



Annual Report 2007



table of contents

Introduction	3
Highlights of 2007	6
Building a Global System for Conservation and Use	7
Sustainable funding to secure our food supply, forever	13
Grant Allocation and Management Framework	17
Governance	19
Communications	21
Finance & Investment	23
Fundraising	25
Annex 1 - Financial Statements	27
Annex 2 - Members of the Executive Board	42
Annex 3 - Staff	46
Annex 4 - Media Coverage	47



Introduction

CHAIR OF EXECUTIVE BOARD
MARGARET CATLEY-CARLSON

2007 WAS A WATERSHED YEAR FOR THE TRUST. The governance changed – from the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts to the Executive Board. The programme changed – from strategies and plans to a whole scale investment in many of the world's most important food crops. The staff changed – growing threefold to reach almost maximum complement in order to implement the expanded programme. The endowment changed – several generous donations during the year allowed the Trust to nearly double its endowment investments.

The vision, however, remained constant. There has been no need to amend the Trust's clearly articulated role, which was elaborated in detail in last year's annual report. As 2007 was the first year of my involvement with the Trust, I was struck most forcefully by two points – the simplicity of the Trust's message, and the sheer lack of any alternative strategy for the world at large.

There is no dissenting voice over the importance of crop diversity. There is no disagreement over the vital role it will have to play in getting agriculture ready for the coming challenges. And there is no organisation, other than the Trust, which has the global mandate to fund the conservation of crop diversity in perpetuity. And the Trust offers a clear and achievable solution.

This is a powerful cocktail. Allow me to paraphrase – if you care about feeding people, you should support the Trust. Fortunately, many have heeded this simple, but urgent, message. Donations in 2007 accelerated dramatically, and this report shows that the Trust is perfectly positioned to repay that investment with the dramatic programme of activities launched in 2007.

Finally, I would like to thank, on behalf of the Executive Board, Ambassador Fernando Gerbasi and his colleagues on the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts who did such an excellent job steering the Trust from its inception. Their hard work has made the job of the Executive Board much easier.





FAO

Introduction

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CARY FOWLER

PREPARING AN ANNUAL REPORT NECESSITATES A PERIOD OF REFLECTION, of evaluating the past. Yet looking back is a rare experience at the Global Crop Diversity Trust. We have developed so quickly, implemented so much in such a short time, and part of the secret of our success is that we have been relentlessly focussed forward on our goal.

Indeed, when I do look back, to the first of our Crop Diversity Topics of 2007, I find that it merely points me forward again. Eighteen months ago I wrote:

"The most common misconception about how agriculture will adapt is that we will shift existing crop varieties from current production areas to new spots with more amenable temperatures as global warming sets in. But it is not going to be that simple. Crop varieties cannot easily pull up roots and emigrate.

A crop variety is adapted to a particular area not simply because it tolerates the average temperature there during the growing season. There are a myriad of points at which a crop variety interacts with and is affected by the natural environment in addition to temperature ... Fortunately, the diversity needed to address these challenges exists; it's just not yet secured."

18 months on, the debates have moved forward, or at least increased in volume, as food prices have risen and governments have started to publicly regret the lack of investment in agriculture over recent years.

But given that agriculture has to be part of any adaptation strategy for climate change, just as it does for a world of high fuel prices and diminishing farmland, nothing like an adaptation strategy for agricultural crops has emerged as a political priority.

As I discovered when looking back over 2007, and even over 2006, the message does not need to change: tomorrow's climate-ready varieties will need to draw on existing crop diversity if they are to adapt successfully to new conditions. There is no realistic, or more cost-effective, alternative. Therefore crop diversity is our principal resource, the raw material for agricultural adaptation. And so conserving the crop diversity found in genebanks is one of the most important – and simplest – steps the world can take.

Publishing a 2007 report in the wake of the June High Level Conference on World Food Security and the high media profile surrounding food prices should perhaps mean that we are out of step with world news – yet the messages emerging around the summit were startling in their conformity with this central point. Agricultural research cannot continue to be ignored, and must be made a funding priority. And there is no point funding research if you have allowed the raw material of agriculture to die.

Fortunately, there are signs that the world is listening. 2007 represented, for the Trust, an extraordinary series of investments in the world's food crops. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation/UNF/UNFIP partnership and the UK Government stand out. Certainly, it was just the beginning, but this report will show how the Trust began rescuing threatened crop diversity across the world, started providing long term financial security to some of the world's most important collections, and initiated planning, with the holders of these collections, on how to ensure that crop diversity can be better and more quickly deployed to solve the most urgent problems of our time.

Although our work takes place against a backdrop of increasing difficulties in feeding the world's population, this report is nevertheless an optimistic one – we are making clear and concrete progress towards securing the world's most precious natural resource, crop diversity.





Highlights of 2007

LAUNCHED a new programme, representing the largest single investment ever in crop diversity conservation, to secure crop diversity worldwide and increase its use, involving:

- Developing partnerships with institutes in more than 60 countries to regenerate and safely duplicate threatened accessions
- Supporting research to improve the effectiveness of long-term conservation methods of vegetatively-propagated crops and the successful transport of difficult crops like coconut
- Running a competitive grants process for the evaluation, or screening, of priority collections, with a particular focus on finding traits useful for agricultural adaptation to climate change
- Developing information systems to improve the management of genebank collections and their use by plant breeders, allowing them to use the internet to search collections globally for the traits they require, massively enhancing their ability to develop the new varieties the world needs.

ESTABLISHED nine grants from the endowment that will provide 'in perpetuity' funding to 13 vital collections of crop diversity.

RAISED over \$60 million in new pledges.

ESTABLISHED systems for monitoring the progress of Trust-funded activities and evaluating their impact.

INCREASED the public profile of Global Crop Diversity Trust through widespread international press coverage.

LAUNCHED a research collaboration with Stanford University to understand the impacts of climate change on crop diversity and genetic resources management, and to prioritise the Trust's work accordingly.

CONVENED the inaugural meeting of the Executive Board of the Trust.

PROVIDED the first Global Crop Diversity Trust Annual Report to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.



Building a Global System for Conservation and Use

THE TRUST'S WORK IS CRITICAL, IN VARIOUS WAYS, to the development of an effective global system for the conservation and availability of crop diversity – a system which does not exist at the moment. The conservation strategies (see box below) have encouraged crop and regional experts to develop a shared vision of where priorities lie and how different institutions may interact.

The long-term support to international collections, through income earned by the endowment, helps to strengthen what will be the core of the global system. The new suite of activities launched in 2007 focuses particularly on the urgent needs of key national collections and will build essential linkages between institutes holding collections of the same crops – providing opportunities to share responsibilities and designate roles within the global system.

Conservation Strategies

THE TRUST IS SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION STRATEGIES. These help in identifying unique, important collections of crop diversity and guide the allocation of Trust support, however, their value extends beyond this. Driven and owned by the stakeholders themselves, these strategies may be used by the regional networks and crop conservation/use communities to raise complementary funding via projects targeted at specific identified priorities.

Three complementary and mutually reinforcing approaches to strategy development have been promoted:

- a) the identification of priority crops and in a number of cases important collections on a region-by-region basis through processes coordinated by the regional plant genetic resources networks, and
- b) the identification of key collections on a crop-by-crop basis at the global level through processes coordinated by the crop genetic resources networks where they exist (i.e. banana, coconut) or bringing together crop experts and holders of collections, facilitated by independent experts where they don't exist. Strategies are being undertaken for all major food security crops listed in Annex 1 of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.
- c) the identification of ways in which existing institutions can cooperate to improve effectiveness and efficiency.

The role of the Trust has been to initiate and facilitate the process for each region and target crop, from the initial assessment of the existing state of diversity, through expert consultation meetings to development of the strategy document (with back-stopping in most cases from the CGIAR Centres), and to provide a forum to communicate these strategies.

In 2007 the following strategies were completed:

Regional ex-situ conservation:

West and Central Africa

Crop:

Breadfruit

Grasspea (Lathyrus)

Sorghum

Sweet Potato

All strategies are available at www.croptrust.org/main/strategy.php

In 2007 the Trust embarked on a series of new activities aimed at shaping the global system for the conservation of crop diversity. This work builds on what was described in the paper 'The Role of the Global Crop Diversity Trust in helping ensure the long-term Conservation and Availability of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture', available at <http://www.croptrust.org/documents/web/RoleOfTrust-May07.pdf>.

This programme of work is carried out in partnership with the UN Foundation with funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and also support from GRDC, Australia. The main elements of the work are to:

- Regenerate and safety duplicate threatened priority collections. This effort is focused on 22 crops¹ initially
- Back-up important collections in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault
- Upgrade selected genebanks
- Develop information systems for better management of and access to collections
- Promote use of diversity through evaluation and pre-breeding
- Develop improved methods to conserve vegetatively-propagated crops.

¹ Banana, beans, breadfruit, cassava, chickpea, coconut, cowpea, fababean, finger millet, lathyrus (grasspea), maize, major aroids, lentil, pearl millet, pigeon pea, potato, rice, sorghum, sweet potato, wheat and yam. Regeneration and other conservation activities associated with barley are made possible through GRDC support.

Progress in 2007

The Trust's work depends on building partnerships with a large range of organizations that contribute financially, and in kind, to achieve shared objectives. Not surprisingly, developing the workplans and agreements requires extensive consultations with partners to determine expectations and requirements. Significant effort is being dedicated to attaining full endorsement from institutes and countries to make germplasm available for safety duplication in institutes outside the country, including several instances where countries are not Parties to the International Treaty.

Regeneration and safety duplication of threatened, unique collections

One of the most urgent components of the Trust's work programme is the regeneration and safety duplication of unique accessions in developing countries that are at risk of loss from declining viability and the vagaries of unreliable funding. The programme activities are being implemented by a range of institutions, including crop networks, regional plant genetic resources networks as well as the individual national institutes. In 2007, work consisted of the crucial first steps in the process, obtaining engagement from potential partners to begin project planning, and negotiating letters of agreement. Each project was developed with individual attention to the regeneration requirements of the specific crop, use of scientific standards, the capacity of the partner institute and its links with breeders, farmers and the institute receiving safety duplicates. For example, in Ecuador the regeneration of the potato collection involves coordination with farmer field days and fairs, associated molecular studies and in vitro conservation of accessions for the safe transfer of unique accessions to the International Potato Center (CIP) in Peru; and in Benin, given the complicated taxonomy of yams and the ongoing domestication of wild yams, characterization activities are planned with the participation of farmers at 5 project sites.

The Trust has made potential partners fully aware of the conditions of its support. In particular, the availability of regenerated material under the terms of the International Treaty's multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing, and its safety duplication in a genebank meeting international standards of management. The Trust is also working with countries that are not Parties to the Treaty. For these institutes, the Trust requires that an appropriate authority sign a Solemn Undertaking guaranteeing the availability of the regenerated germplasm in accordance with the International Treaty's Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA).



Back-up of important collections: the Svalbard Global Seed Vault

The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is designed to offer the best 'failsafe' storage for seeds available anywhere in the world. Built in 2007, it is dug deep into a mountain in the Norwegian Arctic, where at the end of a 120 m tunnel the three vault rooms, insulated by frozen rock, provide perfect storage conditions for seeds. The Trust and the Svalbard Global Seed Vault endeavour to ensure that each unique accession is conserved in triplicate, with the Seed Vault functioning as the ultimate safety net if both of the other replicates are lost. The facility will therefore provide a back-up for the world's most important collections.

The Trust entered into an agreement with the Government of Norway and NordGen (the genetic resources centre of the Nordic countries) concerning the management and funding of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in March 2007, and the Trust assisted the Norwegian authorities in establishing the legal, administrative and technical procedures for the Vault's operation. The coordinator for the Vault's operation was based at the Trust for much of the year.



Mari Tefre/Global Crop Diversity Trust

The last quarter of 2007 involved a great deal of intensive work to prepare for the shipping of more than 200,000 samples in time for the Vault's opening in February 2008, representing about a third of the total number of accessions in the international collections held by the CGIAR Centres, and 10,000 from priority collections including those held by Kenya, Pakistan, the Philippines and Russia. The Trust sourced robust packaging materials for long-term seed conservation, and provided the holders of the collections with these and financial support for the shipment of seed to Svalbard. Staff worked on planning the shipment of deposits in coordination with the managers of the Vault, NordGen.

Upgrading key genebanks

The Trust is providing financial support and other assistance to upgrade a small number of key genebanks holding globally important collections to enable them to play an important role in the global system.

Work began on agreements with Bioversity International for the cryopreservation of remaining accessions in the global Musa (banana and plantain) collection and with the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE) in Costa Rica to regenerate important collections and upgrade its genebank. At the end of 2007 a project agreement was under discussion with the World Vegetable Center (AVRDC) and discussions had started on upgrading the conservation of globally important collections held at the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute and at the NI Vavilov Institute (VIR), St Petersburg, Russia.



Cary Fowler/Global Crop Diversity Trust

Information systems

The Trust began work with partners to develop two essential information systems to improve management of, and access to, crop genetic resources.

The Trust worked with the United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS) to finalise plans for the development of a state-of-the-art data management system that will be tailored to the needs of genebanks of all sizes and provided free to genebanks in developing countries. This builds on investments already made over many years to improve the US Genetic Resources Information System (GRIN). The first "draft" or "beta" version of the new "GRIN-Global" is expected to be ready for testing in the final quarter of 2008. Bioversity International will be responsible for the deployment of the system through its regional offices, and training users.

In addition, the Trust is working with Bioversity, on behalf of the CGIAR System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP), to develop an accession-level information system building on

the European (EURISCO) and SGRP (CGIAR-SINGER) information systems, as well as GRIN and others. This new system will allow the cross-searching of passport, characterization and some evaluation data on crop accessions at a global level, meaning plant breeders can access more information about more accessions than ever before, dramatically enhancing their ability to breed the varieties we need for the future. This project is being developed in partnership with the Secretariat of the International Treaty to ensure that it incorporates or links with the necessary features for preparing and archiving the Treaty's SMTA.

Promoting use: evaluation and breeding capacity

The Trust launched a Competitive Awards Scheme for Enhancing the Value of Crop Diversity to promote the evaluation of priority collections with emphasis given to screening traits of importance to the poor and with potential to address the effects of climate change. The first call under this evaluation scheme, made in September 2007, resulted in the submission of 110 proposals, greater than anticipated, for a final decision in 2008.

The Trust, as part of its partnership with the UN Foundation, is also supporting the Global Initiative on Plant Breeding (GIPB) through a grant agreement with FAO. This aims to assess and develop capacity in pre-breeding and breeding in developing countries. GIPB is a partnership of stakeholders from the public, private and civil society sectors, led by FAO.

Conservation of vegetatively-propagated crops

Some crops cannot easily be conserved as seed, and their long-term conservation requires expensive techniques such as tissue culture and cryopreservation – conserving plant tissue in liquid nitrogen. The Trust began supporting research to develop and implement the use of robust protocols for the cryopreservation of vegetatively propagated crops, and for the collecting and transport of coconut germplasm (currently expensive and difficult because of the need to transport the entire coconut).

The priority crops and partner institutes for the development of cryopreservation protocols were identified. The work focuses on yam, sweet potato and aroids, and specific genotypes of cassava that have not responded to existing protocols. The research will be conducted by specialist laboratories in institutes in Belgium and France and in centres holding collections of the target crops: IITA, CIP, CIAT and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). In addition, work began on a partnership with the global coconut conservation system to facilitate the large-scale movement of germplasm. The project involves the transfer of expertise and experience to establish a standard embryo culture technique among the key coconut collections that are part of the Coconut Genetic Resources Network (COGENT) network, especially focusing on the major field collection in Cote d'Ivoire.



Faidutti, R. / FAO

Getting agriculture ready for climate change

THE RELEASE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)

fourth report in 2007 confirmed once again—with strong scientific consensus—that the global climate is changing, and that humans are both causing and will be damaged by this change. The ability of ecosystems to provide the most basic types of services to humans, such as food and water, will be affected by climate change throughout the world, and agriculture is already affected. A common assumption is that, in response to climate change, agricultural systems will migrate to regions with more suitable conditions, resulting in little net impact on global food supplies in the future. However, this assumption overlooks the many complex interactions between a crop and its environment (e.g. soil, day length, amount and timing of rainfall etc), meaning that crops can only move through breeding - and these breeding efforts will require the continued collection, evaluation, deployment and conservation of diverse crop genetic material.

In September 2007, a group of experts from the Global Crop Diversity Trust, Stanford University and the wider genetic conservation, climate science, agricultural development, and plant genetics and breeding communities met at the Rockefeller Foundation Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, to initiate a discussion about the management of global crop genetic resources in the face of climate change. The underlying focus was on global food security. Much of the discussion therefore centred on malnourished populations, the majority of whom depend to a large extent on agriculture for their livelihoods. In particular, attention was directed toward two key regions of food insecurity: a) South Asia, where the largest number of chronically hungry people live despite impressive technological gains in agriculture during the past 40 years and widespread use of irrigation in some areas; and b) the African continent, where the incidence of hunger is greatest and where rainfed systems account for over 90% of crop production. The interdisciplinary nature of the meeting revealed new insights for all participants and novel approaches for research and prioritization across the board—thus highlighting the importance of cross-disciplinary efforts in addressing the impacts of climate change.

The primary contribution of the meeting entailed the integration and advancement of two main bodies of work:

1. Projections of regional climate changes and their potential impacts on:
 - a. Future distributions of crops and their wild relatives, and
 - b. Agricultural productivity in developing countries
2. Comprehensive assessments of the needs and constraints on crop genetic collections, characterization, conservation, and breeding for future food security.

The report is available at the following site:

www.rockfound.org/initiatives/climate/121007global_crops_cc.pdf



Sustainable funding to secure our food supply, forever

The heart of the Trust

AT THE HEART OF THE TRUST LIES AN ENDOWMENT FUND, which exists to provide long-term security to the world's most important collections of our most important food crops. The endowment allows, finally, the creation of an efficient and effective global system for the conservation of this most vital resource.

Despite being the foundation of our food supply, most collections lurch from one funding arrangement to the next without ever having long-term security. Although the conservation of crop diversity is inexpensive, relative to the massive benefits it brings, the reliability of funding is absolutely crucial – a shortfall of just a few months can lead to the permanent loss of unique varieties. With climate change this could spell disaster – today's underutilized varieties, with traits as yet unknown, may become the varieties of the future.

The Trust, therefore, has created an endowment fund; the proceeds from which will provide real financial security to priority collections of crop diversity. It will guarantee funding year on year, in perpetuity.

As the Trust's endowment grows, the Trust will be able to secure more diversity of more crops.

Progress in 2007

In November 2007 the Executive Board approved a package of 17 proposals for long-term grants for collections comprising 13 major crops (Figure below). These proposals concentrated on the international collections held by the Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

These collections are among the largest, most diverse, most complete, best documented, best managed, and most widely distributed collections in the world. They are also financially insecure. They serve an exclusively international purpose as the backbone of the rational, efficient and effective global system that the Trust has focused on developing, and are therefore a priority for Trust investments. Priority crop collections obviously exist outside those held by the CGIAR system, however, many of these collections are in need of upgrading and rescuing before they become eligible for long-term funding.

The Crops

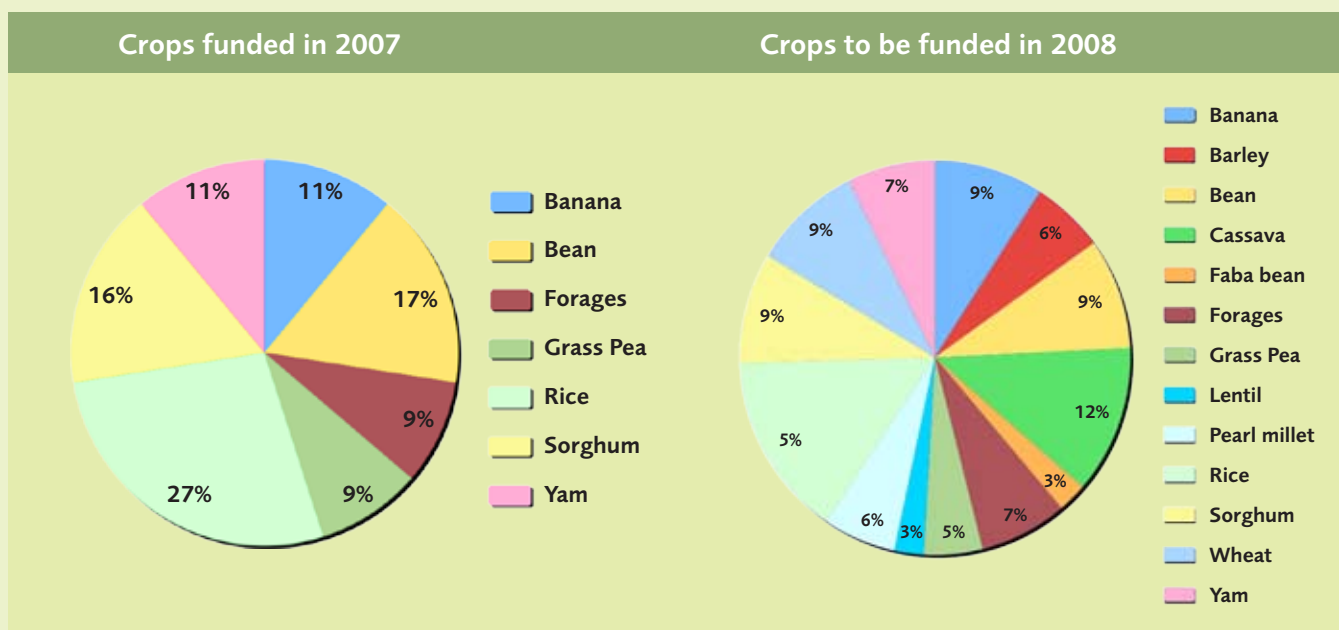
In 2007, long-term grants totalled US\$1.035 million and covered seven crops. The additional amount leveraged and guaranteed to fund the conservation of these crops from the CGIAR was US\$ 2.313 million.

By the end of 2007, agreements were in place for long-term grants totalling \$1.8 million. The rise is due to contributions increasing, as well as six additional crops being added, as can be seen from the table below. The matching grant arrangements made within the contracts leverage a further US\$ 3.250 million.

Long-term grant agreements established in 2007

Trust funded crops	Funding for 2007 USD, 000	Funding for 2008 USD, 000
Banana	100	150
Bean	150	150
Forages	80	120
Grass Pea	80	80
Rice	250	250
Sorghum	150	150
Yam	100	120
Barley		100
Cassava		200
Faba bean		40
Lentil		40
Pearl millet		100
Wheat		150
Management of Svalbard Global Seed Vault	125	150

Long-term grant agreements established in 2007 for:



Putting long-term funding in place

Funding

In making a long-term grant to a crop collection, the Trust incurs a moral and legal responsibility that is likely to extend beyond the current Board or staff tenure. Extreme care must be taken to ensure that the Trust can meet these obligations in the future. Conservative planning is needed. The Trust's business model assumes the endowment fund will provide a return of 4.5% above inflation, over time. In addition, a conservative approach dictates that the Trust not make grant commitments that exceed the smallest amount available in the foreseeable future. Moreover, while the Trust might reasonably assume that its endowment fund will grow and thus allow for an increase in grant-giving in the coming years, one cannot predict such growth with certainty.

Thus, the Trust calculated the 2007 long-term grant proposals on the basis of what can be sustained over time without any further growth in the endowment fund. When the endowment fund grows, the Trust will be in a position to assume greater responsibilities and increase its investments in long-term conservation. This is the Trust's goal.

Conditions

The Trust utilises one Grant Agreement for each genebank, that specifies the annual allocation of funds to each crop. The Grant Agreement clearly lays out the commitment of the parties for the long-term conservation and sustainable utilization of the identified crops. It makes clear that that Trust support is absolutely contingent on the genebank being willing to play a meaningfully new and active role in working with other genebanks to develop a rational global system for plant genetic resources, in line with the principles of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The Trust applies four basic principles and six specific criteria to assess if a collection is eligible for long-term support. These criteria and the way in which they are applied are being kept under review.

THE TRUST, IN WORKING TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT and maintenance of an efficient and effective global conservation system, has adopted four basic principles that must be met in order for a collection to be eligible for support.

- The plant genetic resources are of crops included in Annex 1 or referred to in Article 15.1 (b) of the International Treaty.
- The plant genetic resources are accessible under the internationally agreed terms of access and benefit sharing provided for in the multilateral system as set out in the International Treaty.
- Each holder of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture commits itself to long term conservation and availability.
- Each recipient of funds from the Trust shall undertake to work in partnership with the aim of developing an efficient and effective global conservation system.

The funds provided under the Grant Agreements are committed for the financing of two primary roles of globally focused genebanks. The first is the custodianship role, ensuring the conservation and availability of germplasm. The second role provides a broader set of services for developing a global system, including filling gaps in the collections, improving provision of information about accessions, promoting use, and rationalizing services within the global system.

These two roles are described in the Grant Agreements as the following:

"1. Conserving and making available the collections

- a. Long-term storage, management and curation of the collections at international standards (health, regeneration, etc)*
- b. Safety duplication of the collections*
- c. Characterization and evaluation of the germplasm*
- d. Documentation of the germplasm and provision of data in publicly available information systems*
- e. Distribution of the germplasm in accordance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*

2. Furthering development of a global system for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

- a. Extending the coverage of genebanks ex situ (including analyzing and filling gaps in the collections) in partnership with others*
- b. Providing training and capacity building*
- c. Partnering with other genebanks and networks in the context of creating a more efficient and effective global conservation system*
- d. Providing conservation services to others*
- e. Developing links to users and promoting use"*





Grant Allocation and Management Framework

Progress in 2007

IN 2007 THE TRUST DEVELOPED A SERIES of project management systems, legal agreements and standard procedures to manage the full range of new grants and projects. The procedures were developed in line with donor reporting requirements, as well as other reporting to which the Trust is committed and incorporated into a project lifecycle or "Project Pipeline" comprising three stages of activity:

- Planning and consultation,
- Project activity and monitoring, and
- Evaluation.

The "Project Pipeline" was also used as a framework in designing the project management systems.

While reporting and evaluation requirements have been developed with the Trust's initial fixed-term projects primarily in mind, they are robust and relevant enough for use by all Trust projects or grant agreements, including the long-term grants. The aim has been to achieve a balance between consistency in agreements and the necessary flexibility to accommodate a variety of projects and partner situations.

The Trust also began investing in project information management systems that address the project, fundraising and financial management needs of the organisation. These consolidate previous ad hoc systems, and ensure that all staff can tap into key technical and administrative information concerning grants and contacts.

Monitoring and Evaluating Impact

Project monitoring by the Trust and by collaborators who are playing a coordinating role is continuous throughout the implementation of each grant, to assess progress, to ensure that milestones are achieved, and to ensure accountability (both financial and technical). The main vehicles for this are the Technical and Financial Progress reports; the conditions and formats for these are built into the Grant Agreements. In addition, individual Trust staff are dedicated to each grant and are in direct contact with the staff of project implementing institutes on the ground.

In the case of long-term grants, grantees are required to report annually against performance indicators for conservation activities and the services provided for the development of the Global System. These genebank performance indicators were adapted by the Trust from those under development by the CGIAR in order to reduce duplication in reporting.

In the case of fixed-term projects, milestones are set in the Agreement for measuring progress towards the stated outputs. For example, in the case of regeneration projects, target numbers of accessions to be regenerated are identified as milestones and require reporting against on an annual basis.

Evaluation is an integral part of the project monitoring process and in the case of fixed-term projects, is scheduled to take place at the end of the individual projects, and depending on the nature of the project, an evaluation may also be applied a number of years post project completion. In 2007, no evaluation activity took place as all grants were in early stages.

In the case of long-term grants, an evaluation is planned every 5-6 years and will utilize existing institutional External Programme and Management Reviews where relevant.



Jose Cendon/FAO



Governance

Executive Board

The Executive Board of the Trust was established in 2007 and is the Trust's principal decision-making body. The members of the Executive Board were elected by the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Trust's Donors' Council (see Annex 2 for the list of members). The Executive Board met twice during 2007 – April in Rome and October in Svalbard, Norway. The designated annual meeting is held in the last quarter of each year where the budget and work programme for the following year is approved. It has been agreed that an additional meeting in the first quarter of the year is convened on an "as needs" basis.

During the 2007 meetings, Members elected a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson and established and approved a suite of regulations, committees and processes to manage Trust governance and operations. These included establishing:

- Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust (including Financial Regulations and Travel and Honorarium Policy)
- Finance and Investment Committee
- Financial Delegations
- Investment Objectives and Policies
- Mechanisms to review the performance of the Executive Director and the Executive Board

The meeting Agendas and full set of business papers can be found on the Trust website at www.croptrust.org/main/board.php?itemid=78

Donors' Council

The role of the Donors' Council is to advise the Executive Board on fundraising and other financial matters related to the activities of the Trust, to provide a forum for the expression of the views of donors on the operation of the Trust, and to provide financial oversight of the operations of the Trust. In fulfilling its role, the Donors' Council met in Rome in October 2007 to review the 2008 annual budget and forwarded advice to the Executive Board.

Governing Body of the International Treaty

Providing the backdrop to the Trust's mission is an international consensus on the importance of the conservation of plant genetic resources. A demonstration of this consensus is provided in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in which the Trust operates as an "essential element" of the Funding Strategy of this Treaty, in relation to the ex situ conservation and availability of plant genetic resources. The Trust and the Governing Body of the Treaty concluded a formal Relationship Agreement at the first meeting of the Governing Body, in Madrid in June 2006. The Agreement states that the Governing Body of the International Treaty shall provide overall policy guidance to the Trust on all matters within the purview of the International Treaty and that the Executive Board of the Trust shall submit an annual report on the activities of the Trust. Pursuant to this, the Executive Board submitted its first Annual Report to the Governing Body in October 2007.



FAO/Alessandra Benedetti



Communications

THE TRUST DRAMATICALLY ELEVATED ITS PUBLIC PROFILE during 2007. The Trust invested in using the Svalbard Global Seed Vault to drive public interest in the issue of crop diversity, and achieved high profile media coverage in major outlets throughout the world. This was successful, as evident from the Press Highlights in Annex 4.

Website

The Trust's website is its single most important communication tool. The Trust is small and its audience varied and global; for many the website is the only contact they will have with the Trust, and it is a dynamic source of news about the Trust and crop diversity, with new features frequently added and content which is regularly updated and enhanced. The average number of daily visits doubled during the year.

Crop Diversity Topics

Crop Diversity Topics is a regular electronic letter, from the Executive Director, that provides a thought-provoking article on an aspect of crop diversity. Designed not to be a corporate newsletter concentrating primarily on organizational news, it allows the Trust to demonstrate the wide-ranging relevance of crop diversity to a host of issues, in an informal, engaging, easy-to-read manner.

Five Crop Diversity Topics were produced and distributed in 2007:

- **Emigration Restrictions** – about the difficulties faced by crops in adapting to climate change
- **Dinosaurs and Diversity** – about the rate of crop diversity loss
- **Note from the Neolithic** – about lessons to be learned from past climate change
- **Big Words** – about the need for the international community to live up to its promises and find pragmatic, not politically correct, solutions
- **Hardwired!** – about the need to focus not just on short term dangers, but to conserve crop diversity for the long term

These can be found on the Trust website at <http://www.croptrust.org/main/topics.php>

Press coverage

In early February the Trust put out an international press release about the new designs for the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. Although the designs had been officially released at the beginning of January by the Norwegian Directorate of Public Construction and Property, they had not been covered widely by the media. The Trust commissioned a set of artistic renderings that helped excite the interest of reporters and

resulted in significant, illustrated media coverage around the world.

THE HIGH MEDIA PROFILE OF THE GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST has allowed the organization to move its message beyond the traditional audiences in the development and agriculture fields. Reaching beyond the confines of a technical audience is a vital component of the positioning of the Trust and its potential appeal to donors. One such example was the invitation to attend the annual Pop! Tech gathering in Maine, USA, which aims to bring together the world's leading thinkers to showcase world-changing ideas. You can view Cary Fowler's Pop!Tech presentation here: <http://www.poptech.org/popcasts/popcasts.aspx?lang=&viewcastid=183>

This resulted in an enormous amount of interest, which was followed up in August when a number of journalists accompanied Cary Fowler, Executive Director of the Trust, and Erik Solheim, Norwegian Minister for International Development, to the Vault.

There was also widespread press coverage of the decision by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to fund the Trust's work.

Press highlights are given in Annex 4.





Bizzarri, G./FAO

Finance & Investment

THE TRUST IS BUILDING AN ENDOWMENT FUND, the income from which will be used to fund the effective conservation and the ready availability of crop diversity for agriculture. Funds received for the endowment fund are invested in accordance with the Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board. In January 2007, the Trust hired an Independent Financial Advisor to assist the Trust in all areas of investment management including providing advice on the ethical policies adopted by the Trust. The contract was funded for a period of three years by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

During the year contributions in the amount of USD 34,341,250 were received for the endowment fund. As of December 31, 2007 contributions to the fund had been received from the following donors:

Australia, DuPont/Pioneer Hi-bred, Egypt, Ethiopia, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation/UN Foundation, Germany, India, International Seed Federation, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Syngenta A.G., United Kingdom and the United States.

The market value of the endowment fund investments at December 31, 2007 stood at USD 82,678,944 (2006: USD 45,533,539). The investment fund reported a gain in market value for the year of USD 5,670,095 (2006: USD 6,088,833), which represents an annualized rate of return of 12%. The Investment Objectives and Policies of the Trust permit the annual withdrawal of up to 4.5% of the average market value of the fund over the previous six quarters. During the year the Trust did not require the entire 4.5%, approximately 2.25% was withdrawn and the balance was retained in the fund.

The investment strategy of the Trust provides that once the fund has reached USD 100-120 million there will be multiple asset managers each specializing in a particular asset class. In the interim period, the Executive Board has agreed that no further funds shall be invested in the actively managed investment fund, which stood at USD 50,747,144 at year-end, and that additional contributions received should be invested in a broadly diversified range of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs).



Isaac J./FAO



FAO

Fundraising

FUNDRAISING IN 2007 HAD GRATIFYING RESULTS from a good number of donors, among which were a few particularly significant donations. In partnership with the United Nations Foundation, the Trust secured a grant of just under \$30 million from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for a detailed programme of activities related to all areas of the Trust's work, primarily in preparing the ground for a global system of crop diversity conservation.

In recognition of the need to sustain such a system in perpetuity, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation included a grant of \$7.5 million for the Trust's endowment, on the basis that it be matched. Norway promptly provided this matching funding, thereby not only releasing the donation from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, but also doubling their own giving to the Trust to over \$15 million.

The UK's Department for International Development also announced a donation to the Trust's endowment of GBP 10 million (c.\$20 million), the largest by any country so far.

Sweden increased their contribution to the Endowment Fund by SEK 30 million. They are also funding an Associate Professional Officer position for three years.

The International Seed Federation provided a contribution of USD 30,000 for the Endowment Fund.

The Italian Government increased their contribution to the Trust by EUR 500,00.

In-kind support

In-kind support is important for the Trust, and a significant source of staff. Early in 2007, two new staff positions were funded by donors in this way.

- Mellissa Wood, a senior professional from Australia, funded by AusAID, was recruited and started work in January as Director of Programme Development.
- Bert Visser, Director of the Centre for Genetic Resources in Wageningen, Netherlands, and one of this field's leading scientific and policy experts, is funded by his government to work 20% of his time for the Trust.

2007 WAS A YEAR OF RAPID GROWTH in staff numbers, as the Trust built a team of scientific, project and financial management staff to implement the ambitious new work programme. At the end of 2006 the Trust staff numbered six full-time and four part-time staff, and by the end of 2007 the staff numbered 15 full-time and 5 part-time staff. A full listing of staff can be found in Annex 3. 60% of staff are funded through project financing.



Accommodation

IN NOVEMBER, THE ENTIRE TRUST SECRETARIAT MOVED into the FAO Headquarters building in Rome into a refurbished space of 12 offices and a meeting room. Previously the Trust accommodation had been split between FAO and Bioversity International outside Rome. Grouping the staff together in one site has clear advantages for efficiency and internal communications.

Annex 1 Financial Statements



D. Cavagnaro

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.
Via della Camilluccia, 589/A
00135 Roma
Italia

Tel: +39 06 367491
Fax: +39 06 36749282

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Executive Board The Global Crop Diversity Trust

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the statements of activities, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Global Crop Diversity Trust as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the results of its activities and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Roberto Lolato
Partner

Rome, Italy
April 3, 2008

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Perugia
Roma Torino Treviso Verona

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Sede Legale: Via Tortona, 25 – 20144 Milano Capitale Sociale: Euro 10.327.940,00
Partita IVA/Codice Fiscale/Registro delle Imprese Milano n. 03049560166 – R.E.A. Milano n. 1720239



Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Notes	2007 USD	2006 USD
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Accounts Receivable	4		
Donor		105,153	1,028,002
Other		6,981,378	431,423
Prepaid Expenses		150,000	-
Total Current Assets		7,236,532	1,459,426
Non Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	2,302,318	506
Endowment Fund	7	82,678,944	45,533,539
Total Non Current Assets		84,981,262	45,534,045
TOTAL ASSETS		92,217,794	46,993,471
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	5		
Donor		4,767,913	145,009
Other		464,306	70,090
Total Current Liabilities		5,232,219	215,099
Non Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		5,232,219	215,099
Fund Balances			
Unrestricted		658,059	390,811
Temporarily Restricted		1,346,254	851,016
Permanently Restricted		84,981,262	45,536,545
Total Fund Balances	6	86,985,575	46,778,372
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES		92,217,794	46,993,471



Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Notes	2007 USD	2006 USD
INCOME & SUPPORT			
Investment Income			
Endowment Fund Gain		5,670,095	6,088,833
Investment Expenses Released		(173,090)	(132,887)
Interest Income		745,862	18,054
Net Investment Income		<u>6,242,867</u>	<u>5,974,001</u>
Contributions to Operational Fund			
Contributions to Operational and Fundraising Activities	8	1,569,896	981,574
Total Contributions to Operational Fund		<u>1,569,896</u>	<u>981,574</u>
Net Assets released from Restrictions			
From Capacity Building Fund		2,359,334	514,197
From Endowment Fund		1,139,400	1,180,600
Total Net Assets released from Restrictions		<u>3,498,734</u>	<u>1,694,797</u>
TOTAL INCOME & SUPPORT		11,311,497	8,650,371
GRANT EXPENSE			
Long-term Conservation Grants		1,049,100	208,000
Capacity Building & Other Grants		870,493	91,475
Conservation Strategies		88,886	514,197
Salaries & Benefits		1,251,593	204,819
External Review & Consultancies		102,713	48,053
Professional Services		101,483	-
Travel		34,465	-
Total Grant Expense		<u>3,498,734</u>	<u>1,066,544</u>
SUPPORTING EXPENSES			
Salaries & Benefits		441,859	716,229
Travel		67,707	79,822
Governance		102,937	75,042
Public Awareness & Communications		296,844	132,925
Professional Services		323,300	226,062
Facilities		70,000	70,000
Total Supporting Expenses		<u>1,302,647</u>	<u>1,300,080</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9	4,801,381	2,366,624
Net Excess of Income & Support over Expenditure		6,510,116	6,283,747
Increase/(Decrease) in Restricted Funds:			
Capacity Building Fund			
Contributions	8	2,854,572	810,756
Released from Restrictions		(2,359,334)	(514,197)
Increase/(Decrease) in Capacity Building Fund		<u>459,238</u>	<u>296,559</u>
Endowment Fund			
Contributions		34,341,250	8,952,957
Released from Restrictions		(1,139,400)	(1,180,600)
Increase/(Decrease) in Endowment Fund		<u>33,201,850</u>	<u>7,772,357</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in Restricted Funds		33,697,087	8,068,916
Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balances		40,207,203	14,352,663
Fund Balances at Beginning of Period		46,778,372	32,425,709
Fund Balances at End of Period		<u>86,985,575</u>	<u>46,778,372</u>



Statement of Changes in Fund Balances for the year ended 31 December 2007

	2007 USD	2006 USD
RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES		
Endowment Fund		
Opening Balance	45,536,545	31,790,188
Donations/Contributions	34,341,250	8,952,957
Investment Income	745,862	18,054
Net Endowment Fund Gain	5,497,005	5,955,946
Amount Released	(1,139,400)	(1,180,600)
Closing Balance	<u>84,981,262</u>	<u>45,536,545</u>
Capacity Building Fund		
Opening Balance	851,016	554,457
Donations/Contributions	2,854,572	810,756
Amount Released	(2,359,334)	(514,197)
Closing Balance	<u>1,346,254</u>	<u>851,016</u>
UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCES		
Operational Fund		
Opening Balance	390,811	81,065
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	267,248	309,746
Closing Balance	<u>658,059</u>	<u>390,811</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>86,985,575</u>	<u>46,778,372</u>



Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2007

	2007 USD	2006 USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in Unrestricted Fund Balance	267,248	309,746
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(5,777,106)	(399,314)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	<u>5,017,120</u>	<u>(206,988)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	(492,737)	(296,556)
CASH FLOWS FROM RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in Capacity Building Fund	495,238	296,559
Increase/(Decrease) in Endowment Fund	<u>2,299,312</u>	<u>(3,613,489)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Restricted Activities	2,794,550	(3,316,930)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	2,301,813	(3,613,486)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	506	3,613,993
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>2,302,318</u>	<u>506</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2007

1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (the Trust) is an autonomous international fund established under international law. The international status of the Trust is conferred under an Establishment Agreement, which has been signed by 26 countries. The Trust was established on October 21, 2004 and operates within the framework of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture as an essential element of its Funding Strategy.

The Trust is currently located in Rome, hosted by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Bioversity International, pending the establishment of a permanent headquarters location.

Mission

The mission of the Trust is to ensure the long-term conservation and availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture with a view to achieving global food security and sustainable agriculture. To do this, the Trust aims to raise an endowment fund of USD 260 million to support the development of a rational and efficient system for conserving crop diversity around the world.

Donors to the Trust include governments from developing and developed countries, foundations, the private sector and individuals.

Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd

A United States charitable organization, Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd, was established in August 2005 to further the mission of the Trust. The Corporation was established under section 501(c)(3) of the US Internal Revenue Code and will assist the Trust in informing the American people of the objectives and purposes of the Trust and raising US funding to support the mission of the Trust.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Since existing IFRS do not cover issues unique to not-for-profit organizations, the Trust has drawn from other widely used standards (such as SFAS 117 of US GAAP) to provide guidance on issues of importance that are not yet addressed by existing IFRS. The significant accounting policies followed are described below.



2.1 Accounts Receivable

All receivable balances are valued at their net realizable value, that is, the gross amount receivable less an allowance for doubtful accounts where appropriate.

Allowances for doubtful accounts are provided in an amount equal to the total receivables shown, or reasonably estimated to be doubtful of collection. The amount in the allowance is based on past experience and on a continuous review of receivable reports and other relevant factors. When an account receivable is deemed doubtful of collection, an allowance is provided during the year the account is deemed doubtful. Any receivable, or portion of receivable judged to be un-collectible is written off. Write-offs of receivables are done via allowance for doubtful accounts after all efforts to collect have been exhausted.

The Trust did not have any doubtful accounts during the year.

2.2 Endowment Fund

The endowment fund is a permanently restricted fund established to support the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture.

The endowment fund investments are recorded as non-current assets at fair market value. In accordance with IFRS 7, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined with reference to quoted market prices. Changes in the market value of the funds and interest earned are reported in the Statement of Activities in the year in which the change occurs. The investment objectives and policies permit the annual withdrawal of income of up to 4.5% of the average market value of the fund over the previous six quarters. This is reported in the Statement of Activities as net assets released from restrictions.

2.3 Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are short-term liabilities reflecting amounts owed in respect of services received and grants payable during the year together with contributions received in advance from donors.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Funding managed by the Trust falls into three categories:

1. Endowment fund
2. Funds for various projects undertaken by the Trust, conservation strategies and capacity building grants
3. Funds to cover the operational and fundraising activities of the Trust

While some donors provide funds that may be applied to any category and activity at the discretion of the Trust, most donors allocate their funds to a specific category or categories. In certain cases, the Trust may receive funds that are either unrestricted for use within the category concerned or that are restricted or "earmarked" by the donor for a specific purpose or activity.

Unrestricted grants, received and pledged, are recognized as revenues when the conditions imposed by the donor have been substantially met or explicitly waived by the donor.



Restricted grants are recognized as revenue to the extent grant conditions have been met. Grants pledged but not yet received are accrued among receivables only to the extent expended.

Grants in kind are recorded at the fair value of the assets or services received, or the fair value of the liabilities satisfied.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

The Trust conducts its operations in several currencies and maintains its accounting records in United States dollars. The financial statements are expressed in United States dollars solely for the purpose of summarizing the financial position and the results of activities.

All items in the Statement of Financial Position, where necessary, have been translated at market rates of exchange at year-end.

Revenue and expense items in currencies other than United States dollars have been recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

2.6 Expenditure

The costs of carrying out the projects undertaken by the Trust and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated between grant expenditure and supporting expenditure.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in banks denominated in US dollars. The Organization considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents comprise contributions received for the endowment fund together with related interest earned. As contributions for the endowment fund are permanently restricted, cash and cash equivalents at year-end of USD 2,302,318 (2006: USD 506) are reported as non-current assets.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

All receivable balances are valued at their net realizable value.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Organization. The Organization does not have any significant credit risk exposure as amounts receivable consist mainly of amounts held with the host organizations, which are highly reputable international organizations. Total accounts receivable represent 7% of total assets.



(A) Accounts receivable - Donor

Accounts receivable from donors consists of claims for unrestricted grants promised or pledged provided that the conditions attached to the grants have already been met. It also pertains to claims for expenses paid on behalf of restricted projects in excess of the amount received.

Donor	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Canada	-	860,882
Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd	-	82,472
Grains Research & Development Corporation	81,252	84,649
Norway	23,901	-
TOTAL	105,153	1,028,003

(B) Accounts receivable - Other

This balance relates mainly to amounts received by the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, on behalf of the Trust that have not yet been expended. There were no accounts receivable from Bioversity International at 31/12/06, details of the accounts payable to them at that date can be found under Note 5(B).

	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Bioversity International		
Balance as at 1/1	(15,619)	
Investment Income	475,224	
Canada (CIDA)	1,844,456	
Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd	164,000	
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	5,490,217	
Grains Research & Development Corporation	400,428	
Norway	200,000	
Switzerland (SDC)	30,000	
Syngenta Foundation	25,000	
United States (USAID)	1,000,000	
Expenditure	(3,577,107)	
Accounts Receivable from Bioversity International	6,036,599	0
Food And Agriculture Organization of the UN		
Balance as at 1/1	428,924	398,284
Investment Income	436,615	-
Italy	689,096	-
Norway	-	215,576
Sweden	101,999	-
United Nations Foundation	-	275,000
Other	25,024	11,704
Expenditure	(736,878)	(471,640)
Accounts Receivable from FAO	944,780	428,924
Accounts Receivable - Other	-	2,500
TOTAL	6,981,379	431,424



5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

(A) Accounts Payable - Donor

Accounts payable to donors includes unrestricted grants received for which conditions have not yet been met and unexpended funds received in advance for restricted projects.

Donor	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	4,619,384	-
Norway	104,261	115,009
Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC)	19,268	30,000
Syngenta Foundation	25,000	-
Accounts Payable - Donor	4,767,913	145,009

(B) Accounts Payable - Other

This balance consists of amounts payable at the year-end in respect of supplies and services received during the year and amounts payable in respect of capacity building and long-term grants for the year. It may also include amounts expended on behalf of the Trust by the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, in respect of which contributions have not yet been received. There were no accounts payable to Bioversity International at 31/12/07, details of the accounts receivable from them at that date can be found under Note 4(B).

	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Bioversity International		
Balance c/f		(330,817)
Investment Income		(1,259,359)
Switzerland (SDC)		(30,000)
Syngenta Foundation		(50,000)
Expenditure		1,685,795
Total	0	15,619
HSBC – Investment Management Fee	60,728	54,471
Grants Payable		
Long-term Conservation Grants	330,000	-
Capacity Building Grants	73,578	-
Total	403,578	-
Accounts Payable - Other	464,306	70,090



6. FUND BALANCES

Resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into fund categories according to the activities or objectives specified by internal designation or by external restriction.

The Organization manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. Management information systems focus on significant issues and produce timely, accurate, complete and meaningful information to enable effective management of liquidity.

Unrestricted Fund

The operational fund contains unrestricted net assets representing unrestricted resources available to support the Organization's operations. The fund serves to provide working capital and financial stability for the Organization in the future. It comprises contributions received and expenditure incurred in respect of the operational and fundraising activities of the Trust. The operating surplus represents the excess of revenue over expenditures on operations for the year.

	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Balance as at 1/1	390,811	81,065
Operating Surplus	267,248	309,746
Balance as at 31/12	658,059	390,811

Temporarily Restricted Fund

The capacity building fund contains net assets that are temporarily restricted by donor-imposed stipulations or by internal designation. When the restriction expires due to accomplishing the stipulated purpose or through passage of time, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the Statement of Activities as net assets released from restrictions. The fund comprises contributions received or allocated and expenditure incurred in respect of conservation strategies, capacity building and long-term grants and related program expenditure.

	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Balance as at 1/1	851,016	554,457
Contributions	2,854,572	810,756
Expenditure	(2,359,334)	(514,197)
Balance as at 31/12	1,346,254	851,016

Permanently Restricted Fund

The permanently restricted endowment fund contains net assets which are subject to donor-imposed stipulations that they be maintained permanently by the Organization. The fund comprises contributions received for the endowment fund together with the related bank interest earned, changes in market value less management fees and income withdrawn during the year.



Current year contributions to the fund are as follows (amounts in USD/000):

Donors Balance	Balance 31-12-06	Contributions	Other movements	Balance 31-12-07
Australia	7,580	1,660		9,240
Dupont/ Pioneer Hi-bred	750	250		1,000
Egypt	25	-		25
Ethiopia	25	-		25
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	-	7,500		7,500
Germany	1,962	2,197		4,159
India	50	-		50
International Seed Federation	-	30		30
Ireland	-	1,357		1,357
Norway	7,677	4,387		12,064
New Zealand	50	-		50
Sweden	7,265	4,622		11,887
Switzerland	7,362	2,616		9,978
Syngenta AG	1,000	-		1,000
United Kingdom	-	9,722		9,722
United States	5,000	-		5,000
Private	1	-		1
Interest Earned	217		746	963
Realized & unrealized gain on investment fund (change in market value) less management fees	8,627		5,497	14,124
Realized Gains	(2,054)		(1,139)	(3,193)
Total	45,537	34,341	5,104	84,981

Further detail can be found in Note 7.

7. ENDOWMENT FUND

The Trust will build and manage an endowment fund, the income from which will be used to fund the effective conservation and the ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture. An endowment fund will provide a permanent source of financial support matching the long-term nature of conservation with long-term secure and sustainable funding.

The Trust opened its first Endowment Investment Fund with HSBC Asset Management (Europe) Limited in April 2005 and contributions previously received in the amount of USD 21,150,000 were transferred to the fund. Funds are invested in accordance with Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board. In January 2007 the Trust hired an Independent Financial Advisor to assist the Trust in all areas of investment management including providing advice on the ethical policies adopted by the Trust. The contract will be funded for a period of three years by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

The Endowment Fund investments at year-end of USD 82,678,944 represent the principle together with changes in market value less management fees and income released. Changes in the market value of the funds and interest earned are reported in the Statement of Activities in the year in which the change occurs.



The investment strategy of the Trust provides that once the fund has reached USD 100-120 million there will be multiple asset managers each specializing in a particular asset class. In the interim period, the Executive Board has agreed that no further funds shall be invested in the original Endowment Investment Fund and that additional contributions received should be invested in a broadly diversified range of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). At the end of December contributions in the amount of USD 31,931,800 were transferred to the investment fund manager for investment in ETFs. These funds will be invested in early January in a selection of funds approved by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board.

The following schedule represents the composition of the market value of the investment fund as at December 31:

	Balance Dec. 31, 2007	Balance Dec. 31, 2006
Equities	27,412,276	25,895,010
Bonds	16,546,061	14,413,435
Hedge Funds	3,115,351	2,228,415
Real Estate	1,279,781	1,603,371
Cash	2,393,675	1,393,308
Total	50,747,144	45,533,539
Cash for Investment in ETFs	31,931,800	-
Total	82,678,944	45,533,539

The following table provides an analysis of changes to non-current assets during the year:

	Note	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Balance as at 1/1		45,536,545	31,790,188
Contributions	1	34,341,250	8,952,957
Endowment Fund Gain	2	5,497,005	5,955,946
Income Released	3	(1,139,400)	(1,180,600)
Investment Income	4	745,862	18,054
Balance as at 31/12		84,981,262	45,536,545

Notes:

1. Contributions were received from government agencies, private foundations and corporations. Further detail can be found in Note 6.
2. The endowment fund gain represents the change in market value of the funds and is reported in the Statement of Activities for the year.
3. The Investment Objectives and Policies of the Trust permit the annual withdrawal of up to 4.5% of the average market value of the fund over the previous six quarters. During the year the Trust did not require the entire 4.5%, approximately 2.25% was withdrawn and the balance was retained in the fund.
4. Investment income relates to amounts earned during the year from holding funds on fixed term deposit.



Investment Risk & Risk Management

The Organization invests in a professionally managed portfolio that contains equity, US corporate bonds, US government bonds, emerging market debt, US REITs and hedge funds. Such investments are exposed to various risks such as market and credit. Due to the level of risk associated with such investments, and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of such investments, it is reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near term would materially affect investment balances and the amounts reported in the financial statements.

The fund manager continuously monitors the returns and volatility of the portfolio against initial expectations. They also monitor exposures and risks within the portfolio on a forward-looking basis. The asset managers responsible for each portion of the portfolio have a variety of risk controls covering the investments. For example, the largest portion of the portfolio is invested in a global equity portfolio, this targets a maximum ex ante tracking error of 2% relative to its benchmark index, and has strict limits on stock and sector exposure. Interest rate exposure is through the bond portfolio which accounts for 37.5% of the benchmark. The asset managers continuously monitor and control interest rate and duration risk within the portfolio.

Equities account for 52.5% of the benchmark, although the actual proportion at any time will vary according to the judgement of the fund manager on the relative attractiveness of equities relative to other assets. For example, the weighting in equities as at 31st December 2007 was slightly below benchmark, at 51.6%. Assuming a weighting broadly in line with benchmark, no change in the value of non-equity assets within the portfolio, and equity performance in line with benchmark, would suggest that a 10% movement in equities would affect the value of the portfolio (in the same direction) by just over 5%. In practice it is expected that bonds would exhibit some negative correlation with equities, thus offsetting part of this effect.

Equity Price Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date. If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower:

	Dec. 31, 2007	+5%	-5%
Fair Value of Investment Fund	82,678,944	84,113,546	81,244,341
Net Excess of Income & Support over Expenditure	6,510,116	7,944,719	5,075,513
Total Fund Balances	87,036,090	88,470,693	85,601,487



8. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL, FUNDRAISING AND GRANT ACTIVITIES

Contributions were received during the year from the following donors:

	Bioversity International	FAO	TOTAL
Canada (CIDA)	983,574	-	983,574
Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd	81,528	-	81,528
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	870,833	-	870,833
Grains Research & Development Corporation	397,034	-	397,034
Italy	-	689,096	689,096
Norway	95,739	138,909	234,648
Sweden	-	101,999	101,999
Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation	40,732	-	40,732
United States	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Other	-	25,024	25,024
Total Contributions	3,469,440	955,028	4,424,468
Contributions to Operational and Fundraising Activities			1,569,896
Contributions to Capacity Building Fund			2,854,572
Total Contributions			4,424,468

9. GRANT AND SUPPORTING EXPENDITURE

With the exception of investment management expenses, which are released from the investment fund, all expenditures are incurred by the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, on behalf of the Trust. These costs are charged back to the Trust at cost plus overhead.

Grant expenditure significantly increased in 2007 as work commenced on the Global System Project, a four-year project funded by the Gates Foundation/UN Foundation. The Trust also increased its program of providing long-term sustainable funding to the world's most important collections of crop diversity; seven collections were supported in 2007 versus one in 2006.

During the year the Trust retained the services of a government affairs company in Washington DC to assist with the process of securing funding from US government sources. The Trust also intensified its efforts to raise the profile of the Organization and its mission. Professional services expenditure includes the investment fund management fee, which will continue to increase as the value of the fund grows. It also includes the fee for the Independent Financial Advisor who was contracted in January 2007 to provide advice to the Trust on all aspects of investment management. This contract will be funded for a period of three years by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.



Annex 2 Members of the Executive Board

Chair: Margaret Catley-Carlson (Canada)

Chair of the Global Water Partnership, and the International Advisory Committee for Group Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux, Ms. Catley-Carlson is a member of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board, the Rosenberg Forum, and of the Council of Advisors of the World Food Prize. She serves on the Boards of the Biblioteca Alexandrina, IMWI (the International Center for Water Resource Management); the IFDC (Fertilizer Management) and IIED - the International Institute for Environment and Development. She has been chair of the ICARDA and CABI Boards and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Vice Chair of the IDRC Board and a commissioner of Water for the 21st Century. She was President of the Canadian International Development Agency 1983-89; Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF in New York 1981-1983; President of the Population Council in New York 1993-98; and Deputy Minister of the Department of Health and Welfare of Canada 1989-92. Ms. Catley-Carlson is an Officer of the Order of Canada.

Vice-Chair: Wangari Maathai (Kenya)

Professor Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace. She is the founder of the Green Belt Movement, a grassroots environmental organization which has assisted women and their families in planting more than 35 million trees across Kenya to protect the environment and promote sustainable livelihoods. She is a Member of Parliament and a former Assistant Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya. Among the many honors and awards Wangari Maathai has received are the Right Livelihood Award (1984); the Global 500 Roll of Honor (1991); the Goldman Environmental Prize (1991); the Africa Prize (1991); the Edinburgh Medal (1993); the Sophie Prize (2004) and the Legion d'Honneur (2006).

Lewis Coleman (USA)

Mr. Coleman was appointed President of DreamWorks Animation, a NYSE company, in December 2005 having served as a director of the company since October 2004. As of March 2007, he was re-elected to the Board of Directors and has taken on the position of Chief Financial Officer as well. Previously he was the President of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation from its founding in November 2000 to December 2004, and currently serves as one of the Foundations trustees. Prior to that, Mr. Coleman was employed by Bank of America Securities, formerly known as Montgomery Securities where he was a Senior Managing Director from 1995 to 1998 and Chairman from 1998 to 2000. Before he joined Montgomery Securities, Mr. Coleman spent ten years at the Bank of America and Bank of America Corporation where he was Head of Capital Markets, Head of the World Banking Group, and Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Financial Officer. He spent the previous thirteen years at Wells Fargo Bank where his positions included Head of International Banking, Chief Personnel Officer and Chairman of the Credit Policy Committee.



Mr. Coleman currently serves as lead director of Northrop Grumman Corporation. He also serves on several private company and civil boards including Conservation International. Mr. Coleman was one of the pioneers of debt-for-nature swaps, which involves agreements between developing nations in debt and one or more of their creditors who agree to forgive debt in return for environmental protection.

Sir Peter Crane (UK)

Professor Sir Peter Crane is a Fellow of The Royal Society, UK and former Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. He is also a foreign associate of the United States National Academy of Sciences and a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Sir Peter Crane has previously served as Director of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. In 2004 he was knighted for his services to conservation and horticulture. Sir Peter stepped down from his post at the Royal Botanic Gardens in 2006 to become the John & Marion Sullivan University Professor at the University of Chicago.

Jorio Dauster (Brazil)

Ambassador Jorio Dauster is the Board Chairman of Brasil Ecodiesel. He is a former Ambassador of Brazil to the European Union, and Chief Negotiator of Brazil's foreign debt for the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Finance. Ambassador Dauster has also served as President of the Brazilian Coffee Institute and as Coordinator of the Project for the Modernization of Brazil's Patent System.

Adel El-Beltagy (Egypt)

Prof. Dr. Adel El-Beltagy is currently the Chair of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR). He is Chairman of the International Dryland Development Commission (IDDC) and Professor at the Faculty of Agriculture/Ain Shams University. He was Director General of the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) (1995-2006); Director/Board Chairman of Agricultural Research Center, Egypt (1991-1995); Fellow of the University of Wales (1993); Chairman for the Scientific Technical Council of the International SAHARA and SAHEL OBSERVATORY (SSO) (1993-2002); First Under-Secretary of State for Land Reclamation, Egypt (1986-1991). Foreign Member of the Russian academy of Agricultural Sciences, Moscow; Academician (Foreign Member) of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and Honorable Academician of Kyrgyz Agrarian Academy; He is Honorable Professor of the Scientific Council of Azerbaijan Agricultural Academy; Fellow of Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), and has been awarded Al-Istiklal Medal by His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Hussein of Jordan; He has authored/co-authored more than 140 scientific publications.

Cary Fowler, Executive Director (ex officio)

Prior to joining the Trust as its Executive Director, Dr. Cary Fowler was Professor and Director of Research in the Department for International Environment & Development Studies at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. He was also a Senior Advisor to the Director General of Bioversity International. In this latter role, he represented the Future Harvest Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research in negotiations on the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.



Cary's career in the conservation and use of crop diversity spans 30 years. He was Program Director for the National Sharecroppers Fund / Rural Advancement Fund, a US-based NGO engaged in plant genetic resources education and advocacy. In the 1990s, he headed the International Conference and Programme on Plant Genetic Resources at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which produced the UN's first ever global assessment of the state of the world's plant genetic resources. He drafted and supervised negotiations of FAO's Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources, adopted by 150 countries in 1996. That same year he served as Special Assistant to the Secretary General of the World Food Summit. He is a past-member of the National Plant Genetic Resources Board of the U.S. and the Board of Trustees of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico. Cary is the author of several books on the subject of plant genetic resources and more than 75 articles on the topic in agriculture, law, and development journals.

John Lovett (Australia)

Professor John Lovett is the Chairperson of the Cooperative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity, Australia. He has held professorships at the University of Tasmania and the University of New England, of which he now is a Professor Emeritus. Professor Lovett has previously served as Chairperson of the Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Accounting and of the Oilseeds Research Council, as Managing Director of the Grains Research and Development Cooperation and as President of the Australian Society of Agronomy.

Karl Erik Olsson (Sweden)

Mr. Karl Erik Olsson is a former Minister of Agriculture of Sweden. A farmer by profession, he has served as an elected Member of Parliament in Sweden for twelve years and as a Member of the European Parliament for nine years.

Shivaji Pandey (India)

Dr Shivaji Pandey is currently Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO. He has worked for over 30 years in international agricultural research and development, serving as a scientist, Regional Representative for South America, Director of Maize Program, and Director of African Livelihoods Program at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico. At FAO, his Division leads work on increasing the production and quality of all food and non-food crops to enhance food security and livelihoods. The work of the Division includes conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, seed production, development and deployment of improved cultivars, use of appropriate agronomic practices, cropping systems, conservation agriculture, organic farming, and integrated pest management. International Treaties and Commissions such as ITPGRFA (International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture), GPA (Global Plan of Action), IPPC (International Plant Protection Commission), International Code of Conduct on Pesticides, and Rotterdam Convention also form parts of the Division's work. Dr Pandey has received a number of honours and awards, including D. Sc. from the Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (India), Fellowship to the American Society of Agronomy, Fellowship to the Crop Science Society of America, and special recognitions from the governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Vietnam. Dr Pandey has authored or co-authored over 150 publications.



Mangala Rai (India)

Dr. Mangala Rai is the Secretary of the Government of India's Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), and Director General of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR). He is Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics) and a Board Member of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). He has previously held positions as DDG (Crops) of ICAR, National Director of the National Agricultural Technology Project and Agriculture Commissioner for the Government of India. Dr. Rai has served as Board Member for CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center), and a Member of the Executive Council of the CGIAR.

Annex 3 Staff



Full-time staff

- Anne Clyne - Director of Finance
- Layla Daoud* - Project Officer, Global System Project
- Cary Fowler - Executive Director
- Suzy Gemma* - Programme Assistant, Global System Project
- Luigi Guarino* - Senior Science Coordinator, Global System Project
- Colin Khoury* - Scientific Assistant, Global System Project
- Julian Laird - Director of Development and Communications
- Brigitte Laliberté** - Scientist
- Hang Nguyen* - Programme Assistant
- Melly Preira - Personal Assistant to Executive Director
- Britta Skagerfält* - Associate Professional Officer
- Anna Stolyarskaya* - Finance Assistant
- Jane Toll* - Project Manager, Global System Project
- Kem Turner* - Programme Assistant, Global System Project
- Kijo Waruhiu* - Associate Scientist, Global System Project
- Ola Westengen** - Associate Professional Officer
- Mellissa Wood* - Director of Programme Development

Part-time staff

- Sophie Mannhardt - Programme Assistant (80%)
- Gerald Moore - Legal Advisor
- Geoff Hawtin - Senior Advisor ***
- Kerri Wright Platais* - Senior Program Officer ***
- Bert Visser* - Honorary Fellow ***

* Arrived in 2007

** Left during 2007

*** Not Rome based


Annex 4 Media Coverage



D. Cavagnaro

In 2007 the Trust appeared in high profile media worldwide, including:

- ABC News - USA
- Agence France Press
- Agencia EFE - Spain
- Apcom - Italy
- Architecture Week
- Associated Press - Worldwide
- BBC News - UK
- Berliner Morgenpost - Germany
- Berliner Umschau - Germany
- CBS News - USA
- Channel 4 News - UK
- Chicago Tribune - USA
- China Post - China
- Clarin - France
- Condé Nast Portfolio - USA
- Cyberpresse - Canada
- Der Spiegel - Germany
- Discovery Channel - Canada
- DR Nyheder Online - Denmark
- Economist - Worldwide
- El Mundo - Spain
- El Pais - Spain
- El Espectador - Colombia
- Época - Brazil
- Fona - Germany
- Forskning - Norway
- Futura Sciences - France
- Gulf News
- Haugesunds Auis
- Helsingin Sanomat - Denmark
- Il Mattino - Italy
- India News - India
- International Herald Tribune - Worldwide
- Jim Lehrer News Hour - USA
- KCRW's Radio - USA
- Le Monde - France
- Le Nouvel Observateur - France
- Libération - France
- Los Angeles Times - USA
- Manila Sunday Times - Philippines
- National Geographic - USA
- Nature - Worldwide
- New Scientist - UK
- New York Times - USA
- Newsweek International - Worldwide
- Noticias24horas.com
- NRK - Norway
- OE-24 - Austria
- OneWorld - Netherlands
- Panorama - Italy
- Planet Ark - Australia
- Reuters - Worldwide
- Reuters Africa
- SciDev - USA
- Science Now
- ScienceLine
- Scientific American - USA
- Scotsman - Scotland
- Shanghai Daily - China
- St. Louis Post-Dispatch - USA
- Star Gazete - Turkey
- Stern - Germany
- Svalbard Posten - Norway
- Svenska Dagbladet - Sweden
- The Agenda with Steve Paikin - TV Ontario - Canada
- The Baltimore Sun - USA
- The Christian Science Monitor - USA
- The Chronicle of Philanthropy
- The Globe and Mail - Canada
- The Guardian - UK
- The Observer - UK
- The Sydney Morning Herald - Australia
- The Times of India - India
- The Western Australian - Australia
- Torino Scienza - Italy
- UmweltDialog - Germany
- United Press International - Colombia
- Voice of America - USA
- Washington Post - USA
- Welt Online - Germany
- Western Farm Press - USA
- WIRED Magazine - USA
- Wisconsin Public Radio - USA
- Zee News Online - India



The Global Crop Diversity Trust is extremely grateful to its many donors and supporters, including:

Australian Agency for International Development, Australia
Canadian International Development Agency, Canada
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation/UN Foundation
CGIAR Centers
DuPont/Pioneer Hi-bred
Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom
Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, Brazil
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Germany
The Gatsby Charitable Foundation
Grains Research and Development Corporation
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Government of Egypt
Government of Ethiopia
Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ireland
International Seed Federation
Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, Colombia
Ministry of Agriculture, India
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, New Zealand
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
The Rockefeller Foundation
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sweden
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland
Syngenta AG
Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture
Systemwide Genetic Resources Programme
United Nations Foundation
U.S. Agency for International Development, United States of America
World Bank – CGIAR