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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO ACCOMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FILING WITH THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Executive Committee and Partnership Council

PEMSEA Resource Facility Center

PEMSEA Building, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Compound Visayas Avenue, Quezon City

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PEMSEA Resource Facility Center (the "Center") as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022, on which we have rendered our report thereon dated May 2, 2023.

In compliance with Revenue Regulations V-20, we are stating that no partner of our Firm is related by consanguinity or affinity to the president, manager or any officer of the Center.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

Markent Rouie R. langor

Partner

CPA License No. 0120537

SEC Accreditation No. 120537-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years

covering the audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements

Tax Identification No. 253-456-564

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-151-2022

Issued January 27, 2022; valid until January 26, 2025

PTR No. MKT 9563849

Issued January 3, 2023 at Makati City

May 2, 2023

Makati City, Metro Manila

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:
PRC-BOA Registration No. 0003, valid until November 21, 2023
SEC Accreditation No. 0003-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements (2019 financial statements are covered by SEC Accreditation No. 0004-FR-5)
IC Accreditation No. 0003-IC, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements (2019 financial statements are covered by IC Circular Letter (CL) No. 2019-39, Transition clause)
BSP Accreditation No. 0003-BSP, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements (2019 financial statements are covered by BSP Monetary Board Resolution No. 2161, Transition clause)



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Executive Committee and Partnership Council

PEMSEA Resource Facility Center

PEMSEA Building, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Compound Visayas Avenue, Quezon City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PEMSEA Resource Facility Center (the "Center"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of receipts and expenses and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Center as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). 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 Center in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:
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financial statements (2019 financial statements are covered by SEC Accreditation No. 0004-FR-5)
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Other Matter Relating to Comparative Information

The financial statements of the Center as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on May 5, 2022.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, 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 Center'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 Center or to cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 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 PSAs 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 PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of 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 Center'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 Center'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 Center to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 and Revenue Regulations No. 34-2020 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 18 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



Report on the Supplementary Information Presenting Grants and Expenses per Project

The supplementary information presenting grants and expenses per project for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in Note 19 to the basic financial statements is presented for the purpose of the internal users of the basic financial statements and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of the management. We were not able to apply auditing procedures on such information because of the following reasons: (i) a different reporting framework is required to be used as basis for the preparation; and (ii) the grants and expenses under the Cost Sharing Agreement between the donor national agency and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are under the administration of UNDP. The amounts were lifted from the 2022 and 2021 Combined Delivery Report. Accordingly, it is inappropriate to and we do not express opinion on the information referred to above.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

Markent Rouse R. Tampor

Partner

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May 2, 2023 Makati City, Metro Manila

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

(With Comparative Figures for 2021)

	Note	2022	202
ASSETS			202
Current Assets			
Cash	4	\$2,966,337	¢2 172 276
Receivables	5	42,571	\$3,172,276 108,289
Total Current Assets		3,008,908	3,280,565
Noncurrent Assets			
Financial asset at fair value through other			
comprehensive income (FVOCI)	6	56,611	63,752
Property and equipment - net	7	5,603	2,244
Other noncurrent assets	11	10,493	50,061
Total Noncurrent Assets		72,707	116,057
		\$3,081,615	\$3,396,622
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9	0074.404	
Deferred grants	10	\$274,424	\$306,375
	10	1,116,962	1,430,954
Total Current Liabilities		1,391,386	1,737,329
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Defined contribution liability	11	141,877	155,520
Retirement benefit obligation	11	64,855	76,535
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	EDSILVE SALVED	206,732	232,055
Total Liabilities		1,598,118	1,969,384
Equity			
Fund balance		1,442,791	1,408,796
Reserve for remeasurements on retirement		<u>*</u>	.,
benefit obligation	11	54,529	25,124
Fair value reserve	6	(13,823)	(6,682)
Total Equity		1,483,497	1,427,238
		\$3,081,615	\$3,396,622

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(With Comparative Figures for 2021)

	Note	2022	2021
RECEIPTS			
Grants and donations	12	\$2,425,339	\$1,963,270
Other income - net	15	84,570	118,358
		2,509,909	2,081,628
EXPENSES			
Project expenses	13	2,216,165	1,765,562
General and administrative expenses	14	259,749	306,763
		2,475,914	2,072,325
Excess of Receipts over Expenses		33,995	9,303
Other comprehensive income for the Year			
Items that will not be reclassified to receipts or expenses			
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefit			
obligation	11	29,405	18,548
Fair value loss on financial asset at FVOCI	6	(7,141)	(6,828)
		22,264	11,720
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		\$56,259	\$21,023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (With Comparative Figures for 2021)

	Fund Balance	Reserve for Remeasurements on Retirement Benefit Obligation (Note 11)	Fair Value Reserve (Note 6)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$1,399,493	\$6,576	\$146	\$1406215
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Excess of receipts over expenses for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:	6,303	1	1	9,303
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefit obligation Fair value loss on financial asset at FVOCI		18,548	(6.828)	18,548
Total Comprehensive Income	6,303	18,548	(6,828)	21.023
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,408,796	25,124	(6,682)	1,427,238
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Excess of receipts over expenses for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:	33,995	1	1	33,995
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefit obligation Fair value loss on financial asset at FVOCI	1 1	29,405	- (7 141)	29,405
Total Comprehensive Income	33,995	29,405	(7,141)	56,259
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$1,442,791	\$54,529	(\$13,823)	\$1,483,497

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(With Comparative Figures for 2021)

	Note	2022	202
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			202
Excess of receipts over expenses Adjustments for:		\$33,995	\$9,30
Defined contribution expense	11	141,877	155,520
Retirement benefit expense	11	19,269	21,52
Depreciation	7	4,183	6,006
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	15	(3,240)	11,050
Interest income	4, 15	(484)	
Excess of receipts over expenses before	1, 10	(404)	(19
changes in working capital		195,600	203,20
Decrease (increase) in receivables:		65,718	
Increase (decrease) in:		05,710	(39,278
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(33,734)	41,003
Deferred grants		(313,992)	305,358
Cash generated from (absorbed by) operations		(86,408)	510,288
Interest received		484	
Contributions to plan assets		(155,520)	199 (101,479
Net cash provided by (used in) operating		(100,020)	(101,478
activities		(241,444)	409,004
CASH FLOWS FROM AN INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Acquisition of property and equipment	7	(7,542)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		3,479	(12,515
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		(245,507)	396,489
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			
Cash	4	3,172,276	2,804,730
Other noncurrent assets	11	50,061	21,118
	• •	3,222,337	2,825,848
CASH AT END OF YEAR		-,,	2,020,040
Cash	4	2.000.227	0.470.070
Other noncurrent assets		2,966,337	3,172,276
Strot Horiotile III dosets	11	10,493	50,061
		\$2,976,830	\$3,222,337

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(With Comparative Figures for 2021)

1. Reporting Entity

Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) is a partnership arrangement involving various stakeholders of the Seas of East Asia, including national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, research and educational institutions, communities, international agencies, regional programs, financial institutions and donors. It is also the regional coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).

The PEMSEA Resource Facility Center (the "Center") is the operating arm of PEMSEA. It provides secretariat and technical services to the East Asian Seas Partnership Council and the participating partners.

The Center mobilizes resources, products and services to support the implementation of the SDS-SEA through inter-governmental and multi-sectorial partnerships. Its core functions include providing secretariat services to the East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council and the Executive Committee, and providing technical services to country and non-country partners for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Funding for the Center's secretariat services in part, comes from voluntary contributions from China, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Timor Leste while the funding for the Center's technical services comes from sponsored projects and programs, principally from Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 2021, the Center also worked with other international development agencies and the private sector.

The Philippines has hosted PEMSEA, through the Center, since 1993 by providing the use of land and building as well as other services and facilities for its use as part of the Philippines' contribution to implement sustainable coastal development in the region.

Pursuant to the recognition of PEMSEA's International Legal Personality signed on November 26, 2009, which provides that the seat of PEMSEA shall be in Metro Manila, Philippines, PEMSEA and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines formalized the existing arrangement with the signing of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (the "Agreement") on the establishment of the PRE as the Headquarters of PEMSEA in the Philippines. The Agreement was signed by the Executive Director of PEMSEA and the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs on July 31, 2012. The Agreement was ratified by the President of the Philippines on November 22, 2013 and endorsed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for concurrence by the Philippine Senate on March 5, 2015. The Agreement was further ratified by concurrence of Philippine Senate on May 25, 2015.

Under the Agreement, certain privileges, immunities, and facilities have been granted by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to the Center to ensure its full functions and operations in achieving its goals and objectives. Among these incentives are the following:

- Exemption from payment of all direct taxes and value-added taxes on its purchase of goods, materials, equipment, vehicles and services for its official use.
- b. Exemption from duty to collect or withhold taxes on its payments to other entities including payments to its officers and staff.
- c. All gifts, bequests, donations, and contributions which may be received by the Center from any source whatsoever, or which may be granted by the Center to any individual or non-profit organization for educational or scientific purposes, shall be exempt from taxation and considered allowable deductions for purposes of determining the income tax of the donor.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), Department of Finance, Department of Justice, National Economic and Development Authority, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Customs, and Department of Environment and Natural Resources have been consulted on the Agreement and they concurred on the ratification of the Agreement through the issuance of the Certificate of Concurrence by Concerned Agencies and Officials. BIR Revenue Memorandum Circular No. 31-2013 issued on April 12, 2013 has categorized PEMSEA as an international organization.

An Executive Director oversees the coordination between the secretariat and technical services, specifically in program development and implementation.

As a testament of PEMSEA's commitment to pursuing excellence and providing quality services, it received its ISO 9001:2015 certification in November 2020, adding confidence and credibility to the organization as it continues to champion SDS-SEA and passed the surveillance audit in November 2021.

The Center has its registered office address at PEMSEA Building, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The Center's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). PFRSs are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRSs, which are issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC), consist of PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PASs), and Philippine Interpretations.

The financial statements of the Center were approved and authorized for issuance by the Executive Committee through the Audit Committee on March 31, 2023.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting, except for financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which is measured at fair value and retirement benefits obligation which is measured at the present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of the Center are presented in US Dollar (\$), which is the Center's functional currency. All financial information presented in US Dollar has been rounded-off to the nearest dollar, except when otherwise indicated.

Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with PFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts reported in the financial statements.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgments, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates and underlying assumptions are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Center's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Determining Functional Currency

The primary economic environment in which the Center operates is normally the one in which it mainly generates and expends cash. In determining its functional currency, the Center considers as primary indicators the currency in which receipts and disbursements from the operating activities are usually made. Additional indicators which may provide evidence of functional currency are also considered like the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated and the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

When indicators are mixed and the functional currency is not obvious, management uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. As part of this approach, management gives priority to the primary indicators before considering the additional indicators, which are designed to provide additional supporting evidence to determine an entity's functional currency. The Center's financial performance and results and operations are measured and reported to the Partnership Council in US Dollars.

Based on its assessment, management has determined that US Dollar is the functional currency of the Center.

Classifying Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized in the statements of financial position when the Center becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statements of financial position.

The Center classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, both the business model in which the financial asset is managed and whether the cash flows from the financial asset represent, on specified date, solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

The Center classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI, or financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Center classifies its financial liabilities into financial liabilities at FVTPL and other financial liabilities.

The Center classified its cash and receivables at amortized cost. The Center considers the investments in unit investment trust funds (UITF) as financial assets at FVOCI as these are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling securities.

Estimate

The key assumption concerning the future and other key source of estimation uncertainty as at the reporting date that may have the most significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities and fund balance within the next financial year is as follows:

Estimating Impairment on Financial Assets

ECLs are unbiased probability-weighted estimates of credit losses which are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessment of future economic conditions.

The Center has used relevant historical information and loss experience to determine the probability of default of the instruments and incorporated forward looking information, including significant changes in external market indicators which involved significant estimates and judgements.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Center's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

In determining the ECL of receivables, the Center had used three years of historical loss data to determine the loss rate and applied an adjustment against the historical loss rate based on the change in inflation rate to reflect the current and forward-looking information. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Center assessed that the carrying amount of its receivables is fully recoverable.

The carrying amount of the Center's receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to \$42,571 and \$108,289, respectively (see Note 5).

Estimating Retirement Benefit Obligation

The determination of the Center's retirement benefits obligation and expense is dependent on management's selection of certain assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions are described in Note 11 to the financial statements and include, among others, discount rate and salary increase rate. Actual results that differ from the Center's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods. While management believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in management assumptions may materially affect the Center's retirement benefits liability and cost.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, retirement benefit obligation amounted to \$64,855 and \$76,535, respectively (see Note 11).

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, except for the changes in accounting policies explained below.

Adoption of Amendments to Standards

The Center has adopted the following amendments to standards starting January 1, 2022 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies. Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption of these amendments to standards did not have any significant impact on the Center's financial statements.

Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendment to PAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets). The amendments clarify that the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous includes all costs that relate directly to a contract - i.e. it comprise both incremental costs and an allocation of other direct costs.

The amendments apply to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognized as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2018-2020. This cycle of improvements contains amendments to four standards. Improvement relevant to the Center is as follows:
 - Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities (Amendment to PFRS 9, Financial Instruments). The amendment clarifies that for the purpose of performing the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities, the fees paid net of fees received included in the discounted cash flows include only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. It applies to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

Amendments to Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted

A number of amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2022. However, the Center has not applied the following amended standards in preparing these financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Center's financial statements. The Center will adopt the following relevant amended standards on their respective effective dates:

Effective January 1, 2023

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to PAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). To clarify the distinction between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates, the amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates, clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that an accounting estimate is developed to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. Developing an accounting estimate includes both selecting a measurement technique and choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique. The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remain unchanged. The amendments also provide examples on the application of the new definition.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the amendments are applied.

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and PFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements). The amendments are intended to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to PAS 1 include:
 - requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
 - clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
 - clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The amendments to PFRS Practice Statement 2 includes guidance and additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are effective from January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

Effective January 1, 2024

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent 2020 amendments and Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants - 2022 amendments (Amendments to PAS 1). To promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or noncurrent, the amendments:
 - removed the requirement for a right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period to be unconditional and instead requires that the right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period;
 - clarified that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before
 the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or noncurrent and covenants with which the entity must comply after the reporting
 date do not affect a liability's classification at that date;
 - provided additional disclosure requirements for non-current liabilities subject to conditions within twelve months after the reporting period to enable the assessment of the risk that the liability could become repayable within twelve months; and
 - clarified that settlement of a liability includes transferring an entity's own
 equity instruments to the counterparty, but conversion options that are
 classified as equity do not affect classification of the liability as current or
 noncurrent.

The amendments will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with earlier application permitted. Entities that have early applied the 2020 amendments may retain application until the 2022 amendments are applied. Entities that will early apply the 2020 amendments after issue of the 2022 amendments must apply both amendments at the same time.

Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments within the scope of PFRS 9 are recognized in the statements of financial position when the Center becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using trade date accounting.

A financial asset (unless it is a receivable without a financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value. Except for financial instruments classified or designated at FVTPL, the initial measurement of financial assets includes directly attributable transaction costs. A receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

The Center determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition. The Center classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost or at FVTPL, debt investments at FVOCI and equity investments at FVOCI. The classification depends on the Center's business model for managing financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Center changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Center has no debt investments at FVOCI and financial assets at FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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 amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment loss are recognized in statement of receipts and expenses. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in statement of receipts and expenses. Financial assets at amortized cost are classified as current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

The Center's cash, receivables and other noncurrent assets are included in this category.

Cash excludes those which are restricted from Center's use in operations. Interest income accruing from cash are recognized as part of "Other income - net" account in the statement of receipts and expenses.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Center may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Included in this category is the Center's financial asset at FVOCI.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Business Model Assessment

The Center an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the standard policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior period, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Center's continuing recognition of assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Assessment Whether Contractual Cash Flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Center considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Center considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Center's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement - Financial Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities (excluding employee retirement contributions payable which is covered by other PFRSs) are recognized initially at fair value, less directly attributable transaction cost and subsequently measured at their amortized cost. Interest accrued on financial instruments is recognized in the statement of receipts and expenses. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Center did not have financial liabilities classified as at FVTPL, or associated to fair value hedge strategies with derivative financial instruments. Direct costs incurred in debt issuances or borrowings are deducted from the fair value of the financial liability at initial recognition and amortized as interest expense as part of the effective interest rate of each transaction over its maturity. When a loan is repaid, the related unamortized debt issuance costs at the date of repayment are charged against profit or loss.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Center has an enforceable 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. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statements of financial position.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Center recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Center measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Center considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Center's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Center assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Center considers a financial asset to be in default when: (1) the borrower is unlikely to pay its obligations to the Center in full, without recourse by the Center to actions such as realizing any collateral; or (2) the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Center considers a debt security to have low credit risk when: i) the debt security has a low risk of default; ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Center is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Center expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Center assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Center on terms that the Center would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of Allowance for ECL in the Statements of Financial Position Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written-off when the Center has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Center expects no significant recovery from the amount written-off. However, previously written-off financial assets which are subsequently collected are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired;
- the Center retains the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Center has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset and either: (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset; or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

When the Center has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from a financial asset or has entered into a 'pass-through' arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset nor transferred control of the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of the Center's continuing involvement in the financial asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the financial asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Center could be required to repay.

A financial liability, including lease liability, is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. 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 treated as a derecognition of the carrying amount of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability at fair value, and any resulting difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

'Day 1' Profit

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions of the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Center recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' profit) in profit or loss. In cases where no observable data are used, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Center determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' profit amount.

Fair Value Measurement

A number of the Center's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Where applicable, the Center uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Center uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized in different levels of the 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 within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 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 categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recognized at cost upon initial recognition. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Following the initial recognition, all items of property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, if any.

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

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

	Number of Years
Building improvements	5 Years
Vehicles	5 Years
Computer equipment	3 Years
Office equipment	3 Years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the property and equipment until these are retired.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, at each financial reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than the its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal at which time the cost and the related accumulated depreciation is removed from the statement of financial position. Any gains or losses arising on derecognition of the asset, calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in receipts and expenses.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in receipts and expenses.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits

Accrual for employee benefits is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, vacation leave and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required, and they are capable of being measured reliably. Accruals made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Accruals made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Center in respect of services provided by employees up to the financial reporting date.

Retirement Benefit Obligation

The Center has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Center pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under a defined contribution plan, the Center has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in Philippine Peso, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefit obligation.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of funded defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets at the end of the reporting period.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income under "Remeasurement gain or loss on retirement benefit obligation" account in the period in which they arise.

All past service costs are recognized immediately in receipts and expenses.

The interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included as part of retirement benefit expense recognized in receipts and expenses.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in receipts and expenses. The Center recognizes gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Defined Contribution Plan

For the defined contribution plan, the Center pays contributions to a separate and allocated fund established to contributions made by the employees and the Center for the employees' behalf. The Center has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when these are due. Forfeitures of the Center's contributions are recognized as other income on the year of forfeiture.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Center recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among the reporting enterprises and their key management personnel, directors, or their shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. It is recognized when the Center has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the Center expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the receipt of the reimbursement is virtually certain. The amount recognized for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Fund Balance

Fund balance represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income (loss), prior period adjustments and effect of changes in accounting policy. At the end of each accounting period, the Center closes its books and transfers excess of receipts over expenses to fund balance account.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) pertains to items of income and expenses that are not recognized in receipts and expenses for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

Receipts Recognition

Grants and Deferred Grants

Grants are initially recognized as deferred grant upon receipt and are then recognized as income to the extent of the expenses incurred for the year in accordance with the conditions associated with the grant as provided in the grant agreements. At project completion date, any excess funds are returned to the grantors, unless otherwise agreed by both parties that the excess be retained by the Center and therefore recognized as income.

Donations

Donations are cash contributions that are free from conditions or requirements from the donors and are recognized in the period received.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset and is presented net of applicable tax.

Training fees and other income

Training fee and other income is recognized when earned.

Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized in receipts and expenses when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset, or an increase in a liability has arisen, that can be measured reliably.

Costs and expenses are recognized:

- on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;
- on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures (i.e. when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined); or
- immediately (i.e. when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position).

Costs and expenses are presented in receipts and expenses according to their function.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in currencies other than US Dollar are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. All differences are taken to the statements of revenues and expenses. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Events After the Reporting Date

Post year-end events up to the date the financial statements are authorized for issue that provide additional information about the Center's financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

4. Cash

	2022	2021
Cash on hand	\$1,005	\$1,005
Cash in banks	2,965,332	3,171,271
	\$2,966,337	\$3,172,276

Cash in banks earn interest based on the prevailing interest rate. Interest income earned amounted to \$484 and \$195 in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 15).

The Center's exposure to credit risk and foreign currency risk related to cash is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

5. Receivables

Receivables at December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Grant receivables	\$18,637	\$82,703
Other receivables	23,934	25,586
	\$42,571	\$108,289

Grant receivables pertain to disbursements made by the Center for a particular project where funding has not yet been received from grantors as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Other receivables mainly pertain to receivable from a third party contractor.

Receivables are collectible in cash, unsecured, non-interest bearing and are on a 30 days term.

The Center's exposure to credit risk related to receivables is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

6. Financial Asset at FVOCI

The Center's financial asset at FVOCI consists of its investments in UITF being managed by a reputable financial institution. These investments are restricted and intended to fund the retirement benefit obligation. The Center adopted this classification as these investments were made for strategic purposes of settling its retirement liabilities rather than with a view to profit on a subsequent sale, and there are no plans to dispose these investments in the short term.

The movements in the Center's financial assets at FVOCI for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Fair value at beginning of year	\$63,752	\$70,580
Unrealized loss on fair value	(7,141)	(6,828)
Fair value at end of year	\$56,611	\$63,752

The movements in fair value reserve for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
At beginning of the year Unrealized loss on fair value	(\$6,682) (7,141)	\$146
At end of year	(\$13,823)	(6,828) (\$6,682)
	(ψ13,023)	

The Center's exposure to price risk related to its financial asset at FVOCI is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

7. Property and Equipment - net

The movements for each class of property and equipment are as follows:

	Building Improvements	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
At January 1, 2021				101110100	Total
Cost	\$197,840	\$4,090	\$37,534	\$30,343	\$269,807
Accumulated depreciation	(197,840)	(4,090)	(32,318)	(27,309)	(261,557)
Net carrying value	=	-	5,216	3,034	8,250
For the year ended December 31, 2021					
Opening net carrying value	-	-	5,216	3,034	8,250
Depreciation	-	-	(2,972)	(3,034)	(6,006)
Closing net carrying value	120	-	2,244	-	2,244
At December 31, 2021					
Cost	\$197,840	\$4,090	37,534	30,343	269,807
Accumulated depreciation	(197,840)	(4,090)	(35,290)	(30,343)	(267,563)
Net carrying value	-	-	2,244	-	2,244
For the year ended December 31, 202	22				
Opening net carrying value	-	_	2,244		2,244
Additions	_	_	7,542		7,542
Depreciation	-	-	(4,183)	-	(4,183)
Closing net carrying value		-	5,603	-	5,603
At December 31, 2022					
Cost	\$197,840	\$4,090	45,076	30,343	277,349
Accumulated depreciation	(197,840)	(4,090)	(39,473)	(30,343)	(271,746)
Net carrying value	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,603	\$ -	\$5,603

Depreciation for the years ended December 31 are charged as part of overhead to the following:

	Note	2022	2021
Project expenses	13	\$1,205	\$ -
General and administrative expenses	14	2,978	6,006
		\$4,183	\$6,006

8. Intangible Assets

The intangible asset of the Center as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 with gross carrying amount of \$7,952 pertains to computer software acquired in 2013 and was placed into use in August 2014.

The intangible asset is still in use and already fully amortized as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

9. Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities at December 31 consist of:

	Note	2022	2021
Accrued expenses:			
Employee benefits		\$169,275	\$167,367
Professional fees		29,189	33,757
Funds held in trust		59,440	50,522
Employee retirement contributions	11	10,493	50,061
Others		6,027	4,668
		\$274,424	\$306,375

Accrued employee benefits include short-term employee benefits such as annual leave, educational grants, and medical benefits.

Funds held in trust pertain to the unspent funds received by the Center from PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG), which are held by the Center for safekeeping purposes.

Employee retirement contributions represent the employees' share in funding the retirement benefits which was deducted from employees' salaries.

The Center's exposure to liquidity risk and foreign currency risk related to its accrued expenses and other liabilities (excluding employee retirement contributions) is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

10. Deferred Grants

Deferred grants represent funds received from the grantors but were unspent as of reporting date and are to be utilized in the succeeding periods. The funds are to be used only for specific projects and should comply with the terms and conditions of the respective grant agreements. Unused funds at the end of the project are returned to the grantor unless otherwise agreed by the grantor to be retained by the Center.

Deferred grants as at December 31 consist of unspent funds from the following partners:

1	2022	2021
Ministry of Oceans & Fisheries, Republic of		
Korea	\$778,098	\$934,745
State Oceanic Administration, People's Republic	,,	400 1,7 10
of China	126,435	157,873
International Maritime Organization	79,391	121,124
Timor Leste	59,606	
Coca-Cola Foundation Philippines, Inc.	31,183	80,944
Global Environment Facility	26,855	11,798
Department of Agriculture	15,394	20,865
Center for Southeast Asian Studies	-	53,201
Deutche Gesellschaft fur Internationale		5565 ATT. 767
Zusammenarbeit		49,394
East Asian Congress 2021 (Cambodia)	X	1,010
	\$1,116,962	\$1,430,954

11. Retirement Benefit Plan

The Center's employees were previously covered by a contract with the UNDP. On December 31, 2013, said employees agreed with UNDP to extinguish such contract. The employees were then employed by PEMSEA starting January 1, 2014. Any retirement benefit contributions due to the employees when they were with UNDP were paid out to the employees in full by UNDP.

On January 1, 2014, the Center established the PEMSEA Resource Facility Pension Fund (the "Fund"), in accordance with the Regulations of the PEMSEA Resource Facility Staff Pension (the "Regulations"). The Fund is contributory and of the defined benefit type covering all qualified officers and employees, which provides retirement benefits as the higher of:

- a. The benefit shall, subject to minimum payment and maximum accumulation as defined in the Regulations, be payable at the standard annual rate obtained by multiplying: i) the first five years of the participant's contributory service, by 1.5 per cent of the final average remuneration; ii) the next five years of contributory service, by 1.75 per cent of the final average remuneration; iii) the next 25 years of contributory service, by 2 per cent of the final average remuneration; and iv) the years of contributory service in excess of 35, by 1 per cent of the final average remuneration, subject to a maximum total accumulation rate of 70 per cent; and
- b. The benefit shall, subject to minimum and maximum payments as defined in the Regulations, be payable at the standard annual rate obtained by multiplying: i) the first 30 years of the Participant's contributory service, by 2 per cent of the final average remuneration; ii) the years of contributory service in excess of 30, but not exceeding five, by 1 per cent of the final average remuneration; and iii) the years of contributory service in excess of 35 by 1 per cent of the final average remuneration, subject to a maximum total accumulation rate of 70 per cent.

The retirement benefits are computed as a proportion of the final average remuneration, with the proportion determined based on number of years of contributory service, subject to minimum payments and maximum accumulation as provided in the Regulations.

In 2016, the Center implemented changes in the provisions of its pension fund such that the PEMSEA Resource Facility Retirement Plan is contributory and provides benefits of both the defined benefit (DB) and the defined contribution (DC) type. Benefits are paid in a lump sum upon retirement or separation in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

The Plan provides a retirement benefit equal to the sum of the following:

- a. From Fund A Guaranteed benefit ranging from five percent (5%) to one hundred percent (100%) of Plan Salary for every year of contributory service;
- b. From Fund B 100% of the Members' Employee Accumulated Value (EEAV), which represents the member's own contributions to Fund B (7.90% of Plan Salary) plus the corresponding investment earnings and losses (net of taxes and expenses) on such contributions, provided, that such net investment earnings and losses corresponding to the member's own contributions shall not be less than the minimum annual interest rate in accordance with Center policy, compounded annually; and
- c. From Fund C 100% of the Members' Employer Accumulated Value (ERAV), which represents the Center's contributions to Fund C in the member's favor (15.80% of Plan Salary) plus the corresponding investment earnings and losses (net of taxes and expenses) on such contributions, provided, that such net investment earnings and losses corresponding to the Center's contributions in the member's favor shall not be less than the minimum annual interest rate in accordance with Center policy, compounded annually.

The Members' Accumulated Values shall be determined based on the latest calendar quarter financial valuation of the Fund, adjusted to include the reimbursement of the Members' contributions and the Center's contributions for his account made after the latest calendar quarter financial valuation.

Management assessed that the Center is an International Agency with Juridical Personality and is therefore not covered by the provisions of the Labor Code of the Philippines on the minimum retirement benefit payable by an employer.

Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit (DB) fund (Fund A), which is to be funded solely by the Center is computed based on a formula stipulated in the plan. An independent actuary conducts periodic actuarial valuation of the DB plan using the projected unit credit method. The Center's latest actuarial valuation date was made on December 31, 2022. Valuations are obtained on an annual basis.

The amounts recognized in the statement of financial position as at December 31 follows:

	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets	\$88,752 (23,897)	\$102,643 (26,108)
	\$64,855	\$76,535

The movement in the defined benefit obligation for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Beginning of the year	\$102,643	\$106,165
Current service cost	15,440	18,640
Interest cost	5,037	3,823
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(3,755)	(6,495)
Remeasurement (gain) loss arising from:	(-)/	(0, 100)
Demographic adjustment	(21,199)	1,111
Financial assumptions	(8,955)	(12,633)
Experience adjustment	(459)	(7,968)
End of the year	\$88,752	\$102,643

The movement in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Beginning of the year	\$26,108	\$27,686
Interest income	1,208	942
Remeasurement loss on plan assets	(1,208)	(942)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(2,211)	(1,578)
End of the year	\$23,897	\$26,108

The amounts of retirement benefit expense recognized as part of personnel cost under project expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in relation to defined benefit plan are as follows:

	2022	2021
Current service cost	\$15,440	\$18,640
Net interest cost	3,829	2,881
	\$19,269	\$21,521

Movements in reserve for remeasurements on retirement benefit obligation recognized within equity account are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balances, beginning of the year	(\$25,124)	(\$6,576)
Remeasurement loss (gain) arising from:		
Remeasurement loss on plan assets	1,208	942
Demographic assumptions	(21,199)	1,111
Financial assumptions	(8,955)	(12,633)
Experience adjustment	(459)	(7,968)
	(29,405)	(18,548)
Balances, end of the year	(\$54,529)	(\$25,124)

The composition of the plan assets at December 31 follows:

	2022		20	21
Government Securities	\$16,728	70%	\$18,537	71%
Unitized Investment Trust Funds	6,930	29%	6,498	25%
Other Securities & Debt Instruments	(5 -	875	3%
Cash and cash equivalents	239 1%	198	1%	
	\$23,897	100%	\$26,108	100%

The Plan assets are held in trustee bank and are governed by local regulations and practice in the Philippines. The Plan has no investments in shares of stocks of related

The largest proportion of plan assets is invested in government securities. The retirement plan believes that government securities offer the best returns over the long term with an acceptable level of risk.

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	6.68%	4.92%
Future salary growth	3.00%	3.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality rates are in accordance with the 1994 GAM table.

The weighted-average duration of the retirement benefit obligation is 5.1 years and 7.3 years as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows:

	Contractual Cash Flows	Within One Year	Within 2 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
2022	\$142,951	\$1,279	\$91,390	\$50,282
2021	166,943	934	99,244	66,765

Although the analysis does not take into account the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

There are no unusual or significant risks to which the defined benefit plan exposes the Center, however in the event a benefit claim arises the benefit shall immediately be due and payable.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the principal assumptions as at December 31 follows:

Impact on Retirement Benefit Obligation Increase (Decrease)

	increase (Decrease)			
	Change in	Increase in	Decrease in	
	Assumption	Assumption	Assumption	
As at December 31, 2022 Discount rate Future salary increase rate	+/- 100bps	(\$4,903)	\$4,468	
	+/- 100bps	5,035	(4,663)	
As at December 31, 2021 Discount rate Future salary increase rate	+/- 100bps +/- 100bps	(\$7,523) 8,496	\$8,417 (7,726)	

Each sensitivity analysis on the significant actuarial assumptions was prepared by remeasuring the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date after first adjusting one of the current assumptions according to the applicable sensitivity increment or decrement (based on changes in the relevant assumption that were reasonably possible at the valuation date) while all other assumptions remained unchanged.

Defined Contribution Plan

The defined contribution (DC) fund (Fund B & C) is a separate and allocated fund established to hold contributions made by both the employees and the Center.

Contributions to the Fund are made by the Center and the employees at 15.8% and 7.9%, respectively, of the employees' basic pay. All employee contributions are initially held in the Center's payroll account. In 2015, the Center invested funds in a reputable financial institution where all fund contributions of the Center's employees in 2014, together with the Center's contribution in 2015 which is equivalent to its 2014 required contribution, were invested (Note 6).

As at December 31, total employer and employee contributions, including any interest earned, are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Employee contributions:			
Other noncurrent assets		\$10,493	\$50,061
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9	10,493	50,061
Employer contributions:			,
Defined contribution liability		141,877	155,520

Other noncurrent assets pertain to employees' contributions which are held in the Center's bank accounts and are earmarked for the retirement benefits of the Center's employees. Corresponding liability was recognized under accrued expenses and other liabilities equivalent to the total amount of employees' contribution as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (see Note 9).

For the years ended December 31, the Center's required contributions to the DC fund is charged to personnel cost as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Direct project expenses	13	\$106,408	\$117,705
Indirect project expenses	13	21,281	23,405
General and administrative expenses	14	14,188	14,410
		\$141,877	\$155,520

12. Grants and Donations

This account consists of grants and donations from the following partners:

	2022	2021
Global Environment Facility	\$1,038,923	\$926,420
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of		******
Korea	331,292	189,800
International Maritime Organization	290,967	90,171
Republic of the Philippines	211,112	199,635
Ministry of Natural Resources, The People's	,	.00,000
Republic of China	105,525	58,132
Ministry of Land Infrastructure and	.00,020	00,102
Transportation, Government of Japan	105,234	96,740
Center for Southeast Asian Studies	94,382	123,790
Deutche Gesellschaft fur Internationale	04,002	125,790
Zusammenarbeit	78,235	42,298
Coca-Cola Foundation Philippines, Inc.	57,777	13,305
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Timor-	51,111	13,305
Leste	40,394	
Government of Singapore	20,000	20,000
Korea Institute of Science and Technology	20,000	20,000
(KIOST)	20,000	20.000
Incheon Port Authority		20,000
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies	13,928	18,316
(IGES)	E COE	
DENR C&M/RB IIMS/Wall Repair	5,605	04.040
Philipping Department of Agriculture DDDD	5,484	21,940
Philippine Department of Agriculture - PRDP	5,471	1,628
East Asian Congress 2021 (Cambodia)	1,010	15,985
Government of Indonesia	=	40,000
World Bank		85,110
	\$2,425,339	\$1,963,270

The grants and donations cover the following projects:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs (ATSEA-2)

ATSEA-2 is the second phase of the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA) Programme, a regional partnership involving the governments of Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Australia. The project was designed to enhance regional collaboration and coordination in the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) region. Specifically, it is focusing on supporting the implementation of the ATS Strategic Action Program (SAP) with the long-term objective "to promote sustainable development of the Arafura - Timor Seas region to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems". A 5-year project which began in 2019, ATSEA-2 is a GEF-funded programme, managed and executed by the UNDP (with UNDP Indonesia as Principal Project Representative), with the PEMSEA Resource Facility as an Implementing Partner for the Regional and Papua New Guinea components. The project is working in three countries in the ATS region - Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea, with the support of the Australian Government.

Ministry of Oceans & Fisheries, Republic of Korea

Cost Sharing Agreement between the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea and PEMSEA

The objective of this project is to strengthen the engagement and collaboration of the Center and RO Korea, as well as non-country partners in RO Korea, in scaling up the implementation of the SDS-SEA and to support successful stationing of the seconded RO Korean officer to the Center.

International Maritime Organization

UNDP/GEF/IMO GloFouling Partnerships Project courses funds through PEMSEA, the regional cooperating partner of the project to implement awareness raising, commission studies and organizes training in the region.

IKI-IMO Blue Solutions project preparation grant to prepare a 5-year full proposal to GHG emissions reduction in the maritime transport sector in the region.

Ministry of Natural Resources, The People's Republic of China

Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

As part of the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) executed between the donor national agency and PEMSEA Resource Facility as the instrument for cash contributions to support the Center's secretariat services for the purpose of implementing the SDS-SEA. The Center receives and administers the payment of contributions from the Ministry of Natural Resources, The People's Republic of China, in accordance with its rules, regulations and directives.

Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transportation, Government of Japan Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

As part of the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) executed between the donor national agency and UNDP, as the instrument for cash contributions to support the Center's secretariat services for the purpose of implementing the SDS-SEA, UNDP receives and administers the payment of contributions from the Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transportation, Government of Japan in accordance with its rules, regulations and directives.

Center for Southeast Asian Studies

ASEAN- Norwegian Capacity Building Project for Reducing Plastic Pollution
This is a regional capacity building project funded by the Norwegian Government to
Combat Marine Litter for the period 2019-2022.

Deutche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Sustainable Solid Waste Management - the project is focused on the reduction of the ship wastes and cargo residues to the seas and coasts of the Philippines while ensuring the smooth operation of maritime traffic and improving the availability and use of adequate port reception facilities and delivery of ship waste to those facilities.

Coca-Cola Foundation Philippines, Inc.

PEMSEA and Coca-Cola Foundation Philippines, Inc. entered into a Project Agreement for the purpose of implementing the Ecological Solid Waste Management Project in Cavite Province, Philippines. The Project will run from January 2020 to June 2023 PEMSEA shall organize a committee for the Project and shall fulfill the Project's specific logistical and administrative responsibilities.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Timor Leste

Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

The objective of the agreement is to strengthen cooperation between PEMSEA Resource Facility and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for addressing the identified threats to the environment and sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia and build confidence through collaborative projects, especially in the application of integrated coastal management to transition towards sustainable, inclusive and resilient blue economy.

Government of Singapore

In line with the commitment, it made during the sixth East Asian Seas Partnership Council Meeting, the Government of Singapore committed to contribute \$20,000 to the Center's operations on an annual basis.

Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIOST)

KIOST organized a Collab session on "Biofouling: Regional Efforts and Innovative Solutions" at the EAS Congress 2021 with PEMSEA and IMO GloFouling Partnership Project. KIOST was responsible for developing a provisional program for the Collab session, publicizing the Collab session and submitting a high-resolution logo to the EAS Congress secretariat.

Incheon Port Authority

As part of its strategy to work collaboratively and build partnerships with relevant international and regional organizations/programmes across the region especially through hosting Incheon International Ocean Forum annually, IPA commissioned PEMSEA Resource Facility to conduct targeted research on the practices and opportunities to reduce GHG emissions in the maritime transport sector in ASEAN/East Asian Seas.

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

The ARA Microgrant Project entitled, Knowledge based local adaptation planning in Guimaras Province, a vulnerable island province in the Philippines, is the first collaborative undertaking between PEMSEA and IGES and has fully benefited from IGES' expertise and experience, having been designated as a Regional Center of Excellence in CCA and DRR in 2020. The project endeavored to introduce the coproduction process in identifying local adaptation options to address the identified priority climate change-related concerns of the province over the short-, mediumand long-term combining scientific and local knowledge within the framework of the ICM program of the province with the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders. The outputs from the Project are useful references for updating the CCA and DRRM plans of Guimaras Province. They also contribute to the increasing practices of coproducing context-specific climate relevant knowledge to support climate resilience planning and adaptation. With this initial undertaking, there is potential for replicating the experience in other ICM sites in the East Asian Region with similar climate change related concerns through PRF and IGES' capacity development programs.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) RB IIMS/Wall Repair PEMSEA and DENR works towards the design, development, installation and system implementation & support to DENR users of web-based River Basin Integrated Information Management System (RB- IIMS) for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS- SEA). The project was to be implemented in 2015 to 2019. However, given the disruptions from COVID - 19, finalization of the project only occurred in 2020. During 2022, PEMSEA and DENR entered into a supplemental Memorandum of Agreement wherein both parties agreed to co-finance the treatment and repairs of the PEMSEA office building wall.

DENR Coastal and Marine Project

DENR commissioned PEMSEA to conduct a special project to assess the effectiveness of the various foreign assisted coastal and marine initiatives that were implemented in the Philippines for the period 2008 to 2020 by reviewing and enhancing current evaluation frameworks, methodologies and indicators, as prescribed by the government for the environment in general, and coastal and marine environment in particular. During 2022, a new agreement was signed by the parties focusing on the field survey validation. The project was planned to be implemented from April to November 2022.

Philippine Department of Agriculture - PRDP

The Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) is a World Bank funded project to the Philippine Department of Agriculture (DA). DA subcontracted PEMSEA to create the PRDP Information Knowledge management portal on the success stories and best practices of integrated coastal and fisheries resource management initiatives of local governments in South Luzon and Visayan region.

East Asian Congress 2021 (Cambodia)

As host of the 2021 EAS Congress 2021, the Government of Cambodia provided financial support to PEMSEA Resource Facility to co-execute an online EAS Congress and the 7th EAS Ministerial Forum.

Government of Indonesia

Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

As part of the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) executed between PEMSEA Resource Facility and the donor national agency as the instrument for cash contributions to support the Center's secretariat services for the purpose of implementing the SDS-SEA, PEMSEA Resource Facility receives and administers the payment of contributions from the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the Republic of Indonesia, in accordance with its rules, regulations and directives.

Republic of the Philippines

The Philippines has hosted PEMSEA, through the Center, since 1993 by providing the use of land and building as well as other utility services and facilities for its use as the Philippines' contribution to the implementation of sustainable coastal development in the region.

World Bank

The World Bank Environment Department commissioned PEMSEA to conduct a policy review entitled "Assessment of Policies and Recommendations to Guide Country Dialogue at National Level and Facilitate Actions at Local Levels to Reduce Plastics Waste in the Philippines".

13. Project Expenses

The components of project expenses for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Direct project expenses			
Personnel cost	11	\$449,507	\$688,724
Consultancy fees		759,891	314,947
Subcontract		527,622	507,620
Training		199,600	
Travel and meetings		121,986	65,272
Other direct costs		57,043	55,495
		2,115,649	1,632,058
Indirect project expenses			
Consultancy fees			
Personnel cost	11	77,021	117,188
Overhead		17,882	16,316
Travel and meetings		4,408	-
Depreciation	7	1,205	-
		100,516	133,504
		\$2,216,165	\$1,765,562

14. General and Administrative Expenses

The components of general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Office space rental		\$179,356	\$163,029
Personnel cost	11	24,706	72,416
Consultancy		20,953	20,228
Janitorial and security services		19,935	21,275
Utilities		11,821	15,331
Depreciation	7	2,978	6,006
Travel and meeting		*	8,478
		\$259,749	\$306,763

15. Other Income - net

The components of other income - net for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Training and execution fees		\$87,590	\$128,784
Interest income	4	484	195
Foreign exchange loss - net		(3,337)	(10,453)
Others		(167)	(168)
		\$84,570	\$118,358

Net foreign exchange loss charged to statement of receipts and expenses and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to \$3,337 and \$10,453, of which net unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss) amounted to \$3,240 and (\$11,050), respectively.

16. Related Party Transactions

Compensation and other short-term benefits of key management personnel amounted to \$159,067 and \$171,361 in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is included as part of personnel cost under project expenses account presented in the statement of receipts and expenses and other comprehensive income (see Note 13).

There are no retirement benefits incurred for key management personnel in 2022 and 2021.

The Center has contributions amounting to \$155,520 and \$101,479 in 2022 and 2021, respectively, to the retirement plan known as PEMSEA Resource Facility Pension Fund a trustee plan covering its regular employees. The contributions to the retirement benefit plans are determined by management based on the recommendations from the actuary.

17. Financial Risk, Fund Management and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Center has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market Risk (Foreign currency exchange and market price risks)
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

This note presents information about the Center's exposure to each of the above risks, the Center's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Center's fund management. The Center's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Center's financial performance.

The Partnership Council is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approval of risk strategies and principles of the Center.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Foreign currency exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the Center's functional currency.

The Center's foreign currency exchange risk exposure arises mainly from cash in banks, financial asset at FVOCI and purchases of goods and services where the resulting payables are denominated in foreign currency, particularly Philippine peso.

Management monitors the timing of payments of foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities to ensure that the Center is not unfavorably exposed to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.

The Center's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Philippine peso (Php) as at December 31 are as follows:

0	2022	2021
Current assets		- iaxi-iaxi
Cash	Php11,571,001	Php13,842,735
Receivables	1,244,115	1,700,000
Financial asset FVOCI	3,067,866	3,846,943
	15,882,982	19,389,678
Noncurrent asset		
Other noncurrent asset	593,460	2,521,287
Total assets	16,476,442	21,910,965
Current Liabilities		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,008,706	3,487,287
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	Php15,467,736	Php18,423,678
USD equivalent	\$277,697	\$361,390

The exchange rates in Philippine peso as at December 31 are as follows:

Year	Average Rate	Spot Rate
2022	54.60	55.70
2021	49.44	50.98

Foreign exchange rates are based on the published operational rates of exchange by the United Nations treasury.

A reasonable possible change in foreign currency exchange (US Dollar versus foreign currency) would lead to the following movements in receipts and expenses:

	2022	2021
Foreign currency denominated net assets Reasonably possible changes in exchange rates	Php15,467,736 (0.27)	
Effect on receipts and expenses for the year and equity	(\$1,346)	(\$1,560)

The reasonable possible change in foreign exchange rate used in performing the above sensitivity analysis is the change in rate between the US Dollar and the Philippine Peso determined thirty (30) days from reporting date, by which management is expected to receive or settle the Center's significant financial assets or liabilities, respectively.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Center will incur losses in case its counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations.

The Center's exposure to credit risk relates primarily to cash in banks, receivables and other noncurrent assets. To manage the risks, the Center places its cash deposits in reputable commercial banks without restrictions as to withdrawal and by monitoring the receivables and other noncurrent assets on an ongoing basis.

The Center's exposure to credit risk arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets.

The Center has the following financial assets as at December 31 where the expected credit loss model has been applied:

As at December 31, 2022

Class of Financial Assets	At Gross Amounts	Expected Credit Losses	Net Carrying Amount	Internal Credit Rating	Basis for Recognition of Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
Cash in banks	\$2,965,332	\$ -	\$2,965,332	Performing	12-month ECL
Receivables	42,571	-	42,571	Performing	12-month ECL
Other non-current assets	10,493	-	10,493	Performing	12-month ECL
Total	\$3,018,396	\$ -	\$3,018,396	-	

As at December 31, 2021

Class of Financial Assets	At Gross Amounts	Expected Credit Losses	Net Carrying Amount	Internal Credit Rating	Basis for Recognition of Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
Cash in banks	\$3,171,271	\$ -	\$3,171,271	Performing	12-month ECL
Receivables	108,289	-	108,289	Performing	12-month ECL
Other noncurrent assets	50,061	-	50,061	Performing	12-month ECL
Total	\$3,329,621	\$ -	\$3,329,621		

Impairment on cash in banks and other noncurrent assets has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Center considers that these financial assets have low credit risk as these are held with reputable banks. All other debt investments at amortized, which include the Center's receivables, are considered to have low credit risk, because they have low risk of default as the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. Credit risk on these financial assets has not increased significantly since their initial recognition. Hence, the loss allowance calculated was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. The Center has determined an insignificant amount of ECL on these financial assets.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet its operating cash requirements. To limit this risk, management manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity.

The Center's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of operating cash flows. It aims to maintain flexibility in funding its operations through efficient collection strategies and maintaining sufficient and available cash in bank. The Center does not maintain credit facilities from third parties, instead, all funding requirements are obtained from the grantors.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Center's financial liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Within 3 Months	More than 3 Months	Total
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities*			
December 31, 2022	\$274,424	\$ -	\$274,424
December 31, 2021	\$256,314	\$ -	\$256,314

^{*} Excluding employee retirement contributions payable

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Other Market Price Risk

Other market price risk arises from the financial assets at FVOCI held to fund the retirement obligation once it falls due. Changes in fair value of FVOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income. Market price risk related to these financial assets was assessed to be insignificant.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of cash, receivables, accrued expenses and other liabilities (excluding employee retirement contributions payable) reasonably approximates their carrying amounts considering the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The carrying amount of the Center's financial asset at FVOCI amounting to \$56,611 and \$63,752 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represents its fair market value which is determined by reference to quoted bid price at the reporting date (categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy).

Fund Management

The Center's equity is comprised of fund balance as shown in the statement of financial position. Management's objective in managing its fund is to safeguard the Center's ability to continue as a going concern so it can sustain its drive to provide services.

In order to maintain or adjust its fund structure, the Center may obtain funding from other partner countries. In line with its fund structure policy, the Center performs cash management on a monthly basis and strictly implements work plan and budget preparation and evaluation to ensure the Center's fund is sufficient to meet its operating requirements.

The Center is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

18. Supplementary Information Required by the BIR

Based on Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Center enjoys a number of tax incentives pursuant to the Agreement signed by the Executive Director of PEMSEA, and the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs on July 31, 2012.

On September 2012, the BIR issued the Certificate of Concurrence by Concerned Agencies and Officials agreeing to the requested action on the ratification of the above Agreement and, through BIR Revenue Memorandum Circular No. 31-2013 issued on April 12, 2013, the BIR categorized PEMSEA as an international organization.

Accordingly, information on the withholding taxes, taxes paid during the year, input value-added taxes (VAT) claimed, output tax declared during the year, the amount of import and amount of custom duties and tariff fees paid or accrued, the amount of excise taxes, documentary stamp taxes and other local taxes and tax cases are not applicable.

As at December 31, 2022, the Center has neither any pending tax cases in court nor has received tax assessment notices from the BIR.

Based on RR No. 34-2020

In compliance with Section 4 of RR No. 34-2020, the Center is not covered by the requirements and procedures for the submission of BIR No. Form 1709 Information Return on Related Party Transactions, Transfer Pricing Documentation and other supporting documents as prescribed under RR 34-2020.

19. Supplementary Information Presenting Reports on Grants and Expenses per Project for the Partnership Council (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2022	UNDP	ROK	SG	CHINA	LESTE	KIOST	CSEAS	IMO	ZIS	GIZ INDONESIA	IPA	H	C&M	-oundation	PRNP	WB	Sub-total DEMOEA	DEMOEA	- LONG	
Receipts	\$1,038,923	\$331,292	\$20,000	\$105,525	\$40,394	\$20,000	\$94,382	\$290,967	\$78,235		\$13.928	\$211	¢5.484	657 777	1		ono-lora	LIMOLA	Capan	Japan Grand Iotal
PEMSEA services Interest income from	•					•				,			to:'ce		, '		\$2,308,019	\$12,807	\$105,234	\$2,425,339
deposits	20	1						16	£	*	•			24	•		60	NCA		
Aliels	4 000 040															•	3 ,	(4,881)		(4,881)
	1,050,345	787,166	70,000	105,525	40,394	20,000	94,382	290,983	78,235		13,928	211,112	5,484	57,801			2,308,078	100,101	105,234	2.513.413
Expenses Project expenses	1.038.923	302 636	,	71 138	40 304	00000	00.00	100	1000	,										
Office space rental	-	-			10,01	20,000	700'46	196,062	18,235	í	13,928	-	2,285	57,777			2,010,664	14,522		2,025,186
Personnel cost	r	28,656		34,387								178,356					179,356			179,356
Professional fees	C		19,054						. ,								63,043	40,705	99,328	203,077
Consultancy	1	•			•												19,054			19,054
sacridity saprices																				•
Liffilias				•				r			•	19,935		•			19,935	ì	,	10 025
Travel and meeting				. ,							100	11,821				•	11,821			11.821
Depreciation and															Ķ.			4,408	1,508	5,916
amortization	ı			×										,						
roreign exchange																		,	,	r
Others			,						1	•		•					•	•	•	
													3,199	ı			3,199	4,959	4.398	12.556
	1,038,923	331,292	19,054	105,525	40,394	20,000	94,382	290,967	78,235		13,928	211,112	5,484	57,777			2,307,072	64.593	105.234	2 476 900
Excess of receipts ow expenses	\$20	· •	\$946		· •>	1 49	· •>	\$16			**		. 5	\$24	100		\$4 00g	£35 507		200000000000000000000000000000000000000
																		inalant	,	\$20,000
December 31, 2021	GEF/ UNDP	ROK	SG	CHINA	TIMOR	KIOST	CSEAS	IMO	GIZ	INDONESIA	IPA	H	DENR	Coca-Cola	9	9		i		
Receipts Grant	\$860,540	\$189,800	\$20,000	\$58,132	69	\$20.000	\$123 790	1 25.5		000 000	970	6400.625				1	SUD-TOTAL PEMSEA	PEMOEA		Grand Total
PEMSEA services	,						-		007/7/	000,040	010,014	CC0'881 &	412,117	\$13,305	\$1,628	\$85,110 \$	\$1,774,842	\$8,985	\$96,740	\$1,880,567
Interest income							,			,				32			32	128,784	. ,	128,784
	860,540	189,800	20,000	58,132	,	20,000	123,790	90,171	42,298	40,000	18,316	199,635	12,117	13,337	1,628	85,110	1,774,874	137.932	96.740	2 009 548
Expenses Project expenses	942.935	166.916		14 114	14 327	10 541	123 700	00 474	000 07	000 07	25.50					1				
Office space rental			,		170'	1	067,031	11100	42,230	43,328	761,12	000	27,324	15,288	1,628	85,110	1,607,923	668'09	96,740	1,765,562
Personnel cost	,	26,404	,	46,012		•		,				103,029		ı	•		163,029			163,029
Consultancy	,		20,228	•													72,416			72,416
Security services		100															20,220		61	20,228
Utilities												21,275	1	1	•		21,275	¢		21275
Travel and meeting	ē		ı	,								T5,337		r			15,331		1	15,331
Depreciation and													r	c				8,478		8,478
amortization Foreign exchange		E	r		a	1	ji.		•	•		e	10		,	,	9	900'9	10	8,008
loss	•	e.	÷.						,											
Others						ı		,										10,453		10,453
	983,982	193,320	20,228	60,126	14,327	19,541	123,790	90,171	42,298	43,329	21,152	199,635	27,324	15,288	1,628	85,110	1.900.202	86 004	98 740	2 082 046
Excess of receipts over expenses	(\$82,395)	(\$3,520)	(\$228)	(\$1,994) ((\$14.327)	\$459	69	. 45		(002 63)	1959 63/		1500 154	1	1				2	2,002,340
					1	-	•	,			֡									

Basis of Preparation

The supplementary information presenting grants and expenses per project have been prepared using the following basis:

expenses are recognized when incurred;

grants are recognized when received (the unutilized portion is recognized as deferred grant); and

expenditure for the acquisition of intangibles and property and equipment are recognized when paid.

Accordingly, the supplementary information is not intended to present results of operations in conformity with PFRSs.

Reporting Framework

The supplementary information presenting grants and expenses per project have been prepared using cash and accrual basis of accounting. Grants and acquisition of property and equipment is recognized using the cash basis of accounting while expenses are recognized using the accrual basis.

Cost Sharing Agreement

The Center provides the secretariat services as well as technical services in the EAS Partnership Council, EAS Congress and various activities. A number of countries have made a commitment to support the operations of the Center, through financial and in-kind contributions. The 11th Project Steering Committee (PSC) approved the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) executed between the donor national agency and UNDP, as the instrument for cash contributions to support the Center's secretariat services for the purpose of implementing the SDS-SEA. UNDP receives and administers the payment of contributions in accordance with its rules, regulations, and directives in the case of the voluntary contribution from Japan.

The UNDP is responsible for the execution of the project, by applying and enhancing the technical resources of the Center, with guidance from and in coordination with the EAS Partnership Council and EAS Congress. EAS Partnership Council serves as the PSC.

Global Environment Facility

The expenses incurred under GEF project comprise of the following components:

	2022	2021
The Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programme (ATSEA 2) Healthy and Resilient Marine and Coastal	\$1,038,923	\$929,016
Ecosystems	* -	141,704
	\$1,038,923	\$1,070,720

Under the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Scaling up Implementation of the SDS-SEA, the project will focus on four key components, namely:

Component 1: On Partnerships in Coastal and Ocean Governance

This component aims to enable a self-sustaining, country-owned regional mechanism governing the LMEs in the East Asian region, including partnerships with other regional and sub-regional governance mechanisms; adoption of ocean policy, legal instruments and institutional improvements by national and local governments; and innovative financing mechanisms for the continuing support services required by countries for SDS-SEA implementation.

Component 2: On Healthy and Resilient Marine and Coastal Ecosystems

This component aims to increase a real extent of healthy and resilient habitats through conservation- focused ICM programs; by improving management of over exploited and depleted fisheries; reducing discharge of pollutants from land-based activities and improving water use efficiency and conservation; increasing preparedness and capability of coastal communities to respond to natural and man-made hazards; and use of economic and investment instruments to generate funds to rehabilitate and sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services.

Component 3: Integrated River Basin Management

This component aims to enhance the water/food/energy ecosystem nexus and application of the source- to-sea approach by piloting and upscaling of IRBM in national river basins, which transport upstream and downstream pollutants affecting coastal ecosystems and resources of seas and oceans.

Project Management

This component involves project management and coordination, financial management, office administration, and human resources management.

The Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programme (ATSEA 2)

This component aims to enhance sustainable development of the Arafura-Timor Seas (ATS) region to protect biodiversity and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems (as indicated in the SAP).