU manages foreign currency risk through keeping funds in the currency of commitment (USD or Euros) and minimizing funds held in local currency.

At the year end, financial assets and liabilities held by the STCU in currencies other than USD were as follows:

	2023		
	Amounts receivable prepayments USD	Cash and cash equivalents USD	Amounts payable USD
Euros	18,882,313	25,351,602	837,087
Ukrainian Hryvnia	-	81,662	11,490
Other	-	4,982	6,176
	<u>18,882,313</u>	<u>25,438,246</u>	<u>854,753</u>
	2022		
	Amounts receivable USD	Cash and cash equivalents USD	Amounts payable USD
Euros	11,715,534	7,336,778	746,608
Ukrainian Hryvnia	-	133,946	19,262
Other	-	4,533	-
	<u>11,715,534</u>	<u>7,475,257</u>	<u>765,870</u>

The following table details the effect on the Net Surplus and Other Comprehensive Result at 31 December 2023 from a 10% change in US dollar exchange rates against the exposed currencies listed above, with all other variables held constant.

	2023		2022	
	Effect on Net Surplus USD	Effect on Other Comprehensive Result USD	Effect on Net Surplus USD	Effect on Other Comprehensive Result USD
USD strengthening by 10% against:				
Euros	342,959	(4,288,125)	8,524	(1,672,679)
Ukrainian Hryvnia	(6,379)	-	(10,426)	-
Other	109	-	(412)	-
	<u>336,689</u>	<u>(4,288,125)</u>	<u>(2,314)</u>	<u>(1,672,679)</u>
USD weakening by 10% against				
Euros	(419,172)	5,241,042	(10,418)	2,044,385
Ukrainian Hryvnia	7,797	-	12,743	-
Other	(133)	-	504	-
	<u>(411,508)</u>	<u>5,241,042</u>	<u>2,829</u>	<u>2,044,385</u>

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. Financial Risks *(continued)*

c) Foreign Currency Risk *(continued)*

The method used to arrive at the possible risk of 10% was based on both statistical and non-statistical analyses. The statistical analysis has been based on currency movement for the last five years. This information is then revised and adjusted for reasonableness under the current economic circumstances. A standard rate of 10% is considered possible given past volatility trends.

During 2023 there has been a gradual strengthening of the Euro against the Dollar by approximately 3.4% from \$1.06772 :€1 to \$1.10381 : €1. This has required a corresponding revaluation of the capital contributions. These notional losses are reflected through Other Comprehensive Income (see Accounting Policies on pages 4 and 5).

d) Concentrations of Risk

Management has determined that the only significant concentration of risk arises in respect of the holding of the majority of cash and cash equivalents at a small number of financial institutions at the balance sheet date as follows:

	Location	Credit rating	2023 USD	2022 USD
Investments – term deposits with banks				
BNP Paribas	Belgium	A-1*	65,305,610	14,082,413
Cash and cash equivalents				
BNP Paribas	Belgium	A-1*	6,561,597	11,743,638
OTP Bank	Ukraine	A-2*	100,764	158,562
Bank of Georgia	Georgia	BB-	33,936	27,793
Other	Various	No rating	23,391	38,140
			<u>6,719,688</u>	<u>11,968,133</u>

* Standard & Poor's Short term Counterparty Credit Rating

** Fitch Long-Term Foreign and Local Currency Issuer Default Rating

Management does not consider the risk exposure suffered as a result of this concentration of assets to be significant. The cash funds placed with credit institutions in Ukraine are current accounts in nature and are used for everyday operations only.

19. Fair Values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which STCU has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, STCU uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. Fair Values *(continued)*

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

STCU recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

The STCU has performed an assessment of its financial instruments, as required by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, to determine whether it is practicable within the constraints of timeliness and cost to determine their fair values with sufficient reliability. The estimated fair values of all financial assets and liabilities are calculated using discounted cash flow techniques based on estimated future cash flows and discount rates for a similar instrument at the reporting date and are classified in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

Due to the mostly short-term nature of the STCU financial assets and liabilities and minimal prevailing funds placement interest rates, the estimated fair values of all financial instruments of the STCU do not differ materially from their carrying amounts as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

20. Related Parties

Other than the parties to the agreement (The United States, Ukraine and the European Union), there are no related parties (2022 - None). All transactions with related parties have been undertaken on arm's length terms and are disclosed within capital contributions movements.

21. Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities to report in 2023 (2022 – None).