

Financial Statements of

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY CENTER**

For the year ended December 31, 2020



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Governing Board of the International Science and Technology Center

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Science and Technology Center (hereinafter "ISTC"), set out on pages 1 to 32 of the accompanying Annual Report, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020,
- the statement of revenues and expenses for the year then ended,
- the statement of movements in capital contributions for the year then ended,
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the ISTC as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the ISTC in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code). We have also fulfilled our other professional ethics responsibilities and objectivity requirements in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

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

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



In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the ISTC's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ISTC's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the ISTC to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.



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

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Irēna Sarma'.

Irēna Sarma
Member of the Board
Latvian Certified Auditor
Certificate No. 151
Riga, Latvia
9 July 2021

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

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INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Statement of Financial Position


December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and short-term deposits (Note 3)	43,717	30,078
Receivables		
Amounts due from funding parties (Note 4)	4,974	5,416
Project advances	201	47
Other receivables (Note 5)	9,103	7,067
Prepaid expenses	1	2
Accrued income receivable	7	16
	58,003	42,626
NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES FROM FUNDING PARTIES (Note 4)		
	3,713	3,960
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 61,716	\$ 46,586
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable	\$ 102	\$ 69
Projects	688	1,331
Administration and project vendors	27	58
Deferred revenues (Note 6)	310	351
Grants payable to institutes	1,127	1,809
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		
DESIGNATED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS ("DCC") - PROJECTS	37,578	21,201
DESIGNATED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS ("DCC") - OPERATING		
Administrative budget	794	827
Supplemental budget	8,391	8,719
UNDESIGNATED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS ("UCC")	13,826	14,030
	60,589	44,777
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	\$ 61,716	\$ 46,586

Accompanying notes, as set out on pages 9 - 32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of International Science and Technology Center on 9 July 2021.



David Cleave
Executive Director

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Statements of Revenues and Expenses

Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2019
REVENUES		
Project revenues (Capital movement note (a))	\$ 5,927	\$ 9,869
Supplemental budget (Capital movement note (b))	1,462	1,988
Operating revenues		
Administrative revenue (Note 6)	1,066	1,037
<i>Administrative budget (Capital movement note (b))</i>	1,093	1,095
<i>Changes in deffered revenue</i>	(27)	(58)
Investment income (Capital movement note (c))	139	440
Other income (Note 8)	1,317	-
	9,911	13,334
EXPENSES		
Project expenses (Note 9)	5,927	9,869
<i>Projects ongoing</i>	5,158	9,647
<i>Projects completed</i>	769	222
Supplemental budget (Note 10)	1,462	1,988
Operating expenses		
Administrative costs	913	1,037
<i>Administrative expenses (Note 10)</i>	940	1,095
<i>Changes in administrative commitments</i>	(27)	(58)
Other expenses (Note 7)	-	309
	8,302	13,203
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$ 1,609	\$ 131

Accompanying notes, as set out on pages 9 - 32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of International Science and Technology Center on 9 July 2021.



David Cleave
Executive Director

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from funding parties	\$ 23,440	\$ 5,833
Cash out	(13,047)	(11,368)
Cash generated from operation	10,393	(5,535)
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>	10,393	(5,535)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment Income	148	482
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>	148	482
Cash flows from financing activities		
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,289	(319)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,830	(5,372)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	36,349	41,721
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note 3)	48,179	36,349

Accompanying notes, as set out on pages 9 - 32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of International Science and Technology Center on 9 July 2021.

David Cleave
Executive Director

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
Statement of Movements in Capital Contributions
For the year ended December 31, 2020

Movements in capital accounts during fiscal years 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

a. *Designated Capital Contributions ("DCC") – Projects are presented at the country level which summarizes funding parties and partners associated with that country.*

Designated capital contribution – Projects represent amounts committed on signed projects net of project expenses incurred to date

	<u>EU</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Total</u>
DCC projects - December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2019	16,782		4,181	853	\$ 21,816
Transfers to statement of revenues and expenses	(7,307)		(2,116)	(446)	(9,869)
New projects signed during 2019	5,647		3,613	-	9,260
Funding received in excess of close prj. expenses transfer to UCC	(4)		(2)	-	(6)
DCC projects - December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2020	15,118		5,676	407	21,201
<i>Reclassification*</i>	(8)	8			-
Transfers to statement of revenues and expenses	(3,268)	(15)	(2,109)	(535)	(5,927)
New projects signed during 2020	19,691	128	1,636	1,159	22,614
Project modification reduction			(165)		(165)
Funding received in excess of closed prj. expenses transfer to UCC	(1)	(8)	(134)	(2)	(145)
DCC projects - December 31, 2020	\$ 31,532	\$ 113	\$ 4,904	\$ 1,029	\$ 37,578

Accompanying notes, as presented on pages 9-32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
Statement of Movements in Capital Contributions
For the year ended December 31, 2020

b. *Designated Capital Contributions ("DCC") - Operating*

Administrative operating budget represents amount committed for the administration budget for the next fiscal year.

	<u>EU</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>South Korea</u>	<u>Kazakhstan</u>	<u>Partners fees</u>	<u>Total</u>
Administrative operating budget								
- December 31, 2018 and January 1, 201	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	644
New budget approved 2019	683	29	43	50	50	40	-	895
Transfer to statement of revenues and expenses	(683)	(29)	(43)	(50)	(50)	(40)	(200)	(1,095)
Additional contribution (net of adjustments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	383
Administrative operating budget								
- December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	827	827
New budget approved 2020	502	69	182	50	50	40	-	893
Transfer to statement of revenues and expenses	(502)	(69)	(182)	(50)	(50)	(40)	(200)	(1,093)
Additional contribution (net of adjustments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	167
Revenues in excess of expenses for the year	90	12	33	9	9	-	-	153
Transfer to UCC for revenues in excess of expenses	(90)	(12)	(33)	(9)	(9)	-	-	(153)
Administrative budget								
- December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 794	\$ 794

Accompanying notes, as presented on pages 9-32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Statement of Movements in Capital Contributions

For the year ended December 31, 2020

- b. Designated Capital Contributions (“DCC”) – SB programs are presented at the country level which summarizes funding parties and partners associated with country.
SOB represents amounts committed to programs and program activities net of related expenses incurred to date.

	EU	UK	U.S.	Japan	Total
Supplemental budget - December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2019	730		8,722	423	9,875
Transfer to statement of revenues and expenses	(1,200)		(650)	(138)	(1,988)
Additional contribution	1,555		1,142	166	2,863
Funding transfer from STCU			1,167		1,167
Transfer to DCC - projects	-		(2,984)	-	(2,984)
Transfer to DCC - admin	-		(8)	-	(8)
Transfer to UCC for unused funds	(112)		-	(94)	(206)
Supplemental budget - December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2020	973		7,389	357	8,719
<i>Reclassification*</i>	(63)	63			-
Transfer to statement of revenues and expenses	(1,053)		(265)	(144)	(1,462)
Additional contribution	1,710		247	287	2,244
Transfer to DCC - projects	-		(653)	-	(653)
Supplemental budget modification reduction			(40)		(40)
Transfer to UCC for unused funds	(148)	(63)	(87)	(119)	(417)
Supplemental operating budget - December 31, 2020	\$ 1,419	\$ -	\$ 6,591	\$ 381	\$ 8,391

Accompanying notes, as presented on pages 9-32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
Statement of Movements in Capital Contributions
For the year ended December 31, 2020

c. Undesignated Capital Contributions ("UCC")

Undesignated capital contributions are the amounts paid or committed by the funding parties and partners which have not yet been designated for the operating budget or project purposes (see also Note 2e for additional explanations).

	EU	U.S.	Japan	Norway	South Korea	Kazakhstan	Total
UCC - December 31, 2018	\$ 6,462	\$ 5,733	\$ 3,399	\$ 13	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 15,634
Increase of capital							
Contributions from parties	2,016	1,697	680	-	-	100	4,493
Investment income allocation	181	201	58	-	-	-	440
Transfer from DCC for unused funds on programs under operating - supplemental budget	112	-	94	-	-	-	206
Transfer from DCC - projects for approved funding in excess of expenses	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Decrease of capital							
Transfer to DCC - projects for signed projects	(653)	(629)	-	-	-	-	(1,282)
Transfer to DCC for operating - administrative budget	(682)	(396)	-	-	-	(40)	(1,118)
Transfer to DCC for operating - supplemental budget	(1,555)	(2,259)	(166)	-	-	-	(3,980)
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	(60)	(60)
Foreign exchange differences	(309)	-	-	-	-	-	(309)
UCC - December 31, 2019	\$ 5,576	\$ 4,349	\$ 4,065	\$ 13	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 14,030

Accompanying notes, as presented on pages 9-32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Statement of Movements in Capital Contributions

For the year ended December 31, 2020


c. Undesignated Capital Contributions ("UCC") (continued)

	EU	UK	U.S.	Japan	Norway	South Korea	Kazakhstan	Total
UCC - December 31, 2019	\$ 5,576		\$ 4,349	\$ 4,065	\$ 13	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 14,030
Reclassification*	(129)	129						-
Increase of capital								
Contributions from parties	1,326		1,093	680	-	-	100	3,199
Investment income allocation	60	1	60	18	-	-	-	139
Transfer from DCC for revenues in excess of expenses in operating - administrative budget	90		12	33	9	9	-	153
Transfer from DCC for unused funds on programs under operating - supplemental budget	148	63	87	119	-	-	-	417
Transfer from DCC - projects for approved funding in excess of expenses	1	8	134	2	-	-	-	145
Foreign exchange differences	1,317		-	-	-	-	-	1,317
Decrease of capital								
Transfer to DCC - projects for signed projects	(458)		(933)	(1,158)	-	-	-	(2,549)
Transfer to DCC for operating - administrative budget	(502)		(201)	-	-	-	(40)	(743)
Transfer to DCC for operating - supplemental budget	(1,710)		(225)	(287)	-	-	-	(2,222)
Other transfers	-		-	-	-	-	(60)	(60)
UCC - December 31, 2020	\$ 5,719	\$ 201	\$ 4,376	\$ 3,472	\$ 22	\$ 36	\$ -	\$ 13,826

*Reclassification entry was done in the Fiscal Year 2020 to present the UK funded projects separately due to the withdrawal of the UK from the EU in January 2020.

Accompanying notes, as presented on pages 9-32, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of International Science and Technology Center on 9 July 2021.



David Cleave
Executive Director

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020

1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

The International Science and Technology Center (hereinafter "ISTC") was established in 1992 pursuant to an Agreement signed in Moscow, Russian Federation.

Agreement continuing the ISTC was signed on December 9, 2015 at the GB 61 in Nur-Sultan city, the Republic of Kazakhstan and fully ratified on December 14, 2017.

The objectives of the ISTC are set forth in Article II of the Agreement. The ISTC develops, approves, finances and monitors science and technology projects for peaceful purposes, which are to be carried out at institutions and facilities located in the territories of the Parties. The projects maybe conducted in states that are not Parties to the Agreement. The Parties to the Continuing Agreement signed in December 2015 were the European Union, the United States of America, Armenia, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Japan, Norway, and the Republic of South Korea. Funding parties, which contribute to the ISTC, are the States parties, government and non-government partners.

Based on Article IX of the Continuing Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides the ISTC with free office space and other facilities, along with maintenance, utilities and security for the facility. Since August 2014, the ISTC has occupied office space provided in kind by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The annual contribution included free rent, utilities and security services and is estimated at fair value of \$137,095 in 2020 and \$151,313 in 2019.

On January 15, 2018, the ISTC moved to the new premises at 46/1 Turan Avenue, Nur-Sultan that were provided in kind by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The ISTC has been registered with the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the Committee). The Committee established that the ISTC, as a part of "Diplomatic and consular representations", is not a corporate income tax payer and is not obligatory to submit the declaration for the corporate income tax. Furthermore, the Committee recognized that the ISTC, in accordance with the Paragraph a) of the Article 34 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations dated from 18.04.1961, shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), except as described below, and management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" requires non-current assets to be capitalized; depreciated over their useful economic lives and derecognized upon disposal and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" requires computer software costs and other intangible assets be capitalized and amortized over their useful economic life and derecognized upon disposal. Due to the project-based nature of ISTC's operations, management believes the application of these requirements would result in improper matching between the revenues contributed by the funding parties with the related expenses, and, accordingly conflict with the fair presentation objective of these financial statements.

Non-current assets acquired for use by participating institutes as part of the projects and for use by sustainability program partners, as well as non-current assets acquired by ISTC for the administrative needs, are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenses upon acquisition (project related non-current assets acquired in 2020 - \$945 thousand; 2019 - \$2,565 thousand). For the administrative needs, ISTC acquired \$53 thousand of non-current assets in 2020 and \$1 thousand in 2019.

These financial statements were approved by the Executive Director and the Chief Financial Officer on 9 July 2021 and will be presented for approval to the Governing Board in 21 July 2021. The Governing Board has the power to reject the financial statements, and the right to request that new financial statements be issued.

In these financial statements, the statement of Comprehensive Income is called "the Statement of Revenues and Expenses" and the Statement of Changes in Equity is called "the Statement of Movements in Capital Contributions".

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared based on direct method.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020

b. Functional and presentation currency and foreign currency transactions

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for the ISTC. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared using U.S. dollars as the presentation currency. Use of the U.S. dollar best reflects the economic substance of the transactions and circumstances of the ISTC. All financial information presented in U.S. dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the European Central Bank for EUR currency and the National Bank of Republic of Kazakhstan for KZT currency exchange rates prevailing at the year-end date. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenses under Other expenses/Other income with the exception of translation gains and losses arising from project and program funding related transactions involving the European Union and EU partners. The exchange rates applied at the period end for the principal currencies are as follows: EUR/USD 1.2271 (2019: 1.1234), USD/KZT 420.71 (2019: 381.18).

c. Project activity

ISTC authorizes and funds various projects which are carried out at institutes or various organizations. Projects are financed by the funding parties and partners either individually or jointly. All project agreements include a maximum amount of funding to be provided by the funding parties or partners. ISTC's projects include sustainable capacity and capabilities building support programs. These programs are different from scientific research and technology projects in a way that they provide material and technical assistance to Partner Countries that participate in the programs to strengthen their legislative, institutional and educational/training frameworks.

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

Project recognition

Projects are initially accounted for upon the later occurrence of either the signing date of the project agreement between ISTC, the recipient institutes and the partners or the project commencement date. Upon commencement of the project accounting, the total amount of the funding is credited to the relevant funding parties' designated capital accounts in proportion to the level of funding agreed to by each party. To the extent that the signed projects are not funded by advance payments from the respective funding parties, a receivable is recorded in the accounting records, which is subsequently covered by either transfers from Undesignated Capital Contributions Accounts or direct disbursement by the funding parties.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Project expenses

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

Based on the project agreement the ISTC temporarily retains the payment of the allowable overhead for the individual projects, in accordance with the project agreements, until the submission, and acceptance of, the financial and technical reports prepared by the project recipients. The overhead retainage is recognized as part of amounts payable for projects that were completed in the audited year.

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

d. Revenues

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020

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

Project Revenues

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

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

Partner Fees

Partner projects may be charged a fee of 10% of the total project cost for the services provided by the ISTC to administer the project. Revenues from partner fees meet the definition of the contracts with customers as stipulated under IFRS 15. Revenues from partner fees derived from contracts with customers are recognized based on compliance with performance obligations with customers. Partner fees reflect the transfer of services to funding parties at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the ISTC expects to be entitled in exchange for such services. Partner fees are recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure upon receipt of the Partner Fees from the partners.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Agent vs. Principal

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

Operating revenues and expenses

Administrative and operating budget (“AOB”)

Administrative and operating budget revenues recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenses during the year are amounts approved by the funding parties for the AOB of the particular year and transferred from the funding parties’ designated capital contributions to administrative and operating budget. Such income does not meet the definition of revenue from contracts with customers as per IFRS 15.

AOB operating expenses are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenses when incurred.

Revenues in excess of expenses are generally reallocated to the funding parties’ undesignated capital contributions accounts in the same proportion as the administrative revenues contributions.

Supplemental operating budget (“SOB”)

SOB is approved by the funding parties and partners to provide funding for activities that are outside the scope of the Administrative Operating Budget and not directly related to the implementation of projects.

SOB revenues are recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenses are amounts equal to expenses incurred during the year. Such income does not meet the definition of revenue from contracts with customers as per IFRS 15.

SOB expenses are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenses when incurred.

Any surplus in funds upon completion of the programs within the SOB is transferred to the funding parties’ undesignated capital contribution account.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020

e. Capital management

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

All significant capital decisions such as project funding, transfers of capital, investment of capital and returns of capital to funding parties, require approval by the funding parties at six-monthly meetings of the governing board or otherwise. The parties' funds are kept at the banks that are recommended by the ISTC's management and approved by the funding parties.

Designated capital contribution

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

Undesignated capital contributions

Undesignated capital contributions are amounts paid or committed by the funding parties which have not yet been designated for the operating budget or project purposes, or are funding party revenues in excess of expenses from closed or terminated projects.

In the case of some projects funded by the European Union, the annual agreements are signed between the ISTC and the European Union and specifying the amount of funding allocated allows a certain proportion of project amounts to be invoiced upon signing the agreements and before the commencement of the individual projects. As a result, the invoices issued during the year are recognized in the financial statements by including them in the European Union's undesignated capital contributions account and amounts receivable from funding parties. Subsequently, when these projects are finally signed, an appropriation is made between the designated and undesignated capital contributions account.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise of cash and cash deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months and subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

g. Prepayments

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

h. Non-current assets

Non-current assets are acquired for the ISTC's own use or for the projects and other activities and are comprised of the following:

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ISTC equipment

The costs of the ISTC's equipment, information technology related to purchases and facility improvements are charged to administrative expenses when acquired.

Project equipment

Since ISTC does not expect to derive any foreseeable economic benefits from the ownership of project equipment, expenses incurred for equipment under each project is recorded as an expense in the Statement of Revenues and Expenses together with other project expenses incurred during the year (see Note 2c).

Despite the fact that ISTC does not consume economic benefits derived from the project equipment over the term of its useful life, ISTC maintains ownership of the equipment during and beyond the period of project implementation.

i. Contingent assets and liabilities

Possible assets and obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of ISTC, and give rise to the possibility of future. ISTC does not have either contingent assets or liabilities.

j. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including staff salaries and social security contributions to the staff in the Republic of Kazakhstan, vacation and other benefits are included in expenses on an accrual basis. The ISTC has no obligations to pay further contributions related to employee services in respect to payroll taxes and contributions outside the Republic of Kazakhstan and any pensions on the retirement of employees.

k. Taxation

Under the terms of the Agreement Continuing the ISTC with the Republic of Kazakhstan government, the ISTC is exempt from corporate income taxes. In addition, the ISTC is exempt from custom duties and Value Added Taxes ("VAT") on imported goods and VAT exempt on purchases within the countries of the Parties to the Continuing Agreement signed in December 2015.

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1. Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

The impairment model in IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss (ECL)' model, which means that a loss event will no longer need to occur before an impairment allowance is recognized. The new impairment model will apply to financial assets measured at amortized cost or Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), except for investments in equity instruments, and to contract assets.

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

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

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- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

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

Credit risk exposures are summarized and Fair values are calculated in Note 3 to the Financial Statements.

Interest income

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

Financial liabilities

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of

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Revenues and Expenditure when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortization process.

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

Derecognition

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditure.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

m. Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

Sources of estimation uncertainty:

Accounting policy applied to non-current assets: Please refer to Note 2a and 2h above.

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

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

Doubtful debt allowances are recognized based on an individual management assessment of the recoverability of each receivable. Given the nature of the ISTC funding providers, at the reporting date there was no direct exposure to potential impairment (see Note 3).

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

As of 31 December 2020 ISTC recognized accrued liabilities of \$159 thousand as part of current liabilities (2019: \$285 thousand) with respect to grants, professional services and overheads payable. Furthermore, project advances paid to the institutes for project execution have been reduced by the amount of accrued expenses incurred but not yet reported by institutes as of 31 December 2020 of \$51 thousand (2019: \$ 39 thousand).

n. Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

A number of new standards (or amendments) are effective from 1 January 2020 but they do not have a material effect on the ISTC financial statements.

New Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, ISTC has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the ISTC financial statements.

- Onerous contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)
- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16).
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

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FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2020	2019
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43,717	\$ 30,078
Amounts due from funding parties and partners	\$ 8,687	\$ 9,376
Other receivables	\$ 4,462	\$ 6,271
Accrued income receivable	\$ 7	\$ 16
	<u>\$ 56,873</u>	<u>\$ 45,741</u>

	2020	2019
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 817	\$ 1 458
Grants payable to institutes	\$ 310	\$ 351
	<u>\$ 1 127</u>	<u>\$ 1 809</u>

Management of risk is an essential element of the ISTC's operations. Due to the non-trading nature of the activities of the ISTC, the organization is not exposed to a high degree of financial risk, as disclosed below:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when one party to a financial obligation may fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The maximum potential exposure to credit risk of ISTC as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is represented by the carrying amounts of financial assets as disclosed above (see also Note 4 for the amounts due from funding parties and partners). Given the nature of the ISTC funding parties which have established Undesignated Capital Contribution (UCC) accounts at the reporting date create no direct exposure to credit risk. The potential risk is presented in outstanding amounts due from funding partners that don't have UCC accounts and may fail to discharge obligations. As of 31 December 2020, the ISTC had outstanding \$4,974 (2019 – \$5,416), in current obligations and \$3,713 (2019 – \$3,960) in non-current obligations due from the funding partners.

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

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institutes are not readily available. Nevertheless, such risk of potential reimbursed cost claims is considered remote by the ISTC.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that ISTC will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. ISTC's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses, and maintain net working capital surplus. Practically all of ISTC's financial assets are formed of cash and cash equivalents that are available on demand; net working capital surplus is \$56,876 thousand as of 31 December 2020 (2019 - \$40,817 thousand). All carrying amounts of the financial liabilities as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 agree with the respective value of the contractual cash flows and the contractual maturities do not exceed 3 months.

Currency risk

The notional amounts of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows as at the reporting date:

	EUR	KZT	USD	Total
Financial assets as of 31 December 2020				
Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables	\$ 23,074	\$ 3	\$ 25,102	\$ 48,179
Amounts due from funding parties and partners	\$ 8,361	\$ -	\$ 326	\$ 8,687
Accrued income receivable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 7
	\$ 31,435	\$ 3	\$ 25,435	\$ 56,873
Financial liabilities as of 31 December 2020				
Accounts payable	\$ 348	\$ 21	\$ 448	\$ 817
Grants payable to institutes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 310	\$ 310
	\$ 348	\$ 21	\$ 758	\$ 1,127
Net currency position as of 31 December 2020	\$ 31,087	\$ (18)	\$ 24,677	

A 10 percent weakening (strengthening) of the U.S. dollar against EUR at 31 December 2020 would have increased (decreased) excess of revenues over expenses and capital contributions by \$3,109 thousand. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

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	EUR	KZT	USD	AMD	GBP	Total
Financial assets as of 31 December 2019						
Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables	\$ 10,696	\$ 2	\$ 25,651	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,349
Amounts due from funding parties and partners	\$ 8,244	\$ -	\$ 1,132	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,376
Accrued income receivable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16
	\$ 18,940	\$ 2	\$ 26,799		\$ -	\$ 45,741

	EUR	KZT	USD	AMD	GBP	Total
Financial liabilities as of 31 December 2019						
Accounts payable	\$ 1,014	\$ 66	\$ 375	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1,458
Grants payable to institutes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 351		\$ -	\$ 351
	\$ 1,014	\$ 66	\$ 726	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1,809
Net currency position as of 31 December 2019	\$ 17,926	\$ (64)	\$ 26,073	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	

A 10 percent weakening (strengthening) of the U.S. dollar against EUR at 31 December 2019 would have increased (decreased) excess of revenues over expenses and capital contributions by \$1,793 thousand. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of the financial instruments. ISTC manages interest rate risks by entering into deposit and current account agreements with interest rates that do not significantly differ from market rates. At the reporting date, the interest bearing assets of the ISTC were term deposits and investments in currency fund of \$ 25,314 thousand (2019: \$27,013 thousand).

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Fair values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Due to the short-term nature of ISTC financial assets and liabilities, the estimated fair values of all financial instruments of ISTC approximate their carrying amounts as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 and are classified to Level 3 in fair value hierarchy.

3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

Cash and cash equivalents are made up of the following amounts:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash and short-term deposits	\$ 43,717	\$ 30,078
	<u>\$ 43,717</u>	<u>\$ 30,078</u>

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Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash and short-term deposits	43,717	30,078
Cash deposits (Note 5)	4,462	6,271
	<u>\$ 48,179</u>	<u>\$ 36,349</u>

As of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, cash and cash equivalents in the short-term deposits are placed with the Kazakhstan and foreign banks. Interest rates earned on interest bearing deposits are in line with market rates prevailing in the countries of placement.

4. AMOUNTS DUE FROM FUNDING PARTIES AND PARTNERS

Amounts due from funding parties at December 31 2020 were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Due within one year		
Other funding parties and partners	4,974	5,416
	<u>\$ 4,974</u>	<u>\$ 5,416</u>
Due after one year		
Other funding parties and partners	3,713	3,960
	<u>\$ 3,713</u>	<u>\$ 3,960</u>

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables are amounts paid to vendors and contractors for goods or services in advance and cash deposit.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash deposit	4,462	6,271
Advances paid for services under projects	4,583	725
Other receivables	58	71
	<u>\$ 9,103</u>	<u>\$ 7,067</u>

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6. ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUE

Approved Administrative budget for 2020 is \$1,093 (2019: \$1,095), including Deferred revenues \$27 (2019: \$58) which are consist of following categories: Center operations \$27 (2019: \$5), Center facilities and equipment \$ 0 (2019: \$38) has committed for Branch Offices \$0 (2019: \$5) and Contingency fund \$0 (2019: \$10) has committed for the Vehicle purchase.

7. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses during 2020 and 2019 consisted of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net foreign exchange loss	\$ -	\$ 309
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 309</u>

8. OTHER INCOME

Other income during 2020 and 2019 consisted of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net foreign exchange gains	\$ 1,317	\$ -
	<u>\$ 1,317</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The unrealized exchange gains of \$1,317 was recorded at the end of the fiscal year 2020 vs. unrealized exchange loss of \$309 in 2019. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are charged to the Statement of Revenues and Expenses under Other income and Other expenses with the exception of translation gains and losses arising from project and program funding related transactions involving the European Union and EU partners. The exchange rates applied at the period end for the principal currencies were 1.2271 EUR/USD in 2020 vs 1.1234 EUR/USD in 2019.

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9. PROJECT EXPENSES

Project expenses charged to the statements of revenues and expenses during each year ended December 31 since inception are as follows:

2020	\$ 5,927
2019	9,869
2018	8,136
2017	4,938
2016	4,358
2015	4,353
2014	8,279
2013	13,544
2012	18,111
2011	30,927
2010	39,307
2009	45,992
2008	57,158
2007	66,002
2006	67,454
2005	72,476
2004	77,102
2003	75,715
2002	68,215
2001	52,690
2000	43,923
1999	36,039
1998	33,320
1997	31,029
1996	28,459
1995	22,001
1994	1,765
Cumulative project expenses incurred as of December 31, 2020	\$ 927,089

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PROJECT EXPENSES (continued)

Cumulative project expenses amounting to \$927,089 thousand (2019 \$921,162 thousand) reflect actual expenses incurred on ongoing projects and completed projects. Such expenses consisted of the following in 2020 and 2019 for the Projects:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Grants to scientists	\$ 1,698	\$ 1,974
Equipment	945	2,565
Travel	127	1,264
Professional services	1,468	2,699
Other project costs	1,689	1,367
	<u>\$ 5,927</u>	<u>\$ 9,869</u>

Other program costs include trainings, training materials, and banking fees.

10. OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses incurred during 2020 and 2021 consisted of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Administrative budget		
Personnel	\$ 715	\$ 718
Center operations	180	332
Center facilities and equipment	30	26
Branch offices	15	19
	<u>\$ 940</u>	<u>\$ 1,095</u>

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	<u>2020</u>	<u>2020</u>
Supplemental budget		
Seminars	\$ 355	\$ 840
Management information systems	82	7
Expert participation		
United States	216	302
European Union	712	741
Japan	97	98
	<u>\$ 1,462</u>	<u>\$ 1,988</u>

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11. FUNDING PARTY INFORMATION

The revenues in excess of expenses during the year have been allocated to the funding parties as follows:

	Project Revenues	Net Admin Budget Revenues	Supplemental Budget Revenues	Investment Income	Project Expenses	Supplemental Budget Expenses	Net Other Income (Expenses)	Total
2020								
EU	3,268	90	1,053	60	(3,268)	(1,053)	1,317	1,467
Japan	535	33	144	18	(535)	(144)	-	51
United States	2,109	12	265	60	(2,109)	(265)	-	72
Norway	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
South Korea	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
United Kingdom*	15	-	-	1	(15)	-	-	1
	\$ 5,927	\$ 153	\$ 1,462	\$ 139	\$ (5,927)	\$ (1,462)	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,609
2019								
EU	7,307	-	1,200	181	(7,307)	(1,200)	(309)	(128)
Japan	2,116	-	650	58	(2,116)	(650)	-	58
United States	446	-	138	201	(446)	(138)	-	201
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 9,869	\$ -	\$ 1,988	\$ 440	\$ (9,869)	\$ (1,988)	\$ (309)	\$ 131

*Reclassification entry was done in the Fiscal Year 2020 to present the UK funded projects separately due to the withdrawal of the UK from the EU in January 2020.

All revenues in excess of expenses arising during the year have been allocated to the funding parties UCC accounts based on the funding levels of the sponsors.

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12. AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM FUNDING PARTIES

Amounts received during the year from the funding parties have either been recorded against accounts receivable or directly against the parties' capital contributions accounts. Such amounts received, less transfer of funds back to funding parties, during 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
EU	\$ 20,376	\$ 2,126
UK	106	-
Japan	862	723
United States	1,790	2,784
Norway	50	50
South Korea	50	50
Kazakhstan	100	100
	<u>\$ 23,334</u>	<u>\$ 5,833</u>

13. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The funding parties have not had approved but not signed projects in 2020 (2019 - 5) projects, four projects approved by the Governing Board Meeting 69 (GB 69) and one project funded by the U.S. Partner, for a total funding of \$0 thousand (2019 - \$1,687 thousand) including €0 thousand; (2019 - €488 thousand) at December 31, 2020 and 2019. \$1,687 thousands approved by GB 69 agreements for project unsigned as of December 31, 2019 signed in 2020.

14. RELATED PARTIES

Other than the parties to the Agreement described in Note 1, there are no related parties (2019 - None). All transactions with related parties have been undertaken on arm's length terms.

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15. IMPACT OF COVID-19

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases globally. Measures taken to contain the virus have significantly affected economic activity, which in turn had implications for operations of various organizations and businesses.

ISTC's management has considered the consequences of COVID-19 and other events and conditions, and it has determined that they do not create a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Timely measures that were put in place in 2020 by ISTC allowed to support operational continuity and employees wellbeing. In 2020, ISTC provided IT equipment to the staff for the remote work from places of stay, conducted ISTC seminars, training courses, meetings and other cooperation between funding parties, partners and recipient institutes using online resources. ISTC established constant online communication (all staff meetings, department meetings) with all employees and requested to adhere to very strict precautionary safety measures including social distancing while in the office.

In 2020, ISTC has received funding for about \$24 million in new projects and programs and, as of the date of this report, continues receiving additional financing provided by the ISTC Parties and Partners.