International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

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International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H.E. Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak (Chair)	United Arab Emirates
Dr. Abdelouahhab Zaid	United Arab Emirates
Mr. Essa AbdulRahman Al Hashemi	United Arab Emirates
Dr. Kanayo F. Nwanze	Nigeria
Mr. Mohammad Jamal Al Saati	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
H.E. Mohammed Saif Al Suwaidi	United Arab Emirates
Dr. Ursula Schaefer-Preuss	Germany
Dr. Ren Wang	China
Prof. R. Quentin Grafton	Australia
Dr. Ismahane Elouafi (ex-officio)	Canada

Board Secretary
Mrs. Setta Tutundjian

Headquarters
International Center for Biosaline Agriculture
Academic City, Al Ain Road, Al Ruwayyah
P.O. Box 14660
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Emaar Square, Building 4, Level 8,
PO Box 11987, Dubai, UAE

Statement by the Chair of the ICBA Board of Directors

ICBA celebrated an important milestone in 2019. It had been twenty years since the Government of the UAE and the Islamic Development Bank took a visionary decision to establish the center.

Over the two decades, ICBA's work had benefitted tens of thousands of smallholder farmers, specialists, scientists, and policymakers in over 30 countries.

Last year was no different. Building on its past successes and experiences, the center continued to deliver on its mission to fight poverty and food insecurity in marginal environments.
The center carried out 55 SDG-aligned projects and programs focused on technology and knowledge transfer, targeting different stakeholders in Central Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly all contributed in one way or another to the targets of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

On the research and development front, scientists helped smallholder farmers cope with salinization and other challenges in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco and other countries by introducing salt-tolerant food and forage crops and various other technologies. For instance, they continued advanced research to breed better quinoa genotypes, promote its cultivation among rural communities and strengthen local value chains as a way to improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods. Scientists also worked to enhance water use and management at the local, national and regional levels.

On the partnership front, the center expanded and strengthened collaboration with various organizations and signed 47 new cooperative agreements. To create a dedicated platform for cooperation and discussion focused on the challenges and opportunities for food production and agriculture in marginal environments, ICBA also rolled out the first edition of the Global Forum on Innovations for Marginal Environments.

On the capacity development front, ICBA built the capacities of farmers, specialists and researchers, among many others. The center hosted 48 interns from six countries and organized special technical training courses for 218 specialists from 28 countries. As part of this work, ICBA also launched the first edition of the Arab Women Leaders in Agriculture fellowship program in partnership with 22 fellows from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank the management and all staff for their commendable performance and dedication over the years. I also wish to thank the center's many donors and partners for their continued support and commitment to its vision and mission.

Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Chair of the ICBA Board of Directors
Date: June 10, 2020

Statement of management's responsibilities

The accompanying annual financial statements of International Center for Biosaline Agriculture for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that requires management to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the statement of financial position of the Center as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for the year.

It also requires management to ensure that the Center keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Center. Management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Center.

Management accepts responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements which are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error. They also accept responsibility for:

(i) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error;
(ii) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
(iii) Making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Management is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial position of the Center and of its operating activities for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Center will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Dr. Ismahane Elouafi	Dr. Tarifa Alzaabi
Director General	Deputy Director General
Date:15 June 2020	Date:15 June 2020

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (the "Center") as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Center's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- the statement of activities and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Center in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the 'Statement by the Chair of the Board of Directors' and 'Statement of management's responsibilities' (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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Douglas O'Mahony, Rami Sarhan, Jacques Fakhoury and Mohamed ElBorno are registered as practising auditors with the UAE Ministry of Economy

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Center's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Center to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers
15 June 2020

Douglas O'Mahony
Registered Auditor Number 834
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of financial position

	Note	As at 31 December 2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	4,066	4,712
Right of use assets	18	98	-
		4,164	4,712
Current assets			
Inventories		56	27
Accounts receivables	6	954	1,922
Short-term deposits	7	13,620	14,710
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,095	4,667
		23,725	21,326
Total assets		27,889	26,038
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Reserves – Designated	8	15,397	15,397
Reserves – Undesignated		2,762	2,678
Total equity		18,159	18,075
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	18	64	-
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	9	484	383
		548	383
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	18	39	-
Accounts payables	10	6,423	5,941
Deferred income – restricted	10	2,720	1,639
		9,182	7,580
Total liabilities		9,730	7,963
Total equity and liabilities		27,889	26,038

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 June 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr. Ismahane Elouafi
Director General

Dr. Tarifa Alzaabi
Deputy Director General

The notes on pages from 12 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of activities and other comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Grants income	11	10,929	10,549
Other income		34	20
Research and collaborator expenses	12	(8,750)	(7,773)
General and administrative expenses	12	(2,464)	(2,401)
Operating (deficit)/surplus for the year		(251)	395
Finance income - net	14	337	244
Surplus for the year		86	639
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		86	639

Statement of changes in equity

	Reserves - Designated					
	Property and equipment USD'000	Capital replacement/ acquisitions USD'000	Emergency contingency USD'000	Sub total USD'000	Reserves - Undesignated USD'000	Total USD'000
Balance at 1 January 2018	5,289	6,254	3,854	15,397	2,039	17,436
Net changes in investment in property and equipment	(577)	577	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	639	639
Balance at 31 December 2018	4,712	6,831	3,854	15,397	2,678	18,075
Net changes in investment in property and equipment	(646)	646	-	-	-	-
Adoption of IFRS 16 'Leases'	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	86	86
Balance at 31 December 2019	4,066	7,477	3,854	15,397	2,762	18,159

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of cash flows

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		86	639
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	841	586
Depreciation of right for use	18	36	-
Interest expense for lease liability	18	7	-
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	9	190	198
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(15)	(6)
Operating cash flows before payment of employees' end of service benefits and changes in working capital		1,145	1,417
Payment of employees' end of service benefits	9	(89)	(53)
Changes in working capital:			
Accounts receivables		968	(1,000)
Inventories		(29)	(15)
Accounts payables		1,563	2,410
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		3,558	2,759
Cash flows from investing activities			
Reduction/(Additions) to short-term deposits		1,090	(3,814)
Purchase of property and equipment	5	(195)	(18)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		15	16
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) investing activities		910	(3,816)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal elements of leases	18	(40)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(40)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,428	(1,057)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		4,667	5,724
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	9,095	4,667

1 Legal status and activities

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture, Dubai, (the "Center"), is an international research and development institution, established in pursuance of Articles of Agreement signed between the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Government of the United Arab Emirates (Government) in 1996 (Hijri 1416). The Center commenced its operations in Dubai, United Arab Emirates in September 1999. The registered address of the Center is P.O. Box 14660, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Center is a not for profit organization. The principal activities of the Center is to undertake research and development and to facilitate the transfer and use of biosaline agriculture technology in the areas of cultivation and production of crops, forages, ornamentals, trees and plants that are salt tolerant. It is a unique applied agricultural research center in the world with a focus on marginal areas where an estimated 1.7 billion people live. The Center identifies, tests and introduces resource-efficient, climate-smart crops and technologies that are best suited to different regions affected by salinity, water scarcity and drought. Through its work, ICBA helps to improve food security and livelihoods for some of the poorest rural communities around the world.

An agreement was signed between the Government and IsDB on 23 June 1996, whereby it was agreed that IsDB would finance the Center and cover the operational budget for 10 years from the commencement of its operations, within a budget limit allocated by IsDB. The support from IsDB under the above agreement came to a conclusion at the end of 2009. On 12 April 2010, a new agreement was signed, effective 1 January 2010, between the Government and IsDB ("Basic Agreement") to co-finance the activities of the Center up to 2014. As per the agreement, the Government and IsDB will make an annual contribution of USD 5 million and USD 2 million respectively over a period of 5 years ending 2014. On 24 June 2014 an appendix for amending the Basic Agreement was made between the Government and IsDB to extend the validity of the Basic Agreement for 5 years commencing from 1 January 2015.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Center in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretation issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Center's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Center

- IFRS 16, 'Leases' (effective from 1 January 2019)

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted; IFRS 16 will result in almost all leases being recognized on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognized. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. (Note 19).

The Center has reviewed all of its leasing arrangements on adoption in light of the new lease accounting rules in IFRS 16. The Center will recognize new assets and liabilities for its operating leases. The nature of expenses related to those leases will now change because the Center will recognize a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. Previously, the Center recognized operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognized assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognized, refer to Note 19.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Center.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Center are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Center operates, which is United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED") ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is the Center's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of activities and comprehensive income.

2.3 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will follow to the Center and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of activities and comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

2 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

2.3 Property and equipment (continued)

Capital work in progress represents assets acquired, but not yet commissioned for use, and is stated at cost. When commissioned, capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate category of property and equipment or intangible assets, and depreciated in accordance with the Center's policy.

Depreciation is computed, using the straight line method, at rates calculated to reduce the cost of assets to their estimated residual values, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Building	25 to 40 years
Research equipment	3 to 8 years
Irrigation equipment	3 to 8 years
Farm equipment	3 to 8 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
Computer equipment	3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are recognized within 'Other income' in statement of activities and comprehensive income.

The capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate property and equipment category and is depreciated in accordance with the Center policies after the assets are ready for intended use.

2.4 Impairment non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

2.5 Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Center classifies its financial assets as “amortised cost” or “Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)”. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The Center’s amortised cost assets comprise ‘accounts receivables’ and ‘cash and cash equivalents’ in the statement of financial position.

(b) Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Center commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in the statement of activities and other comprehensive income and presented in general and administrative expenses.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Center assessed on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost.

The Center applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all accounts receivables and other financial assets at amortised costs. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

(d) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined as per the weighted average method and comprises direct material costs, and all other costs necessary to bring the goods to their existing condition and location. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.7 Accounts receivables

Accounts receivables are amounts due from donors that consist of claims from donors for grants pledged in accordance with the terms specified by the donor. It also pertains to claims from donors for expenses paid on behalf of projects in excess of cash received. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Recognition

- Unrestricted grants: receivables from unrestricted grants should be recognized in full in the period specified by the donor. Before an unrestricted grant can be recognized as income, sufficient verifiable evidence should exist documenting that a commitment was made by the donor and received by the Center.
- Restricted grants: receivables from restricted grants will be recognized in accordance with the terms of the underlying contract.

Accounts receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.8 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

A provision is made for the estimated liability for employees' entitlements to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the balance sheet date. An accrual is made, using actuarial techniques, for the end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the UAE Labour Law for their periods of service up to the balance sheet date. The accrual relating to annual leave and leave passage is included in accounts payables, while the provision relating to employees' end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank accounts and short-term deposits with an original maturity of more than three months but not exceeding one year.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Accounts payables

Accounts payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payables also include grants received from donors for which conditions are not yet met and amounts payable to donors in respect of any unexpended funds received in advance for signed contracts. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Accounts payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Center has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

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

2.12 Reserves

Reserves represent net assets that are the residual interest in the Center's assets remaining after liabilities are deducted. The overall change in net assets represents the total gains and losses generated by the Center's activities during the period as determined by the particular measurement principles adopted and disclosed in the financial statements.

2.13 Net assets

Net assets are classified as either undesignated or designated.

- Undesignated: that part of reserves that are not designated by the Center's management for specific purposes.

- Designated:

- Use of assets has been designated by the Center management for specific purposes such as reserve for replacement of property and equipment and net investment in property and equipment. Designation from undesignated reserves is made on an annual basis based on Board of Directors' approval.

- The Board of Directors may also designate reserves to mitigate or counter unforeseen eventualities, funding reductions and currency risks that pose serious risks for business continuity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Grants income recognition

Grants from the government and institutions are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Center will comply with all attached conditions.

The Center is required to assess each of its contracts with donors (unrestricted vs restricted) to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognising income.

(a) Unrestricted grant income

Unrestricted grants are recognized as income upon unconditional transfer of cash or other assets by donors. Such income is recognized in full in the financial period specified in commitments made by donors.

(b) Restricted grant income

Restricted grants are recognized as income when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them have been complied with, and that the grants will be received. The Center shall recognize income when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service within the underlying contract.

When expenditure is incurred, grant income is recognized to the extent that there is reasonable assurance that a donor will reimburse the Center for the expenditure incurred. The resulting receivable should be classified within “Receivables from donors”.

Cash received in advance in the context of the grant is recorded as a liability (deferred income) until criteria for income recognitions are met.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Leases

Until the 2018 financial year-end, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on present value. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Center's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Center's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Center's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises mainly where financial assets and financial liabilities exist in foreign currency. The Center is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises due to exchange rate fluctuations between the UAE Dirham and other currencies generated from day to day transactions, mainly denominated in US Dollars (USD).

The Center does not have a significant foreign currency exposure since the majority of the transactions are denominated in AED or in currencies that are currently pegged to AED.

(ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuers or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Center has no significant exposure to price risk as it does not hold any equity securities or commodities, sensitive to price fluctuation.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the Center's financial position and cash flows. The Center's have no significant interest bearing assets or liabilities and accordingly, the Center's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Center is exposed to credit risk from operating activities primarily from bank balances, short-term deposits, and receivables from donors. Credit risks on liquid funds are limited as they are held with reputable banks registered in the UAE. The maximum exposure of credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

Also, the Center has a formal procedure of monitoring and follow-up of the donor receivables. Management assesses the credit quality of the donor, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance of the carrying amounts of the financial assets. The Center's exposure to credit risk on accounts receivables is detailed in Note 6.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Center manage its credit risk on bank balances by only dealing with reputable local and international banks with good ratings.

	2019 USD	2018 USD
Cash at bank: Rating A3 (2018: A-)	9,095	4,660
Short-term deposits: Rating A3 (2018: A-)	13,620	14,710

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash. The Center maintain adequate bank balances to fund its operations and receives ongoing financial support from its donors/partners, if required.

All the Center's financial liabilities as at the statement of financial position date mature within a period of 12 months from the statement of financial position date.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Center's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Center's ability to continue as a going concern to maintain an optimal capital structure.

The Center's are ungeared as at 31 December 2019 and 2018, since it does not have any external borrowing.

3.3 Fair values estimation

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the carrying amount of the Center's financial assets and liabilities as reflected in these financial statements approximates their fair values.

4 Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

4 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Property and equipment

Critical estimates are made in determining the useful lives and residual values to property and equipment based on the intended use of the assets and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances or prospective utilization of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates.

5 Property and equipment

	Building USD'000	Research equipment USD'000	Irrigation equipment USD'000	Farm equipment USD'000	Furniture and fixtures USD'000	Computer equipment USD'000	Motor vehicles USD'000	Total USD'000
Cost								
At 1 January 2018	5,819	514	2,698	360	1,368	621	58	11,438
Additions	-	1	3	12	1	1		18
Disposals	-	-	-	(6)	(15)	(44)	(32)	(97)
At 31 December 2018	5,819	515	2,701	366	1,354	578	26	11,359
Additions	-	18	2	92	22	53	8	195
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
At 31 December 2019	**5,819**	**533**	**2,703**	**458**	**1,376**	**631**	**8**	**11,528**
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2018	1,963	348	2,348	241	745	459	44	6,148
Charge for the year	162	37	94	39	153	92	9	586
Disposals	-	-	-	(5)	(12)	(43)	(27)	(87)
At 31 December 2018	2,125	385	2,442	275	886	508	26	6,647
Charge for the year	201	42	82	30	378	100	8	841
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
At 31 December 2019	**2,326**	**427**	**2,524**	**305**	**1,264**	**608**	**8**	**7,462**
Net book value								
At 31 December 2018	3,694	130	259	91	468	70	-	4,712
At 31 December 2019	**3,493**	**106**	**179**	**153**	**112**	**23**	**-**	**4,066**

As per an agreement between the Government of the UAE. ('Government") and the IsDB regarding the establishment of the Center, the Government provided the land and facilities for the Center. The building is constructed on a plot of land which is temporarily donated by the Government for use by the Center so as long as it continues to pursue its stated objectives. Accordingly, the plot of land on which the building is constructed is not treated as an asset belonging to the Center.

6 Accounts receivables

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Receivables from donors	440	1,128
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(5)	-
	435	1,128
Advance to partners	270	621
Prepayments	21	7
Advances to staff	4	3
Other receivables	224	164
	954	1,922

As at 31 December 2019 receivables from donors with a nominal value of USD 5 thousand (2018: USD Nil) were impaired.

The carrying amount of the accounts receivables is denominated in USD and approximates their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Center does not hold any collateral as security since all receivables are pledged as donations in the agreements signed and approved by the donors/partners.

The creation and reversal of provision for impaired receivables have been included in the statement activities and other comprehensive income. Amounts charged to allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Cash on hand	7	7
Cash at bank	9,088	4,660
Cash and cash equivalents	9,095	4,667
Fixed deposits – maturity above three months	13,620	14,710
	22,715	19,377

Fixed deposits represent short-term deposits with a maturity of beyond three months but less than twelve months from the date of deposit. The short-term deposits carry an interest at the prevailing market rates ranging from 2% to 3.23%.

8 Reserves

Reserves represent net assets that are the residual interest in the Center's assets remaining after liabilities are deducted. The level of net assets recommended by the CGIAR is 75-90 days of operating expenses excluding depreciation. As at 31 December 2019, the Center's net assets represented 494 days (2018 – 509 days) of the operating expenses excluding depreciation.

8 Reserves (continued)

Net assets include both the designated and undesignated portions. Details of designated net assets are as follows:

(a) Net investment in property and equipment

A portion of unrestricted net assets has been appropriated by the Board of Directors to reflect net investment in property and equipment.

The balance of USD 4,066 thousand (2018: USD 4,712 thousand) at 31 December 2019 comprises the balance brought forward from 2018 and the current year's net decrease in fixed assets of USD 646 thousand (2018: Decrease of USD 577 thousand).

(b) Designated for acquisition and replacement of property and equipment

Each financial year, the Center appropriates from the unrestricted net assets an amount equal to the movement in the net book value of the property and equipment and any other specific allocation into a reserve designated to meet the acquisition and replacement costs for property and equipment items.

The net balance of USD 7,477 thousand (2018: USD 6,831 thousand) at 31 December 2019 represents unspent funding available for use by the Center in future years for acquisition and replacement of property and equipment.

(c) Emergency/Contingency

The emergency/contingency fund may be used for temporary funding gaps or unforeseen needs that arise during the fiscal year without jeopardise the momentum of the research programs.

9 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
At 1 January	383	239
Charge for the year (Note 13)	190	198
Less: payments during the year	(89)	(53)
At 31 December	484	383

In accordance with the provision of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligation at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the UAE Labour Law. Under this method, an assessment has been made of an employee's expected service life with the Center and the expected basic salary at the date of leaving the service. Management has assumed average increment costs of 5% (2018: 1%). The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to its net present value using a discount rate of 2.21% (2018: 3.45%).

10 Accounts payables

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Advance from donors – unrestricted funds	2,500	2,500
Accrued expenses	2,174	1,851
Repatriation costs	599	636
Payable to partners	211	380
Supplier payables	570	255
Employee related accruals	203	198
Pension payables	166	121
	6,423	5,941
Deferred income – restricted funds	2,720	1,639
Total current liabilities	9,143	7,580

11 Grants income

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Unrestricted grants (Exhibit 1)	6,000	6,000
Restricted grants (Exhibit 2)	4,929	4,549
	10,929	10,549

12 Operating expenses by nature

	Unrestricted	**Restricted 2019**	**Total**	**Unrestricted**	**Restricted 2018**	**Total**
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Personnel costs (Note 13)	3,450	1,742	5,192	3,642	1,520	5,162
Other collaboration	579	405	984	110	1,302	1,412
Supplies & services	1,729	2,045	3,774	1,609	1,090	2,699
Travel	176	226	401	113	209	322
Depreciation	841	36	877	573	13	586
Loss on sale of equipment	(15)	-	(15)	(6)	-	(6)
Overhead cost recovery	(474)	474	-	(412)	412	-
	6,286	4,928	11,214	5,628	4,546	10,174

Operating expenses classified as follows:

	2019	2018
Research costs	7,766	6,361
Collaboration cost	984	1,412
General and administrative expense	2,464	2,401
	11,214	10,174

13 Personnel costs

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Salaries and wages	4,443	3,733
Other benefits	559	1,231
End of service benefits (Note 9)	190	198
	5,192	5,162

14 Finance income

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Finance expense	(7)	(15)
Interest income on deposit	344	259
	337	244

15 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2019, the Center had no contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise (2018: Nil).

(b) Commitments

The Center had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

16 Financial instruments by category

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Accounts receivables (excluding advances and prepayments) (Note 6)	659	1,291
Cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits (Note 7)	22,715	19,377
	23,374	20,669
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payables (excluding advances from donors and partners) (Note 10)	3,712	3,062

17 Related party information

Related parties include Directors, shareholders and key management personnel and entities in which they have the ability to control and exercise a significant influence in financial and operating decisions.

Related party transactions

	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	968	882
Employee benefit obligations	83	120

18 Leases

This note provides information for leases where the Center is a lessee.

(a) Right-of-use assets

	Vehicles USD'000	Printers USD'000
At 1 January 2019	110	14
Additions	27	-
At 31 December 2019	137	11
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2019	14	3
Charge for the year	31	5
At 31 December 2019	45	8
	92	6

(b) Lease liability

	2019 USD'000
Lease liability at 1 January 2019	109
Add: additions	27
Less: rent expense relating to lease payment	(40)
Interest expense	7
	103
Less: Current lease liability	(39)
Non-current lease liability	64

19 Changes in accounting policies

This note explains the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases on the Center's financial statements. As indicated in note 2 above, the Center has adopted IFRS 16 Leases retrospectively from 1 January 2019 but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard.

The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Center recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2019.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2019 was 6.62%.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Center has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2019 as short-term leases
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application,
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease, and
- relying on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review – there were no onerous contracts as at 1 January 2019.

Measurement of lease liabilities

	USD'000
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018	124
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of at the date of initial application	109
Lease liability recognised as at 1 January 2019	109
Of which are:	
Current lease liabilities	79
Non-current lease liabilities	30

19 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Adjustments recognised in the statement of financial position on 1 January 2019

Measurement of right-of-use asset

Right-of use asset was measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018.

	At 1 January 2019 USD'000
Right-of-use assets	107
Lease liability	109
Retained earnings	2

20 Subsequent events

The existence on novel coronavirus (Covid-19) was confirmed in early 2020 and has spread across 190 countries, causing disruptions to businesses and economic activity. The Center considers this outbreak to be a non-adjusting post statement of financial position event. As the situation is fluid and rapidly evolving, we do not consider it practicable to provide a quantitative estimate of the potential impact of this outbreak on the Center. Management believes that the impact of Covid-19 on the Center is insignificant since the Center has agreements with Government of Dubai and Islamic Development Bank to receive USD 6 million on a yearly basis as unrestricted grants. Furthermore, in the agreements for existing projects, the donors have pledged to provide donations until the end of the projects. Management believes there are no foreseen credit risks, as the receivables of the Center are coming from reputable donors. There is great confidence that the Donors will perform the agreed terms as per the agreements. In addition to this, as at 31 December 2019, the entity has net assets of USD 18 million with no external borrowings taken, which would support the liquidity position.

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Exhibit 1 Unrestricted grants

	Received USD'000	Accounts receivable USD'000	Advance payment USD'000	Grant income USD'000	2018 USD'000
Donor name					
Islamic Development Bank ("IsDB")	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,000
Ministry of Food Security	2,500	-	-	2,500	2,500
Environmental Agency of Abu Dhabi	2,500	-	2,500	2,500	2,500
	6,000	-	2,500	6,000	6,000

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received				Expenditures				End Balance
					Cumulative up to Dec 2018	2019 Actual	2019 Receivable	TOTAL	Cumulative up to Dec 2018	2019 Actual	2019 Others	TOTAL	
EP0001	Islamic Development Bank	Soft Restricted contribution to ICBA Budget	Jan 2018 to Dec 2019	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	2,000,000	934,201	945,981	-	1,880,182	119,818
EP0002	Environmental Agency of Abu Dhabi	AWA Core Operations	Sep 2008 to Dec 2012	4,000,000	2,346,879	-	-	2,346,879	2,221,349	-	-	2,221,349	125,530
EP0022	Swedish International Development Cooperation	Supporting Coordination & Cooperation in Water Management in the Euphrates & Tigris Region	Sep 2013 to Mar 2019	7,362,658	6,040,342	-	-	6,040,342	5,584,060	223,943	232,340	6,040,342	-
EP0030	United States Agency for International Development	Development of the MENA Regional Drought Management System	Oct-2015 to June 2019	4,131,742	2,843,511	1,014,343	150,284	4,008,138	2,843,511	1,164,627	-	4,008,138	-
EP0044	Ministry of Environment - Qatar	Feasibility of Nano Filtration for desalinization of saline/seawater used for irrigating vegetable crops in greenhouse under Qatar conditions	Feb-2015 to Feb-2018	258,950	115,347	59,176	-	174,523	123,072	36,083	15,368	174,523	-
EP0052	National Academy of Sciences	Use of Non-Conventional Agricultural Water Resources to Strengthen Water and Food Security in Transboundary Watersheds of the Amu Darya River Basin	Dec-2015 to Nov-2018	300,000	321,380	-	-	321,380	211,507	109,873	-	321,380	-
EP0053	Landlife Company	Tree Planting demonstration project using Cocoon	Jan-2016 to Mar-2017	27,183	22,270	5,885	-	28,155	27,183	972	-	28,155	-
EP0055	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rehabilitation and Management of Salt Affected Soils to Improve Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia and South Sudan	Dec-2015 to Dec-2020	2,000,000	1,047,600	467,400	-	1,515,000	789,031	420,957	-	1,209,989	305,011

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Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received: Cumulative up to Dec 2018	Grant Received: 2019 Actual	Grant Received: 2019 Receivable	Grant Received: TOTAL	Expenditures: Cumulative up to Dec 2018	Expenditures: 2019 Actual	Expenditures: 2019 Others	Expenditures: TOTAL	End Balance
EP0061	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	Financing Soil Museum Project	Sep-2016 to Sep-2018	500,000	412,796	77,215	-	490,011	490,011	-	-	490,011	-
EP0065	OPEC Fund for International Development	SCALING UP OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGIES TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Aug-2016 to Dec-2020	500,000	248,100	151,058	-	399,158	175,061	103,197	-	278,259	120,899
EP0067	Islamic Development Bank	Inception & Design of the "Young Arab Woman Scientist Leadership" Program in Partnership with ICBA & BMG Foundation	Jul-2016 to May-2017	92,000	64,400	-	-	64,400	55,966	-	-	55,966	8,434
EP0069	Islamic Development Bank	Quinoa Conference 2016 - "Quinoa for Future Food"	Jan-2016 to Dec-2016	40,000	28,000	-	5,082	33,082	33,082	-	-	33,082	-
EP0073	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA	Quinoa Conference 2016 - "Quinoa for Future Food"	Jan-2016 to Dec-2016	40,000	40,000	-	-	40,000	29,053	-	10,947	40,000	-
EP0081	MERCY CORPS	USAID/Jordan Water Innovations Technologies	April-2017 to Dec-2021	2,063,311	499,135	381,800	-	880,935	459,158	396,148	-	855,306	25,629
EP0083	OCP Foundation	Rehabilitation of Phosphate mining land and introduction of new Agro-system to improve farmers' income	Jul-2017 to Jul-2020	251,390	-	-	151,912	151,912	122,702	29,210	-	151,912	-
EP0084	IDRC Quinoa	Scaling up Quinoa Value Chain to Improve Food and Nutritional Security in the Rural/Poor communities of Morocco	Oct-2017 to Oct-2020	306,431	124,964	92,767	-	217,731	69,364	135,778	-	205,142	12,589
EP0085	BMG	Tamkeen Program for Female Agriculture researcher's empowerment	Oct-2017 to Mar-2020	256,367	256,367	-	-	256,367	1	154,367	-	154,368	101,999
EP0087	Evolve	Test of Anti-stress product effect on vegetables and quinoa	Feb-2018 to Aug-2018	8,000	-	8,000	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	8,000	-

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Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received				Expenditures				End Balance
					Cumulative up to Dec 2018	2019 Actual	2019 Receivable	TOTAL	Cumulative up to Dec 2018	2019 Actual	2019 Others	TOTAL	
EP0090	the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Understanding the possibilities and Challenges of using drought risk insurance to increase climate resilience in NENA Region	Jun-2018 to Mar-2019	50,000	15,000	35,000	-	50,000	32,873	17,127	-	50,000	-
EP0091	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Finalization of the "unlocking the potential of Protected Agriculture in the GCC countries: cutting water consumption while supporting improved nutrition and food security"	Jun-2018 to Dec-2018	18,821	15,056	-	2,478	17,534	17,534	-	-	17,534	-
EP0093	CIMMYT	Identifying Genotypic Variability in Tropical maize for salinity tolerance	Aug-2018 to Jul-2019	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	5,139	24,861	-	30,000	-
EP0094	Falcon Eye Drones	Research in drone and remote sensing analyses to develop innovative & practical; applications associated with projects	Sep-2018 to Aug-2021	232,827	25,870	19,402	57,451	102,723	25,870	76,853	-	102,723	-
EP0095	Desert Control AS Norway	Testing Liquid Nano Clay in Dubai Soil for Grasses	Sep-2018 to Apr-2019	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	20,000	6,571	13,429	-	20,000	-
EP0096	Islamic Development Bank	Arab Women Leadership Program	Jul-18 to Mar-2020	250,000	175,000	-	-	175,000	-	155,446	-	155,446	19,554
ADAFSA.01	Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority	"From Desert Farm to Fork: Value chain development for innovative halophyte-based food products"	Aug-2019 to Jul-2020	54,710	-	54,710	-	54,710	-	42,675	-	42,675	12,035
AGYA.01	Arab German Young Academy of Sciences and Humanities	AGYA Workshop “Emergent Materials: Concepts, Methodologies and Future Applications”	Jan-2019 to Dec-2019	24,547	-	19,239	-	19,239	-	19,239	-	19,239	-

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Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

					Grant Received				Expenditures				
					Cumulative	2019			Cumulative	2019			
Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	up to Dec 2018	Actual	Receivable	TOTAL	up to Dec 2018	Actual	Others	TOTAL	End Balance
AGYA.02	Arab German Young Academy of Sciences and Humanities	Quinoa - Identifying Accessions With Superior Drought Tolerance	Nov-2019 to Jan-2020	3,310	-	3,351	-	3,351	-	678	-	678	2,672
CAAR.01	Council for Australian-Arab Relations	Collaborations with AWLA Program	2019-2020	8,479	-	8,479	-	8,479	-	8,160	-	8,160	318
CIFOR.01	Center for International Forestry Research	ICRAF / CIFOR Joint Executive Committee meeting	Jan-2019 to Dec-2019	14,659	-	12,525	-	12,525	-	12,525	-	12,525	-
EAD.01	Environmental Agency of Abu Dhabi	Regional and National Maps in WRB	Aug-2019 to Apr-2020	50,123	-	15,037	27,945	42,982	-	42,982	-	42,982	-
CIMMYT.01	The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	Arab Women Leadership Program	Mar-2019 to Mar-2020	47,619	-	41,651	-	41,651	-	18,987	-	18,987	22,664
EXPO2020.01	EXPO Dubai 2020	Addendum to Inlands and Coastal Modular Farms for Climate Change adaptations in desert environments	May-2018 to Apr-2021	250,000	-	70,000	-	70,000	-	29,345	-	29,345	40,656
FAO.01	the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Integrated natural resources management in drought-prone and salt-affected agricultural production landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM-2)" (GCP/SEC/293/GFF)	Jan-2019 to Dec-2019	84,000	-	21,000	-	21,000	-	7,171	-	7,171	13,829
FAO.02	the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Near East Regional Preparatory meeting for the Eighth Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on PGRFA	Jan-2019 to Dec-2019	11,240	-		9,433	9,433	-	9,433	-	9,433	-

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Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received: Cumulative up to Dec 2018	Grant Received 2019: Actual	Grant Received 2019: Receivable	Grant Received: TOTAL	Expenditures: Cumulative up to Dec 2018	Expenditures 2019: Actual	Expenditures 2019: Others	Expenditures: TOTAL	End Balance
FAO.03	the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Technical workshop to support decision makers and investors in the implementation of SDG 6.4-Increase Water-Use Efficiency	Nov-2019 to Oct-2020	25,000	-	7,500	7,328	14,828	-	14,828	-	14,828	-
HSBC.01	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	Building Sustainable Networks and Unleashing Entrepreneurial Potential in Farming Communities living in Marginal Areas	Jul-2019 to Jul-2020	442,537	-	442,537	-	442,537	-	111,162	-	111,162	331,375
IFAD.01	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Improving Agricultural Resilience to Salinity through Development and Promotion of Pro-poor Technologies	Mar-2019 to Mar-2023	3,500,000	-	1,488,498	-	1,488,498	-	531,442	-	531,442	957,056
SBFF.01	Sergey Brin Family Foundation	Initiate Development of Low Cost, user friendly application for smartphones that farmer can use to identify and address diseases and nutritional disorders in their produce	Dec-2019 to Dec-2020	1,000,000	-	500,000	-	500,000	-	23	-	23	499,977
TRME.01	Tottori Resource Recycling Middle East LLC	Evaluating Porous Alpha Soil Enhancer to Save Water and Increase Yield	Mar-2019 to Dec-2019	19,725	-	14,794	4,931	19,725	-	19,725	-	19,725	-
KHALIFAF UND.01	Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development	"From Desert Farm to Fork: Value chain development for innovative halophyte-based food products"	Oct-2019 to Jul-2020	47,671	-		21,861	21,861	-	21,861	-	21,861	-
RSE.01	Republican State Enterprise - Kazvodkhoz	Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Drainage	Mar-2019 to Jun-2022	627,206	-		1,646	1,646	-	1,646	-	1,646	-
GFIME.01	Other Donor For GFIME	GFIME Conference	Jan-2019 to Dec-2019	18,355	-	18,355	-	18,355	-	18,355	-	18,355	-
KIADPAI.01	Khalifa Int'l Award For Date Palm & Agric Innovation	GFIME Conference	Jan-2019 to Dec-2019	9,913	-	9,913	-	9,913	-	9,913		9,913	-
					15,682,017	**6,049,634**	**440,351**	**22,172,002**	**14,264,298**	**4,929,004**	**258,655**	**19,451,956**	**2,720,043**

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Exhibit 3 IsDB Contribution to Research Projects

Project Code	Program/Project	Project amount	Grant received
			1,000,000
	Opening balance		65,799
IP0002	Cross-regional partnership for improving Food and Nutritional Security in marginal Environments of Central Asia (Quinoa Introduction in Central Asia)	161,819	
IP0007	IsDB Funded Post-Doctoral Fellows	373,643	
IP0009	IsDB Capacity Building	203,491	
IP0010	IsDB Annual Meeting	28,483	
IP0015	Technical assistance to OIC national centers in the LDC on dissemination and piloting of ICBA innovation at the country level	5,694	
IP0017	Desert Life Science Center	127,297	
IP0019	Integrated agri-aquaculture systems (IAAS)	45,555	
Total expenditures			(945,982)
Balance			119,817