SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

Financial Statements for the
Year ended 31 December 2017

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

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Independent Auditors' Report

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

Our Qualified Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (hereinafter "STCU"), set out on pages 4 to 30 of the accompanying Annual Report, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017,
- the statement of revenues and expenditure for the year then ended,
- the statement of movements in capital contributions 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the STCU as at 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Under the terms of the project agreement 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 prompt return of all payments and goods previously provided. Institute's potential failure to return the funds and goods creates additional credit risk exposure to the STCU. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the recipient institutes' compliance with the above contractual condition as no related effective controls or supporting records existed at the STCU, and we were also denied access to the relevant accounting records of the recipient institutes. Accordingly, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to the amounts shown in the financial statements for project revenue, project expenditure, designated capital contributions and account receivable. Our audit opinion on the STCU's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 was also modified accordingly.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the STCU in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have also fulfilled our other professional ethics responsibilities and objectivity requirements in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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.

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

Auditors' Responsibility 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the STCU to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG Baltics SIA
Licence No. 55

Armine Movsisjana
Chairperson of the Board
Latvian Certified Auditor
Certificate No. 178
Riga, Latvia
25 May 2018

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

The Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU) 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 26 (2016 – 29) full time scientific, financial and administrative experts.

Political and Economic Situation in Ukraine

After a sharp past economic decline when the GDP in 2015 contracted by 9.9% as a result of unprecedented shocks from the conflict in eastern Ukraine and lower global commodity prices, initial signs of stabilization in economic activity were already in 2016 due to a de-escalation of the conflict since September 2015 and reforms implemented by the IMF. As data shows, a gradual economic recovery of 2.5% in 2017 is noted, following with projection of 3.5% in 2018, contingent on continuation of the reforms progress and hope that the frozen conflict in the east of the country will not escalate further.

The macroeconomic policy framework has been strengthened through increased exchange rate flexibility and tight monetary policy. Macroeconomic stability has improved, despite the delay in completing the second Extended Fund Facility review, as reflected by rapidly declining inflation, slower currency depreciation and a mild growth recovery. The National Bank of Ukraine is working towards putting in place an inflation-targeting regime that seeks to gradually reduce inflation to 5% by 2019, a goal that depends on coordination with fiscal policy and maintaining policy credibility.

The 2018 budget of Ukraine targets a 2.5% deficit, reflecting improvement in reducing its large public spending since 2014. Failure to keep current expenditure pressures in check and to address the public pension deficit, combined with a proposed increase in minimum wage, are risks for the government's plans to gradually shrink the deficit to 2.3% by 2019.

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 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 Ukrainian economic and political environment 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 25 May 2017. 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.

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.

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 three main components: grants to scientists, 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.

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.

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.

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. The agreed budgeted amounts are transferred from the Designated Capital Accounts for Administrative Expenses of the United States and the European Union.

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.

Partner Fees and Interest

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, which are recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure proportionally to the initially deferred and subsequently recognised expenses incurred during the reporting period. 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.

Interest earned on Funding Party bank accounts is recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure as finance income. 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.

Property and Equipment

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

Center

Property and equipment acquired by the STCU for administrative operations consist of vehicles, 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:

	2017 **USD**
2013	717,196
2014	1,139,536
2015	2,207,502
2016	1,535,583
2017	1,386,205
	6,986,022

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.

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 Instruments

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

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially on the date that they are originated at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. 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.

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.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which STCU becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

STCU derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, STCU has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability 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.

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

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 loans and 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.

Loans and receivables are valued according to the principle of prudence and recognized at net amount due less allowances for doubtful loans and receivables.

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.

New Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

(i) *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)* (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018; to be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. The restatement of prior periods is not required, and is permitted only if information is available without the use of hindsight. Early application is permitted.);

The new standard will require the Center to revise its accounting processes and internal controls related to reporting financial instruments and these changes are not yet complete.

Classification, measurement and business model assessment

From classification and measurement perspective, the new standard will require all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on an approach taking into consideration the business model in which the assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. The existing classification categories of IAS 39 are to be replaced by the following three categories: Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and amortised cost. The new standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the Center have not completed SPPI testing for all financial asset portfolios. Management still assess applicability of business model to the STCU's operation.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 will also fundamentally change the account receivable loss impairment methodology. The standard will replace IAS 39's "incurred loss" model with a forward-looking" expected credit loss" (ECL) model. The STCU will be required to recognise an impairment allowance for expected credit losses for all account receivables not held at FVTPL.

IFRS 9 requires a loss allowance to be recognized at an amount equal to either 12-month ECLs or lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The STCU will recognize loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, for which the amount recognized will be the 12-month ECLs:

Currently, the STCU plans to establish a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether a given asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

To calculate ECL, the STCU will estimate the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument during its expected life. ECLs are estimated based on the present value of all cash shortfalls over the remaining expected of the financial asset, i.e. the difference between: the contractual cash flows that due to the STCU under the contract, and the cash flows that the STCU expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate of the loan.

Timeline for implementing IFRS 9

The STCU expects that it will be in a position to provide quantitative information on the impact of the transition to IFRS 9 on its financial position and performance in its 2018 financial statements.

(ii) *IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers* (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted).

The new Standard provides a framework that replaces existing revenue recognition guidance in IFRS. Entities will adopt a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The new 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 1) over time, in a manner that depicts the entity's performance; or 2) at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. 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 management does not expect that the new Standard, when initially applied, to have a material impact on the financial statements. The timing and measurement of the revenues are not expected to change significantly under IFRS 15 because of the nature of the STCU's operations and the types of revenues it earns.

(iii) *IFRS 16 Leases* - (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted if the entity also applies IFRS 15).

The management does not expect that the new Standard, when initially applied, will have a material impact on the financial statements. The Center does not have any operating leases. Premises which the STCU have occupied are provided by the Ukrainian government for which the STCU does not pay any rental or utility charges and therefore, lease definition is these circumstances is not fulfilled.

Furthermore, there were no new or revised standards and interpretations that came into force for financial years ending 31 December 2017 that had a material impact on the STCU.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 USD	2016 USD
Revenues			
Project Revenue		8,068,637	12,579,870
Administrative Revenue			
- Administrative Operating Budget		876,000	949,500
- Supplemental Budget		724,435	581,749
Partner Fees		153,750	131,922
Finance Income		16,369	40,127
		9,839,191	14,283,168
Expenditure			
Project Expenditure	**1**	8,068,637	12,579,870
Administrative Expenditure			
- Administrative Operating Budget	**2**	821,041	915,947
- Supplemental Budget	**2**	724,435	581,749
		9,614,113	14,077,566
Net Surplus	**3**	225,078	205,602
Other Comprehensive Result			
Revaluation result of capital contributions		2,110,763	(464,488)
Net Surplus and Other Comprehensive Result		2,335,841	(258,886)

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 4 – 11 and notes, as set out on pages 17 – 30, form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 USD	2016 USD
Non – Current Assets			
Receivables			
Amounts due from Funding Parties	4	1,371,072	2,197,348
		1,371,072	2,197,348
Current Assets			
Receivables			
Amounts due from Funding Parties	4	5,133,532	4,828,597
Other Receivables	5	50,797	1,543
Prepayments and Accrued Income	6	228,742	16,443
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	32,338,440	28,434,836
		37,751,511	33,281,419
Non – Current Liabilities			
Amounts Payable – Projects	8	(62,666)	(150,513)
Deferred Revenue		(16,011)	(43,489)
		(78,677)	(194,002)
Current Liabilities			
Amounts Payable – Projects	8	(1,625,640)	(1,256,119)
Amounts Payable – Non-project		(83,516)	(92,379)
Amounts Payable – Partners		-	(1,639)
Deferred Revenue		(150,001)	(108,855)
		(1,859,157)	(1,458,992)
Total Assets less Liabilities		37,184,749	33,825,773
Capital Contributions			
Designated Capital – Projects	9	17,413,787	16,032,639
Designated Capital – Administration	10	837,000	876,000
Designated Capital – Supplemental	11	1,510,090	822,179
Undesignated Capital	12	17,423,872	16,094,955
		37,184,749	33,825,773

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 4 – 11 and notes, as set out on pages 17 – 30, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of The Science and Technology Center in Ukraine 25 May 2018.

Curtis M. Bjelajac
Executive Director

Anthony Nichol
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 USD	2016 USD
Cash Flows from Operations			
Cash Inflows			
Net Cash Received from Funding Parties	**13**	11,882,338	18,420,312
Partner Fees Received		122,705	101,817
Interest Received		14,206	115,860
Total Cash Inflows		12,019,249	18,637,989
Cash Outflows			
Project Expenditure		(7,963,589)	(12,754,245)
Administrative and Supplemental Expenditure		(1,628,241)	(1,519,934)
Total Cash Outflows		(9,591,830)	(14,274,179)
Net Cash Inflows from Operations		2,427,419	4,363,810
Net Revaluation gains / (losses)		1,476,185	(404,280)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 January		28,434,836	24,475,306
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 December	**7**	32,338,440	28,434,836

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 4 – 11 and notes, as set out on pages 17 – 30, form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Designated Capital Contributions – Projects (Note 9)	Designated Capital Contributions – Administrative (Note 10)	Designated Capital Contributions – Supplemental (Note 11)	Undesignated Capital Contributions (Note 12)	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2017	**16,032,639**	**876,000**	**822,179**	**16,094,955**	**33,825,773**
Advances Received from Funding Parties	-	-	-	4,999,075	4,999,075
Budgets Approved	8,397,463	837,000	1,628,287	-	10,862,750
Surplus of supplemental budget transferred to Undesignated Capital Contributions	-	-	(238,976)	238,976	-
Adjustments for Closed Projects	(32,418)	-	-	32,418	-
Transfers from Advances Received to offset the amounts due & Designated Capital Contributions	-	-	-	(4,807,098)	(4,807,098)
Adjustments for Closed Projects to offset the amounts due	(346,489)	-	-	-	(346,489)
Funds Repaid to Funding Parties	-	-	-	(16,031)	(16,031)
Transfers to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(8,068,637)	(876,000)	(724,435)	-	(9,669,072)
Allocation of Net Surplus	-	-	-	225,078	225,078
Revaluation Result of Capital Contributions	1,431,229	-	23,035	656,499	2,110,763
Balance at 31 December 2017	**17,413,787**	**837,000**	**1,510,090**	**17,423,872**	**37,184,749**

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 4 – 11 and notes, as set out on pages 17 – 30, form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Designated Capital Contributions – Projects (Note 9)	Designated Capital Contributions – Administrative (Note 10)	Designated Capital Contributions – Supplemental (Note 11)	Undesignated Capital Contributions (Note 12)	Total
	USD	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Balance at 1 January 2016	**15,464,441**	**949,500**	**941,946**	**12,273,033**	**29,628,920**
Advances Received from Funding Parties	-	-	-	20,998,152	20,998,152
Budgets Approved	16,991,317	876,000	825,230	-	18,692,547
Surplus of supplemental budget transferred to Undesignated Capital Contributions	-	-	(359,043)	359,043	-
Adjustments for Closed Projects	(3,459,466)	-	-	3,459,466	-
Transfers from Advances Received to offset the amounts due & Designated Capital Contributions	-	-	-	(17,454,591)	(17,454,591)
Adjustments for Closed Projects to offset the amounts due	(279,130)	-	-	-	(279,130)
Funds Repaid to Funding Parties	-	-	-	(3,390,120)	(3,390,120)
Transfers to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(12,579,870)	(949,500)	(581,749)	-	(14,111,119)
Allocation of Net Surplus	-	-	-	205,602	205,602
Revaluation Result of Capital Contributions	(104,653)	-	(4,205)	(355,630)	(464,488)
Balance at 31 December 2016	**16,032,639**	**876,000**	**822,179**	**16,094,955**	**33,825,773**

Accompanying summary of accounting policies, as set out on pages 4 – 11 and notes, as set out on pages 17 – 30, form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Project Expenditure

Amounts charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure:	USD
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	-
Cumulative Project Costs incurred to 31 December 2017	272,140,803

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

2. Administrative Expenditure

	2017 USD	2016 USD
a) Administrative Operating Budget		
Business Operations	74,904	80,464
Public Affairs	4,168	16,076
Personnel	445,998	454,909
Personnel Support and Development	91,534	106,876
Legal, Auditing and Banking	118,009	106,192
Property and Equipment	17,910	17,772
Sale of motor vehicle	(20,500)	-
Net Foreign Exchange Losses	69,304	113,054
Headquarters and Branch Offices	19,714	20,604
	821,041	915,947

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

2. **Administrative Expenditure *(continued)***

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 2017 the estimated fair value of the rent, utility and security benefit is USD 69,792 (2016 – USD 73,986).

	2017 USD	2016 USD
b) Supplemental Budget		
Technical, Collaborator and Contractor Travel Support	-	1,759
Patent Support	8,528	2,086
Travel and Mobility Support	272,790	179,031
Expert Review and Advisors	11,733	9,705
Seminars/Workshops Support	70,716	-
Service Contracts (Key management remuneration)	360,668	358,160
Partner Promotion and Support	-	31,008
	724,435	581,749

3. Net Surplus Revenues over Expenditure

The net surplus comprises the following:

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Surplus Administrative Budget Revenues	54,959	33,553
Finance Income	16,369	40,127
Partner Fees	153,750	131,922
	225,078	205,602

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

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

	2017 USD	2016 USD
European Union	1,509,385	1,139,440
Partners	3,624,147	3,689,157
	5,133,532	4,828,597

Amounts Due from Funding Parties – Due after One Year

	2017 USD	2016 USD
European Union	-	237,089
Partners	1,371,072	1,960,259
	1,371,072	2,197,348
Total due from Funding Parties	6,504,604	7,025,945

5. Other Receivables

	2017 USD	2016 USD
VAT Recoverable	7,834	1,458
Other Receivables	42,963	85
	50,797	1,543

6. Prepayments and Accrued Income

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Prepayments - Projects	176,625	5,425
Prepayments – Administrative Budget and Supplemental Budget	38,936	-
Accrued Interest	13,181	11,018
	228,742	16,443

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Cash on Hand	1,901	7,038
Non-interest Bearing Accounts	82,709	57,401
Short-term Deposits	32,253,830	28,370,397
	32,338,440	28,434,836

Interest bearing cash and cash equivalents are placed in foreign banks. Interest rates earned on interest bearing deposits are not more than 0.3%.

8. Amounts Payable – Projects

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Grants Payable	1,126,703	702,026
Vendor Payable	168,673	237,442
Overhead Payable	75,273	72,306
Overhead Retainage	317,657	394,858
	1,688,306	1,406,632

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. Included within Overhead Retainage is USD 58,212 (2016 – USD 60,775) in relation to projects with a completion date after more than one year from the balance sheet date. Included within Vendor Payable is USD 4,454 (2016 – USD 89,738) in relation to projects for which final payments to be made after more than one year from the balance sheet date.

9. 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 2016	**457,874**	**9,440,751**	**5,565,816**	**15,464,441**
New Projects Signed During 2016	3,223,287	6,827,428	6,940,602	16,991,317
Adjustment for Closed Projects	(145)	(3,675,697)	(62,754)	(3,738,596)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure				
Expenditure Incurred on Projects in 2016	(3,346,628)	(3,975,408)	(5,257,834)	(12,579,870)
Revaluation of Project Agreements	-	2,570	(107,223)	(104,653)
Balance at 1 January 2017	**334,388**	**8,619,644**	**7,078,607**	**16,032,639**
New Projects Signed During 2017	486,494	1,406,282	6,504,687	8,397,463
Adjustment for Closed Projects	(602)	(18,068)	(360,237)	(378,907)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure				
Expenditure Incurred on Projects in 2017	(369,879)	(2,598,468)	(5,100,290)	(8,068,637)
Revaluation of Project Agreements	-	1,074,935	356,294	1,431,229
Balance at 31 December 2017	**450,401**	**8,484,325**	**8,479,061**	**17,413,787**

10. Designated Capital Contributions – Administration

	United States USD	European Union USD	Total USD
Balance at 1 January 2016	**323,885**	**625,615**	**949,500**
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(323,885)	(625,615)	(949,500)
Administrative Budget 2017	307,403	568,597	876,000
Balance at 1 January 2017	**307,403**	**568,597**	**876,000**
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(307,403)	(568,597)	(876,000)
Administrative Budget 2018	293,452	543,548	837,000
Balance at 31 December 2017	**293,452**	**543,548**	**837,000**

11. Designated Capital Contributions – Supplemental

	United States	European Union	Partners	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Balance at 1 January 2016	**420,000**	**342,561**	**179,385**	**941,946**
Supplemental Budgets Approved	395,000	225,496	204,734	825,230
Transfer to Undesignated Capital Contributions	(200,540)	(149,503)	(9,000)	(359,043)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(219,460)	(189,466)	(172,823)	(581,749)
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	(3,590)	(615)	(4,205)
Balance at 1 January 2017	**395,000**	**225,498**	**201,681**	**822,179**
Supplemental Budgets Approved	225,000	1,103,395	299,892	1,628,287
Transfer to Undesignated Capital Contributions	(170,770)	(62,326)	(5,880)	(238,976)
Transfer to Statement of Revenues and Expenditure	(224,230)	(185,035)	(315,170)	(724,435)
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	21,863	1,172	23,035
Balance at 31 December 2017	**225,000**	**1,103,395**	**181,695**	**1,510,090**

12. Undesignated Capital Contributions

	United States USD	European Union USD	Partners USD	Total USD
Balance at 1 January 2017	**1,259,983**	**4,986,189**	**9,848,783**	**16,094,955**
Advances Received from Funding Parties	-	1,175,210	3,823,865	4,999,075
Transfer of result of Closed Projects	602	154	31,662	32,418
Transfer from Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	170,770	62,326	5,880	238,976
Transfer to Designated Capital for Signed Projects	(486,494)	(999,211)	(856,106)	(2,341,811)
Transfer to Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	(225,000)	(1,103,395)	(299,892)	(1,628,287)
Transfer to Designated Capital - Administrative Budget	(293,452)	(543,548)	-	(837,000)
Returned to Funding Parties	-	-	(16,031)	(16,031)
Transferred Between Funding Parties	113,792	-	(113,792)	-
Allocation of Surplus Income for 2017	69,089	155,989	-	225,078
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	653,519	2,980	656,499
Balance at 31 December 2017	**609,290**	**4,387,233**	**12,427,349**	**17,423,872**

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.

12. Undesignated Capital Contributions *(continued)*

	United States USD	European Union USD	Partners USD	Total USD
Balance at 1 January 2016	**4,928,171**	**4,867,460**	**2,477,402**	**12,273,033**
Advances Received from Funding Parties	-	8,427,769	12,570,383	20,998,152
Transfer of result of Closed Projects	145	3,454,016	5,305	3,459,466
Transfer from Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	200,540	149,503	9,000	359,043
Transfer to Designated Capital for Signed Projects	(3,223,287)	(7,532,082)	(4,997,992)	(15,753,361)
Transfer to Designated Capital – Supplemental Budget	(395,000)	(225,496)	(204,734)	(825,230)
Transfer to Designated Capital - Administrative Budget	(307,403)	(568,597)	-	(876,000)
Returned to Funding Parties	-	(3,384,762)	(5,358)	(3,390,120)
Transferred Between Funding Parties	4,994	-	(4,994)	-
Allocation of Surplus Income for 2016	51,823	153,779	-	205,602
Adjustment for Revaluation	-	(355,401)	(229)	(355,630)
Balance at 31 December 2016	**1,259,983**	**4,986,189**	**9,848,783**	**16,094,955**

13. Net Cash Received from Funding Parties

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Partners	10,243,873	12,458,554
European Union	1,638,465	5,961,758
	11,882,338	18,420,312

14. Financial Commitments

a) Science and Technology Center in Ukraine

No material commitments existed at 31 December 2017 or 2016.

b) Funding Parties

At 31 December 2017 no projects had been approved and not signed by the Funding Parties. (2016 - The Funding Parties had approved but not signed five projects with a total funding of USD 223,236. The agreements for these projects were signed in 2017).

While the program and funding expansion continues from the European Union and from the United States Government Partners, the United States Department of State announced in June 2017 that they would be unable to provide new funding through their ISN/CTR program in order to fund the STCU's administrative, supplemental and project budgets. However, the United States Party reiterated its unwavering commitment and support of the STCU as an important conduit and mechanism to implement CBRN threats.

The STCU is working with the Governing Board to map out a strategy to deal with this situation, should this continue. Discussions were held by all parties at the 45th Governing Board Meeting in December to try and seek out ways to deal with this challenge. Currently, the United States Department of State Party has adequate funds on hand to support the STCU for the immediate future.

15. Financial Risks

The STCU's financial instruments comprise:

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

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Financial Assets		
Amounts due from Funding Parties	6,504,604	7,025,945
Cash and Cash Equivalents	32,338,440	28,434,836
Financial Liabilities		
Amounts Payable	1,771,822	1,500,650

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.

15. Financial Risks *(continued)*

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.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 2017 the maximum credit risk represented by the net amount of receivables due from Funding Parties and the related Designated Capital Contributions received was USD 752,200 (2016 – USD 423,428).

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

	2017 USD	**2016 USD**
Not past due	5,255,925	6,385,465
Past due < 1 year	1,102,895	603,389
Past due > 1 year	145,784	37,091
	6,504,604	7,025,945

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.

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.

15. Financial Risks *(continued)*

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

	2017		
	Amounts due from Funding Parties USD	**Cash and cash equivalents USD**	**Amounts payable USD**
Euros	4,161,964	13,663,683	1,095,065
Ukrainian Hryvnia	-	12,019	3,227
Other	-	938	-
	4,161,964	13,676,640	1,098,292

	2016		
	Amounts due from Funding Parties USD	**Cash and cash equivalents USD**	**Amounts payable USD**
Euros	3,845,641	13,914,134	689,345
Ukrainian Hryvnia	-	29,690	8,623
Other	-	5	60
	3,845,641	13,943,829	698,028

The following table details the effect on the Net Surplus and Other Comprehensive Result at 31 December 2017 from a 10% change in US dollar exchange rates against the exposed currencies listed above, with all other variables held constant.

	2017		2016	
	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	(34,236)	(1,638,822)	(976)	(1 706 067)
Ukrainian Hryvnia	(829)	-	(2 107)	-
Other	(94)	-	6	-
	(35,159)	(1,638,822)	(3 077)	(1 706 067)
USD weakening by 10% against				
Euros	34,236	1,638,822	976	1 706 067
Ukrainian Hryvnia	829	-	2 107	-
Other	94	-	(6)	-
	35,159	1,638,822	3 077	1 706 067

15. 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 2017 there has been a significant strengthening of the Euro against the Dollar from $1.05 : €1 to $1.19 : €1. This has required a significant revaluation of the capital contributions. These notional gains 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	**2017 USD**	**2016 USD**
Deutsche Bank	USA	18,604,207	14,467,635
BNP Paribas	Belgium	13,649,623	13,902,762
OTP Bank	Ukraine	61,080	26,345
Other	Various	23,530	38,094
		32,338,440	28,434,836

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.

16. 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).

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 2017 and 2016.

17. Related Parties

Other than the parties to the agreement (The United States, Ukraine and the European Union), there are no related parties (2016 - None). All transactions with related parties have been undertaken on arm's length terms and are disclosed within capital contributions movements.

18. Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities to report in 2017 (2016 – None).