Isla Lipana & Co.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Executive Committee and Partnership Council of
PEMSEA Resource Facility Center
PEMSEA Building, Department of Environment and Natural Resources compound
Visayas Avenue, Quezon City

Report on the Audits of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PEMSEA Resource Facility Center (the "Center") as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Center comprise of:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and 2016;
- the statements of receipts and expenses and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016;
- the statements of changes in equity for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016;
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

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.

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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 PFRS, 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 operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA 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.

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- 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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 Bureau of Internal Revenue Requirement

Our audits were 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 supplementary information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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Report on the Supplementary Information Presenting Grants and Expenses per Project

The supplementary information presenting grants and expenses per project for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 in Note 19 to the basic financial statements is presented for the purpose of the interested 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 only lifted from the 2017 and 2016 Combined Delivery Report. Accordingly, it is inappropriate to and we do not express an opinion on the information referred to above.

Isla Lipana & Co.

Nelson Charsegun L. Aquino
Partner
CPA Cert. No. 0102077
P.T.R. No. 0011078, issued on January 10, 2018, Makati City
SEC A.N. (individual) as general auditors 1589-A, Category A; effective until September 29, 2019
SEC A.N. (firm) as general auditors 0009-FR-5, Category A; effective until June 20, 2021
TIN 211-507-088
BIR A.N. 08-000745-127-2016, issued on January 26, 2016; effective until January 25, 2019
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0142, effective until September 30, 2020

Makati City
13 July 2018

Isla Lipana & Co.

Statement Required by Section 8-A, Revenue Regulations No. V-1

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PEMSEA Resource Facility Center
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Visayas Avenue, Quezon City

None of the partners of the firm have any financial interest in the PEMSEA Resource Facility Center or any family relationships with its president and officers.

The supplementary information on taxes and licenses for the year ended December 31, 2017 is presented in Note 18 to the financial statements.

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Nelson Charsegun L. Aquino
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PEMSEA Resource Facility Center

Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(All amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	2	3,307,867	3,166,619
Receivables	3	169,977	110,843
Total current assets		3,477,844	3,277,462
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	4	186,290	154,443
Property and equipment, net	5	28,402	37,549
Other non-current assets	9	82,794	105,577
Total non-current assets		297,486	297,569
Total assets		3,775,330	3,575,031
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	7	384,906	436,669
Deferred grants	8	1,137,990	929,581
Total current liabilities		1,522,896	1,366,250
Non-current liabilities			
Defined contribution liability	9	82,049	37,630
Retirement benefit obligation	9	27,941	51,927
Total non-current liabilities		109,990	89,557
Total liabilities		1,632,886	1,455,807
Equity			
Fund balance		2,118,011	2,141,676
Reserve for remeasurements on retirement benefit obligation	9	(2,705)	(17,743)
Fair value reserve	4	27,138	(4,709)
Total equity		2,142,444	2,119,224
Total liabilities and equity		3,775,330	3,575,031

The notes on pages 1 to 35 are integral part of these financial statements.

PEMSEA Resource Facility Center

Statements of Receipts and Expenses and Other Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(All amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	2017	2016
RECEIPTS			
Grants	10	2,889,466	2,977,309
Other income	13	64,177	72,670
		2,953,644	3,049,979
EXPENSES			
Project expenses	11	2,614,829	2,023,531
General and administrative expenses	12	362,480	561,758
		2,977,309	2,585,289
(Deficiency) excess of receipts over expenses		(23,665)	464,690
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Item that will not be reclassified to receipts or expenses			
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefit obligation	9	15,038	6,789
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to receipts or expenses			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets	4	31,847	12,942
Total comprehensive income for the year		23,220	484,421

The notes on pages 1 to 35 are integral part of these financial statements

PEMSEA Resource Facility Center

Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(All amounts in US Dollars)

	Fund Balance	Reserve for remeasurements on retirement benefit obligation (Note 9)	Fair Value Reserve (Note 4)	Total
Balances at January 1, 2016	1,676,986	(24,532)	(17,651)	1,634,803
Comprehensive income				
Excess of receipts over expenses	464,690	-	-	464,690
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	6,789	12,942	19,731
Total comprehensive income for the year	464,690	6,789	12,942	484,421
Balances at December 31, 2016	2,141,676	(17,743)	(4,709)	2,119,224
Comprehensive income				
Deficiency of receipts over expenses	(23,665)	-	-	(23,665)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	15,038	31,847	46,885
Total comprehensive income for the year	(23,665)	15,038	31,847	23,220
Balances at December 31, 2017	2,118,011	(2,705)	27,138	2,142,444

The notes on pages 1 to 35 are integral part of these financial statements.

PEMSEA Resource Facility Center

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(All amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Deficiency) excess of receipts over expenses		(23,665)	464,690
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	5	10,406	7,750
Unrealized foreign exchange loss, net	13	1,228	9,031
Interest income	13	(4,084)	(3,521)
(Deficiency) excess of receipts over expenses before changes in assets and liabilities		(16,115)	477,950
(Increase) decrease in:			
Receivables	3	(59,204)	209,427
Other non-current assets	9	22,611	(65,148)
(Decrease) increase in:			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	7	(51,127)	104,742
Deferred grants	8	208,409	357,002
Defined contribution liability	9	44,419	37,630
Defined benefit obligation	9	(8,948)	(152,270)
Cash generated from operations		140,045	969,333
Interest received	2	4,084	3,521
Net cash generated from operating activities		144,129	972,854
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment in available for sale financial assets	4	-	(58,323)
Acquisition of property and equipment	5	(1,259)	(40,017)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,259)	(98,340)
Net increase in cash		142,870	874,514
Cash at January 1	2	3,166,619	2,298,570
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(1,622)	(6,465)
Cash at December 31	2	3,307,867	3,166,619

The notes on pages 1 to 35 are integral part of these financial statements.

PEMSEA Resource Facility Center

Notes to Financial Statements
As at and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(All amounts are shown in US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 - General information

The 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 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, Japan and Republic of Korea managed by UNDP, while the funding for the Center's technical services comes from sponsored projects and programs, principally from Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and The World Bank (World Bank).

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 the Philippines' contribution to the enhancement of sustainable coastal development in the region.

Pursuant to the international legal personality of PEMSEA 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 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:

a. 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, in particular, 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 9001:2008 certification last October 2013, adding confidence and credibility to the organization as it continues to champion SDS-SEA.

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

These financial statements of the Center have been approved and authorized for issuance by the Executive Committee through the Audit Committee on July 13, 2018.

Note 2 - Cash

Cash at December 31 consist of:

	2017	2016
Cash on hand	1,005	1,005
Cash in bank	3,306,862	3,165,614
	3,307,867	3,166,619

Cash in banks earn interest based on the prevailing interest rate. Interest income earned for the year ended December 31, 2017 amounted to USD4,084 (2016 - USD3,521) (Note 13).

Note 3 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31 consist of:

	2017	2016
Grant receivables	169,977	108,489
Other receivable	-	2,354
	169,977	110,843

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, 2017 and 2016.

Other receivable pertain to advanced payments to Philippine Ports Authority on Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (PSHEMS) audit.

Critical accounting judgment: Recoverability of receivables

The Center's receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The carrying value is reviewed and assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Changes in those management judgment and assessment could have a significant effect on the carrying value of receivables and the amount and timing of recorded provision for any period.

As at December 31, 2017, based on management's assessment and judgment, there are no indications of impairment or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of its investment in an associate may not be recoverable.

Note 4 - Available-for-sale financial assets

The Center's available-for-sale financial assets consist of its investment in an investment fund with a reputable financial institution. These investments are restricted and intended to fund the retirement benefit obligation once the latter falls due.

The movement in the fair value of the available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Fair value, beginning	154,443	83,178
Additional investments during the year	-	58,323
Unrealized gain on fair value	31,847	12,942
Fair value, ending	186,290	154,443

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

	2017	2016
At January 1	(4,709)	(17,651)
Unrealized gain on fair value	31,847	12,942
At December 31	27,138	(4,709)

Note 5 - Property and equipment, net

Details of property and equipment, net at December 31 consist of:

	Building improvements	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
At January 1, 2016					
Cost	197,840	4,090	8,224	-	210,154
Accumulated depreciation	(197,840)	(4,090)	(2,942)	-	(204,872)
Net carrying value	-	-	5,282	-	5,282
For the year ended December 31, 2016					
Opening net carrying value	-	-	5,282	-	5,282
Additions	-	-	9,674	30,343	40,017
Depreciation (Notes 11 and 12)	-	-	(4,716)	(3,034)	(7,750)
Closing net carrying value	-	-	10,240	27,309	37,549
At December 31, 2016					
Cost	197,840	4,090	17,898	30,343	250,171
Accumulated depreciation	(197,840)	(4,090)	(7,658)	(3,034)	(212,622)
Net carrying value	-	-	10,240	27,309	37,549
For the year ended December 31, 2017					
Opening net carrying value	-	-	10,240	27,309	37,549
Additions	-	-	1,259	-	1,259
Depreciation (Notes 11 and 12)	-	-	(4,337)	(6,069)	(10,406)
Closing net carrying value	-	-	7,162	21,240	28,402
At December 31, 2017					
Cost	197,840	4,090	19,157	30,343	251,430
Accumulated depreciation	(197,840)	(4,090)	(11,995)	(9,103)	(223,028)
Net carrying value	-	-	7,162	21,240	28,402

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

	Notes	2017	2016
Project expenses	11	4,337	4,716
General and administrative expenses	12	6,069	3,034
		10,406	7,750

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions: Useful lives of property and equipment

The Center determines the estimated useful lives for its property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Center annually reviews the estimated useful lives of property and equipment based on factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental and anticipated use of assets tempered by related industry benchmark information. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned.

Management has assessed that the useful lives of property and equipment are appropriate.

Critical accounting judgment: Impairment of property and equipment

The carrying amount of property and equipment is reviewed and assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Changes in those assessment and judgment could have a significant effect on the carrying amount of property and equipment and the amount and timing of recorded provision for any period.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, based on management's assessment and judgment, there are no significant events or changes in circumstances which indicate that the Center's property and equipment may be impaired at reporting dates.

Note 6 – Intangible assets

The intangible asset of the Center as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounting to USD7,952 pertains to computer software acquired in 2013 and was placed into use in August 2014.

The intangible asset was already fully depreciated as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Note 7 – Accounts payable and other liabilities

Accounts payable and other liabilities at December 31 consist of:

	Note	2017	2016
Accounts payable		-	34,237
Accrued expenses		302,112	291,199
Employee retirement contributions	9	82,794	105,577
Funds held in trust		-	5,656
		384,906	436,669

Accounts payable are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled within 30 to 60 days.

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

Employee retirement contributions represent the employees' share in funding the retirement benefits which was deducted from employees' salaries. These will be contributed to the Plan as part of its plan assets once such is established (Note 9).

Funds held in trust pertain to unspent funds from Bali, Indonesia for the terminated projects in 2013. Such projects were terminated upon the request of the Environmental Board of Bali Province in view of the government regulations prohibiting local government from directly collaborating with international agencies/donors. Funds were subsequently used to support further development and implementation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) program in Indonesia.

Note 8 - Deferred Grants

Deferred grants represent funds received from the grantors but were unspent as of reporting date and are to be spent in the succeeding periods. The funds are to be used only for specific projects and should be in compliance 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 grant as at December 31 consist of unspent funds from the following partners:

	2017	2016
Ministry of Oceans & Fisheries, Republic of Korea	646,846	714,247
State Oceanic Administration, People's Republic of China	167,205	159,495
Global Environment Facility	285,119	27,665
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	12,962	14,980
Coastal Management Center	25,858	-
Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea	-	13,194
	1,137,990	929,581

Note 9 – 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.

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 is 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

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 rules. An independent actuary conducts periodic actuarial valuation of the DB plan using the projected unit credit method.

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

	2017	2016
Present value of defined benefit obligation	52,872	51,927
Fair value of plan assets	(24,931)	-
	27,941	51,927

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

	2017	2016
Beginning of the year	51,927	210,985
Current service cost	13,915	70,638
Past service credit - plan amendment	-	(228,666)
Interest cost	2,531	10,198
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(463)	(4,439)
Remeasurement (gain) loss arising from:		
Experience adjustment	(5,215)	(6,630)
Financial assumptions	(7,622)	(456)
Demographic assumptions	(2,201)	297
End of the year	52,872	51,927

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

	2017	2016
Beginning of the year	-	-
Contributions	24,931	-
End of the year	24,931	-

The amounts of retirement benefit expense (credit) recognized under project expenses (Note 11) for the years ended December 31 in relation to defined benefit plan are as follows:

	2017	2016
Current service cost	13,915	70,638
Past service credit	-	(228,666)
Interest cost	2,531	10,198
	16,446	(147,830)

A plan amendment during the prior year changed the benefits payable under the Plan, which resulted in the recognition of past service credit for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Movements in reserve for remeasurements on retirement benefit obligation recognized within equity account for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Balances, beginning of the year	17,743	24,532
Remeasurement (gain) loss arising from:		
Experience adjustment	(5,215)	(6,630)
Financial assumptions	(7,622)	(456)
Demographic assumptions	(2,201)	297
	(15,038)	(6,789)
Balances, end of the year	2,705	17,743

The composition of the plan assets at December 31 is as follows:

	2017		2016	
Unitized Investment Trust Funds	24,927	99.99%	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4	.01%	-	-
	24,931	100%	-	-

Plan assets are held in trustee bank and are governed by local regulations and practice in the Philippines. The Company has no transactions with the fund other than the contributions. The Plan has no investments in shares of stocks of related parties.

Plan assets are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. The largest proportion of plan asset is invested in Unitized Investment Trust Funds (UITF). The Retirement plan believes that UITF 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:

	2017	2016
Discount rate	5,70%	4.94%
Future salary growth	2.50%	3.00%

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

The weighted-average duration of the retirement benefit liability is 10.8 years as at December 31, 2017 (2016 - 13.9 years).

Maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within one year	Within 2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
2017	52,872	154,633	272	6,153	148,208
2016	51,927	73,344	-	4,009	69,335

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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions: Retirement benefit obligation

The present value of the retirement obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Those assumptions are described above and include among others, discount rate and salary increase rate. While it is believed that the Center's assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the Center's retirement benefit obligation and the recording of future expenses arising thereon.

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

	Impact on retirement benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
As at December 31, 2017			
Discount rate	+/- 0.50bps	(2,751)	2,949
Future salary increase rate	+/- 0.50bps	2,759	(2,603)
As at December 31, 2016			
Discount rate	+/- 0.50bps	(3,112)	3,372
Future salary increase rate	+/- 0.50bps	3,176	(2,966)

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

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

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 (see Note 4).

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, total employer and employee contributions, including any interest earned, are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	Note	2017	2016
Employee contributions			
Other non-current assets		82,794	105,577
Accounts payable and other liabilities	7	82,794	105,577
Employer contributions			
Defined contribution liability		82,049	37,630

Other non-current 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 accounts payable and other liabilities equivalent to the total amount of employees' contribution as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 (Note 7).

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Center's required contributions to the DC fund is charged to personnel cost as follows:

	Note	2017	2016
Direct project expenses	11	57,970	40,136
Indirect project expenses	11	17,200	28,096
General and administrative expenses	12	6,879	19,666
		82,049	57,338

Note 10 - Grants

This account consists of grants from the following partners:

	2017	2016
Global Environment Facility	2,082,856	1,538,916
Ministry of Oceans & Fisheries, Republic of Korea	243,873	175,085
Republic of the Philippines	211,786	226,330
State Oceanic Administration, People's Republic of China	142,433	227,180
Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transportation, Government of Japan	101,225	119,657
Timor Leste	30,000	99,980
United Nations Environment Programme	24,962	61,668
Government of Singapore	20,000	20,000
Coastal Management Center	19,138	34,467
Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea	13,193	8,806
World Bank	-	465,220
	2,889,466	2,977,309

The grants cover the following projects:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

GEF has been a major donor of PEMSEA over the past 20 years, providing the necessary financial support to cover the incremental costs of addressing regional environmental issues that are of global significance via implementation of the SDS-SEA.

The fourth phase of the GEF project entitled, GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Scaling up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA took effect in August 2014 and will be completed in 2019. The project aims to catalyze actions and investments at the regional, national and local levels to rehabilitate and sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services and build a sustainable coastal and ocean-based economy in the East Asian region.

GEF also provided a Project Preparatory Grant on Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the Implementation of Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) in Asean countries. The project 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.

State Oceanic Administration (SOA), People's Republic of China

Financial Contribution for the Implementation of the Center's Re-engineering Plan

The SOA of the People's Republic of China agreed to contribute funds to PEMSEA, represented by the Center, in support of the Staff and Operational Costs of the Center's Core Group and PEMSEA Office in line with the Implementation of the Re-engineering Plan to provide the EAS Partnership Council with advice on how to make the Center more flexible, responsive, efficient and cost-effective, in support of PEMSEA's transformation into an international organization.

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 services and facilities for its use as the Philippines' contribution to the enhancement of sustainable coastal development in the region.

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.

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.

Timor Leste

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

In line with the commitment on the SDS-SEA, the Government of Timor Leste expressed its support to the continuous implementation of the SDS-SEA and announced their provision of financial support to PEMSEA amounting to USD100,000 on an annual basis. However, for the year 2017, the Government of Timor Leste has provided only USD30,000 to PEMSEA.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Project Cooperation Agreement

UNEP and PEMSEA have agreed to cooperate to implement the project entitled "Global foundations for reducing nutrient enrichment and oxygen depletion from land based pollution, in support of Global Nutrient Cycle." With reference to this agreement, PEMSEA will be responsible for the development of nutrient reduction strategies through application of quantitative source-impact modelling and best practices in Manila Bay Watershed. This agreement is effective until 2015 and was subsequently extended until June 30, 2018.

Coastal Management Center (CMC)

PEMSEA and CMC have been closely collaborating over the past 20 years for the sustainable development of the marine and coastal resources in East Asian region, including joint initiatives on project development and management, marine pollution monitoring, special skills training of participants from national and local governments, publication and dissemination of scientific and technical materials, resource mobilization, and co-organization of a regional Youth Forum at the EAS Congress 2006.

Pursuant to the Letter of Cooperation and Partnership Operating Arrangement signed on December 16, 2006 and Memorandum of Agreement signed on June 14, 2008, PEMSEA and CMC have identified areas for collaboration and will undertake collaborative activities relative to the objectives and targets of the SDS-SEA, consistent with the programs and objectives of both organizations.

Government of Singapore

In line with the sixth East Asian Seas Partnership Council Meeting, the Government of Singapore committed to contribute $20,000 on annual basis and will explore other ways to contribute to PEMSEA.

The National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea (MABIK)

Developing Project Proposals for Targeted Research on Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the East Asian Seas (EAS) Region

The project objective is to identify at least three (3) targeted research proposals in support of improved marine biodiversity conservation and management in selected countries in the EAS Region, including required resources and information.

World Bank

Scale Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts

For the objective of enhancing the capacity and performance of investments in sustainable development of large marine ecosystems and coasts in the East Asia Seas (EAS) region through knowledge and experience sharing, portfolio learning and network, World Bank extended its support for the benefit of the People's Republic of China, Republic of Indonesia and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Note 11 - Project expenses

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

	Notes	2017	2016
Direct project expenses			
Personnel cost	9	774,725	667,709
Subcontract		619,080	474,917
Consultancy fees		400,178	192,510
Training		254,653	249,866
Travel and meetings		151,383	196,284
Other direct costs		22,608	10,348
		2,222,627	1,791,634
Indirect project expenses			
Personnel cost	9	253,976	154,382
Consultancy fees		61,546	12,673
Travel and meetings		29,966	25,339
Depreciation and amortization	5	4,337	4,716
Overhead		42,377	34,787
		392,202	231,897
		2,614,829	2,023,531

Note 12 - General and administrative expenses

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

	Notes	2017	2016
Office space rental		165,818	189,833
Personnel cost	9	101,564	278,436
Utilities		30,460	20,375
Consultancy		18,507	18,866
Travel and meeting		17,236	33,749
Janitorial and security services		15,508	16,122
Depreciation and amortization	5	6,069	3,034
Overhead		7,318	1,343
		362,480	561,758

Note 13 - Other income

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

	Note	2017	2016
Training fees		66,034	53,519
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net		(6,835)	1,646
Interest income	2	4,084	3,521
Others		894	13,984
		64,177	72,670

Net foreign exchange loss charged to statements of receipts & expenses for the year ended December 31, 2017 amounted to USD6,835 loss (2016 – USD1,646 gain), of which net unrealized foreign exchange loss amounted to USD1,228 (2016 – USD9,031).

Others pertain to various miscellaneous income including the forfeiture of retirement benefits relating to the defined contribution portion of the plan and unrealized foreign exchange gain on retirement benefits.

Note 14 - Related party transactions

Compensation and other short-term benefits of key management personnel amounted to USD210,783 and USD375,855 in 2017 and 2016, respectively, and are included under project expenses account presented in the statements of receipts and expenses (Note 11).

There is no retirement benefits of key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 - USD13,722) which is included under project expenses account in the statements of receipts and expenses (Note 11).

The Center has contributions 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.

Note 15 - Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the process of applying the Center's accounting policies, management has made the following key estimates, assumptions and judgments and the related impact and associated risks in the financial statements:

a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

- *Useful lives of property and equipment (Note 5)*
- *Retirement benefit obligation (Note 9)*

b) Critical judgments in applying the Center's accounting policies

- *Recoverability of receivables (Note 3)*
- *Impairment of property and equipment (Note 5)*
- *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 ascertained that US Dollar is the functional currency of the Center.

Note 16 - Financial risk and 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.

The Center's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (mainly foreign exchange risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and other market price risk.

Details of the Center's financial assets and liabilities as at December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2017	2016
Loans and receivables			
Cash	2	3,307,867	3,166,619
Receivables	3	169,977	110,843
Other non-current assets	9	82,794	105,577
Available-for-sale financial assets	4	186,290	154,443
		3,746,928	3,537,482
Financial liability at amortized cost			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	7	384,906	436,669

16.1 Market risk

Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Center's functional currency.

The Center's foreign currency exchange risk exposure arises mainly from 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 as at December 31 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Current Assets		
Cash	Php 8,102,582	Php10,749,129
Receivables	347,747	67,409
	8,450,329	10,816,538
Noncurrent Assets		
Other non-current asset	861,057	4,459,368
Total Assets	9,311,386	15,275,906
Current Liability		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(3,175,893)	(2,241,037)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	Php6,135,493	Php13,034,869
USD Equivalent	USD122,148	USD262,113

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

Year	Average Rate	Spot Rate
2017	50.40	50.23
2016	47.41	49.73

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:

	2017	2016
Net foreign currency denominated assets	Php6,135,493	Php13,034,869
Reasonably possible changes in exchange rates	0.31	0.07
Effect on receipts for the year and equity	(USD761)	USD353

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.

16.2 Credit risk

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

The Center's exposure to credit risk relates primarily to cash in banks and receivables. To manage the risks, the Center places its cash deposits in a reputable commercial banks without restrictions as to withdrawal and by monitoring the receivables 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 table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31:

	Notes	2017	2016
Cash in bank	2	3,306,862	3,165,614
Receivables	3	169,977	110,843
Other non-current assets	9	82,794	105,577
		3,559,633	3,382,034

Cash presented above excludes cash on hand at December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounting to USD1,005 which is not exposed to credit risk.

A discussion of the credit quality of the Center's financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired follows:

(a) Cash in banks

To minimize credit risk exposure, the Center deposits its cash in banks with strong credit ratings.

(b) Receivables

Receivables are neither past due nor impaired and are fully recoverable as the counterparties are highly rated financial obligors with whom the Center has excellent repayment experience.

(c) Other non-current assets

Other non-current 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. To minimize credit risk exposure, the Center deposits its cash in banks with strong credit ratings.

16.3 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 amounts of financial liabilities disclosed in Note 7 are the contractual undiscounted cash flows which equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is considered not significant. The center has no long-term financial liabilities as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

16.4 Other market price risk

Other market price risk arises from the available-for-sale financial assets held to fund the retirement obligation once it falls due. Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets 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 carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities presented in the statements of financial position approximate their fair values at the reporting date. The impact of discounting on the fair value calculation is deemed not significant as financial assets and liabilities generally have short-term maturities.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to quoted bid price at the reporting date, which is classified under Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2017	186,290	-	-	186,290
December 31, 2016	154,443	-	-	154,443

16.5 Fund management

The Center's equity is comprised of fund balance as shown in the statements 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.

Note 17 - Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

17.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Center has been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The term PFRS in general includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and interpretations of the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Center's accounting policies. The areas involving higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are considered significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 15.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Center

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2017, and none of these have a material impact in the Company's financial statements.

(b) New standards, amendment and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2017, which the Company has not early adopted:

- *PFRS 9, Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2018)*

  PFRS 9 deals with the classification, measurement and impairment of financial instruments, as well as hedge accounting. PFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models for financial assets in PAS 39 with a single model that has three classification categories: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. Classification under PFRS 9 is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual characteristics of the financial assets represent solely payments of principal and interest. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI. The classification and measurement of financial liabilities under PFRS 9 remains the same as in PAS 39 except where an entity has chosen to measure a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. For such liabilities, changes in fair value related to changes in own credit risk are presented separately in OCI. The impairment rules of PFRS 9 introduce an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in PAS 39.

  Such new impairment model will generally result in earlier recognition of losses compared to PAS 39. The hedging rules of PFRS 9 better align hedge accounting with an entity's risk management strategies. Also, some of the prohibitions and rules in PAS 39 are removed or changed, making hedge accounting easier or less costly to achieve for many hedges. Early adoption is permitted. The Center's initial assessment of the potential impact of PFRS 9 is that it is not significant considering that its financial assets and liabilities are measured at nominal amounts and amortized cost, respectively. The Center will update its assessment upon adoption of the new standard.

- *PFRS 16, Leases (effective January 1, 2019)*

  PFRS 16 will result in almost all leases being recognized on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognized. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not change significantly.
  The Company does not expect the new standard to have a significant impact on its financial statements, in light of its existing lease contract with lessor.

There are no other applicable and relevant standards, amendments or interpretations which are issued and effective beginning after January 1, 2017 that have or are expected to have a significant impact on the Center's financial statements during and at the end of the reporting period.

17.2 Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Center classifies its financial assets in the following categories: (a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (b) loans and receivables, (c) held-to-maturity investments, and (d) available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The Center did not hold financial assets under categories (a) and (c) during and at the end of each reporting period.

The Center's loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and where the Center's management has no intention of trading. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve (12) months after the reporting period which are then classified as non-current assets. The Center's financial assets under loans and receivables category comprise of cash (Note 2), receivables (Note 3), and other non-current assets (Note 9).

The Center's available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the financial assets within 12 months from the reporting date. The Center's investments in investment funds are classified under this category (Note 4).

(b) Recognition and measurement

The Center recognizes a financial asset in the statement of financial position when the Center becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Dividends on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in receipts and expenses when the Center's right to receive payment is established.

(c) Derecognition

Loans and receivable and available-for-sale financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Center has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the financial assets.

(d) Impairment

The Center assesses at each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the Center first assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment exists individually for receivables that are individually significant, and collectively for receivables that are not individually significant using the criteria above. If the Center determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed receivable, whether significant of not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses those for impairment. Receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in receipts and expenses.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in receipts and expenses. Reversals of previously recorded impairment provision are credited in the receipts and expenses based on the result of management's update assessment, considering the available facts and changes in circumstances, including but not limited to results of recent discussions and arrangements entered into with debtors as to the recoverability of receivables at the end of the reporting period. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recognized in the receipts and expenses.

For available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss.

17.3 Financial liabilities

(a) Classification

The Center classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: (a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and (b) financial liabilities at amortized cost. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is composed of two sub-categories: financial liabilities classified as held for trading and financial liabilities designated by the Center as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The Center did not hold any financial liabilities under category (a) during and at the end of each reporting period.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are contractual obligations which are either to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Center. They are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current liabilities.

The Center's financial liabilities at amortized cost consist of accounts payable and other liabilities (Note 7).

(b) Recognition and measurement

The Center recognizes a financial liability in the statement of financial position when the Center becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(c) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when extinguished i.e., when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

17.4 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Center or the counterparty.

The Center has no existing right to offset financial assets and liabilities in the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

17.5 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of financial and non-financial liabilities takes into account non-performance risk, which is the risk that the entity will not fulfill an obligation.

The Center classifies its fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The appropriate level is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

The Center uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and applies the technique consistently. Commonly used valuation techniques are as follows:

- Market approach - A valuation technique that uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e., similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, such as a business.

- Income approach - Valuation techniques that convert future amounts (e.g., cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e., discounted) amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.

- Cost approach - A valuation technique that reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

As at December 31, 2017, the Center's Available For Sale investments carried at fair value amount to USD186,290 (2016 – USD154,443). Other than these investments, the Center has no other financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value during and at the end of each reporting period. The carrying amounts of the remaining financial assets and liabilities (Note 16) approximates their fair values as the impact of discounting is not considered significant considering that the remaining significant financial assets and liabilities generally have short term maturities.

17.6 Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks. These are carried in the statement of financial position at face amount or at nominal amount, which approximates its amortized cost using the effective interest method. Bank deposits earn interest at prevailing bank deposit interest rate.

Relevant accounting policies for classification, recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition are presented in Note 17.2.

17.7 Receivables

Receivables pertain to funds receivables from partners and other projects, which are expected to be collected upon demand.

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Center will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in receipts and expenses. When a receivable remains uncollectible after the Center has exerted all legal remedies, it is written-off against the allowance account for receivables. Appropriate approval is necessary prior to actual write off. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are credited in receipts and expenses.

Subsequent recoveries of the amounts previously written-off are credited against the provision account in the receipts and expenses. Reversals of the previously recorded impairment provision are credited in receipts and expenses based on the result of management's update assessments, considering available facts and changes in circumstances, including but not limited to results of recent discussions and arrangements entered into with employees as to the recoverability of receivable at reporting date.

Relevant accounting policies for classification, recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition are presented in Note 17.2.

17.8 Other assets

Other assets are recognized in the event that contributions from employees has been held in the Center's bank account and are earmarked for the retirement benefits and measured at nominal amounts.

17.9 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 amortization, 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 and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Building improvements	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 (Note 17.10).

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 and amortization are 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.

17.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are 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.

17.11 Accounts payable and other liabilities

Accounts payable and other liabilities are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable and other liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

The relevant policies on classification, recognition, measurement and derecognition are further discussed in Note 17.3.

17.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Center has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed and derecognized from the statement of financial position.

17.13 Employee benefits

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(i) Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries 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 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.

(ii) 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.

(c) 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.

17.14 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.

17.15 Fund balance

Fund balance account includes all net assets received from the grantors. At the end of each accounting period, the Center closes its books and transfers excess of receipts over expenses to fund balance account.

17.16 Receipts recognitions

(a) 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.

(b) Donations

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

(c) 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.

(d) Training fees and other income

Training fee and other income is recognized when earned.

17.17 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:

a) on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;
b) 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
c) 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.

17.18 Foreign currency transactions and translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in US Dollar, which is the Center's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in receipts and expenses.

17.19 Subsequent events

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Center's position at 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.

Note 18 – Supplementary information required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010

In addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS, and such other standards and/or conventions as may be adopted, companies are required by the BIR to provide in the notes to the financial statements, certain supplementary information for the taxable year. The amounts relating to such supplementary information may not necessarily be the same with those amounts disclosed in the financial statements which were prepared in accordance with PFRS.

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, 2017, the Center has no pending tax cases in court nor has received tax assessment notices from the BIR.

Note 19 - Supplementary information presenting reports on grants and expenses per project for the Partnership Council

December 31, 2017	GEF/ UNDP	UNEP	PEMSEA/ CMC	ROK	SG	CHINA/ SOA	TIMOR LESTE	MABIK	PH	Sub-total	PEMSEA	CSA	Grand Total
Receipts													
Grant	2,082,856	24,962	19,137	243,873	20,000	142,433	30,000	13,194	211,786	2,788,241	-	101,225	2,889,466
PEMSEA Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,034	-	66,034
Interest income	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	3,735	-	4,083
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	894	-	894
	2,083,204	24,962	19,137	243,873	20,000	142,433	30,000	13,194	211,786	2,788,589	70,663	101,225	2,960,477
Expenses													
Direct Project expenses	2,082,856	24,962	19,137	-	-	-	84,231	13,194	-	2,224,380	-	-	2,224,380
Personnel cost	-	-	-	179,485	-	142,433	-	-	-	321,918	-	83,852	405,769
Travel and Meeting	-	-	-	64,335	-	-	-	-	-	64,335	8,817	17,373	90,525
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,090	-	6,090
Professional fees	-	-	-	-	17,332	-	-	-	-	17,332	-	-	17,332
Office space rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,818	165,818	-	-	165,818
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,460	30,460	-	-	30,460
Janitorial and security services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,508	15,508	-	-	15,508
Others	-	-	-	53	15	-	20	-	-	88	427	-	516
	2,082,856	24,962	19,137	243,873	17,347	142,433	84,251	13,194	211,786	2,839,839	15,334	101,225	2,956,398
Excess of receipts over expenses	348	-	-	-	2,653	-	(54,251)	-	-	(51,250)	55,329	-	4,079

December 31, 2016	GEF/ UNDP	WB/ KM	UNEP	PEMSEA/ CMC	ROK	SG	CHINA/ SOA	TIMOR LESTE	MABIK	PH	Sub-total	PEMSEA	CSA	Grand Total
Receipts														
Grant	1,538,916	465,220	61,668	34,467	175,085	20,000	227,180	99,980	8,806	226,330	2,857,652	-	119,657	2,977,309
PEMSEA Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313,196	-	313,196
Interest income	347	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	3,139	-	3,521
Others												(8,517)		(8,517
	1,539,263	465,255	61,668	34,467	175,085	20,000	227,180	99,980	8,806	226,330	2,858,034	307,818	119,657	3,285,509
Expenses														
Project expenses	1,539,263	465,255	61,668	34,467	80,000	-	-	73,386	8,806	-	2,262,845	-	-	2,262,845
Personnel cost	-	-	-	-	85,352	-	226,158	-	-	-	311,510	-	93,745	394,384
Travel and meeting	-	-	-	-	9,733	-	1,022	-	-	-	10,755	4,575	25,912	46,377
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,034	-	3,034
Consultancy	-	-	-	-	-	19,192	-	-	-	-	19,192	-	-	19,192
Office space rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,833	189,833	-	-	189,833
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,375	20,375	-	-	20,375
Janitorial and security services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,122	16,122	-	-	16,122
Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1,343	-	7,079
	1,539,263	465,255	61,668	34,467	175,085	19,192	227,180	73,386	8,806	226,330	2,830,632	8,952	119,657	2,959,241
Excess of receipts over expenses	-	-	-	-	-	808	-	26,594	-	-	27,402	298,866	-	326,268

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; 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 PFRS.

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 is 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.

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.

UNDP received USD125,000 representing cash contributions both for 2016 and 2015 from the Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transportation, Government of Japan.

Global Environment Facilities

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

	2017	2016
Partnerships in Coastal and Ocean Governance	794,405	666,924
Healthy and Resilient Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	985,740	722,635
Innovative Financing Mechanisms	247,796	-
Knowledge Platform for Building an Ocean-based Blue Economy	-	108,672
Project Management	54,915	41,032
	2,082,856	1,539,263

Under the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Scaling up Implementation of the SDS-SEA, the project will focus on three 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 areal 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: On Knowledge Platform for Building an Ocean-based Blue Economy
This component aims to develop a knowledge platform for building a sustainable ocean-based blue economy by catalyzing resource allocation for ICM, CCA/DRR and SAP/NAP implementation at national and sub-regional LME levels in the East Asian region, in partnership with the YSL and WCPFC projects under the GEF/UNDP program framework entitled "Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments"; the 6 projects under the GEF/World Bank program framework entitled "Applying Knowledge Management to Scale up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts"; GEF IW Learn; and other relevant regional and global KM networks.

Project Management

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