



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Financial Statements for the year ended
31 December 2019



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Table of Contents

STATEMENT FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD CHAIR	3
BOARD STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT	5
MANAGEMENT STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	6
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - DRAFT	7
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	10
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES & OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	11
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	12
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW	12
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	13



Statement from the Executive Board Chair

This has been a year of transition and renewal for the Crop Trust. While the fundamentals of our mission remain the same, 2019 was a year when we took nothing for granted and continued to adapt to new circumstances in a changing world. Even as we celebrated the 15th anniversary of the Crop Trust's founding, our work remained fresh and exciting as we kept our eyes firmly on the future.

I have been involved with the Crop Trust for most of its fifteen years, but this is the first time I am writing as Chair of the Executive Board. In April I succeeded my dear friend Ambassador Tim Fischer, who sadly passed away in August. Tim was a true champion for the future of agriculture and was deeply committed to the work of the Crop Trust. All of us on the Executive Board learned much from Tim's enthusiasm and wisdom. His leadership left an enduring mark on the way we approach our mission for the long term.

To our great advantage we begin 2020 with a familiar face in a new role, as Dr Stefan Schmitz moves from vice-chairing the Donor's Council to become the Crop Trust's new Executive Director. To Marie Haga, who has directed the Crop Trust for the last seven years, we owe a huge debt of gratitude. With energy and vision Marie led the Crop Trust to new levels of achievement. On behalf of the entire Executive Board I send our warm thanks for all that Marie accomplished and the strong foundation that she created for the future.

While the past year was marked by transition and renewal, there has been no time for idle reflection. One of the greatest accomplishments of these first fifteen years, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, was enriched with 30,000 more seed samples in 2019, including first-time deposits from Poland and Slovakia. The Crop Wild Relatives project released its final collecting report, documenting the work of more than a hundred scientists over six years to conserve thousands of samples from hundreds of wild species. This work gives breeders access to more diversity than ever before to prepare crops for the future.

To date over USD 44 million (2018: USD 35m) has been spent from the endowment fund on our long-term grants to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) international research centers that hold the most important international collections of crop diversity and the endowment fund also contributed to the operational costs of running the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, in conjunction with our partners (the Government of Norway and the Nordic Gene Resource Centre, "NordGen"). The endowment fund allows the Crop Trust to fulfil its primary purpose: to create permanent support for the key internationally important collections of crop diversity that secure the future of the global food supply.

In 2019 the Crop Trust embarked on a three-year project to build on and renew the global crop conservation strategies developed more than a decade ago as one of its earliest projects. This work is vital to renew the strategic perspective that guides all our efforts. The Crop Trust also participated in a Donor Roundtable on securing the future of the genebank held by the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) in Fiji and is helping assess the status of the international coffee collection held by the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) in Costa Rica. Pre-breeding work with wild relatives of grasspea and finger millet has also been a priority to bring introduce more diversity into these critical food security crops. And throughout the year, the Crop Trust joined its partners in hosting Food Forever Experiences from Abu Dhabi to Cusco to Stockholm, to forge new alliances and encourage new global conversations about the future of what we eat every day.



Targeted activities like these, together with the Crop Trust's long-term grants for the daily work of crop conservation, accounted for a total expenditure of USD 35.7 million in 2019, of which USD 34.2 million related to program activities. Operational expenditures were 4.3% of total direct expenditures. The Crop Trust's small secretariat continues to focus on cost-effectiveness in achieving its objectives. This is vital, both to husband our resources for the future, and to maintain the trust of donors and partners.

The endowment fund that underpins the Crop Trust's work and the work of its long-term grant recipients, had a good year. The Government of Germany announced a contribution of EUR 10 million (USD 11 million) from 2020 and further contributions of USD 6.3 million were received in 2019 primarily from the United States Agency for International Development (USD 4 million) and the Netherlands (USD 0.23 million), Corteva (USD 0.25 million) and Germany (USD 1.8 million). Thanks to these contributions and an annual return of 18.4% for 2019, the value of the endowment fund reached USD 312.8 million by 31 December 2019 (2018: USD 272 million), a figure well on its way to the Crop Trust's ultimate fundraising target of USD 850 million. Reaching this target would generate enough annual income to provide stable, permanent financial support to the world's most important crop genebanks.

Withdrawals of USD 9.1 million from the endowment fund during 2019, represented 4% of the assets, in line with the approved spending policy. These funds were used entirely to support the CGIAR Genebanks (USD 8.9 million), Svalbard Global Seed Vault (USD 0.15 million) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community long term grant (USD 0.06 million). An additional amount of USD 1.3 million was also raised for the Genebank Platform from the European Commission and Finland.

The Crop Trust, as a responsible asset owner, includes environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations as important components of its investment strategy, and as a further means of supporting its broader mission and objectives. The Crop Trust is also a signatory to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI) – an initiative that includes an international network of investors who are working to put responsible investment into practice. The Crop Trust and its investment managers also consider other indicators, such as carbon footprinting, climate change scenarios and climate related risks, in its investment processes.

In 2020, the Crop Trust will continue its commitment to funding the CGIAR Genebank Platform, to developing further innovative finance mechanisms and to putting in place new long-term partnership agreements with the international centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. We will also continue our well-established record of cost-effective operations and impeccable financial management.

The Crop Trust enters 2020 well positioned to meet its important responsibilities. On behalf of the Executive Board I thank the staff of the Crop Trust for their hard work and exceptional dedication. I also extend my grateful thanks to the Crop Trust's donors and partners for their steadfast support in helping secure the future of food.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Crane".

Sir Peter Crane FRS
Chair of the Executive Board

Board Statement on Risk Management For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The Finance & Investment Committee (FIC) of the Executive Board (EB) of the Crop Trust shall be responsible for all matters relating to the financial affairs of the organization encompassing the areas of strategic financial planning, resource management, treasury management, investment and financial risk management, financial monitoring and policy related issues, and to provide timely advice to the Executive Board on areas within its remit. The specific role of FIC, as outlined in the FIC Charter, is to review the institutional risk management strategy and report to the Executive Board.

The Crop Trust's Executive Board has the overall responsibility for ensuring an appropriate risk management process is in place to identify and manage high and significant risks to the Crop Trust. The Executive Board adopted an approach for the Crop Trust whereby the review and monitoring of key risks is a standing item at each Fall Executive Board meeting using a framework of identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring risks over the following eight categories – strategy, performance, governance, environment, finance and investment, operations, programs, fundraising and communication. This assessment calculates the probability that the risk will occur and, identifies the estimated magnitude of the potential loss, or “estimated risk value”. A specific role of the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board of the Crop Trust is to review the institutional risk management matrix ahead of the Executive Board Fall meeting and report to the Executive Board.

The Executive Board reviews the risks during the year to ensure that adequate attention is being paid to high risks and management has put in place adequate risk mitigation strategies. The Crop Trust's institutional risk management matrix was updated in October 2019 for 2020 following an analysis of risks, the potential severity of their impact on the Crop Trust and the likelihood of occurrence before and after considering mitigating factors currently in place.

The Executive Board notes that the effectiveness of risk management depends not only on identification of risks but also on the implementation of effective mitigation plans and the overall governance of the risk management system.

The Executive Board is satisfied with the attention paid by management to risk management and is comfortable that the Executive Board's risk governance is sufficient to identify, manage and monitor key risks to the Crop Trust's operations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Crane", written in a cursive style.

Sir Peter Crane FRS
Chair of the Executive Board
Global Crop Diversity Trust

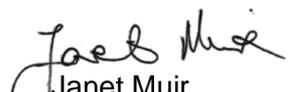
Management Statement of Responsibility for Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

The accompanying financial statements of the Global Crop Diversity Trust ("Crop Trust") are the responsibility of management and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Crop Trust management is responsible for the substance and objectivity of the information contained therein.

The financial statements of the Crop Trust are drawn up to present fairly the financial position of the Crop Trust as at 31 December 2019, and the results of its activities and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019. The Crop Trust maintains a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly recorded and executed in accordance with management's authorisation. A system of reporting within the Crop Trust presents management with an accurate view of the operations enabling us to discern risks and, at the same time, providing a reliable basis for the financial statements and management reports.

The Executive Board exercises its responsibility for these financial statements through the Executive Board and Finance and Investment Committee, who meet regularly with management and representatives of the external auditors to review matters relating to financial reporting, internal controls, and auditing.


Dr. Stefan Schmitz
Executive Secretary


Janet Muir
Director of Finance

Bonn, 27 March 2020



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Global Crop Diversity Trust, Bonn

1. Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Global Crop Diversity Trust, Bonn, (the “Crop Trust”) which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of activity & other comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Global Crop Diversity Trust as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as issued by the IASB.

2. 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 Annual Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Crop Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements of the German professional provisions that are relevant to our audit of the annual financial statements in Germany, and we have fulfilled our

...

other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Crop Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Crop Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

4. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 annual 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 annual 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 Crop Trust's internal controls.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 annual 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 Crop Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Cologne, March 27, 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft



Hans-Peter Kreibich
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)



ppa Thorsten Weigand
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

Attachments

General Terms of Engagement for Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften as of 1 January 2017

GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

(all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	14,754	14,899
Receivable:	5		
Donors		3,015	3,280
Other		66	73
Prepaid expenses	6	1,354	905
Financial Asset	15	1,708	3,234
Total current assets		20,897	22,391
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	7	16	20
Financial Asset	15	312,813	272,812
Total non-current assets		312,829	272,832
TOTAL ASSETS		333,726	295,223
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payable:	8		
Grants in advance		7,835	9,590
Other		366	1,172
Deferred Income	9	7,540	6,798
Accruals	10	322	284
Provisions	11	113	105
Total current liabilities		16,176	17,949
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	11	100	142
Borrowings	12	56,125	57,158
Total non-current liabilities		56,225	57,300
TOTAL LIABILITIES		72,401	75,249
NET ASSETS			
Unrestricted	14	5,096	5,581
Permanently restricted net assets		256,229	214,393
TOTAL NET ASSETS		261,325	219,974
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		333,726	295,223



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
Statement of Activities & Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2019
(all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	2019				2018			
		Unrestricted	Temporary Restricted	Perma-nently Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Temporary Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
		USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Revenue and gains	18								
Grant Revenue		1,471	24,463	-	25,934	1,528	29,398	-	30,926
Contribution to Endowment Fund		-	-	6,320	6,320	-	-	17,037	17,037
Contribution to Loan Interest		-	-	774	774	-	-	914	914
Other Revenue		64	-	-	64	105	-	-	105
Other Income and gains		157	-	-	157	161	-	-	161
Total revenue and gains		1,692	24,463	7,094	33,249	1,794	29,398	17,951	49,143
Expenses and losses	19								
Program direct expenses		669	24,463	9,100	34,232	-	29,398	4,842	34,240
Management and general expenses		1,285	-	-	1,285	1,363	-	222	1,585
Fundraising expenses		223	-	-	223	422	-	-	422
Total expenses and losses		2,177	24,463	9,100	35,740	1,785	29,398	5,064	36,247
Finance Income and Expenditure									
Net gain/(loss) on endowment fund		-	-	46,387	46,387	-	-	(18,869)	(18,869)
FX revaluation Gain		-	-	1,061	1,061	-	-	2,965	2,965
FX revaluation Loss		-	-	(1,061)	(1,061)	-	-	(2,965)	(2,965)
Investment management fees		-	-	(1,771)	(1,771)	-	-	(1,538)	(1,538)
Interest on loan		-	-	(774)	(774)	-	-	(914)	(914)
Net Finance Income/(Expenditure)		-	-	43,842	43,842	-	-	(21,321)	(21,321)
Net Income/(Expenditure)		(485)	-	41,836	41,351	9	-	(8,434)	(8,425)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income /(Expenditure) for the period		(485)	-	41,836	41,351	9	-	(8,434)	(8,425)

GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended 31 December 2019
(all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Unrestricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Balance as at 1 January 2018	5,572	222,827	228,399
Total comprehensive income for the period	9	(8,434)	(8,425)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	5,581	214,393	219,974
Total comprehensive (expenditure)/income for the period	(485)	41,836	41,351
Balance as at 31 December 2019	5,096	256,229	261,325

GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
Statement of Cashflow
For the year ended 31 December 2019
(all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Cashflows from (used in) operating activities		
Total comprehensive income for the period	41,351	(8,425)
Adjustments to reconcile net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	11	8
Interest expense	774	815
Net gain/(loss) on endowment fund	(46,387)	18,869
Decrease/(increase) in assets:		
Accounts Receivable	272	(139)
Prepaid expenses	(449)	38
Decrease/(Increase) in liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	(2,561)	(1,043)
Deferred Income	742	(1,172)
Accruals	38	26
Provisions	(34)	18
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(6,243)	8,995
Cash flows from investment activities		
Acquisition of equipment	(7)	(10)
Purchase of investments	(4,700)	(11,241)
Proceeds from maturity and sale of investments	11,579	2,719
Net cash used in/(provided by) investment activities	6,872	(8,532)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest expense	(774)	(815)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	(774)	(815)
Net decrease in cash	(145)	(352)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	14,899	15,251
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	14,754	14,899



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (hereinafter referred to as the “Crop Trust” or the “Organization”) was established in October 2004 as an independent organization under international law. This status was conferred on it through the signing of an Establishment Agreement by seven states from five of the regions referred to in the basic texts of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The international status of the Crop Trust is conferred under an Establishment Agreement, which has been signed by 28 countries.

As an independent international organization, the Crop Trust does not have any shareholders or parent. It is governed by an Executive Board. The headquarter of the Crop Trust is located at Platz der Vereinten Nationen 7, 53113 Bonn, Germany.

These financial statements have been reviewed by the Finance & Investment Committee and were authorized for issue on 27 March 2020 by the Executive Board of the Crop Trust.

Mission

The mission of the Crop Trust is to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity for food security worldwide. Crop diversity is central to food security. It underpins today’s production and provides the raw material needed for ensuring continuing supplies tomorrow, in the face of a rapidly changing world.

Crop collections require constant maintenance and even brief disruptions or variations in funding can leave material at risk of permanent loss. The conservation of crop diversity in genebanks is a long-term task. Only stable, predictable support from an endowment fund can guarantee a global system of conservation for a shared resource that is too important for anything less than perpetual care.

Donors to the Crop Trust include governments from developing and developed countries, foundations, the private sector and individuals. Together donors have contributed over USD 542m (including endowment fund contributions, a concessional loan and project and operational funding) to the Crop Trust’s work as at 31 December 2019.

The Crop Trust is building an endowment fund, the recurring income from which will be sufficient to guarantee the conservation and the ready availability of the biological foundation of all major agricultural crops, forever. It currently has USD 278m paid in contributions (including a concessional loan) from a wide array of donors with a non-current endowment fund market value of approximately USD 312.8m as at 31 December 2019. 95% of the endowment contributions received have been provided by Governments.

The investment objective for the Crop Trust’s endowment fund is that it is highly diversified and structured for the long-term so that it can withstand short-term market dislocations, whether positive or negative. The key objective of the fund is to earn returns sufficient to outpace spending, maintaining the Fund’s real purchasing power over time and, if possible, grow it. With this goal in mind, and given the 4% cap on spending adopted by the Crop Trust, the Fund aims to attain an annualized real total return of at least 4%, net of fees, over rolling ten-year periods.

To date approximately USD 47.5m has been allocated by the Crop Trust to long-term grants with the CGIAR international research centers that hold the international crop collections. The Crop Trust also contributes to the operational costs associated with running the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, in conjunction with our partners (the Government of Norway and the Nordic Gene Resource Centre). The support provided by the endowment fund comes solely from investment income earned. The actual contributions invested in the endowment fund are not drawn on. The fund allows the Crop Trust to fulfill its purpose: to create a permanent legacy of support for the key international collections of critical importance to our food supply.



Principal Activities of the Crop Trust Include:

- (1) Rescuing the seeds in endangered national crop collections;
- (2) Funding the ongoing maintenance of vital global crop collections;
- (3) Documenting the characteristics of conserved seeds so that collections are useful for plant breeders;
- (4) Sponsoring and improving global information systems for managing and sharing crop genetic data, massively enhancing access, and therefore options, for plant breeders everywhere. Part of this work is being done in collaboration with USDA;
- (5) Funding of the ultimate safety back-up facility - the Svalbard Global Seed Vault deep in the Arctic permafrost - in which currently 992,032 duplicates of the world's seed collections are being stored, originating from every country on earth.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Crop Trust are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investments that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in thousands of US dollars (USD '000) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Headquarters Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Crop Trust signed 29 June 2012, the Crop Trust is tax exempt.

The significant accounting policies followed are described below.

2.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of contributions and grants in advance received together with related interest earned. As contributions for the endowment fund are permanently restricted, cash and cash equivalents at the year-end do not include contributions to the endowment fund. These are reported as financial assets.

Cash comprises of cash on hand, petty cash funds, and currencies awaiting deposit as well as local or foreign currency deposits in banks which are immediately available for use in current operations.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and when nearing their maturity date there is insignificant risk of changes in value arising from changes in interest rates. In general terms, only investments with original maturities of three months or less will qualify under this definition.

2.2 Receivable

Donors

These are claims held against debtors for the future receipt of money. Receivables due from donors can arise from unrestricted, temporarily restricted and permanently restricted grants that have been agreed between the Crop Trust and the Donor. Receivables relating to unrestricted, temporarily restricted and permanently restricted grants are recorded once the donor signed an irrevocable agreement to provide the grant to the Crop Trust. Receivables are carried at the lower of amortized cost or the estimated future cash flows.

The Crop Trust assesses whether there is objective evidence that the receivables are impaired at the end of each reporting period.

The allowance method is used to provide for doubtful accounts and is calculated as 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 receivable 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 Crop Trust did not have any doubtful accounts during the year.

2.3 Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are payments made in advance for goods and services related to project costs that have not yet occurred. The prepayment is released once the project costs have been expensed. If project costs are not incurred in the future, the prepaid expenses are subject to repayment. Other prepaid expenses also include licenses, subscriptions and insurance.

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Office equipment and furniture are recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the respective asset (three to five years). The straight-line method is applied where the asset has an original cost greater than USD 2k. Items with an original cost lower than this amount are charged directly to operating expenses in the Statement of Activities in the period in which they are incurred.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in the Statement of Activities as management and general expenses.

2.5 Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are recognized if, and only if, it is probable that the expected future economic benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the Crop Trust and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset is measured initially at cost. The cost of the separately acquired intangible asset comprises a) its purchase price and non-refundable purchase taxes and b) any direct attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. The Crop Trust has no internally generated intangible assets only acquired intangible assets.

Intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life of the respective asset, between 3 to 5 years, on a straight line basis. Amortization begins when the asset is available for use. Amortization ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale, and the date the asset is derecognized. The amortization charge for each period is recognized in the Statement of Activities as management and general expenses. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

The cost of the website development was recognized as an intangible asset in 2014 and is now fully amortized. At this time there are no intangible assets.

2.6 Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets relate primarily to a permanently restricted endowment fund established by the Crop Trust to support the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture. The endowment fund is not a separate investment vehicle, it is a name used for diverse investments which are administered by two investment managers on behalf of the Crop Trust.

The endowment fund investments are recorded at fair value. The fair value option was exercised due to applied fair value management approach. The fair value of financial assets is determined with reference to quoted market prices, observable market data and unobservable valuation inputs. Regular purchases

and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting. Changes in the market value of the financial assets are reported as finance income or expense in the Statement of Activities.

Financial liabilities are borrowings, payables and accruals. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities with maturities of more than 3 months but not exceeding one year. Liabilities with the purpose of keeping them for more than one year from their acquisition date are to be classified as long-term borrowings.

Impact of the new financial standards:

The International Accounting Standards Board and the IFRS Interpretations Committee have implemented new IFRSs and approved amendments of existing IFRSs and a new interpretation of IFRIC 12, which became effective for the Crop Trust in 2019.

IFRS 16 – Leases was issued by the IASB in January 2016 and replaced IAS 17 Leases. IFRS16 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that leases and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions. It applies to all leases, including subleases, except for those covered by IAS 41, IFRIC 12 – Service Concession Arrangements, IFRS 15 Revenue for Contracts with Customers, IAS 38 Intangible Asset and leases to explore for or use minerals, oil natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. It can be applied before that date by entities that also apply IFRS 15 revenue from contracts with customers.

The Crop Trust does not hold any leased asset. Therefore these changes does not have any effect on the financial statement of the Crop Trust.

The Crop Trust does not expect any significant impact on it's financial statements resulting from the following Standards, Amendments to the Standards and the interpretation of those:

- (1) Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation and Modification of Financial Liabilities, effective 1 January 2019. The IASB ('Board') has issued a narrow-scope amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment covers two issues: (1) What financial assets may be measured at amortised cost. The amendment permits more assets to be measured at amortised cost than under the previous version of IFRS 9, in particular some prepayable financial assets. (2) How to account for the modification of a financial liability. The amendment confirms that most such modifications will result in immediate recognition of a gain or loss. This is a change from common practice under IAS 39 today and affect entities that have renegotiated borrowings. That is, when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in derecognition, a gain or loss should be recognised in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.
- (2) Amendment to IAS 19: Planned Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement, effective 1 January 2019. This specifies how companies determine pension expenses when changes to a defined benefit pension plan occur.
IAS 19 Employee Benefits specifies how a company accounts for a defined benefit plan. When a change to a plan—an amendment, curtailment or settlement—takes place, IAS 19 requires a company to remeasure its net defined benefit liability or asset. The amendments require a company to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan. Until now, IAS 19 did not specify how to determine these expenses for the period after the change to the plan. By requiring the use of updated assumptions, the amendments are expected to provide useful information to users of financial statements. The amendments are effective on or after 1 January 2019.

2.7 Payables

These are the aggregate amount of short-term liabilities reflecting amounts owed in respect of goods, services and general expenditure relating to the operational activities of the Crop Trust received during the year, grants in advance for the year and grants payable.

Payables are split into grants in advance and other payables. Grants in advance represent amounts that have been expensed by partners and are included as program expenditure in the Statement of Activities, however, the funds in this case have been received from the donors but have not yet been paid to the partners. Other payables include liabilities due to supplier for services to the Crop Trust.

Payables are stated at amortized costs.

2.8 Deferred Income

According to IAS 20.12 the deferred income represents amounts received from the Donor for which the related expense has not yet been incurred. Once the funds are expensed, the deferred income is reduced with a corresponding recognition of revenue in the Statement of Activities.

The deferred income includes other income receivable that has not yet been expensed and grants towards loan interest received that have not been expensed.

2.9 Employee Benefits

The Crop Trust provides the following employee benefits:

- (1) Short Term obligation - regular monthly benefits (wages, salaries, private medical), compensated absences (annual, medical, maternity/paternity leave) and other benefits (education grant, relocation grant - subject to terms and conditions);
- (2) Post-employment benefits relate to repatriation grants and pension contributions;
- (3) Other Long Term employee benefits include accumulated leave payable on separation; and
- (4) Termination benefits include indemnities for voluntary redundancy payable once a plan has been formally approved.

Employee benefits are usually expensed and recognized in the Statement of Activities in the period in which they occur.

Leave obligations cover the Crop Trust's liability for annual leave. In accordance with the Crop Trust's Executive Board-approved Personnel Policies & Procedures Manual (PPPM) annual leave earned in any calendar year may be accumulated; provided that the total amount of accrued annual leave to be carried forward at the end of the leave year shall not exceed 30 working days. Days over 30 are lost as of 31 December of each year unless the Executive Director approves retention because taking leave was not possible due to exigencies of service. Therefore, all current annual leave obligations are expected to be settled within the next 12 months in the normal course of business.

The Crop Trust has established a defined contribution retirement fund with Zurich. For all regular employees, and in accordance with the PPPM, the Crop Trust shall make a contribution to the fund of up to 20% of the employee's base salary. The employee may make additional voluntary contributions to the retirement plan. The Crop Trust has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The employer contributions are recognized as an employee benefit and are recorded as an expense in the Statement of Activities when they fall due.

2.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when: 1) the Crop Trust has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 2) it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and 3) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Crop Trust expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Activities net of any reimbursement.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Crop Trust; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because: i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will

be required to settle the obligation; or ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Included under provisions is an obligation to provide post-employment benefits to employees for repatriation expenses upon separation from the Crop Trust. In accordance with the PPPM, for professional regular employees, the Crop Trust will pay the cost of transportation of personal effects and household goods from the employee's residence in Bonn, Germany or other authorized location to the employee's authorized home location or other authorized location.

2.11 Net Assets

Unrestricted net assets consist of contributions received from unconditional transfers of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust as well as other incomes.

Permanently restricted net assets consist of contributions received from permanently restricted transfers of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust as well as income from the investment of such funds via the endowment fund. In accordance with the Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board of the Crop Trust, an amount may be withdrawn to cover program and operational expenses of the Crop Trust. The amount available to be spent in a given calendar year is subject to a limit calculated with reference to the Fund's average market value over the preceding twelve quarters ending 31 December. This limit is 2% of assets up to USD 500 million and 4% of any assets above USD 500 million, subject to the discretion of the Executive Board. For the year 2019, the Executive Board approved a withdrawal of 4% in order to fund the CGIAR Genebank Platform program. Funds withdrawn are reported as permanently restricted expenses in the Statement of Activities and split between program expenditure and management and general expenditure as appropriate.

2.12 Revenue Recognition

Contributions to the Crop Trust fall into three categories:

- (1) Unrestricted revenue and gains - revenue not subject to donor-imposed restrictions.
- (2) Temporarily restricted revenue and gains - revenue subject to donor-imposed time or use restrictions.
- (3) Permanently restricted revenue and gains - revenue is subject to donor-imposed restrictions or specific conditions that the funds be invested in perpetuity.

Unrestricted revenue and gains:

Unconditional transfers of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust.

"Unrestricted grant revenue" consists of contributions received from unconditional transfer of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust as well as other income. Those grants are recorded in full upon receipt of funds as contribution income in the period received in accordance with IAS 20 para. 20.

"Other revenue" consists of website donations whereas "other income and gains" include charges for services provided etc. Those two revenue streams are only recognized if they can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Crop Trust.

Temporarily restricted revenue and gains:

Transfer of resources to the Crop Trust for the implementation of specified projects.

Upon receipt of cash the funds are deferred until the specified project expense has been incurred (deferred income). When the Crop Trust recognizes the expense for the related project costs, the grant is recognized as income (IAS 20 para. 12). Unused funds at the end of a project are repaid to the donor.

Temporarily restricted grants are recorded as income based upon satisfaction of restrictions. Restrictions are deemed satisfied upon expenditure of project costs for which contributions have been pledged based on the terms of the underlying contracts and additional agreements.

Permanently restricted revenue and gains:

At inception the Crop Trust was granted a non-reimbursable endowment fund. The initial contribution and subsequent contributions are recognized as income in the period received (IAS 20 para. 20). The investment returns on the endowment fund are recognized in accordance with IAS 39 in the Statement of Activities.

2.13 Expenses and Losses

The activities of the Crop Trust have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities. The costs have been allocated between program direct expenses (i.e. goods or services distributed to stakeholders that fulfill the purpose or mission for which the organization exists), management and general expenses (i.e. all activities other than program expenditure and fundraising which are indirectly related to the purposes for which the organization exists and necessary for its conduct) and fundraising expenses (i.e. salaries or services specifically related to fundraising activities). Expenses are allocated based on whether the expense is unrestricted, temporarily restricted or permanently restricted. Unrestricted expenses represent administrative and indirect costs not charged to projects or permanently restricted assets. Temporarily restricted expenses are those expenses charged as direct costs to projects. Permanently restricted costs are primarily amounts provided to centers to cover the routine operations of the genebanks and investment management fees.

Personnel expenses consist of salaries and other personnel related costs for Crop Trust staff and have been allocated on a functional basis.

Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis in the Statement of Activities in the period in which the cost is incurred.

2.14 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Crop Trust conducts its operations in several currencies and maintains its accounting records in United States dollars (USD). The Crop Trust Financial Statements are prepared in USD, which is also the functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the UN monthly exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. 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 recognized in the Statement of Activities. The average rate of exchange for 2019 was 0.894 (USD/EUR) and the year-end exchange rate as at 31 December 2019 was 0.896 (USD/EUR).

2.15 Management Estimates

Preparing the Crop Trust's Financial Statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in future periods.

The level of program expenditure recorded in the Statement of Activities includes information provided by partners up to the time of completion of the Crop Trust's Financial Statements. In instances where there is no complete information from partners, management shall use judgment in estimating total program expenditure that results in information that is reliable (in that the financial statements represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Crop Trust); reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; are neutral (i.e. free from bias) and are prudent. Management's estimate of total program expenditure will be based on a signed contract and agreed budget with the partner.

Management has used judgement and has decided that this policy is preferable, because it results in the best estimate of expenditure incurred by partners based on the signed contracts and agreed budget, making the entity's financial statement more reliable as it reflects a more prudent level of expenditure.

2.16 Non-Financial grants

In accordance with the Headquarters Agreement signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Crop Trust in 2012, relating to the relocation of the Crop Trust to Bonn, the Crop Trust was granted rent-free premises at the Platz der Vereinten Nationen in Bonn. This qualifies as a non-monetary contribution in accordance with IAS 20.3. In accordance with the Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC) 10.3 the Crop Trust has adopted not to account for this grant at fair value but with the pro-memoria figure.

3. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

IAS10 *Events After the Reporting Period* contains requirements for events after the end of the reporting period which should be adjusted in the financial statements. Adjusting events are those providing evidence of conditions existing at the end of the reporting period, whereas non-adjusting events are indicative of conditions arising after the reporting period (the latter being disclosed where material).

The Organization has evaluated events and transactions up to 27 March 2020 for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. No subsequent events have been recognized or disclosed.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2019 consist of:

	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Cash and Bank accounts in USD	13,019	13,480
Cash and Bank accounts in EUR	1,735	1,419
TOTAL	14,754	14,899

5. RECEIVABLE

Receivable - Donor

Receivables from donors consist of claims for expenses paid on behalf of restricted projects in excess of the amount received and amounts receivable from donors towards loan interest payable. In 2019 amounts receivable from donors for claim for expenses paid on behalf of restricted projects amounted to USD 97k (2018: USD 308k). Amounts receivable towards loan interest payable amounts to USD 2,918k (2018: USD 2,972k).

Receivable - Other

Other receivables of USD 66k (2018: USD 73k) consist mainly of a VAT receivable in the amount of USD 23k and a formation capital loan of USD 39k made by the Crop Trust to its German charitable organization, Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH.

The following table provides the detail of receivables as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Accounts Receivable Donor		
Government of Germany	3,015	3,280
Accounts Receivable Donor	3,015	3,280
Other		
VAT receivable	23	33
Other	43	40
Receivable - Other	66	73
TOTAL	3,081	3,353

The Crop Trust does not have any significant credit risk exposure as amounts receivable consist primarily of tax receivables and a formation capital loan to the Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH.

6. PREPAID EXPENSES

Total prepaid expenses as at 31 December 2019 amount to USD 1,354k (2018: USD 905k). Included in this balance is the amount of USD 1,227k for Genebank Equipment committed and paid but not yet delivered, USD 81k which represents prepayment of educational allowances for 2020 and USD 46k with respect to other prepaid operational expenses.

	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Prepaid Expenses		
Grants	1,227	817
Supplies & Services	127	88
TOTAL	1,354	905

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In 2019 the Crop Trust purchased capital equipment amounting to USD 7k consisting of IT equipment and furniture. Depreciation is included under management and general in the Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income.

Property, Plant and Equipment	Total
	USD'000
At 1 January 2018	
Cost	21
Accumulated amortization	(3)
Net book value	18
At 31 December 2018	
Opening net book amount	18
Additions	10
Depreciation Charge	(8)
Net book value	20
At 31 December 2019	
Opening net book amount	20
Additions	7
Depreciation Charge	(11)
Net book value	16
At 31 December 2019	
Cost	38
Accumulated depreciation	(22)
NET BOOK VALUE	16

8. PAYABLE

This balance consists mainly of amounts relating to grants payable to genebanks in support of project activities and genebank operations under the CGIAR Genebank Platform program. The amounts payable at the year-end for the Genebank Platform represents grants and contributions received in advance not yet disbursed. Grants in advance with respect to genebanks amount to USD 7,835 (2018: USD 9,590) and these will be disbursed in early 2020 once final financial and technical reports for 2019 have been approved.

The following table provides the detail of payables as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Grants In Advance		
Genebank grants	7,835	9,590
Total	7,835	9,590
Other		
Supplies & services	268	1,073
Interest on loan payable	98	99
Total	366	1,172
TOTAL	8,201	10,762

9. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred Income consists primarily of amounts received at the year-end in respect of temporary restricted grants not yet disbursed and grants relating to loan interest not yet released. The total for temporarily restricted grants amounted to USD 4,198k (2018: USD 2,606k) and reflects amounts relating to the Crop Trust's major projects. The total relating to the loan interest grant amounted to USD 3,253k (2018: USD 4,108k), please see note 13 for further information.

The following table provides details of Deferred Income as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Temporarily restricted contributions	4,198	2,606
Grant for Loan interest receivable	3,253	4,108
Other	89	84
TOTAL	7,540	6,798

10. ACCRUALS

The following table provide details of accruals as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Employee benefit payable	131	173
Accruals	191	111
TOTAL	322	284

Employee benefit payable consists primarily of accrued leave obligations. Accruals include an amount for services received during 2019 of USD 191k (2018: USD 111k) as well as other accruals and deferred income.

11. PROVISIONS

A provision for repatriation has been calculated based on the estimated costs of repatriating professional grade level staff to their home countries as specified in their appointment letters. The liability has been split between short term and long-term provisions in the Statement of Financial Position with short term representing all obligations resulting from contracts that are ending within the next twelve months and long term those over twelve months.

In 2019 the repatriation provision reduced by USD 34k to USD 213k (2018: USD 247k) represented by an increase in short term provisions of USD 8k and a reduction in long term provisions of USD 42k. This movement was a result of staff movements and of the reclassification of the provision from long term to short term depending on the remaining duration of staff contracts. This movement is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Activities and as an increase in liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

The table below provides details of provisions as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	Short Term Provision	Long Term provision	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
At 1 January 2018			
Opening balance	20	209	229
Additon	85	-	85
Release	-	(67)	(67)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	105	142	247
At 31 December 2019			
Addition	8		8
Release		(42)	(42)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	113	100	213

12. BORROWINGS

On 12 October 2017 the Crop Trust signed a concessional loan agreement with KfW, a development bank existing under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, for EUR 50m (USD 56m) to contribute to the capitalization of the Endowment Fund of the Crop Trust and ultimately to contribute to long term food security by conserving and using plant genetic resources. The loan term is 15 years with a grace period of five years before loan repayments are due. The interest rate on the loan is 1.39%, however a grant from BMZ, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, of EUR 4,150k to repay the interest, and a contribution of EUR 225k from the Government of the Netherlands reduces the rate to an effective interest rate of 0.5% over the course of the loan.

The loan is recognized as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The grants from BMZ and the Government of the Netherlands towards the loan interest are recognized as Deferred Income. Net grant receivable at year end has been recognized as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position. The grant receivable at year end relates to the balance of BMZ contribution to the loan interest in the amount of EUR 2,600K.

Interest for the period is recognized as a financing expense in the Statement of Activities and the corresponding amount is released from Deferred Income and recognised as revenue in the Statement of Activities.

As a part of the year-end currency revaluation which translates the Eur 50m loan into USD for reporting purposes, foreign exchange unrealised book losses amount to USD 1,032k and are recognized in the Statement of Activities and are reflected in the year end value for the loan of USD 56,125k.

13. RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with IAS24 an entity is related to a reporting entity if, among other circumstances, it is a parent, subsidiary, fellow subsidiary, associate, or joint venture of the reporting entity, or it is controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced or managed by a person who is a related party. The following are related parties to the Crop Trust in accordance with IFRS (IAS24).

- (1) Friends of Global Crop Diversity Limited, a US 501(c)3 public charity incorporated in the State of Delaware in 2005, is organized on a non-profit, non-stock basis and does not have the authority to issue any capital stock. The corporation is represented by three Directors and was established for the following purposes:
 - To provide financial assistance to ensure the long term conservation and availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture for global food security
 - To promote the objectives and purposes of the Crop Trust; and
 - To solicit and receive funds and other property for the purpose of providing assistance to achieve these objectives.

During the period, Friends of Global Crop Diversity Limited disbursed USD 8k (2018: USD 68k) to the Crop Trust to support the development of an Apple Conservation Strategy, to support the Genebank Impact Fellowship program and to fund the shipment of seeds to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault.

- (2) Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH is a charitable organization established in 2017 under German law with a registered office in Bonn, Germany. It is represented by the Crop Trust as the only shareholder, and by two Directors. The gGmbH pursues charitable purposes and has tax-privileged status. The purpose of the gGmbH is to support activities related to environmental protection, science and development cooperation. This purpose is achieved by fundraising activities to the exclusive benefit of the Crop Trust. The Crop Trust made a formation capital loan of USD 28k to the Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH in January 2017 and a further operational loan of USD 11K in May 2019. The loan is recorded as an account receivable by the Crop Trust as at 31 December 2019.
- (3) Based on materiality considerations the Crop Trust is not preparing consolidated financial statements.
- (4) Key Management personnel compensation
Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Crop Trust. The Crop Trust's "key management personnel" are members of the senior management team.

The total remuneration for key management personnel for the year 2019 amounted to USD 946k (2018: USD 1,110K).

The following table provide details of key management personnel remuneration as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Short-term employee benefits	946	1,110
Long-term benefits	-	-
TOTAL	946	1,110

Transactions between the Crop Trust, related parties and key management personnel were made on an arm's-length transaction basis.

14. NET ASSET BALANCES

Resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into net asset classes according to the restriction imposed.

Unrestricted net asset movement as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Opening balance	5,581	5,572
Revenue and gains		
Grant Revenue	1,471	1,528
Other Revenue	64	105
Other Income and gains	157	161
Total Revenue and gains	1,692	1,794
Expenses and losses		
Program direct expense	669	-
Management and general expenses	1,285	1,363
Fundraising expenses	223	422
Total expenses and losses	2,177	1,785
Net (loss)/Income	(485)	9
Balance as at 31 December 2019	5,096	5,581



The reduction in unrestricted reserves of USD 485k in 2019 wholly relates to the financing of the CGIAR Genebank Platform program. At its meeting on 20 December 2019 the Crop Trust Executive Board approved the withdrawal of 4% from the USD and EUR endowment funds to fund the Genebank Platform commitment in 2019 and approved for any further shortfall in meeting this commitment to come from the unrestricted reserves.

15. FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Crop Trust manages an endowment fund, which is used to fund the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture. An endowment fund provides a permanent source of financial support matching the long-term nature of conservation with long-term secure and sustainable funding.

Funds are invested in accordance with Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board. The Finance and Investment Committee implements the investment strategy adopted by the Executive Board. Following a tender process for investment management services in early 2016, the Crop Trust appointed two investment managers to manage the endowment funds - Mercer Global Investments Europe Limited, based in London, and DWS Group GmbH, based in Frankfurt.

The Crop Trust is an official signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), an international framework for incorporating sustainability into investment decision-making. The Executive Board of the Crop Trust has approved the incorporation of UNPRI factors into its investment policy statement to ensure that it addresses risks and opportunities of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors in the management of the Crop Trust's assets and has approved a Statement of Investment Beliefs (which includes its Responsible Investment Policy) to align its investment strategy with its core mission.

The Crop Trust actively considers responsible investment capabilities when selecting and monitoring its investment advisors and investment managers, encouraging its investment advisors and investment managers to proactively consider and integrate ESG issues. The Crop Trust monitors the decisions of its investment managers' regarding ESG issues that may have a material impact on the value of the Crop Trust's assets and monitors the active ownership activities of its investment managers. The Crop Trust encourages its external investment advisors and investment managers to be signatories, and demonstrate commitment, to the PRI.

The value of the financial assets at year-end was USD 314,521k (2018: USD 276,046k) which represents amounts held in both the USD and EUR endowment funds including amounts to be withdrawn to cover permanently restricted expenditures. The EUR endowment fund holds the value of the loan received in 2017 in the equivalent amount of USD 58,117k which is made up of the value of the loan as at 31 December 2019 (USD 56,125k) together with grants received to cover interest payments on this loan (USD 1,992k). The loan is recognized as a non-current liability, contributions towards the loan interest are recorded as deferred income and all other contributions, fees and gains/losses are reported as an increase or decrease in the Statement of Activities.

The amount to be withdrawn to fund the remaining genebank platform commitment for 2019 of USD 1,708k (2018: USD 3,234k) has been recognized as a current asset and the remaining balance of USD 312,814k (2018: USD 272,812k) has been recognized as a non-current asset in the Statement of Financial Position.

The following schedule represents the composition of the market value of the endowment fund including amounts held in trust in the form of cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

USD Endowment Fund	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Equities	159,031	121,997
Bonds	71,825	58,123
Hedge Funds	10,468	11,559
Commodities	1,831	2,421
Convertibles	-	7,365
Private Markets	9,465	3,716
Cash	2,769	14,364
TOTAL	255,389	219,545

EUR Endowment Fund	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Equities	9,310	8,016
Bonds	49,822	48,485
TOTAL	59,132	56,501
GRAND TOTAL	314,521	276,046

The permanently restricted net assets at year-end of USD 256,229k (2017: USD 214,393k) represent the amounts held in the USD endowment fund together with net negative result of the EUR endowment fund. That is, the principal together with interest earned, changes in market value less management fees and income released - and cash and cash equivalents. The movements are reported in the Statement of Activities.

The annual return of the endowment in 2019 was 18.4% (2018: -8.2%) against a policy benchmark return of 6.4% over the same period. Over the one-year period, this positive performance was a result of positive returns across major asset classes in USD terms. US equities and global equities were the best performing and posted returns of 31.6% and 28.4% respectively in USD terms.

The following table provides an analysis of changes to the Financial Assets during the year.

USD Endowment Fund	Note	2019	2018
		USD'000	USD'000
Balance as at 1/1		219,545	227,083
Contribution	1	6,320	17,037
Endowment Fund (Loss)Gain	2	41,654	(17,259)
Management fee		(1,504)	(1,231)
Withdrawal	3	(8,152)	(5,064)
Total movement		38,318	(6,517)
Short-Term Financial (Liabilities)/Assets		(2,474)	(1,021)
Balance as at 31/12		255,389	219,545

EUR Endowment Fund	Note	2019	2018
		USD'000	USD'000
Balance as at 1 January		56,402	62,192
Contribution from borrowings		-	-
Contribution to Loan Interest	1	-	-
Endowment Fund Gain/(Loss)	2	4,733	(1,610)
Loan Interest paid		(774)	(815)
Loan Interest payable		99	(99)
Management fee		(267)	(307)
Withdrawal	3	(948)	-
FX revaluation (Loss)		(1,061)	(2,965)
Total movement		1,782	(5,796)
Short-Term Financial Assets		948	6
Balance as at 31 December		59,132	56,402
GRAND TOTAL		314,521	275,947

Notes:

- (1) Contribution represents donations received from donors during the year towards the USD endowment fund and donations received towards the loan interest payable.
- (2) Endowment fund gain or loss represents the change in the market value of the fund and is reported as finance income. This represents an unrealized gain as at 31 December 2019.
- (3) In accordance with the Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board of the Crop Trust, an amount may be withdrawn to cover program and operational expenses of the Crop Trust. The amount available to be spent in a given calendar year is subject to a limit calculated with reference to the Fund's average market value over the preceding twelve quarters ending 31 December. This limit is 2% of assets up to USD 500 million and 4% of any assets above USD 500 million, subject to the discretion of the Executive Board. For the year 2019, the Executive Board approved, at its meeting on 20 December 2019, a withdrawal of 4% (2018: 2.5%) in order to fund the CGIAR Genebank Platform program.

16. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

The assets in the endowment funds of the Crop Trust are measured and recognized at fair value. In determining fair value, the Fund uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation techniques used by the Fund to determine fair value are consistent with the market or income approaches. The fair value is determined based on assumptions that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability in the market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels prescribed under the accounting standard on fair value hierarchy disclosure:

Level 1: Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access. The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

Level 2: Valuations based on inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly. The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment. The organization considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position but for which fair value is disclosed, IFRS 13 requires the organization to disclose the level within the fair value

hierarchy which the fair value measurement would be categorized and a description of the valuation technique and inputs used in the technique.

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held with banks and other short-term investments in an active market and are categorized as Level 1.

Pooled investment vehicles that do not have a quoted price on a recognized stock exchange are classified as Level 2. The underlying assets of the pooled fund may be judged to belong to Level 1, for example, the equity funds however, due to the understanding that the level should be applied to the unit holding in the pooled fund, this would classify the equity funds as Level 2. Where funds comprise of collective investment schemes and not segregated investments and the underlying assets can be classed as Level 1 or 2 assets they will be classified as Level 2.

If no trade prices are available, prices are determined with the aid of valuation models which are agreed between the custodian and the investment company and are based as far as possible on the market parameters.

The Fund's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as described above.

The following tables present the composition of the endowment fund including amounts held in trust in the form of cash and cash equivalents measured at fair value as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 (in thousands):

USD Endowment Fund Portfolio				
At 31 Dec 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial assets at FVPL*				
Equities	26,698	132,333	-	159,031
Bonds/ Credit	25,338	46,487	-	71,825
Hedge Funds	-	-	10,468	10,468
Commodities	-	1,831	-	1,831
Private Markets	-	-	9,465	9,465
Cash	2,769	-	-	2,769
Total financial assets	54,805	180,651	19,933	255,389
EUR Endowment Fund Portfolio				
As at 31 Dec 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial assets at FVPL*				
Equities	-	9,310	-	9,310
Bonds	-	49,822	-	49,822
Total financial assets	-	59,132	-	59,132
GRAND TOTAL 2019	54,805	239,783	19,933	314,521

USD Endowment Fund Portfolio				
As at 31 Dec 2018				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial assets at FVPL*				
Equities	22,940	99,057	-	121,997
Bonds / Credit	7,647	50,476	-	58,123
Hedge Funds	-	1,364	10,195	11,559
Commodities	-	2,421	-	2,421
Convertibles	-	7,365	-	7,365
Private Markets	-	-	3,716	3,716
Cash & Other	14,364	-	-	14,364
Total financial assets	44,951	160,683	13,911	219,545

EUR Endowment Fund				
As at 31 Dec 2018				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVPL*	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Equities	-	8,016	-	8,016
Bonds	-	48,485	-	48,485
Cash & Other	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	56,501	-	56,501

GRAND TOTAL 2018	44,951	217,184	13,911	276,046
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*FVPL – changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Activities and other Comprehensive Income as they arise

Level 3 Fair value measurements

The use of valuation techniques for Level 3 investments involve consideration of whether discounts or premiums, if any, are to be applied to the net asset value of the underlying collective investment scheme. No significant premiums or discounts have been applied to the net asset value at 31 December 2019, or 31 December 2018.

The investments are classified as Level 3 due to the inherent nature of these investments (i.e. side-pockets, funds with restricted liquidity and the fact that some of the inputs into the valuation were not observable on the market).

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 items for the periods ending 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	Hedge fund	Private Market
Opening Balance 1 January 2018	10,605	2,421
Acquisitions	-	-
Gains/Losses recognised in permanent net asset	(410)	1,295
Closing balance as at 31 December 2018	10,195	3,716
Acquisitions	-	2,862
Gains/(Losses) recognized in permanent net asset	272	2,887
Closing balance as at 31 December 2019	10,467	9,465

* includes unrealized gains or (losses) recognized in profit or loss attributable to balances held at the end of the reporting periods

There were no transfers to other levels in the fair value hierarchy in 2019. There are acquisitions included in the amount of USD 2,862 in Private Market.

The private market investments included in the majority of collective investment schemes classified in Level 3 have been valued on the basis of the net asset value (NAV) of the underlying fund without adjustment, which the Directors believe is an appropriate measurement of fair value as at the financial period end date.

In relation to Funds' invested in Level 3, assuming everything remained equal but the NAV prices were changed by 3% then the fair value of Level 3 investments would change as outlined in the following table.

Fund	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Hedge fund	55	37
Private Market	284	111

The fair value of USD 61,531k of the KfW loan is calculated with the aid of the discounted cash flow method based on observable interest rates and exchange rates and accordingly classified as a Level 2 instrument.

For cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables the carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of the short maturity of these instruments, and therefore fair value information is not included in the notes.

17. RISK MANAGEMENT

As an international organization, the Crop Trust is exposed to financial risks in the normal course of business. A major objective of the organization's policy is to minimize the impact of market, liquidity and default risks on the value of the organization in order to avoid adverse fluctuations in cash flows and earnings without forgoing the opportunity to benefit from positive market trends. For this purpose, a systematic financial risk management system has been established. Interest rate and exchange rate risks are managed in accordance with established corporate policies.

Market risk

Market risk can be subdivided into exchange rate, interest rate and commodity/other price risk. The organization's risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the Finance and Investment Committee and the Executive Board of Directors. The finance department works in close collaboration with the investment fund managers to identify, evaluate and manage financial risks. The management of these risks is explained below.

Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized asset and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the organization. To the extent that assets are denominated in a different currency (or in currencies in different proportions) compared to expected spending, there is a risk that adverse currency moves could impact the ability of the Crop Trust to meet its obligations. The Crop Trust values its assets and considers its risk in USD terms as the Crop Trust has a global remit and spending can be made in a variety of currencies. The Crop Trust holds endowment funds in USD and EUR with the objective of minimizing its currency risk exposure. Spending from the Funds is predominantly in the currency of the fund. The Crop Trust aims to maintain well diversified portfolios by currency and does not consider it cost effective to hedge currency exposure (for example, into USD).

The exchange rate risks associated with the concessional loan include the risk that investments do not keep pace with inflation or the risk of a mismatch between the currency of debt service obligations and of the currency of invested loan principal and associated investment returns. The EUR denominated concessional loan is expected to be repaid with receipts from the EUR denominated endowment fund. The loan proceeds and interest subsidies have been invested within a separate EUR investment fund which mitigates the currency risk by matching the currency of the loan and its debt service obligations to the currency of the invested assets and to the corresponding investment income. In addition, net income generated by the investment in the separate EUR investment fund could be used in full, with no further currency risks attached, to support project and operational expenses of the Crop Trust Secretariat in EUR.

The table below summarizes the impact of the increase or decrease in EUR-USD exchange rate by 10 percent on total net asset as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Exchange Rate Risk	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
USD interest rate - increase 10%*	2,086	688
USD interest rate - decrease 10%*	(3,022)	(1,392)

*Holding all other variables constant

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate management protects net income from the negative effects of fluctuations in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed by using derivative and non-derivative financial assets. The aim is to achieve an appropriate ratio of fixed and variable rates taking costs and risk into account.

The Crop Trust's main interest rate risks arise from long-term investments in the endowment funds, one of which holds the EUR concessional loan. The Crop Trust manages the risk associated with the loan by investing the loan proceeds in order to earn an expected average investment return of approximately 3% p.a. The net annual margin of ca. 2% between the expected investment return and the loan interest allows the Crop Trust to build a financial buffer to protect itself against a possible shortfall of investment income against the interest to be paid to the lender. The loan period of 15 years provides a sufficiently long investment horizon to accommodate possible short-term capital market volatility without jeopardizing the long-term investment performance of the invested loan principal. In addition, the loan has a fixed interest rate for the full term of the loan, thereby providing a predictable cost structure.

The interest rate risk of the USD endowment fund is managed by maintaining a well-diversified portfolio. The fund is exposed to interest rate risk due to the pooled funds and also to overseas interest rate risk as part of the investment strategy is to invest globally to add value. In addition to maintaining well diversified portfolios in the two dominant currencies of the Crop Trust's operation, interest rate risk is also managed by entering into operational contracts in the currencies of the underlying expenditure involved, that is, USD or EUR to reduce exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

The table below summarizes the impact of an increase or decrease in USD interest rates by 1 percent on total net asset as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Interest Rate Risk	Impact on total net asset	
	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
USD interest rate - increase 1%*	(836)	(107)
USD interest rate - decrease 1%*	1,210	320

*Holding all other variables constant

The table below summarizes the impact of an increase/decrease in bond prices by 5 percent on total net assets. The price risk of the bonds relates primarily to the interest risk whereas credit risk has no material impact.

Price risk	Impact on total net asset	
	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Bond price - increase 5%	3,456	2,906
Bond price - decrease 5%	(3,456)	(2,906)

*Holding all other variables constant

Commodity / Other Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the volatility in fair value due to the price fluctuations. Commodity risk affects various sectors of the market as a commodity's price is affected by politics, seasonal changes, technology and current market conditions. Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The Crop Trust manages price risk exposure by constructing a diverse portfolio of investments across various markets and geographies. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the organization.

The table below summarises the impact of an increase/decrease in equity prices by 5 percent on total net assets.

Price risk	Impact on total net asset	
	2019	2018
	USD'000	USD'000
Equity price - increase 5%	8,952	6,799
Equity price - decrease 5%	(8,952)	(6,799)

*Holding all other variables constant

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments, receivables, derivatives and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The carrying amount of these instruments represents the maximum credit risk of the Crop Trust. At the reporting date, there were no significant arrangements which reduced the maximum credit risk.

Credit risk management divides default risks into the categories, namely; debtors and creditor risk, country risk and the risk of default by financial counterparties, that is, the risk that a counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations.

The Crop Trust has in place operating procedures with a stringent due diligence process for the selection of a counterparty before entering into contracts. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of "A" are accepted. The debtors and creditor risk control assess their credit quality taking into account their financial position, past experiences and other factors. Default risks are analyzed and monitored continuously with the aid of internal policy and procedures and strong reporting and interaction is implemented to limit risk exposure.

Country risk is also taken into account for donor agreements so that the overall risk assessment considers political risk factors. On the basis of this analysis, specific terms and conditions are defined in agreements with contracting parties. The Crop Trust sets high standards for the credit worthiness of counterparties.

The Crop Trust does not anticipate any debtor or creditor default as at 31 December 2019. Total "Receivable – other" amounts to USD 66k as at 31 December 2019 (see note 5 for detail). "Receivable – other" does not contain any impairment and are not past due. Based on credit history, it is expected that these amounts will be received in full.

The risks associated with the loan are default and erosion risks. The risk of (a) not being able to repay the loan principal and/or interest due to a lack of funds at the loan repayment due date or (b) using endowment funds as ultimate resource to meet loan repayment obligations. The Crop Trust will manage this risk by restricting its withdrawals from investment income on invested loan principal to the actual returns generated minus any loan expenses. This will ensure that only actual net investment income earned will be withdrawn, therefore protecting against withdrawals from invested loan principal. In order to balance the level of funds available for investment with the level of funds withdrawn for funding Crop Trust's activity, the interest subsidies along with the loan principal have been invested, together with the interest subsidies being used up gradually by covering a set proportion of the periodical interest payments.

The Crop Trust manages this risk by investing the loan proceeds in order to earn an expected average investment return of around 3% p.a. The net annual margin of ca. 2% between the expected investment return and the loan interest allow the Crop Trust to build a financial buffer to protect itself against a possible shortfall of investment income and the interest to be paid to lenders. The loan time horizon of 15 years provides a sufficiently long investment horizon to accommodate possible short-term capital market volatility without jeopardizing the long-term investment performance of the invested loan principal.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Liquidity risk management occurs through business planning to ensure that the funds required to finance the current operating business and current and future investments are available

at the right time and in the right currency at optimum cost. Liquidity requirements for business operations, investments and other financial activities are derived from financing status and liquidity planning, which form part of liquidity risk management.

Management set liquidity targets and monitor performance against these targets on the basis of cash and cash equivalents and expected cash flows. The liquidity target set for the endowment fund is 80% redeemable within 3 months under normal market conditions and 5% redeemable within 7 days under normal market conditions. The fund was within target as at 31 December 2019.

The Crop Trust had cash and cash equivalents and current financial assets as at 31 December 2019 of USD 16,462k (2018: USD 18,133k). Approximately USD 7,835k of this amount will be used to settle grant payables in 2020. In addition, as at 31 December 2019 the Crop Trust met all payment terms agreed for financial liabilities.

The table below analyses the group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial assets for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2019	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	USD,000	USD,000	USD,000	USD,000
Non-derivatives				
Payables	8,201	-	-	8,201
Accruals	322	-	-	322
Borrowings	-	18,708	37,417	56,125
Total non-derivatives	8,523	18,708	37,417	64,648
Derivatives				
Trading derivatives	10,550	-	-	10,550
Total Derivatives	10,550	0	0	10,550

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2018	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Non-derivatives				
Payables	10,762	-	-	10,762
Accruals	284	-	-	284
Borrowings	-	8,165	48,992	57,157
Total non-derivatives	11,046	8,165	48,992	68,203
Derivatives				
Trading derivatives	10,474	-	-	10,474
Total Derivatives	10,474	0	0	10,474

Repayment of contractual obligations, in particular on the KfW loan, is ensured by the assets of the endowment fund.

Additional Information on Risk Management of the Financial Assets

The Investment Policy Statement ("IPS"), issued by the Executive Board ("the Board") of the Crop Trust, affirms the investment principles that govern decisions about the investment of the Crop Trust's Endowment Fund ("the Fund"). This policy provides guidelines for the prudent management of the endowment fund of the Crop Trust and prioritizes the preservation of capital ahead of maximization of investment returns in order to minimize risk exposure.



The investment objective of the USD Fund is to earn returns sufficient to outpace spending, maintaining the Fund's real purchasing power over time and, if possible, growing it. With this goal in mind the Fund aims to attain an annualized real total return¹ of at least 4%, net of fees, over rolling ten-year periods.

The investment objective of the EUR Fund is to earn returns which exceed loan interest, maintaining the Fund's real value over time to cover the loan repayment. The fund aims to earn an expected average annual investment return of approximately 3%.

A further objective is to align investments to the Crop Trust's core mission to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity for food security worldwide. The Crop Trust's Responsible Investment Policy was approved by the Executive Board on 21 March 2018 with a revised Statement of Investment Beliefs and Investment Policy Statement approved by the Executive Board on 30 October 2019.

The Crop Trust believes that mitigating risk and capturing investment opportunities driven by the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues may have a material impact on investment returns across all asset classes. Therefore, the Crop Trust considers ESG integration into its investment process to be an important component of its investment strategy and could support the broader mission and objectives of the Crop Trust. The Crop Trust also believes that factors beyond financial considerations may impact the assets within the endowment portfolio and that investments should be consistent with the Crop Trust's values and protect the Crop Trust's reputation. Climate Change specifically poses a financial risk and therefore it is appropriate that the Crop Trust takes this into consideration in setting asset allocation and selecting investment managers.

The Endowment Fund achieves its investment objectives above within risk levels deemed appropriate by the Finance and Investment Committee (FIC) and consistent with the Executive Board approved Investment Policy Statement as follows:

- (a) Taking a longer-term approach to risk management, the probability of delivering a negative real return over a 10-year period should be maintained below 20%.
- (b) Conditional Value at Risk – the forward looking one-year conditional value at risk, at a 95% probability level, should be less than 25% of the value of the Fund.
- (c) On a forward looking basis, the aim should be to maintain the annualized 10-year volatility of the portfolio within a target range of 10-13% per annum.

The investment performance of the Funds are monitored against the investment return objectives, risk tolerances and liquidity requirements set out in the Investment Policy Statement. Performance reports generated by the Investment Managers are consolidated quarterly and reviewed by the FIC. The evaluation of overall investment performance results is assessed over significantly longer periods of time meant to capture a full economic cycle, such as rolling ten-year periods.

In addition to the above, risk reporting assesses the additional financial risks incurred by the Crop Trust in pursuing its investment objectives, as well as analysis of whether the expected returns justify the risks taken. In addition to the those covered above these financial risks include, but are not limited to:

- **Concentration Risk**

The Executive Board recognizes the risks that may arise from the lack of diversification of investments. The Investment Managers therefore aim to ensure their asset allocation results in an adequately diversified portfolio. Some investment exposure is obtained via pooled vehicles. The concentration risk target of no more than 60% of the portfolio held in any single asset class is monitored by management.

- **Operational Risk**

This is the risk of inadequate or failed internal procedures and systems, inadequate capacity or external events (including legal risks) in the facilitation and administration of a new type of financial resource. To mitigate against this risk, the Crop Trust conducts periodic assessments of its internal capacity as well as the systems and procedures in place. To this effect, the relevant risk indicators relating to these issues are integrated into the Crop Trust's overall institutional risk management procedures and policies.

¹ Real total return is the sum of realized and unrealized capital appreciation (or loss) and income in the form of dividends and interest, adjusted for inflation as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

- **Donor Liability risks**

This is the risk of Crop Trust's donors being liable for acts or obligations of the Crop Trust or to have any actual or contingent liability arising out of their donations. This is not an actual risk in the Crop Trust's donors' case, as the acceptance of the loan would not impose any actual or contingent liabilities for current or future donors providing grant contributions to the Crop Trust.

- **CoronaVirus risks**

Due to the structure of the Crop Trust, the endowment fund is subject to fluctuations in the global financial markets. Since January 2020 the Corona virus has had a significant impact on the financial markets which are currently subject to strong volatility. However, the endowment fund is highly diversified and structured for the long-term so that it can withstand short-term market dislocations in order to achieve its objectives and these dislocations should not trigger structural changes to the strategic asset allocation of the portfolio. The Crop Trust is fortunate to have strong liquidity and a very long-term perspective.

The above risks relate to the specific financial risks that may be created by financial assets and liabilities. There are also other, general risks that the Crop Trust faces in its normal operations, for example, the risk of short-term capital market volatility that is inherent in any endowment structure such as that of the Crop Trust. These will be mitigated through the institutional Risk Management process of the Crop Trust and the associated metrics, as adapted to cover the aspects related to the loan.

18. REVENUE AND GAINS

Total revenue and gains recognized in 2019 amount to USD 33,249k (2018: USD 49,143k) which includes USD 25,934k (2018: USD 30,926k) grant revenue released from restrictions.

The following table provides further details of revenue.

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Grant Revenue	25,934	30,926
Contribution to Endowment Fund	6,320	17,037
Contribution to loan interest	774	914
Other revenue	64	105
Other Miscellaneous income	157	161
TOTAL	33,249	49,143

19. EXPENSE AND LOSSES

Expenses and losses are recorded on an accruals basis in the Statement of Activities in the period in which the cost is incurred.

The Crop Trust continued its program of providing long-term sustainable funding to the world's most important collections of crop diversity with the help of its donors; collections of banana, barley, bean, cassava, chickpea, edible aroids, faba bean, forages, grasspea, lentil, maize, pearl millet, rice, sorghum, sweet potato, wheat and yam were supported in 2019.

Program expenses, including personnel costs, amounted to USD 34,232k in 2019 (2018: USD 34,240k). The Crop Trust continued to work with International Genebanks under the new agreement with the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers for the Genebank Platform program and other partners including the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation, the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in Germany and the European Commission.

Management and general expenses and fundraising expenses include administrative salaries, travel, institutional communications, professional services and IT/Facilities. Expenditure reduced from USD 2,007k in 2018 to USD 1,508k in 2019. The reduction primarily relates to a reduction in personnel costs due to staff movements and the reclassification of staff between programs and management and general expenses. There were further reductions in travel, professional services and facilities expenses. Professional services and

facilities overall reduction in expenditure primarily relates to one off activities that took place in 2018 including the Svalbard 10 year celebration, the food angel campaign, the commissioning of the IT digital roadmap project and the office move that did not reoccur in 2019.

As at 31 December 2019 the Crop Trust employed 30 full time equivalent staff members (2018: 29). Total personnel costs, across programs and operations, for 2019 amounted to USD 3,308k (2018: USD 3,490k). In the table below personnel costs have been split across program direct expenses, management and general expenses and fundraising expenses.

The following table provides further details of expenses as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Program direct expenses		
Genebank grants	29,594	29,854
Personnel expenses	2,572	2,537
Professional services	933	851
Supplies & Services	124	173
Travel	1,009	825
Total Program direct expenses	34,232	34,240
Management and general expenses		
Personnel expenses	700	888
Travel	28	35
Governance	121	131
Communications	79	88
Professional services	169	120
Facilities	188	323
Total Management and general expenses	1,285	1,585
Fundraising expenses		
Personnel expenses	36	65
Travel	58	111
Governance	17	34
Professional services	111	210
Supplies & Services	1	2
Total Fundraising expenses	223	422
GRAND TOTAL	35,740	36,247

20. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

Finance income and expenditure consists of the net gains on the endowment funds, investment management fees and loan interest totalling USD 43,842k in 2019 (2018: loss of USD 21,321k).

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Finance Income		
Net gain on endowment funds	46,388	-
FX revaluation gains	1,061	2,965
Total Finance income	47,449	2,965
Finance Expenses		
Net loss on endowment funds	-	18,869
FX revaluation loss	1,061	2,965
Investment management fees	1,772	1,538
Interest on loan	774	914
Total Finance expenses	3,607	24,286
GRAND TOTAL	43,842	(21,321)

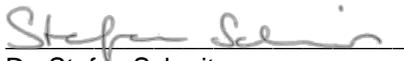
21. FINANCIAL STANDARDS ISSUED NOT YET EFFECTIVE

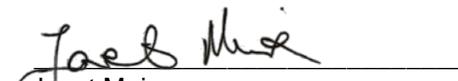
The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Crop Trust's Financial Statements are disclosed below. The Crop Trust intends to adopt these standards if applicable when they become effective.

The Crop Trust does not expect any significant impact on its financial statements resulting from the following Standards, Amendments to the Standards and the interpretation of those:

- (1) Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material, effective 1 January 2020,
- (2) Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, effective 1 January 2020
- (3) Amendment to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business, effective 1 January 2020 and
- (4) Amendments to IBOR reform Phase 1, effective 1 January 2020

On behalf of the Executive Board:


Dr. Stefan Schmitz
Executive Secretary


Janet Muir
Director of Finance

Bonn, 27 March 2020
Date



**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO GENEBAK PLATFORM FOR 2019
(UNAUDITED)**

Expenditure report for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Windows 1&2 USD'000	Windows 3/ Bilateral USD'000	Total USD'000
Genebanks direct expenditure:			
Africa Rice	795	-	795
Bioversity	1,521	703	2,224
CIAT	2,133	1,475	3,608
CIMMYT	1,108	865	1,973
CIP	2,961	1,840	4,801
ICARDA	1,142	1,579	2,721
ICRAF	1,379	-	1,379
ICRISAT	1,928	1,186	3,114
IITA	1,809	830	2,639
ILRI	767	628	1,395
IRRI	881	1,405	2,285
Total Genebanks direct expenditure:	16,424	10,511	26,935
Crop Trust management and Module activities			
Platform coordination			
Expenses by Natural Classification:			
Personnel costs	496	-	496
CGIAR Collaborator Expenses	-	-	-
Non-CGIAR collaboration Costs	-	-	-
Supplies and services	90	-	90
Travel cost	200	-	200
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-
Indirect cost	-	-	-
Total Platform coordination:	786	-	786
Genebank platform module costs			
Module 1: Conservation	516	-	516
Module 2: Use	-	381	381
Module 3: Policy	-	-	-
Total Genebank platform module:	516	381	897
Platform Management & Support Cost	693	-	693
Total management and Module activities	1,995	381	2,376
Grant Total	18,418	10,891	29,311

General Engagement Terms

for

Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften

[German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms]
as of January 1, 2017

1. Scope of application

(1) These engagement terms apply to contracts between German Public Auditors (*Wirtschaftsprüfer*) or German Public Audit Firms (*Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften*) – hereinafter collectively referred to as "German Public Auditors" – and their engaging parties for assurance services, tax advisory services, advice on business matters and other engagements except as otherwise agreed in writing or prescribed by a mandatory rule.

(2) Third parties may derive claims from contracts between German Public Auditors and engaging parties only when this is expressly agreed or results from mandatory rules prescribed by law. In relation to such claims, these engagement terms also apply to these third parties.

2. Scope and execution of the engagement

(1) Object of the engagement is the agreed service – not a particular economic result. The engagement will be performed in accordance with the German Principles of Proper Professional Conduct (*Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Berufsausübung*). The German Public Auditor does not assume any management functions in connection with his services. The German Public Auditor is not responsible for the use or implementation of the results of his services. The German Public Auditor is entitled to make use of competent persons to conduct the engagement.

(2) Except for assurance engagements (*betriebswirtschaftliche Prüfungen*), the consideration of foreign law requires an express written agreement.

(3) If circumstances or the legal situation change subsequent to the release of the final professional statement, the German Public Auditor is not obligated to refer the engaging party to changes or any consequences resulting therefrom.

3. The obligations of the engaging party to cooperate

(1) The engaging party shall ensure that all documents and further information necessary for the performance of the engagement are provided to the German Public Auditor on a timely basis, and that he is informed of all events and circumstances that may be of significance to the performance of the engagement. This also applies to those documents and further information, events and circumstances that first become known during the German Public Auditor's work. The engaging party will also designate suitable persons to provide information.

(2) Upon the request of the German Public Auditor, the engaging party shall confirm the completeness of the documents and further information provided as well as the explanations and statements, in a written statement drafted by the German Public Auditor.

4. Ensuring independence

(1) The engaging party shall refrain from anything that endangers the independence of the German Public Auditor's staff. This applies throughout the term of the engagement, and in particular to offers of employment or to assume an executive or non-executive role, and to offers to accept engagements on their own behalf.

(2) Were the performance of the engagement to impair the independence of the German Public Auditor, of related firms, firms within his network, or such firms associated with him, to which the independence requirements apply in the same way as to the German Public Auditor in other engagement relationships, the German Public Auditor is entitled to terminate the engagement for good cause.

5. Reporting and oral information

To the extent that the German Public Auditor is required to present results in writing as part of the work in executing the engagement, only that written work is authoritative. Drafts are non-binding. Except as otherwise agreed, oral statements and explanations by the German Public Auditor are binding only when they are confirmed in writing. Statements and information of the German Public Auditor outside of the engagement are always non-binding.

6. Distribution of a German Public Auditor's professional statement

(1) The distribution to a third party of professional statements of the German Public Auditor (results of work or extracts of the results of work whether in draft or in a final version) or information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party requires the German Public Auditor's written consent, unless the engaging party is obligated to distribute or inform due to law or a regulatory requirement.

(2) The use by the engaging party for promotional purposes of the German Public Auditor's professional statements and of information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party is prohibited.

7. Deficiency rectification

(1) In case there are any deficiencies, the engaging party is entitled to specific subsequent performance by the German Public Auditor. The engaging party may reduce the fees or cancel the contract for failure of such subsequent performance, for subsequent non-performance or unjustified refusal to perform subsequently, or for unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. If the engagement was not commissioned by a consumer, the engaging party may only cancel the contract due to a deficiency if the service rendered is not relevant to him due to failure of subsequent performance, to subsequent non-performance, to unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. No. 9 applies to the extent that further claims for damages exist.

(2) The engaging party must assert a claim for the rectification of deficiencies in writing (*Textform*) [Translators Note: *The German term "Textform" means in written form, but without requiring a signature*] without delay. Claims pursuant to paragraph 1 not arising from an intentional act expire after one year subsequent to the commencement of the time limit under the statute of limitations.

(3) Apparent deficiencies, such as clerical errors, arithmetical errors and deficiencies associated with technicalities contained in a German Public Auditor's professional statement (long-form reports, expert opinions etc.) may be corrected – also versus third parties – by the German Public Auditor at any time. Misstatements which may call into question the results contained in a German Public Auditor's professional statement entitle the German Public Auditor to withdraw such statement – also versus third parties. In such cases the German Public Auditor should first hear the engaging party, if practicable.

8. Confidentiality towards third parties, and data protection

(1) Pursuant to the law (§ [Article] 323 Abs 1 [paragraph 1] HGB [German Commercial Code: *Handelsgesetzbuch*], § 43 WPO [German Law regulating the Profession of Wirtschaftsprüfer: *Wirtschaftsprüferordnung*], § 203 StGB [German Criminal Code: *Strafgesetzbuch*]) the German Public Auditor is obligated to maintain confidentiality regarding facts and circumstances confided to him or of which he becomes aware in the course of his professional work, unless the engaging party releases him from this confidentiality obligation.

(2) When processing personal data, the German Public Auditor will observe national and European legal provisions on data protection.

9. Liability

(1) For legally required services by German Public Auditors, in particular audits, the respective legal limitations of liability, in particular the limitation of liability pursuant to § 323 Abs. 2 HGB, apply.

(2) Insofar neither a statutory limitation of liability is applicable, nor an individual contractual limitation of liability exists, the liability of the German Public Auditor for claims for damages of any other kind, except for damages resulting from injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a duty of replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG [German Product Liability Act: *Produkthaftungsgesetz*], for an individual case of damages caused by negligence is limited to € 4 million pursuant to § 54 a Abs. 1 Nr. 2 WPO.

(3) The German Public Auditor is entitled to invoke demurs and defenses based on the contractual relationship with the engaging party also towards third parties.

(4) When multiple claimants assert a claim for damages arising from an existing contractual relationship with the German Public Auditor due to the German Public Auditor's negligent breach of duty, the maximum amount stipulated in paragraph 2 applies to the respective claims of all claimants collectively.

(5) An individual case of damages within the meaning of paragraph 2 also exists in relation to a uniform damage arising from a number of breaches of duty. The individual case of damages encompasses all consequences from a breach of duty regardless of whether the damages occurred in one year or in a number of successive years. In this case, multiple acts or omissions based on the same source of error or on a source of error of an equivalent nature are deemed to be a single breach of duty if the matters in question are legally or economically connected to one another. In this event the claim against the German Public Auditor is limited to € 5 million. The limitation to the fivefold of the minimum amount insured does not apply to compulsory audits required by law.

(6) A claim for damages expires if a suit is not filed within six months subsequent to the written refusal of acceptance of the indemnity and the engaging party has been informed of this consequence. This does not apply to claims for damages resulting from scienter, a culpable injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a liability for replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG. The right to invoke a plea of the statute of limitations remains unaffected.

10. Supplementary provisions for audit engagements

(1) If the engaging party subsequently amends the financial statements or management report audited by a German Public Auditor and accompanied by an auditor's report, he may no longer use this auditor's report.

If the German Public Auditor has not issued an auditor's report, a reference to the audit conducted by the German Public Auditor in the management report or any other public reference is permitted only with the German Public Auditor's written consent and with a wording authorized by him.

(2) If the German Public Auditor revokes the auditor's report, it may no longer be used. If the engaging party has already made use of the auditor's report, then upon the request of the German Public Auditor he must give notification of the revocation.

(3) The engaging party has a right to five official copies of the report. Additional official copies will be charged separately.

11. Supplementary provisions for assistance in tax matters

(1) When advising on an individual tax issue as well as when providing ongoing tax advice, the German Public Auditor is entitled to use as a correct and complete basis the facts provided by the engaging party – especially numerical disclosures; this also applies to bookkeeping engagements. Nevertheless, he is obligated to indicate to the engaging party any errors he has identified.

(2) The tax advisory engagement does not encompass procedures required to observe deadlines, unless the German Public Auditor has explicitly accepted a corresponding engagement. In this case the engaging party must provide the German Public Auditor with all documents required to observe deadlines – in particular tax assessments – on such a timely basis that the German Public Auditor has an appropriate lead time.

(3) Except as agreed otherwise in writing, ongoing tax advice encompasses the following work during the contract period:

- a) preparation of annual tax returns for income tax, corporate tax and business tax, as well as wealth tax returns, namely on the basis of the annual financial statements, and on other schedules and evidence documents required for the taxation, to be provided by the engaging party
- b) examination of tax assessments in relation to the taxes referred to in (a)
- c) negotiations with tax authorities in connection with the returns and assessments mentioned in (a) and (b)
- d) support in tax audits and evaluation of the results of tax audits with respect to the taxes referred to in (a)
- e) participation in petition or protest and appeal procedures with respect to the taxes mentioned in (a).

In the aforementioned tasks the German Public Auditor takes into account material published legal decisions and administrative interpretations.

(4) If the German Public auditor receives a fixed fee for ongoing tax advice, the work mentioned under paragraph 3 (d) and (e) is to be remunerated separately, except as agreed otherwise in writing.

(5) Insofar the German Public Auditor is also a German Tax Advisor and the German Tax Advice Remuneration Regulation (*Steuerberatungsvergütungsverordnung*) is to be applied to calculate the remuneration, a greater or lesser remuneration than the legal default remuneration can be agreed in writing (*Textform*).

(6) Work relating to special individual issues for income tax, corporate tax, business tax, valuation assessments for property units, wealth tax, as well as all issues in relation to sales tax, payroll tax, other taxes and dues requires a separate engagement. This also applies to:

- a) work on non-recurring tax matters, e.g. in the field of estate tax, capital transactions tax, and real estate sales tax;
- b) support and representation in proceedings before tax and administrative courts and in criminal tax matters;
- c) advisory work and work related to expert opinions in connection with changes in legal form and other re-organizations, capital increases and reductions, insolvency related business reorganizations, admission and retirement of owners, sale of a business, liquidations and the like, and
- d) support in complying with disclosure and documentation obligations.

(7) To the extent that the preparation of the annual sales tax return is undertaken as additional work, this includes neither the review of any special accounting prerequisites nor the issue as to whether all potential sales tax allowances have been identified. No guarantee is given for the complete compilation of documents to claim the input tax credit.

12. Electronic communication

Communication between the German Public Auditor and the engaging party may be via e-mail. In the event that the engaging party does not wish to communicate via e-mail or sets special security requirements, such as the encryption of e-mails, the engaging party will inform the German Public Auditor in writing (*Textform*) accordingly.

13. Remuneration

(1) In addition to his claims for fees, the German Public Auditor is entitled to claim reimbursement of his expenses; sales tax will be billed additionally. He may claim appropriate advances on remuneration and reimbursement of expenses and may make the delivery of his services dependent upon the complete satisfaction of his claims. Multiple engaging parties are jointly and severally liable.

(2) If the engaging party is not a consumer, then a set-off against the German Public Auditor's claims for remuneration and reimbursement of expenses is admissible only for undisputed claims or claims determined to be legally binding.

14. Dispute Settlement

The German Public Auditor is not prepared to participate in dispute settlement procedures before a consumer arbitration board (*Verbraucherschlichtungsstelle*) within the meaning of § 2 of the German Act on Consumer Dispute Settlements (*Verbraucherstreitbeilegungsgesetz*).

15. Applicable law

The contract, the performance of the services and all claims resulting therefrom are exclusively governed by German law.