



**SPREP**

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2022**



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Contents	Page
Executive Management's Report	1
Independent Audit Report	3
Core Fund Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Funds and Reserves	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to Financial Statements	9
Disclaimer	28
Supplementary Information: Donor and programme fund liability - Detailed movement schedule	29
Supplementary Information: Expenditure by function and comparison to budget	30



**Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**  
**Executive Management's Report**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2022**

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The Executive Management present the annual report together with the financial statements of the Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2022 and independent auditors' report as set out on the following pages thereon in accordance with the Secretariat's Financial Regulations.

**Executive Management:**

The Executive Management in office as at the date of this report are:

- Sefanaia Nawadra – Director General
- Easter Chu Shing – Deputy Director General
- Tagaloa Cooper – Director Climate Change Resilience
- Stuart Chape – Director, Island & Ocean Ecosystems
- Anthony Talouli – Director, Waster Management and Pollution Control
- Jope Davetanivalu – Director, Environmental Monitoring & Governance
- Clark Peteru – Legal Counsel
- Simeamativa Vaai – Director Human Resource
- Petra Chan Tung – Director Finance & Administration

**Principal Activity:**

The principal activity of SPREP is to promote co-operation in the Pacific region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

**Operating Results:**

We are pleased to present the following operating results of the Secretariat for the financial year as at 31 December 2022:

- During the year the Secretariat expended US\$5.8 million dollars compared to expenditure of US\$4.9 million in 2021.
- The net surplus for the period was US\$26,261 compared to the net surplus of US\$570,573 in 2021.
- Foreign exchange exposure continues to be controlled and minimized and there was a foreign exchange loss of \$29,386 in 2022 compared to a gain of \$66,406 also recognised in 2021.
- Management recognizes that there is still a need to maintain sustainability of funding with a view to strengthening the financial structure for SPREP and thus rebuilding reserve funds over time to ensure a strong financial position for the Secretariat in the long run.
- The challenge remains for the Secretariat to ensure a collective effort by Members and Executive Management to rebuild the total reserves. Hence, the Secretariat must focus on areas of generating sufficient funds from both Member Countries and Donors to resolve this issue as well as control costs, and thus strengthen the overall financial position and sustainability of SPREP in the long term.

**Responsibility for Financial Reporting and State of Affairs**

The accompanying financial statements are the responsibility of management. The financial statements have been prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards and include amounts based on management's best estimates and judgments.

Management has established and had been maintaining accounting and internal control systems which include clearly stated policies and procedures. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that our financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for the timely and accurate preparation of financial statements, and that our assets are properly safeguarded.

SPREP Members oversee management's responsibilities for financial reporting. The financial statements have been reviewed and approved by the SPREP Members on recommendation from management.



**Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**  
**Executive Management's Report**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2022**

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Our independent auditors BDO Chartered Accountants, Samoa having been appointed by the SPREP Members, have audited our financial statements. The accompanying independent auditors' report outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion.

In our opinion:

- a. The accompanying statement of comprehensive income is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2022;
- b. The accompanying statement of financial position is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the Secretariat's affairs as at 31 December 2022;
- c. The accompanying statement of movement in reserves is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the movement of funds and reserves of the Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2022; and
- d. The accompanying statement of cash flows is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the cash flows for the Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2022.

We are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorize the attached financial statements for issue on behalf of the Executive Management of the Secretariat.



**Sefanaia Nawadra**  
Director General

29 March 2023



**Easter Chu Shing**  
Deputy Director General

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (the Secretariat), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the core fund statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and reserves, and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022; and
- notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 2 of the financial statement.

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

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 are independent of the Secretariat in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Samoa, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### 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 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 Secretariat'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 Secretariat or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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 to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Secretariat'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 Secretariat'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 Secretariat 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



BDO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Apia, Samoa  
29<sup>th</sup> March 2023



Ernest Betham  
Engagement Partner



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
Core Fund Statement of Comprehensive Income  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Income</b>			
Member contributions	5	1,190,195	1,183,955
Programme management charges	18 (b)	1,797,631	1,313,071
Other donor fund income	6	2,294,333	2,388,092
Amortisation of deferred income - property and equipment	8	239,474	239,474
Other income	7	<u>228,777</u>	<u>197,823</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<b><u>5,750,410</u></b>	<b><u>5,322,415</u></b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Advertisements		8,058	13,486
Consultancies		867,140	31,025
Depreciation	11/13	309,554	309,278
Electricity & Water		59,682	57,076
Freight and Postal Expenses		250	978
Impairment Expense		56,574	132,780
Insurance		269,131	204,419
Licences & Registration		-	11,313
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies		88,226	78,950
Professional Services		169,329	382,426
Program Support Costs		104,091	141,819
Repairs & Maintenance		30,841	27,918
Remuneration Costs		3,150,217	2,957,526
Superannuation expense		312,630	280,971
SPREP Meeting		12,417	50,032
Telephone and Internet		58,341	81,276
Travel		66,731	-
Workshops & Trainings		28,626	10,874
Other Expenses		<u>181,269</u>	<u>98,794</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b><u>5,773,107</u></b>	<b><u>4,870,942</u></b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) before net finance costs and foreign exchange</b>		<b>(22,696)</b>	<b>451,473</b>
Net finance income	10	78,344	52,693
Foreign exchange gain		<u>(29,386)</u>	<u>66,406</u>
<b>Net Surplus /(Deficit)</b>		<b><u>26,261</u></b>	<b><u>570,573</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the above financial statement.



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
Statement of Financial Position  
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	13	9,888,472	10,124,198
Right of Use Asset	11	-	22,769
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>9,888,472</b>	<b>10,146,967</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	46,373,144	32,191,284
Receivables and prepayments	15	275,711	195,619
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>46,648,855</b>	<b>32,386,904</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>56,537,327</b>	<b>42,533,870</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Reserves</b>			
Core funds		1,043,972	1,017,711
<b>Total reserves</b>		<b>1,043,972</b>	<b>1,017,711</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee benefits	16	360,395	273,054
Deferred income - property and equipment	8	9,441,060	9,680,534
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>9,801,455</b>	<b>9,953,588</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Programme/donor funds	18 (b)	35,755,187	26,238,836
Payables and accruals	17	927,649	953,951
Employee entitlements	16	822,486	960,847
Deferred income - property and equipment	8	239,474	239,474
Income received in advance	9	7,947,104	3,144,683
Lease liability	11	-	24,779
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>45,691,900</b>	<b>31,562,571</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>56,537,327</b>	<b>42,533,870</b>

Signed on behalf of the SPREP Members

Sefanaia Nawadra  
Director General

Easter Chu Shing  
Deputy Director General

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the above financial statement.





Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
Statement of Changes in Funds and Reserves  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

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	<b>Core Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1st January 2021</b>	<u>447,139</u>	<u>447,139</u>
Net Surplus for the year	<u>570,573</u>	<u>570,573</u>
<b>Balance at 31st December 2021</b>	<u>1,017,711</u>	<u>1,017,711</u>
<b>Balance at 1st January 2022</b>	1,017,711	1,017,711
Net Surplus for the year	<u>26,261</u>	<u>26,261</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<u><b>1,043,972</b></u>	<u><b>1,043,972</b></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the above financial statement.



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	Notes	\$	\$
Member contributions		1,220,190	1,061,994
Interest received		17,743	40,294
Core donor funds received	6	2,294,333	2,388,092
Other receipts		202,883	227,486
Personnel costs - Corporate Services		(3,482,755)	(3,412,682)
Corporate Services costs		2,915,133	290
Programme Income/(Expenditure)		11,177,416	8,068,484
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>14,344,945</b>	<b>8,373,957</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property and equipment		(36,559)	(27,047)
Proceeds from drawdown of term deposit		3,124,683	4,471,874
New term deposit		(7,947,104)	(3,124,683)
<b>Net cashflows for investing activities</b>		<b>(4,858,980)</b>	<b>1,320,144</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Lease payments	11	(40,565)	(39,270)
<b>Net cashflows for financing activities</b>		<b>(40,566)</b>	<b>(41,576)</b>
Net change in cash held		9,445,399	9,652,526
Cash at beginning of the year		29,276,961	19,558,030
Effects of foreign exchange		(29,386)	66,406
<b>Cash balance at the end of the year</b>	14	<b>38,692,974</b>	<b>29,276,961</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the above financial statement.



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

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**1. General information**

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is an inter-governmental organization of the Pacific Region and is domiciled in Samoa.

The principal activity of SPREP is to promote co-operation in the Pacific Region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for future generations.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Director General of SPREP on 29 March, 2023.

**2. Statement of significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

**a. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the SPREP Financial Regulations which requires the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in preparing its financial statements.

**b. Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise stated. The principal accounting policies are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements.

**Standards issued but not yet effective**

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Secretariat 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 Secretariat's 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).

**c. Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of the Secretariat are presented using the currency as mandated by the SPREP Financial Regulations ('the functional currency'). The functional currency is the United States dollar.

**d. Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to functional currency at exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of fair value in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the profit or loss.

## 2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### e. Property Plant and equipment

Items of property plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Depreciation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. The periods at which depreciation is charged are as follows:

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| • Buildings            | 50 years      |
| • Furniture & fittings | 5 to 10 years |
| • Motor vehicles       | 5 years       |
| • Equipment            | 3 to 5 years  |

The residual value is reassessed annually. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within other (losses)/gains – net, in the profit or loss.

### f. Intangible assets

#### Computer software

The computer software was purchased as part of a system upgrade and was under development up to December 2014. This software is assessed as having a finite life and amortised at 20% over the estimated useful life.

### g. Financial instruments

#### **Recognition and initial measurement**

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Secretariat becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

#### **Classification and subsequent measurement**

##### **Financial assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Secretariat changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

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

## 2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### g. Financial instruments (cont'd)

#### **Financial assets: Business model assessment**

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or recognize cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Secretariat's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

#### **Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest**

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Secretariat considers the contractual terms of the instrument.

This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Secretariat considers:

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

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

#### **Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

##### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

## 2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### g. Financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVPTL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPTL if it's classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPTL are measured at fair value and net gains or losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gain and losses are recognized in profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also derecognized in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition

##### Financial assets

The Secretariat derecognizes a financial asset when its contractual rights to the cash flow from financial assets expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets are transferred or in which the Secretariat neither transfers nor returns substantively all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Secretariat enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not recognized.

##### Financial liabilities

The Secretariat derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Secretariat also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

#### Modification of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Secretariat evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case the original financial assets is derecognized and a new financial assets is recognized at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial assets. In this case, the Secretariat recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial assets and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

#### Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Secretariat currently has legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## 2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### h. Impairment

#### *Financial instruments and contract assets*

The Secretariat recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

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

- Secretariat balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

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

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Secretariat is exposed to credit risk.

#### *Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Secretariat expects to receive); and
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

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

#### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Secretariat on terms that the Secretariat would not consider otherwise; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

#### *Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position*

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as *financial assets measured at amortised cost*: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

**2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

**h. Impairment (continued)**

**Write-off**

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Secretariat determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Secretariat's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

**i. Funds and reserves**

The following categories of Reserves are held in accordance with SPREP's Financial Regulations:

*Core Fund* – represents the sum total of the accumulated results arising from core activities and is assigned for unforeseen circumstances or emergencies.

**j. Income**

Income primarily comprises the fair value of the member's contributions and donor or programme funds received or receivable.

*Member contributions*

Members' contributions are accrued as receivables.

*Donor-funded assets*

Donor funds whose primary condition is that the Secretariat should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income in the balance sheet (or statement of financial position) and transferred to the income statement on a systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

*Programme management charges*

Programme management charges are levied at an agreed percentage on Programme funds expended during the year. These charges are recognized on an accrual basis in the period to which the management services relate.

*Interest revenue*

Interest revenue is recognized in the income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

**k. Employee benefits**

*Short-term benefits*

Short term benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

For local employees, the Secretariat contributes towards the Samoa National Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan in accordance with local legislation and to which it has no commitment beyond the payment of contribution. Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognized in the profit or loss as soon as a present legal or construction obligation exists.

Liabilities for annual leave are accrued and recognized in the balance sheet. Annual leave is recorded at present value to the extent that an employee is not expected to utilise their leave balance with 12 months of reporting date.



## 2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### k. Employee benefits (continued)

#### *Long-term benefits*

On resignation or cessation of service other than by misconduct, an expatriate employee is entitled to repatriation costs and is discounted and measured at present value.

### l. Net finance income

Net finance income comprises interest income on Secretariat term deposits and finance costs such as Secretariat charges and Secretariat overdraft fees that are recognized in the profit or loss.

### m. Comparatives

Where necessary previous periods comparatives have been changed to conform to the presentation of financial information for the current year in order to achieve consistency in disclosure.

### n. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Secretariat assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Secretariat assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Secretariat has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Secretariat has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Secretariat has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Secretariat has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Secretariat has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Secretariat designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Secretariat allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

#### i. As a lessee

The Secretariat recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

## 2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### n. Leases (cont'd)

#### i. As a lessee (cont'd)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Secretariat's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Secretariat uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Secretariat is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Secretariat is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Secretariat is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Secretariat's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Secretariat changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the income statement if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Secretariat presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as separate line items in the statement of financial position.

#### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Secretariat has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of space that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Secretariat recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 3. Financial risk management

The Secretariat's objective is to generate positive reserves to ensure the organisation's future sustainability. Management seeks to do this through the continued drive for member and donor contributions, as well as cost control.

The Secretariat's Senior Leadership Team (SLT) has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of SPREP's risk management framework. The SLT has established a Risk Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Secretariat's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the SLT on its activities.

#### a. Financial risk factors

The Secretariat's principal financial instruments comprise cash and term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide finance for the Secretariat's operations. As a result of the Secretariat's operations and sources of finance, it is exposed to exchange rate and credit risk.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

#### *Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk of loss from changes in the exchange rates against the \$US dollar which is the functional currency of the Secretariat. The Secretariat receives funding from various member countries and donors in foreign currency. In addition, the Secretariat sometimes transacts in currencies other than the \$US dollar. This exposes the Secretariat to foreign currency risk. In order to reduce the exposure to foreign currency risks, the Secretariat operates various foreign currency Secretariat accounts (such as Australia, New Zealand and Samoa dollar accounts) and transacts where required in these currencies.

The Secretariat's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	2022			2021		
	AUD	NZD	WST	AUD	NZD	WST
Cash and cash equivalents		3,785	93,439		13,790	116,950
Receivables	-	-	5,788	-	-	2,348
Payables	20,943	42,444	6,257	34,446	20,905	13,073
Net statement of financial position exposure	<b>20,943</b>	<b>46,229</b>	<b>105,484</b>	<b>34,446</b>	<b>34,695</b>	<b>132,372</b>

The following significant exchange rates applied at the reporting date:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
AUD	0.5454	0.5297
NZD	0.5841	0.5642
WST	0.3701	0.3840

**3. Financial risk management (continued)**

**Sensitivity analysis**

A 10 percent strengthening/weakening of the foreign currency against the \$US dollar at 31 December 2022 would have affected core fund reserves and income by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates remain constant.

	Effect on Equity & Income	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
AUD – Income and Core Fund reserve +10%	1,421	2,497
AUD – Income and Core Fund reserve -10%	(1,421)	(2,497)
NZD – Income and Core Fund reserve +10%	2,929	2,361
NZD – Income and Core Fund reserve -10%	(2,929)	(2,361)
WST – Income and Core Fund reserve +10%	3,904	5,083
WST – Income and Core Fund reserve -10%	(3,904)	(5,083)

The Secretariat does not manage foreign exchange risk by the use of foreign currency hedges or forward rate agreements due to the limited availability of these products in its primary economic environment.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the potential risk for loss arising from failure of Members to meet their agreed contributions or other counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The risk in relation to Members contributions is not considered significant because the Secretariat’s policy is to only accrue Members contributions where there is objective evidence that there is an insignificant risk of counterparty default. The Secretariat’s receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to reduce any exposure to bad debts.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Secretariat to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash at Secretariat and Secretariat term deposits.

The Secretariat places its cash and Secretariat term deposits with high credit quality financial institutions and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution in accordance with its Executive approved cash management policy.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of any impairment losses, represents the Secretariat’s maximum exposure to credit risk.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Secretariat will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with it financial liabilities that are settled by cash or another financial asset.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Secretariat to concentrations of liquidity risk consist payables.

The Secretariat places its cash and Secretariat term deposits with high credit quality financial institutions and monitors its cash flow requirements in accordance with its Executive approved cash management policy.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of any impairment losses, represents the Secretariat’s maximum exposure to credit risk.

**b. Fair value estimation**

‘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 the Secretariat has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The carrying value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities approximate fair value.

#### 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Preparing financial statements to conform to IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions have been based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions have formed the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities, where these are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are regularly reviewed. Any change to estimates is recognized in the year if the change affects only that year, or into future years if it also affects future years. In the process of applying the Secretariat's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, estimates and assumptions that have had the most significant impact on the amounts recognized in these financial statements. The financial statements are affected by estimates and judgments in:

- Note 2e property and equipment;
- Note 2g financial instruments
- Note 2k employee benefits (long term benefits)

##### ***Fair value measurement***

A number of assets and liabilities included in SPREP's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value. The fair value measurement of SPREP's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities recognize market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are recognized into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique recognized are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted)
- Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognized in the period they occur.

**5. Member contributions**

Details of member contributions are specified as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
American Samoa	10,184	10,184
Australia	222,127	222,127
Cook Islands	10,184	10,184
Federated State of Micronesia	10,184	10,184
Fiji	20,360	20,360
France	140,903	140,913
French Polynesia	22,396	22,396
Guam	20,360	20,368
Kiribati	10,184	10,184
Marshall Islands	10,184	11,209
Nauru	10,184	10,589
New Caledonia	24,432	16,276
New Zealand	161,042	161,042
Niue	10,184	10,184
Northern Marianas	10,184	10,184
Palau	10,184	10,184
Papua New Guinea	24,432	24,432
Samoa	24,432	24,899
Solomon Islands	20,360	20,360
Tokelau	10,184	10,184
Tonga	10,184	10,184
Tuvalu	12,221	12,222
United Kingdom	134,202	134,202
United States of America	200,000	200,000
Vanuatu	20,360	20,360
Wallis & Futuna Islands	10,184	10,184
Samoa Host Country Contribution	20,360	20,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,190,195</b>	<b>1,183,955</b>

**6. Other donor fund income**

Funds received from aid agencies under additional extra budgetary work programmes are usually for specified purposes and administered by the executive management and corporate support. For 2022 funds received were from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), China, NZAid, UNEP and other partnership agreements. The total other income from donor funds for 2022 is \$2,294,333 (2021 \$2,388,092).

**7. Other income**

Details of other income are specified as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Venue hire/conferences & short term office rent	172,864	173,799
Travel and other recoveries	55,551	18,690
Miscellaneous	362	5,334
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>228,777</b>	<b>197,823</b>

**8. Deferred income liability – property plant and equipment**

Deferred income relates to the following buildings and office equipment and furniture funded by donors for SPREP's activities:-

- i) SPREP Complex funded by Donor Governments;
- ii) Training and Education Centre (TEC) funded by Japan;
- iii) Information Resource Centre funded by the European Union and;
- iv) The Pacific Centre for Climate Change building funded by JICA.

The deferred income liability is amortised to income over 50 years for buildings and 10 years for office equipment and furniture which are the same rates at which the assets are depreciated.

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
SPREP Complex funded by donor Governments	1,822,798	1,822,798
Training and education centre project by Japan	2,330,266	2,330,266
Information and research centre by European Union	350,000	350,000
Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) by JICA	7,866,177	7,866,177
<b>Total cost of assets</b>	<b>12,369,241</b>	<b>12,369,241</b>
 <b>Accumulated amortization</b>		
Opening accumulated amortization	2,449,233	2,209,759
Amortization for current year	239,474	239,474
Closing accumulated amortization	<b>2,688,708</b>	<b>2,449,233</b>
 <b>Unamortised amount</b>	 <b>9,680,534</b>	 <b>9,920,008</b>
 Represented by:		
Current	239,474	239,474
Non-current	9,441,060	9,680,534
<b>Unamortised amount</b>	<b>9,680,534</b>	<b>9,920,008</b>

**9. Income received in advance**

Income received in advance of \$7,947,104 (2021: \$3,144,683) relates to advanced tranches for 2023 received from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

**10. Net finance income**

Net finance income are specified as follows:

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Interest income on Secretariat deposits		81,568	57,197
<i>less finance costs relating to:</i>			
Interest on lease	11	(1,037)	(2,306)
Secretariat charges		(2,187)	(2,197)
<b>Net finance income</b>		<b>78,344</b>	<b>52,693</b>

**11. Leases**

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>Right of use assets</b>		
	-	22,769

The Secretariat leases land and buildings. Information about leases for which the Secretariat is a lessee is presented below:

	2022	2021
<b>Balance at 1 January 2022</b>	22,769	52,799
Additions		
Remeasurements	14,751	8,518
Depreciation charge for the year	37,520	38,549
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,769</b>

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
<b>Maturity Analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>		
Less than one year	-	25,438
One to five years	-	-
<b>Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,438</b>

**Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at 31 December 2022:**

Current	-	24,779
Non-current	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>24,779</b>



**11. Leases (cont'd)**

<b>Amounts recognized in profit or loss:</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Interest on lease liabilities	1,037	2,306
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Expenses relating to short term leases	-	-
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets excluding short term leases	-	-
 <b>Amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows</b>		
Total cash outflow for leases	40,566	41,576

The Secretariat leases land and buildings for its office premises respectively. The leases of these premises run for a period of three to four years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in the consumer price indices. Some also require the Secretariat to make payments that relate to the property taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

**12. Related parties**

**Key management personnel compensation**

During the year the following persons were the management executives that were identified as key management personnel with the greatest authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Secretariat:

- Mr Sefanaia Nawadra – Director General
- Ms Easter Chu Shing – Deputy Director General
- Mr Tagaloa Cooper – Director Climate Change Resilience
- Mr Stuart Chape – Director, Island & Ocean Ecosystems
- Mr Anthony Talouli – Director, Waster Management and Pollution Control
- Mr Jope Davetanivalu – Director, Environmental Monitoring & Governance
- Mr Clark Peteru – Legal Counsel
- Ms Simeamativa Vaai – Director, Human Resource
- Ms Petra Chan Tung – Director, Finance and Administration

The remuneration of key members of management during the year was as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Salaries and short term employment benefits	1,701,570	1,471,632

### 13. Property and equipment

Property and equipment is specified as follows:

	Buildings	Computer equipment	Equipment & furniture	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>					
Cost at 1st January 2021	12,093,486	169,029	608,879	144,823	13,016,216
Additions	594	18,621	7,832		27,047
Disposals		(5,103)		(75,681)	(80,784)
Balance at 31st December 2021	12,094,080	182,548	616,711	69,142	12,962,480
Additions		21,363	15,196		36,559
Disposals		(6,734)	(2,730)		(9,464)
Balance at 31st December 2022	12,094,080	197,177	629,177	69,142	12,989,575
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Balance at 1st January 2021	(1,826,420)	(145,263)	(573,652)	(103,002)	(2,648,336)
Depreciation charge for the year	(241,860)	(9,032)	(11,473)	(8,364)	(270,729)
Disposals		5,103		75,681	80,784
Balance at 31st December 2021	(2,068,281)	(149,193)	(585,125)	(35,685)	(2,838,282)
Depreciation charge for the year	(241,863)	(12,737)	(9,070)	(8,364)	(272,034)
Disposals		6,482	2,730		9,212
Balance at 31st December 2022	(2,310,144)	(155,447)	(591,465)	(44,049)	(3,101,103)
<b>Net book value</b>					
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021	10,267,065	23,766	35,228	41,821	10,367,880
As at 31st December 2021	10,025,799	33,355	31,586	33,457	10,124,198
As at 31st December 2022	9,783,936	41,729	37,712	25,094	9,888,472

\*\*\*\* Depreciation per the Financial Statements is made up of:

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Depreciation - Property and Equipment	13	272,034	270,729
Depreciation - Leases	11	37,520	38,549
<b>Total Depreciation</b>		<b>309,554</b>	<b>309,278</b>

### 14. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash on hand	201	201
Cash at bank at demand	38,692,773	29,276,760
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement</b>	<b>38,692,974</b>	<b>29,276,961</b>
Cash at bank term deposits	7,947,104	3,124,683 ****
Provision for impairment through application of IFRS 9	(266,934)	(210,360)
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>46,373,144</b>	<b>32,191,284</b>

\*\*\*\* The Cash at bank term deposits comprises of USD\$3,512,487.88 with a maturity of 6 months expiring on 17 February 2023 at an interest rate of 2.70% per annum and USD\$4,434,615.74 with maturity of 12 months expiring on 18 August 2023 at an interest rate of 2.82%

The term deposits are in \$US Currency.

#### 14. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

Cash and cash equivalents balances (excluding impairment) are allocated to the following currencies in \$US dollars at balance date:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
SAT denominated cash balances in \$US currency	93,439	116,950
NZD denominated cash balances in \$US currency	3,785	13,790
USD denominated cash balances in \$US currency	46,542,853	32,270,905
	<u>46,640,077</u>	<u>32,401,644</u>

#### 15. Receivables and prepayments

Receivables and prepayments are specified as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Receivables	285,118	245,698
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(134,392)</u>	<u>(54,976)</u>
<b>Total Receivables</b>	150,726	190,722
Prepayments	<u>124,985</u>	<u>4,897</u>
<b>Total Receivables and prepayments</b>	<u><u>275,711</u></u>	<u><u>195,619</u></u>

SPREP assesses the provision for doubtful debts at each balance date and all balances over 1 year old are provided for in full (100%). Provision for doubtful debts is based on known doubtful receivables that remain uncollectible as at balance date.

Receivables are analysed below into relevant ageing groups based on the remaining period at balance date to contractual maturity.

1 year	248,470	245,698
1 year - provision for doubtful debt	<u>(97,744)</u>	<u>(54,976)</u>
Over 1 year	36,648	-
Over 1 year - provision for doubtful debt	<u>(36,648)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<u><u>150,726</u></u>	<u><u>190,722</u></u>

#### 16. Employee entitlements

Employee benefits are specified as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>Leave Entitlement</b>		
Opening balance	674,341	693,356
Entitlements accrued during the year	62,112	40,200
Entitlements used during the year	<u>(55,190)</u>	<u>(59,215)</u>
Closing balance	<u>681,263</u>	<u>674,341</u>
<b>Repatriation entitlement</b>		
Opening balance	559,560	693,974
Additions during the year	-	71,874
Repatriation costs paid during the year	<u>(57,943)</u>	<u>(206,288)</u>
Closing balance	<u>501,617</u>	<u>559,560</u>
<b>Total provision for employee entitlement</b>	<u><u>1,182,880</u></u>	<u><u>1,233,901</u></u>

**16. Employee entitlements (cont'd)**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Current	822,486	960,847
Non-Current	360,395	273,054
	<u><b>1,182,880</b></u>	<u><b>1,233,901</b></u>

**17. Payables and accruals**

Payables and accruals are specified as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Payables	703,255	760,672
Accrued salaries and others	224,394	193,279
	<u><b>927,649</b></u>	<u><b>953,951</b></u>

**18. Donor and Programme Fund income, expenditure and liability \*\***

**a. Programme/donor fund surplus/(deficit)**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Programme/donor fund income	19,369,652	15,879,354
<b>Expenses</b>		
Climate Change Resilience	8,991,224	8,302,481
Island & Ocean Ecosystems	4,896,456	3,955,312
Waste Management & Pollution Control	4,266,636	2,289,763
Environment Monitoring & Governance	1,215,337	1,331,798
<b>Net Surplus</b>	<u><b>-</b></u>	<u><b>-</b></u>

\*\* A detailed movement schedule of donor income, expenditure and liability by project is contained in the Supplementary Information on page 29. A breakdown of actual expenditure by function compared to budget is contained in the Supplementary Information on page 30.

**b. Movement summary schedule**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Opening balance	26,238,836	19,270,660
Funds received during the year	32,873,876	26,406,872
<b>Total Funds available</b>	<u><b>59,112,712</b></u>	<u><b>45,677,532</b></u>
Less Programme Expenditure during the year	(19,369,652)	(15,879,354)
Less Other Donor Expenditure during the year	(2,190,242)	(2,246,271)
Less Programme Management charge	(1,797,631)	(1,313,071)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<u><b>35,755,187</b></u>	<u><b>26,238,836</b></u>

**19. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments**

Contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022 are nil (31 December 2021: nil).

The Secretariat is not aware of any capital commitments at balance date.



**20. Significant events during the year**

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact SPREP's operations in 2022 as borders remained close through to June 2022. Key areas that have been significantly impacted include project implementation with in-country interventions and travel curtailed due to travel and border restrictions across the region and thus the operations and modality of work for SPREP which had to change to remote delivery of services to the best extent possible in order to continue to render support for its members. Due to the continuing uncertainty of the outbreak, it is difficult to estimate at this stage the full extent and duration of the impact on SPREP operations.

**21. Events after reporting period**

There were no significant events after the reporting period.

The additional financial data presented on pages 29 to 30 is in accordance with the books and records of the Secretariat which have not been subjected to auditing procedures applied in our audit of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme for the year ended 31 December 2022. It should be appreciated that our audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the financial data and no warranty of accuracy or reliability is given.

In accordance with our firm policy, we advise the neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility arising in any way whatsoever to any person in respect of this data, including any errors or omissions therein, arising through negligence or otherwise however caused.

A handwritten version of the BDO logo in blue ink, with the letters 'B', 'D', and 'O' written in a cursive style.

BDO  
Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Ernest Betham'.

Ernest Betham  
Engagement Partner

Apia,  
Samoa  
29 March, 2023.

**Donor and programme fund liability - Detailed movement schedule**

Detailed Movement Schedule							
DONOR/PROGRAMME	Balance	Actual Funds	Total Funds	Prog.	Total	Other	Balance
	1/01/2022	Received	Available	Support	Expenses	Adjs	31/12/22
Adaptation Fund	\$ 3,298,466		\$ 3,298,466	(50,000)	(457,239)		\$ 2,791,227
Australian Bureau of Meteorology	\$ (114,646)	\$ 450,039	\$ 335,393	(33,383)	(281,183)		\$ 20,827
Govt. of Aust. Extra Budget	\$ 275,934	\$ 2,902,556	\$ 3,178,490	(377,527)	(2,065,217)		\$ 735,746
Govt. of Aust. Extra Extra Budget	\$ 644,703	\$ 2,589,376	\$ 3,234,078	(184,683)	(1,590,341)	(8,162)	\$ 1,450,893
British High Commission	\$ 3,291		\$ 3,291				\$ 3,291
Climate Analytics	\$ (24,314)	\$ 29,294	\$ 4,980	(1,326)	(13,830)		\$ (10,176)
Commonwealth Secretariat	\$ 11,175		\$ 11,175				\$ 11,175
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	\$ 91,846	\$ 36,829	\$ 128,674		(31,447)		\$ 97,227
Conservation International	\$ (7,044)		\$ (7,044)				\$ (7,044)
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	\$ 332,820	\$ 117,262	\$ 450,082	(32,330)	(449,771)		\$ (32,020)
European Union	\$ 7,148,730	\$ 14,861,603	\$ 22,010,333	(378,200)	(4,761,289)		\$ 16,870,843
Food and Agriculture Organisation	\$ 18,655		\$ 18,655				\$ 18,655
Global Climate Fund	\$ 7,573,210	\$ 650,000	\$ 8,223,210	(157,676)	(2,795,011)		\$ 5,270,523
Government of Canada	\$ 9,254		\$ 9,254				\$ 9,254
Government of Finland	\$ (0)		\$ (0)				\$ 0
Government of France	\$ 1,125,002		\$ 1,125,002	(57,469)	(647,992)	7,819	\$ 427,359
Government of Germany	\$ (5,892)		\$ (5,892)				\$ (5,892)
Government of Japan	\$ 77,213		\$ 77,213				\$ 77,213
Government of Monaco	\$ 93,283	\$ 186,342	\$ 279,625	(7,794)	(67,923)		\$ 203,908
Government of Sweden	\$ (25)		\$ (25)				\$ (25)
Government of Switzerland	\$ 500		\$ 500				\$ 500
Government of Wallis and Futuna	\$ 15,711		\$ 15,711				\$ 15,711
Institute of Global Environment Strategies	\$ (4,336)		\$ (4,336)				\$ (4,336)
International Fund for Agriculture Development	\$ 2,641		\$ 2,641				\$ 2,641
International Maritime Organisation	\$ 41,491	\$ 31,178	\$ 72,668	(3,349)	(25,800)		\$ 43,519
International Unit of conservation on nature	\$ 55,087	\$ 293,970	\$ 349,057	(10,605)	(153,178)		\$ 185,275
Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade	\$ 1,172,582		\$ 1,172,582	(70,029)	(972,520)		\$ 130,033
John D & Catherine T MacArthur Foundation	\$ 6,304		\$ 6,304				\$ 6,304
NZ Aid PIE	\$ 0		\$ 0				\$ 0
NZ Aid Extra Budget	\$ 541,885	\$ 1,213,497	\$ 1,755,382	(120,528)	(1,294,345)	-	\$ 340,509
NZAid Extra Extra Budget	\$ 1,690,838	\$ 3,144,565	\$ 4,835,403	(166,122)	(2,460,586)	15	\$ 2,208,710
PACMAS	\$ 3,527		\$ 3,527				\$ 3,527
Pacific Islands Development Cooperation Fund	\$ 24,818		\$ 24,818				\$ 24,818
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	\$ 384,817		\$ 384,817	(67)	(94,128)		\$ 290,622
Parkard Foundation	\$ 2,274		\$ 2,274		(971)		\$ 1,303
People's Republic of China	\$ 563,034	\$ 200,000	\$ 763,034		(208,969)		\$ 554,065
PEW	\$ 44,334	\$ 24,907	\$ 69,241		(50,205)		\$ 19,036
Other Funds	(552,399)	\$ 387,755	\$ (164,644)	(7,609)	78,997	328	\$ (92,927)
Ramsar Secretariat	\$ (84,765)		\$ (84,765)				\$ (84,765)
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	\$ (7,938)		\$ (7,938)				\$ (7,938)
The Christensen Foundation	\$ 1,146		\$ 1,146				\$ 1,146
United Kingdom Meteorology Office	\$ 529,051	\$ 232,928	\$ 761,979	(22,645)	(169,711)		\$ 569,622
United Nations Development Program	\$ 44,430		\$ 44,430		4,595		\$ 49,025
United Nations Environment Program	\$ 923,773	\$ 5,471,777	\$ 6,395,549	(108,272)	(2,797,224)		\$ 3,490,054
United Nations Institute for Training & Research	\$ 2,586		\$ 2,586				\$ 2,586
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	\$ 643		\$ 643				\$ 643
UN Economics & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (UNESCAP)	\$ 3,500		\$ 3,500				\$ 3,500
UN Office of Project Services	\$ 3,029		\$ 3,029				\$ 3,029
US Fish & Wildlife	\$ -		\$ -				\$ -
US Dept. of State	\$ (20,895)		\$ (20,895)				\$ (20,895)
USAID	\$ 30,581		\$ 30,581		(80)		\$ 30,501
US National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	\$ 6,350		\$ 6,350				\$ 6,350
US Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council	\$ (164)		\$ (164)				\$ (164)
World Meteorological Organisation	\$ 262,746	\$ 50,000	\$ 312,746	(8,015)	(254,526)		\$ 50,204
	<b>26,238,836</b>	<b>32,873,876</b>	<b>59,112,712</b>	<b>(1,797,631)</b>	<b>(21,559,894)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,755,187</b>

**Expenditure by function and comparison to budget**

A comparison of actual expenditures versus budgeted expenditure for 2022 is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
<b>Climate Change</b>				
Personnel Costs	2,139,650	1,821,565	2,102,657	1,895,921
Operating Costs	6,781,580	6,532,163	6,135,616	8,456,036
Capital Costs	69,994	35,800	64,208	10,609
	<u>8,991,224</u>	<u>8,389,529</u>	<u>8,302,481</u>	<u>10,362,565</u>
Programme Support Costs	722,890	625,088	538,412	618,298
	<u>9,714,113</u>	<u>9,014,616</u>	<u>8,840,893</u>	<u>10,980,863</u>
<b>Island &amp; Ocean Ecosystems</b>				
Personnel Costs	1,726,813	1,748,360	1,526,484	1,473,373
Operating Costs	3,156,091	4,228,856	2,385,363	3,452,584
Capital Costs	13,551	4,500	43,465	15,200
	<u>4,896,456</u>	<u>5,981,716</u>	<u>3,955,312</u>	<u>4,941,158</u>
Programme Support Costs	413,155	456,237	287,473	328,419
	<u>5,309,611</u>	<u>6,437,953</u>	<u>4,242,784</u>	<u>5,269,577</u>
<b>Waste Management &amp; Pollution Control</b>				
Personnel Costs	1,470,595	2,088,343	1,157,386	1,582,831
Operating Costs	2,777,746	8,249,545	1,123,063	4,513,068
Capital Costs	18,295	2,500	9,314	3,000
	<u>4,266,636</u>	<u>10,340,388</u>	<u>2,289,763</u>	<u>6,098,899</u>
Programme Support Costs	428,091	858,880	232,059	471,187
	<u>4,694,727</u>	<u>11,199,267</u>	<u>2,521,822</u>	<u>6,570,086</u>
<b>Environment Monitoring &amp; Governance</b>				
Personnel Costs	705,272	1,237,434	766,548	854,562
Operating Costs	501,183	833,664	517,738	919,641
Capital Costs	8,882	-	47,513	-
	<u>1,215,337</u>	<u>2,071,098</u>	<u>1,331,798</u>	<u>1,774,203</u>
Programme Support Costs	129,403	202,275	113,308	144,615
	<u>1,344,740</u>	<u>2,273,373</u>	<u>1,445,106</u>	<u>1,918,817</u>
<b>Executive Management &amp; Corporate Services</b>				
Personnel Costs	3,462,848	5,099,387	3,238,497	4,039,564
Operating Costs	1,847,883	1,001,021	1,151,982	1,398,930
Capital Costs	48,733	60,500	31,672	42,000
	<u>5,359,464</u>	<u>6,160,908</u>	<u>4,422,151</u>	<u>5,480,494</u>
Programme Support Costs	104,091	108,638	141,819	191,449
	<u>5,463,555</u>	<u>6,269,547</u>	<u>4,563,970</u>	<u>5,671,943</u>
Total costs (excluding Programme Support)	24,729,116	32,943,639	20,301,505	28,657,319
Total Programme Support	1,797,631	2,251,118	1,313,071	1,753,969
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,526,746</b>	<b>35,194,757</b>	<b>21,614,576</b>	<b>30,411,287</b>