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Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks

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Report and financial statements

31 December 2018

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CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2018

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CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors:	Panayiotis Malekos (Chairman) Christos Solomonides (Vice Chairman) (resigned 02/09/2019) Maria Haviara Passades (Vice Chairman) (appointed 02/09/2019) Marios Lytras Michalis Hadjipantelas (resigned 02/09/2019) Stelios Neophytou Marios Panayides Thekla Kadi Thomas Sepos Christos Christofi Michalis Komodromos (appointed 02/09/2019)
Independent Auditors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited PwC Central 43 Demostheni Severi Avenue CY-1080 Nicosia
Legal Advisers:	Eliades & Partners FROSIA House, 4th floor Corner Evagorou & Menandrou str1 1066 Nicosia, Cyprus
Registered office:	Eracleous street, 27, 2nd floor, Office 203 Nicosia 2040 Cyprus

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks and Auditor General of the Republic

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks (the "Organisation"), which are presented in pages 5 to 37 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, accumulated surpluses and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organisation as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Laws, 2003 to 2014.

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 remained independent of the Organisation throughout the period of our appointment in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, 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.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Laws, 2003 to 2014, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Organisation'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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' 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 Organisation'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 Organisation 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 true and fair view.

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.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Organisation's members as a body and the Auditor General of the Republic in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Constantinos Taliotis
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Nicosia, 23 December 2019

CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Revenue	8	**20,151,804**	20,251,049
Direct expenses	10	**(7,707,524)**	(7,099,730)
Surplus/(Deficit) from renewal/sale of strategic inventory movement	17	**880,227**	(197,179)
Other expenses	10	**(321,433)**	(313,841)
Other income	9	**301,852**	399,143
Operating surplus before strategic inventory net realisable value adjustment		**13,304,926**	13,039,442
Strategic inventory net realisable value adjustment - unrealised	17	**(17,046,373)**	7,762,696
Operating (deficit)/surplus after strategic inventory net realisable value adjustment		**(3,741,447)**	20,802,138
Finance costs	12	**(1,068,377)**	(1,721,626)
(Deficit)/Surplus before tax		**(4,809,824)**	19,080,512
Tax	13	**(70,938)**	(132,744)
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year after tax		**(4,880,762)**	18,947,768

The notes on pages 9 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**448,168**	467,165
Strategic Inventory	17	**79,215,385**	97,275,505
		79,663,553	97,742,670
Current assets			
Trade receivables	16	**7,342,257**	4,064,485
Other receivables	16	**276,420**	219,475
Cash at bank and in hand	18	**23,908,233**	30,414,280
		31,526,910	34,698,240
Total assets		**111,190,463**	132,440,910
SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES			
Surplus		**79,261,436**	84,142,198
Total Surplus		**79,261,436**	84,142,198
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	19	**23,306,471**	41,291,857
		23,306,471	41,291,857
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	**3,258,951**	692,381
Borrowings	19	**5,363,605**	6,314,474
		8,622,556	7,006,855
Total liabilities		**31,929,027**	48,298,712
Total equity and liabilities		**111,190,463**	132,440,910

On 23 December 2019 the Board of Directors of Cyprus organisation for storage and management of oil stocks authorised these financial statements for issue.

....
Panayiotis Malekos
(Chairman)

....
Maria Havlara Passades
(Vice Chairman)

The notes on pages 9 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUSES
31 December 2018

	Surplus €
Balance at 1 January 2017	**65,194,430**
Comprehensive income	
Surplus for the year	18,947,768
Balance at 31 December 2017/ 1 January 2018	**84,142,198**
Comprehensive income	
Deficit for the year	(4,880,762)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**79,261,436**

The notes on pages 9 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Deficit)/Surplus before tax		**(4,809,824)**	19,080,512
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	15	**26,651**	26,596
Unrealised exchange loss		**3,790**	20,927
(Surplus)/Deficit from renewal of Strategic inventory movement		**(880,227)**	197,179
Interest income	9	**(194,744)**	(393,603)
Interest expense	12	**1,064,587**	1,700,699
Strategic Inventory value increases of cost to net realisable value		**17,046,373**	(7,762,696)
		12,256,606	12,869,614
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in trade receivables		**(505,481)**	(61,338)
Increase in other receivables		**(56,945)**	-
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		**(197,033)**	368,432
Strategic Inventory		**1,893,975**	1,706,029
Cash generated from operations		**13,391,122**	14,882,737
Tax paid		**(70,938)**	(132,744)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**13,320,184**	14,749,993
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	**(7,654)**	(4,772)
Interest received		**182,265**	325,329
Movement in deposits from maturity over 3 months		**17,214,948**	(5,773,328)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**17,389,559**	(5,452,771)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of borrowings		**(18,935,407)**	(11,089,851)
Interest paid		**(1,064,587)**	(1,700,699)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(19,999,994)**	(12,790,550)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**10,709,749**	(3,493,328)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**3,004,119**	6,497,447
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	18	**13,713,868**	3,004,119

The notes on pages 9 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Cyprus Organisation for storage and management of oil stocks (the "Organisation") is established in Cyprus as a public law organisation in accordance with the provisions of the Maintenance of Oil Stock Laws 2003 to 2014 Its registered office is at Eracleous street, 27, 2nd floor, Office 203, Nicosia, 2040, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Organisation, which are unchanged from last year, are the storage and management of the national oil stocks.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Organisation have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EU), and the requirements of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Laws, 2003 to 2014.

As of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements, all International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective as of 1 January 2018 have been adopted by the EU through the endorsement procedure established by the European Commission.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below in Note 4. Apart from the accounting policy changes resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 effective from 1 January 2018, these policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated (refer to Notes 3, 4 and 24). The principal accounting policies in respect of financial instruments and revenue recognition applied till 31 December 2017 are presented in Note 24.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Organisation's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 7.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Organisation adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2018. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Organisation, with the exception of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

As explained below, in accordance with the transition provisions of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 , the Organisation has elected the simplified approach for adoption of the standards. Accordingly, IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 were adopted without restating the comparative information. The comparative information is prepared in accordance with IAS 39 and IAS 18, and the impact of adoption has been recognised in the opening retained earnings.

There is no significant impact on the statement of comprehensive income from the adoption of IFRS 9.

(i) IFRS 9 "Financial instruments"

IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relate to recognition and derecognition of financial instruments and classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 further introduces new principles for hedge accounting and a new forward-looking impairment model for financial assets.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations (continued)

(i) IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (continued)

The new standard requires debt financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or through profit or loss (either FVTPL or FVPL) and those to be measured at amortized cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. For debt financial assets the classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the instruments. For equity financial assets it depends on the entity's intentions and designation.

In particular, assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Lastly, assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 also introduces a single impairment model applicable for debt instruments at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income and removes the need for a triggering event to be necessary for recognition of impairment losses. The new impairment model under IFRS 9 requires the recognition of allowances for doubtful debts based on expected credit losses (ECL), rather than incurred credit losses as under IAS 39. The standard further introduces a simplified approach for calculating impairment on trade receivables as well as for calculating impairment on contract assets and lease receivables; which also fall within the scope of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9.

For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the requirements of IAS 39. The main change is that, in case where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to the entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

With the introduction of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", the IASB confirmed that gains or losses that result from modification of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The Organisation has adopted IFRS 9 with a date of transition of 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and impairment of financial assets.

The Organisation's new accounting policies following adoption of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 are set out in note 4.

Impact of adoption

In accordance with the transition provisions in IFRS 9, the Organisation has elected the simplified transition method for adopting the new standard. Accordingly, the effect of transition to IFRS 9 was recognised as at 1 January 2018 as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings (or other components of equity, as appropriate). In accordance with the transition method elected by the Organisation for implementation of IFRS 9 the comparatives have not been restated but are stated based on the previous policies which comply with IAS 39. Consequently, the revised requirements of IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" have only been applied to the current period. The comparative period disclosures repeat those disclosures made in the prior year.

On 1 January 2018 for debt instruments held by the Organisation, management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI test). In addition separate assessment for equity instruments held by the Organisation was performed, in respect of whether they are held for trading or not. As a result of both assessments Management has classified its debt and equity instruments into the appropriate IFRS 9 categories.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations (continued)

(i) IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (continued)

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9 the Organisation revised its impairment methodology for each class of assets subject to the new impairment requirements. From 1 January 2018, the Organisation assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months and loan commitments and financial guarantees. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and whether the debt instruments qualify as low credit risk and whether the debt investments qualify as low credit risk.

The Organisation has the following types of assets that are subject to IFRS 9's new expected credit loss model: trade receivables, financial assets at amortised cost, cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months.

The Organisation has adopted the simplified expected credit loss model for its trade receivables as required by IFRS 9, paragraph 5.5.15, and the general expected credit loss model for financial assets at amortised cost, cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months.

Based on the assessment performed by management, the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018 is not significant.

- *Borrowings:*

Under IFRS 9 all gains or losses resulting from the modifications of borrowings that did not result in derecognition should be recognised in profit or loss. Previously under IAS 39 the Organisation has amortised modification impact via adjusting the effective interest rate. The Organisation has assessed the above impact on the borrowings balances existing on the date of adoption of IFRS 9 and has adjusted the borrowings balance as at 1 January 2018. Based on the assessment performed by management, the impact of IFRS 9 adoption is not significant.

- *Other financial instruments:*

For all other financial assets Management assessed that the Organisation's business model for managing the assets is "hold to collect" and these assets meet SPPI tests. As a result all other financial assets were classified as financial assets at amortised cost and reclassified from the category "loans and receivables" under IAS 39, which was "retired". Previously under IAS 39 these financial assets were also measured at amortised cost. Thus there were no impact of adoption of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018.

At 31 December 2017, all of the Organisation's financial liabilities were carried at amortised cost. Starting from 1 January 2018 the Organisation's financial liabilities continued to be classified at amortised cost.

The assessment of the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 on the Organisation's accounting policies required management to make certain critical judgments in the process of applying the principles of the new standard. The judgments that had the most significant effect on Management's conclusion are disclosed in note 7.

4. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. Apart from the accounting policy changes resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 effective from 1 January 2018, these policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The principal accounting policies in respect of financial instruments and revenue recognition applied till 31 December 2017 are presented in note 24.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue

Recognition and measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Organisation's activities, net of value added taxes, returns and discounts.

The Organisation recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Organisation's activities as described below. The revenue of the Organisation comprises of members' subscriptions, as defined by section 2 of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Law of 2003 to 2014. Revenues earned by the Organisation are recognised on the following bases:

- **Members' subscription**

  In accordance with the relevant legislation, members of the Organisation are required to pay subscriptions, which are calculated as a fixed amount per unit quantity of sales. Members' subscriptions are recognized on an accrual basis

Employee benefits

The Organisation and its employees contribute to the Government Social Insurance Fund based on employees' salaries. The Organisation's contributions are expensed as incurred and are included in staff costs. The Organisation has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the scheme does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the Organisation's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Organisation's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax

The Organisation is not subject to corporation tax, but is subject to special defence contribution on interest income.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the aquisitions of property, plant and equipment.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Buildings	3
Computers	33.3
Motor vehicles	20
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Organisation. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non financial assets, other than goodwill, that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets - Classification

From 1 January 2018, the Organisation classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Organisation's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Organisation may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - Classification (continued)

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Organisation has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Organisation commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Organisation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Organisation measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Organisation's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There is one measurement category into which the Organisation classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'other income'. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) comprise: cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months, trade receivables and financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL

From 1 January 2018, the Organisation assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at AC and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Organisation measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL (continued)

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets".

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

Expected losses are recognized and measured according to one of two approaches: general approach or simplified approach.

For trade receivables including trade receivables with a significant financing component the Organisation applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which uses lifetime expected losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

For all other financial asset that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Organisation applies general approach - three stage model for impairment. The Organisation applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1.

Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Organisation identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to note 6, Credit risk section, for a description of how the Organisation determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Organisation determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Organisation's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in note 6, Credit risk section.

Additionally the Organisation has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 6, Credit risk section for a description of how the Organisation determines low credit risk financial assets.

Financial assets -Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Financial assets - write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Organisation exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Organisation may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Organisation seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - modification

The Organisation sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (eg profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Organisation derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Organisation also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Organisation compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Organisation recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Organisation . These are held with the objective to collect their contractual cash flows and their cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Accordingly, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Financial assets at amortised cost are classified as current assets if they are due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at FVTPL is included in the other gains/(losses) - net on these assets. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement as "Other income". Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For credit - impaired financial assets – Stage 3 the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance), for Stage 1 and Stage 2 – gross amount of financial assets.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities - measurement categories

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method, unless they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment (for liquidity services) and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Organisation incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds, including interest on borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premium relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, finance lease charges and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless the Organisation has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date in which case it is classified as non current liability.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Organisation holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9.The Organisation applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. See Note 6 Credit risk section.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Organisation, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 180 days past due.

Provisions

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

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

Strategic Inventories

Strategic Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average cost method and includes raw materials and other expenses except from borrowing costs.

The strategic inventories are categorised as non-current assets as there is no intention for selling them in the short term or medium term, unless there is need of renewal of stock. Net realisable value is the oil price as per recognised oil price platforms.

Stock losses arise from evaporation of oil products held in storage over time. In addition losses/gains inmeasurement arise from changes in temperature and pressure caused by weather conditions at the time of measurement. The Organisation continuously monitors such operating losses and measurement differences against industry standards. Operating stock losses are recognised in the year in which they occur based on the difference between actual stock measurement at year end and carrying amounts.

Ticketing

Ticketing relate to short term holding contracts under which one party agrees to hold oil stocks which will be available to a counterparty during a specified period and under which the counterparty has an option to purchase oil stocks in emergency circumstances at a future price. The cost of is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which the contracts relate.

5. New accounting pronouncements

At the date of approval of these financial statements a number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Organisation, except the following set out below:

• Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of materiality (issued on 31 October 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS. In addition, the explanations Organisationing the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards. Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The Organisation is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements and as of the date of issue of these financial statements the impact of the amendments is not known/ or reasonable estimable.

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors
The Organisation is exposed to market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Organisation to manage these risks are discussed below:

The Organisation employs formal risk management policies programme, This comprises the following:
i) Statements of policy regarding market risk (foreign exchange risk, cash flow and fair value interest risk, credit risk, liquidity risk) and capital risk.
ii) daily monitoring of positions.
iii) mitigation techinques where risks are considered material in terms of amount or duration,
iv) avoidance of risk where it is considered that significant uncertainty prevails.

6.1 Market risk
The Organisation is exposed to commodity price risk (oil stocks).

6.2 Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk
As the Organisation has significant interest-bearing assets, the Organisation's income and operating cash flows are substantially dependent of changes in market interest rates. At 31 December 2018, if the rates on the Euro deposits had been 0,1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax surplus for the year would have been significant.

The Organisation's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Organisation to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Organisation to fair value interest rate risk.

Interest payable on loans is monitored on a continuous basis by management and proposals for refinancing are made when the Organisation faces a significant risk of interest rate cost escalation.

The organisation manages the process of obtaining financing by:

i) requesting tenders

ii) negotiating terms

iii) seeking advice from the Ministry of Finance

6. Financial risk management (continued)

iv) monitoring positions and taking appropriate measures in each circumstance including:

a) early repayments without penalty

b) refinancing

c) use of hedging instruments

Interest receivable on deposits is also monitored on a continued basis and is managed by:

i) Assessing liquidity requirements

ii) Renegotiation of deposits on expiry of term

iii) Monitoring positions

6.3 Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to balances due from subscriptions, including outstanding receivables and commited transactions.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk related to trade receivables: This is managed based on established policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal ratings. Credit quality of the customer is assessed and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Organisation does not hold collateral as security.

All members of the Organisation, as defined by section 2 of the Maintenance of Oil Stock Laws 2003 to 2014, are either government owned bodies or significant multinational corporations, or publicly listed companies with substantial credit standing.

The Organisation reviews the credit standing of these institutions on a regular basis. The Organisation does not place deposits to institutions outside Cyprus or not appropriately monitored by local supervisory authorities.

Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'C' are accepted.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirments of IFRS9, the defined impairment loss was immaterial.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Organisation has the three types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:
- Trade receivables
- Other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents

Trade receivables

The Organisation applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.3 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Organisation defines default as a situation when the debtor is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Organisation, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 180 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Previous accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables

In the prior year, the impairment of trade receivables was assessed based on the incurred loss model. A provision for impairment of trade receivables was established when there was objective evidence that the Organisation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or delinquency in payments were considered indicators that the trade receivable was impaired. The amount of the provision was the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset was reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss was recognised in profit or loss within 'net impairment losses on financial assets' (2017: recognised within administrative expenses). When a trade receivable was uncollectible, it was written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off were credited against 'selling and marketing costs' in profit or loss.

For other receivables the Organisation follows the general approach

The Organisation considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Organisation compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating
- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower/counterparty
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower/counterparty, including changes in the payment status of counterparty in the Organisation and changes in the operating results of the borrower.

Macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.3 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Organisation. The Organisation categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Organisation continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Organisation uses three categories for loans, receivables,other receivables, debt securities at FVOCI which reflect their credit risk and how the loss provision is determined for each of those categories.

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Organisation's expected credit loss model is as follows:

Category	**Organisation definition of category**	**Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision**	**Basis for calculation of interest revenue**
Performing	Counterparties have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	Stage 1: 12 month expected losses. Where the expected lifetime of an asset is less than 12 months, expected losses are measured at its expected lifetime.	Gross carrying amount
Underperforming	Counterparties for which there is a significant increase in credit risk; as significant increase in credit risk is presumed if interest and/or principal repayments are 30 days past due (see above in more detail)	Stage 2: Lifetime expected losses	Gross carrying amount
Non-performing	Interest and/or principal repayments are 90 days past due	Stage 3: Lifetime expected losses	Amortised cost carrying amount (net of credit allowance)
Write-off	Interest and/or principal repayments are 180 days past due and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.	Asset is written off	None

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.3 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Organisation provides for credit losses against cash and cash equivalents. The following tables contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of each class of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amounts below also represents the Organisation's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 31 December 2018.

Cash and cash equivalents

Organisation internal credit rating	External credit rating	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount	(Loss allowance)	Carrying amount (net of impairment provision)
		€	€	€	€
Performing	B1	- %	1,041,222	-	1,041,222
Performing	B3	- %	11,904,628	-	11,904,628
Performing	Caa1	- %	737,820	-	737,820
Total cash and cash equivalents			13,683,670	-	13,683,670

6.3.3 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financials assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if applicable) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2017
	€
Fully performing trade receivables	
Counterparties without external credit rating	
Group 1	4,064,485
Group 2	70,077
	4,134,562
Total fully performing trade receivables	4,134,562
Cash at bank and short term bank deposits (1)	
B1	4,011,924
Caa1	9,923,584
Caa2	13,677,699
Not rated	2,800,046
	30,413,253

The rest of the statement of financial position item "Cash and cash equivalents" is cash in hand.

Group 1 - members with no defaults in the past.

Group 2 - other receivables

None of the financial assets that are fully performing has been renegotiated.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Organisation has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The following tables detail the Organisation's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Organisation can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

31 December 2018	**Carrying amounts**	**Within 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	€	€	€	€	€
Bank loans	28,685,145	5,992,626	5,452,288	12,755,836	6,354,279
Trade and other payables	3,258,951	3,258,951	-	-	-
	31,944,096	**9,251,577**	**5,452,288**	**12,755,836**	**6,354,279**

31 December 2017	**Carrying amounts**	**Within 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	€	€	€	€	€
Bank loans	47,605,483	7,909,224	7,898,376	23,695,129	19,421,278
Trade and other payables	692,381	692,381	-	-	-
	48,297,864	8,601,605	7,898,376	23,695,129	19,421,278

The Organisation is by law a not for profit organisation. Surpluses are maintained for use in:
(a) Additional stock purchases.
(b) Unforseen changes in the payment of interest or storage fees.

The level of income and the Organisation's subscription/fee is reviewed annually through the budgeting process.

The Organisation maintains an ongoing 12 month cash flow rolling projection.

6.5 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Organisation's measurement currency. The Organisation is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar and the Euro relating primarily to its cash and cash equivalent. The Organisation's Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly, relating primarily to its cash and cash equivalents.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.6 Capital risk management

The Organisation's capital is analysed as follows:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Total borrowings (Note 19)	**28,670,076**	47,606,331
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 18)	**(23,825,175)**	(30,414,280)
Net debt	**4,844,901**	17,192,051
Total Surplus	**95,385,914**	84,142,198
Total capital	**100,230,815**	101,334,249
Gearing ratio	**4.83%**	16.97%

The decrease in the gearing ratio during the year ended 31 December 2018 resulted primarily from the decrease in borrowings.

Eventually the Organisation shall have an accumulated long term surplus equal to the cost of its strategic inventory. Given the above and the Organisation's ability to vary its levy/subscription in order to cover its expenditure no further capital requirements are considered necessary.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Organisation makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

- **Strategic inventory**

  Strategic inventory is held by the Organisation in accordance with EU Directive 2009/119/EEC and Maintenance of Oil Stocks laws of 2003 to 2014. Strategic inventory is not held for trading but can be sold to the members of the Organisation in the cases of supply disruption or crisis as this is defined in the Oil Crises Law of 2002 to 2014.

  The Organisation considered the guidance of IAS 2, IAS 39, and IAS 16 in order to determine the appropriate classification of strategic inventories. Following the assessment. the Organisation considered that strategic inventories should be classified as inventories in accordance with the provisions of IAS 2 since oil stocks are not held for own use and as they do not arise from contractual rights which give to the Organisation the present right to receive cash or another financial asset.

  These oil stocks are classified as not current assets as it better reflects the Organisation's objectives.

  In addition, the Organisation considered appropriate to use the lower of cost and net realisable value rather than fair value less costs to sell as a measurement basis for strategic inventories since the Organisation does not act as broker-trader of oil stock with the purpose of aquiring and selling oil stocks in the near future and generating a profir from fluctuations in price; instead, the principal activity of the Organisation is to store and manage national oil stocks and release them in cases of supply disruption of crisis.

  The key judgement underlying this assessment relates to global prevailing oil proces as compared to carrying values. Management considered as net realisable value of oil stocks the monthly average prices as 'Platts'.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

  The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the Note 6 Credit risk section.

  The Organisation reviews its trade and other receivables for evidence of their recoverability. Such evidence includes the customer's payment record and the customer's overall financial position. If indications of irrecoverability exist, the recoverable amount is estimated and a respective provision for bad and doubtful debts is made. The amount of the provision is charged through profit or loss. The review of credit risk is continuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)

Critical judgements in applying the Organisation's accounting policies

- **Legal case**

  Significant judgment is used for the determination of whether the storage services rendered by the Organisation from Greek based providers are subject to VAT in Greece or Cyprus.

  In 2010 and 2011 the Organisation received invoices from Greek providers on which Greek VAT was charged. The Organisation claimed refund of this VAT from the Greek VAT Authorities. The Greek VAT Authorities rejected the claim. Against the rejection, the Organisation has filed a recourse to the Administrative Appeal Court of Athens. After consideration of the facts, the Administrative Appeal Court of Athens issued a decision in favour of the Organisation. The Greek VAT Authorities have filed an appeal against this decision to the Council of State. The examination of the appeal is currently pending.

  Management believes, based on expert advice citing interalia decisions of the European Court of Justice issued after the decision of the Administrative Appeal Court of Athens, that the storage services should be subject to VAT in Cyprus and that the original decision of the court is likely to be overwritten. As a consequence, an amount of €1.347k was considered as receivable from the storage providers and not from the Greek VAT Authorities. The amount of €1.347k was fully provided for (Note 16).

  However, in the event that the Counsil of State confirms the original decision of the Administrative Appeal Court of Athens, management, based on expert advice, estimates that a liability of €7.470k (2017: €7.259k) may arise for VAT not charged on storage services relating to the period 2011 to 2018, which if charged, will be the subject of are fund claim from the Greek VAT Authorities.

8. Revenue

	2018	2017
	€	€
Member's subscriptions	20,151,804	20,251,049
	20,151,804	20,251,049

9. Other operating income

	2018	2017
	€	€
Interest income	194,744	393,603
Exchange profit	83,060	-
Sundry operating income	24,048	5,540
	301,852	399,143

10. Expenses by nature

	2018	2017
	€	€
Staff costs (Note 11)	**56,823**	55,521
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**26,651**	26,596
Auditors' remuneration - current year	**5,500**	5,500
Professional fees	**5,000**	-
Insurance	**18,929**	53,183
Travelling and transportation expenses	**11,946**	7,959
Fees of the members of the Borad of Directors	**9,659**	7,263
Strategic inventory storage expenses	**5,862,394**	5,807,010
Ticketing	**1,845,130**	1,287,600
Non recoverable VAT	**-**	8,721
Cost of purchase of services	**84,538**	96,986
Bank charges	**22,176**	18,268
Other expenses	**80,211**	38,964
Total expenses	**8,028,957**	7,413,571

11. Staff costs

	2018	2017
	€	€
Salaries	**48,785**	46,978
Social security costs	**5,610**	6,220
Pensions cost	**2,428**	2,323
	56,823	55,521
Average number of employees	**2**	2

12. Finance costs

	2018	2017
	€	€
Net foreign exchange losses	**3,790**	20,927
Interest expense	**1,064,587**	1,700,699
Finance costs	**1,068,377**	1,721,626

13. Tax

	2018	2017
	€	€
Defence contribution	**70,938**	132,744
Charge for the year	**70,938**	132,744

The Organisation is not subject to income tax on surplus from its trading activities.

The Organisation is subject to 30% defence contribution on interest income.

14. Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

31 December 2017	**Loans and receivables** €
Assets as per statement of financial position:	
Trade and other receivables	4,134,561
Cash and cash equivalents	30,414,280
Total	34,548,841

	Borrowings and other financial liabilities €
Liabilities as per statement of financial position:	
Borrowings	47,606,331
Trade and other payables	692,380
Total	48,298,711

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2017	568,175	32,559	31,881	25,174	657,789
Additions	-	4,372	-	400	4,772
Balance at 31 December 2017/ 1 January 2018	**568,175**	**36,931**	**31,881**	**25,574**	**662,561**
Additions	-	729	-	6,925	7,654
Disposals	-	-	(31,881)	-	(31,881)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**568,175**	**37,660**	**-**	**32,499**	**638,334**
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2017	90,324	32,559	31,881	14,037	168,801
Charge for the year	22,581	1,457	-	2,557	26,595
Balance at 31 December 2017/ 1 January 2018	**112,905**	**34,016**	**31,881**	**16,594**	**195,396**
Charge for the year	22,581	1,470	-	2,600	26,651
On disposals	-	-	(31,881)	-	(31,881)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**135,486**	**35,486**	**-**	**19,194**	**190,166**
Net book amount					
Balance at 31 December 2018	**432,689**	**2,174**	**-**	**13,305**	**448,168**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**455,270**	**2,915**	**-**	**8,980**	**467,165**

The process for the registration of the land and buildings in the name of the Organisation, has not yet been completed.

Depreciation expense of €26.651 (2017: €26.596) has been charged in 'administrative expenses'.

16. Trade and other receivables

	2018	2017
	€	€
Trade receivables	**4,569,966**	4,064,485
Deposits and prepayments	**19,512**	-
Interest receivable from fixed deposit accounts	**12,483**	68,274
Other receivables	**1,803**	1,803
Refundable VAT	**3,014,913**	149,398
	7,618,677	4,283,960

(1) During the year VTT Vassiliko Ltd ('VTTV') issued invoices amounting to €2,7m relating to VAT previously not charged on storage services provided by VTTV to the Organisation in years 2015-2018. Based on a ruling from the Cyprus VAT authorities, the Organisation can claim full recovery of VAT on storage services. As the €2,7m. relate to periods for which the respective VAT returns of the Organisation had already been filed, the Organisation applied to the VAT authorities requesting permission to include and claim this VAT in a subsequent VAT return. On 22 Novemebr 2019, the authorities have provided their written approval to the Organisation to proceed with the claim of the amount of VAT of €2,7m through the VAT return to be submitted on 10 December 2019. On this basis, a receivable and a respective liability both for €2,7m., has been recognised in the financial statements for year 2018.

16. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Organisation does not hold any collateral over the trading balances.

	2018	2017
	€	€
Euro	**7,618,677**	4,283,960
	7,618,677	4,283,960

The fair values of trade and other receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The exposure of the Organisation to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

Prior year impairment for trade receivables:

As of 31 December 2017, trade receivables of €4.064.485 were fully performing. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Organisation does not hold any collateral as security.The Organisation has significant concentrations of credit risk, however the Organisation does not undertake any credit risk other than that involved in allowing credit to its members as provided by existing legislation.

17. Strategic Inventory

	2018	2017
	€	€
Finished goods	**79,215,384**	97,275,505

All of the above strategic inventory items belong to the Organisation. All strategic inventory stocks are stated at the lower of historic cost and net realisable value. The difference between net realisable value and cost as at 31 December 2018 is recognised in the income statement for the year 2018 and amounts to an unrealised deficit of €17.046.374. (2017: surplus of €7.762.696).

At 31 December 2018, the Organisation owned or had secured quantities of oil amounting to 573.975 metric tons.This corresponds to 87 days of inland imports. The relevant legislation and regulations stipulates a minimum of 90 days of inland imports. The month end average stocks held by the Organisation during 2018 was 87 days.

	2018	2017
	€	€
Strategic inventory at 1 January	**97,275,505**	91,416,017
Purchases	**4,178,050**	1,075,910
Disposals	**(5,191,797)**	(2,979,118)
Adjustment for net realisable value	**(17,046,374)**	7,762,696
Balance at 31 December	**79,215,384**	97,275,505

In 2018 there was a surplus from the renewal/sale of strategic inventories of €880.227 (2017 - Deficit: €197.179) which relates to the recycling of strategic inventories in order to be consistent with national or EU legislation. The deficit arises from the difference between cost of inventory and their selling price at the time of the sale. It also includes deficit arising from the storage and transfer of products. Strategic inventories are sold when:

(a) there is an energy crisis according to the provisions of Oil Crisis Law and of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Law of 2003 to 2014; or

(b) a seasonal adjustment in specification is necessary; or

(c) the organisation needs to upgrade inventories as a result of changes in specifications required by Law.

(d) operational issues such as availability of storage, due to alterations in the Cyprus' oil consumption profile etc.

For the storage of the stocks, the Organisation has storage service agreements with the external providers including providers based in Greece.

Storage contracts, currently held by the Organisation, have the following terms:

1. Storage with zero percentage losses, or

2. The annual storage losses of oil stocks shall not exceed a maximum allowable percentage. In this case, the storage provider, at the expiry or termination of the storage agreement shall compensate the Organisation by replenishing the lost products or may compensate the oil stock in value.

Therefore, the losses at year ended 31 December 2018 that exceed the cumulative maximum allowable limits as at the same date, are recognized as receivable from the service provider. The amount receivable is calculated using the year-end average Platts price.

Reported losses up to the agreed maximum allowable levels are recognized in the Financial Statements on the basis of prudence; however, the Organisation does not accept these losses unless it is satisfied that there is no related responsibility whatsoever by the storage operator.

18. Cash at bank and in hand

	2018	2017
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	**13,713,868**	3,004,967
Bank deposits	**10,194,365**	27,409,313
	23,908,233	30,414,280

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	**23,908,233**	30,414,280
Bank deposits	**(10,194,365)**	(27,409,313)
Bank overdrafts (Note 19)	**-**	(848)
	13,713,868	3,004,119

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	2018 Bank Borrowings	2017 Bank borrowings
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	47,605,483	58,695,334
Cash flows:		
Repayment of principal	(18,935,407)	(11,089,851)
Repayment of interest	(1,064,587)	(1,700,699)
Interest expense	1,064,587	1,700,699
Balance at 31 December	**28,670,076**	**47,605,483**

Cash and cash equivalents by currency:

	2018	2017
	€	€
United States Dollars	**3,079,338**	1,531,331
Euro	**20,828,895**	28,882,949
	23,908,233	30,414,280

The exposure of the Organisation to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

Non cash transactions:

During the year VTT Vassiliko Ltd ('VTTV') issued invoices amounting to €2,7m relating to VAT previously not charged on storage services provided by VTTV to the Organisation in years 2015-2018. Based on a ruling from the Cyprus VAT authorities, the Organisation can claim full recovery of VAT on storage services. As the €2,7m. relate to periods for which the respective VAT returns of the Organisation had already been filed, the Organisation applied to the VAT authorities requesting permission to include and claim this VAT in a subsequent VAT return. On 22 November 2019 the authorities have provided their written approval to the Organisation to proceed with the claim of the amount of VAT of €2,7m through the VAT return to be submitted on 10 December 2019. On this basis, a receivable and a respective liability both for €2,7m., has been recognised in the financial statements for year 2018.

19. Borrowings

	2018	2017
	€	€
Current borrowings		
Bank overdrafts (Note 18)	-	848
Bank loans	**5,363,605**	6,313,626
	5,363,605	6,314,474
Non-current borrowings		
Bank loans	**23,306,471**	41,291,857
Total	**28,670,076**	47,606,331

Maturity of non-current borrowings:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Between one to two years	**4,971,885**	6,523,358
Between two and five years	**12,098,895**	20,976,442
After five years	**6,235,691**	13,792,057
	23,306,471	41,291,857

The above borrowings are repayable by 2025. The bank loans are secured as follows:

- By pledging of income of the Organisation as included in the budget every year.
- By pledging of all rights of the Organisation that derive from insurances

The weighted average effective interest rates at the reporting date were as follows:

	2018	2017
Bank loans	**2.59%**	3.14%

The Organisation borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018	2017
	€	**€**
Euro	**28,670,076**	47,606,331
	28,670,076	47,606,331

The Organisation had decided to construct and operate a storage Terminal in Vassiliko (the project) which will be used as storage facility for the Organisation's strategic oil stocks. For that purpose, on 28 December 2017, the Organisation signed a Finance Contract with European Investment Bank (EIB) under which EIB provides a credit in the amount of €35 million for the purposes of the construction of the Terminal in Vassiliko (the project). The expected cost for the project is €52,8 million and will be financed by EIB credit and own funds. As at the date of the approval of these financial statements no tranche was withdrawn. As per the contract the facility relating to any amount not drawn by 31 December 2019 will be cancelled. Both the Organisation and EIB remain committed to the implementation of the project and action is under way for an extension, with the final decision subject to approval by the EIB's governing bodies. The Organisation's Board of Directors believes that the loan facility will be duly extended beyond 31 December 2019.

The carrying amount of borrowings approximate their fair value.

20. Trade and other payables

	2018	2017
	€	€
Trade payables (1)	3,213,403	34,463
Accruals	45,548	657,918
	3,258,951	692,381

(1) During the year VTT Vassiliko Ltd ('VTTV') issued invoices amounting to €2,7m relating to VAT previously not charged on storage services provided by VTTV to the Organisation in years 2015-2018. Based on a ruling from the Cyprus VAT authorities, the Organisation can claim full recovery of VAT on storage services. As the €2,7m. relate to periods for which the respective VAT returns of the Organisation had already been filed, the Organisation applied to the VAT authorities requesting permission to include and claim this VAT in a subsequent VAT return. On 22 November 2019 the authorities have provided their written approval to the Organisation to proceed with the claim of the amount of VAT of €2,7m through the VAT return to be submitted on 10 December 2019. On this basis, a receivable and a respective liability, both for €2,7m., have been recognised in the financial statements for year 2018.

The Organisation's trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Euro	3,258,951	692,381
	3,258,951	692,381

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

21. Related party transactions

The Organisation is controlled by the Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism of Republic of Cyprus.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

21.1 Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management was as follows:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Directors' fees	9,659	7,263
	9,659	7,263

22. Contingent liabilities

The Organisation had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2018.

23. Commitments

Operating lease commitments
The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Within one year	**5,962,855**	3,299,813
Between one and five years	**277,333**	4,520,460
	6,240,188	7,820,273

24. Accounting policies up to 31 December 2017

Accounting policies applicable to the comparative period ended 31 December 2017 that were amended by IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, are as follows.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced amount for the sale of products net of Value Added Tax, rebates and discounts. Revenues earned by the Organisation are recognised on the following bases:

- **Members' subscription**

  Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Organisation's statement of financial position when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the Organisation if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or delinquency in payments (more than 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in profit or loss.

24. Accounting policies up to 31 December 2017 (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cashflow, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks with original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In thr statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included in borrowings in current liabilities.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been aquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the Organisation if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

25. Events after the reporting period

In relation to the project referred to in Note 19, on 27th November 2019 the Larnaca District Administration office issued the building permit for the construction of the Terminal. Construction of the Terminal is expected to commence in 2020."

There were no other material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 2 to 4