



International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Since 1967 *Science to cultivate change*

CIAT Financial Statements 2022

for the year ended 31 December
Including independent Auditor's Report



International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
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The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) delivers research-based solutions that address the global crises of malnutrition, climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation.

The Alliance focuses on the nexus of agriculture, nutrition and environment. We work with local, national, and multinational partners across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the public and private sectors and civil society. With novel partnerships, the Alliance generates evidence and mainstreams innovations to transform food systems and landscapes so that they sustain the planet, drive prosperity, and nourish people in a climate crisis.

The Alliance is part of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future dedicated to reducing poverty, enhancing food and nutrition security, and improving natural resources.

<https://alliancebioversityciat.org>

www.cgiar.org

Citation:

CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical). 2022. CIAT Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December. Cali, Colombia. 95 p.

Cover design: Lucelly Anacondas, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT.

Cover photos:

Left: Harvesting Hmong mustard in Sa Pa, Lao Cai province, Vietnam (CIAT/Trong Chinh).

Top right: Regeneration of bean and tropical forage seeds at Tenerife Experimental Station, Colombia (CIAT/Juan Pablo Marín).

Bottom right: Dennis Nyongesa and his wife have boosted their milk yield and income since using new grass varieties introduced by the Grass to Cash project together with KALRO, Kenya (CIAT/Georgina Smith).

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Contents

	Page
Alliance BoT Terms of Membership	1
Independent Auditor's Report	3
Statement by the Chair of the Board of Trustees	6
Management Reports	10
Board Statement on Risk Management	13
Appendix I: Statement of Financial Position	17
Appendix II: Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income	18
Appendix III: Statement of Changes in Net Assets	19
Appendix IV: Statement of Cash Flows	20
Notes to the Financial Statements	21
Note 1: General information	21
Note 2: Summary of significant accounting policies	22
Note 3: Significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions	30
Note 4: Risk management	32
Note 5: Cash and cash equivalents	34
Note 6: Investments	34
Note 7: Accounts receivable – Donors	38
Note 8: Accounts receivable – Employees	39
Note 9: Accounts receivable – CGIAR Centers	39
Note 10: Accounts receivable, Others – Net	39
Note 11: Prepaid expenses	40
Note 12: Property, plant, and equipment, net	40
Note 13: Biological assets	41
Note 14: Intangible assets	41
Note 15: Deferred income from donors	41
Note 16: Accounts payable – Employees	41
Note 17: Accounts payable – CGIAR Centers	42
Note 18: Accruals	42
Note 19: Others	42
Note 20: Provisions	43
Note 21: Funds in trust	43
Note 22: Long-term employee benefits	43
Note 23: Deferred revenue for project fixed assets depreciation	45
Note 24: Right of use assets and lease liabilities	45
Note 25: Net assets	45
Note 26: Other revenues and gains	45
Note 27: Expenses by natural classification	46
Note 28: Research expenses	47
Note 29: General and administration expenses	47
Note 30: Other non-operational costs	47
Note 31: Financial income and financial expenses	47
Note 32: Financial instruments – Hedging operations	47
Note 33: Related party transactions	48
Note 34: Contingent assets	48
Note 35: Contingent liabilities	49
Note 36: New standards and amendments	49
Note 37: Reclassifications	51
Note 38: Subsequent events	51
Exhibit I: Schedule of Grant Revenue	52
Exhibit II: Schedule of Restricted Projects	58
Exhibit III: Schedule of Property, Plant, and Equipment	89
Exhibit IV: Schedule of Financial Indicators: Indirect Costs Rate & Center Reserves	90
Exhibit V: E-Kakashi: El Cerebro Agrícola De Inteligencia Artificial	91

ALLIANCE BOT TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

CHAIR, ALLIANCE BOARD



Julia Marton-Lefèvre

(Female, France)(1)

Board Chair since 1 Jan 2020, Voting Member
Alliance Strategy & Program Advisory Council
(ASPAC) member since 1 Oct 2020
Second Term

Expertise: Ecology and Environmental Planning

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022				

1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022

ALLIANCE BOARD-SPECIFIC EX-OFFICIO TRUSTEES



**Alliance Director General,
Juan Lucas Restrepo Ibiza**

(Male, Colombia - France)(2)

Board member since 1 Jan 2020, Non-Voting
Member
Alliance Strategy & Program Advisory Council
(ASPAC) member since 1 Oct 2020
First Term

Expertise: Agricultural Development & Policy

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 - 29 Feb 2024				

1 Jan 2020 - 29 Feb 2024



**Colombian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural
Development ex officio (represented at this
Board by Jorge Mario Diaz Luengas director
Agrosavia)**

(Male, Colombia)

Board member since 1 Jan 2020, Voting Member
Alliance Strategy & Program Advisory Council
(ASPAC) member since 1 Oct 2020
Indefinite Term

Expertise: Agricultural and Rural Development

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 - Indefinite				

1 Jan 2020 - Indefinite



Italian Representative ex officio, Claudio Lenoci

(Male, Italy)

Indefinite Board member since 1 Jan 2020, Voting
Member
Alliance Strategy & Program Advisory Council
(ASPAC) member since 1 Oct 2020
Indefinite Term

Expertise: Economics/Political

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 - Indefinite				

1 Jan 2020 - Indefinite

ALLIANCE BOARD-SPECIFIC TRUSTEES



Douglas van den Aardweg

(Male, United Kingdom - South Africa)

Board member since 1 Jan 2020, Non-Voting
Member
Alliance Strategy & Program Advisory Council
(ASPAC) member since 1 Oct 2020
Second Term

Expertise: Finance, Governance, Risk

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022				

1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022



Marion Guillou

(Female, France)

Board member since 1 Jan 2020, Non-Voting
Member
Alliance Strategy & Program Advisory Council
(ASPAC) Chair since 1 Oct 2020
First Term

Expertise: Agricultural Science

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022				

1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022



Cristián Samper

(Male, Colombia)

Board member since 1 Jan 2020, Voting Member
Alliance Strategy & Program Advisory Council
(ASPAC) member since 1 Oct 2020
Second Term

Expertise: Ecology, Biodiversity

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022				

1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022

Our Board of Trustees is responsible for our governance and fulfillment of our mission and strategic goals, in harmony with the goals and policies of the CGIAR System. For 2022, our Board members and their term lengths were as detailed below.

CHAIR, CGIAR SYSTEM BOARD



Marco Ferroni
(Male, Switzerland)

Board member since 1 Oct 2020, Voting Member
System Board Chair since 1 Sept 2020
First Term

Expertise: Agricultural Sciences

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Oct 2020 – 31 Dec 2022				

1 Oct 2020 – 31 Dec 2022

VICE CHAIR, ALLIANCE BOARD AND CGIAR SYSTEM BOARD TRUSTEES



Patrick Caron
(Male, France) ⁽³⁾

Board member since 1 Oct 2020, Voting Member
System Board member since 1 Sept 2020
First Term

Expertise: Natural Sciences

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Oct 2020 – 31 Dec 2024				

1 Oct 2020 – 31 Dec 2024

ALLIANCE AND CGIAR SYSTEM BOARD TRUSTEES



Lindiwe Sibanda

(Female, Zimbabwe)
Board member since April 2021, Voting Member
System Board member since April 2021
First Term

Expertise: Natural Sciences

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
April 2021 – 31 August 2023				

April 2021 – 31 August 2023



Alyssa Jade McDonald-Baertl

(Female, Australia)
Board member since 1 Oct 2020, Voting Member
System Board member since 1 Sept 2020
First Term

Expertise: Business

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023				

1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023



Shenggen Fan

(Male, China)
Board member since 1 Oct 2020, Voting Member
System Board member since 1 Sept 2020
First Term

Expertise: Social Sciences

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023				

1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023



Alice Ruhweza

(Female, Uganda)
Board member since 1 Oct 2020, Voting Member
System Board member since 1 Sept 2020
First Term

Expertise: Natural Sciences

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023				

1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023



Neal Gutterson

(Male, United States)
Board member since 1 Oct 2020, Voting Member
System Board member since 1 Sept 2020
First Term

Expertise: Natural Sciences

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023				

1 Oct 2020 – 31 August 2023



Hilary Wild

(Female, United Kingdom - Republic of Ireland)
Board member since 1 Jan 2020, Voting Member
System Board member since 1 Sept 2020
First Term

Expertise: Finance, Governance, Risk

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Jan 2020 – 31 August 2023				

1 Jan 2020 – 31 August 2023

1. Board Chair from 1 January 2020; elected during Joint Board 3 and reconfirmed during the September 2020 Board Meeting.
2. The Alliance Director General is an ex officio with voting rights and ex officio member of all Committees up until 30 September 2020. As of 1 October 2020, he is a non-voting member of the Board and a member of ASPAC.
3. Vice Chair from 1 January 2022; elected during 6th Alliance Board of Trustees Meeting during November 2021 and confirmed during 8th Alliance Board of Trustees Meeting during November 2022 until 31 December 2024.



Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Trustees of International Center for Tropical Agriculture -CIAT

Opinion

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

What we have audited

International Center for Tropical Agriculture -CIAT's financial statements comprise:

- The statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022;
- The statement of activities and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- The statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- The statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies other explanatory information.

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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

PwC Contadores y Auditores S.A.S., Centro Empresarial Carvajal, Calle 35 Norte. No. 6A Bis – 100, Piso 2, Cali, Colombia
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To the Board of Trustees of International Center for Tropical Agriculture -CIAT

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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.



To the Board of Trustees of International Center for Tropical Agriculture -CIAT

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

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

PwC Waterhouse

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jhon Alexander Pineda Mejía'.

Jhon Alexander Pineda Mejía
Partner
PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
May 25, 2023

2022 Institutional Highlights

by Julia Marton-Lefèvre

Chair of the Board of Trustees, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Since the formation of the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT over three years ago, our organization has remained strong, active, and relevant in the face of a tumultuous period of global and institutional change. The seeds that we sowed in 2019 – a fresh set of Strategic Objectives to generate food systems solutions at the nexus of agriculture, environment, and nutrition – are now bearing fruit. I am pleased to share with you a selection of highlights that illustrate our progress and achievements over the last year, organized around the four main areas in which our work is generating change for people, communities, and institutions: *Food, Markets, Landscapes, and Crops and Agrobiodiversity*.

Progress towards our Strategic Objectives

1. People consume diverse, nutritious, and safe foods.

Our work on **Food** is illustrated through the launch of the [Periodic Table of Food Initiative](#), an exciting global analysis of 1,600 commonly consumed crops at the biomolecular level, conducted with the American Heart Association and The Rockefeller Foundation. At the same time, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the *Pan-African Bean Research Alliance* (PABRA) with a [special event at the African Green Revolution Forum](#) held in Rwanda on 5 September 2022 that highlighted our longstanding collaboration with researchers and farmers across the region to deliver nutrient-rich bean varieties to farmers and consumers. With the continuing effects of the conflict in Ukraine, much of our research also looked at fluctuating food access for vulnerable communities, with “[Food Labs](#)” and urban studies compiling data and best practices.

2. People participate in and benefit from inclusive, innovative, and diversified agri-food markets.

Our applied research on **Markets** focuses on developing value chains that can deliver tangible, often monetary, benefits for smallholder farmers. We codeveloped zero deforestation business models, alternative food products such as [quinoa milk](#) derived from traditional Peruvian varieties, and a chatbot named “[Melisa](#)” for Latin American farmers, all with the aim of giving farmers access to new and better markets. In Rome, we [constructed a new lab](#) to analyze quality traits from samples coming from around the world from our *Cacao of Excellence Program*, helping farmers break into the ever-growing market of fine-flavor chocolate.

3. People sustainably manage farms, forests, and landscapes that are productive and resilient to climate change.

Our work to protect and restore **Landscapes** took us in many directions: from identifying climate risks with contributions to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report, mapping deforestation in Vietnam, championing soil health across Africa, to [making the news](#) with studies on endangered trees and carbon sequestration. Flagship projects such as [SERVIR Amazonia](#), Agua de Honduras, and CAL-PSE kept a strong focus on sustainable land use and conservation that benefits farmers, an increasingly urgent issue. At our new Senegal office, we launched an [effort to promote](#)

[entrepreneurship](#) in climate-smart agriculture, specifically targeting women farmers. A particularly productive [collaboration with Mineral](#), a Google-initiated research and development organization, used drones, rovers, and smartphone apps to apply artificial intelligence to climate-smart phenotyping (visual observation for better breeding).

4. Communities and institutions sustainably use and safeguard agricultural biodiversity.

Finally, our work on **Crops and Agrobiodiversity** reached new heights with the launch in Cali of [Future Seeds](#), our state-of-the-art genebank. With a mandate “from Colombia to the world”, this conservation hub for beans, forages, and cassava, and a platform to unlock knowledge from other species, has raised our profile globally, secured a \$17M grant from the Bezos Earth Fund, and opened the doors to new international collaborations. Likewise, our banana conservation research, complemented by our genebank in Leuven, Belgium, made a splash with a [feature in the New York Times](#). We also published a landmark report measuring the [status of agrobiodiversity across 10 Mediterranean countries](#), using our *Agrobiodiversity Index*, which was adopted as an indicator at the UN Convention on Biological Diversity’s COP15 meeting in Montreal at the end of year.

Our Global Reach

Alliance scientists produced over 1,070 publications during the year (86% Open Access), further cementing our reputation as a research and thought leader. With the wide range of knowledge encompassed by our six Research Levers¹ and cross-cutting areas, we brought evidence and insights to high-level global dialogues on some of the most urgent issues facing our food systems. Our leaders, scientists, and partners were active in over 50 events at the [UN Climate COP27](#) in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, contributing to the Food and Agriculture pavilion with other CGIAR colleagues, the FAO and The Rockefeller Foundation. [Our science was also present at COP15](#) of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, where our long-term efforts to formulate the post-2020 Framework for Biodiversity were part of a larger landmark “deal for nature”. We saw that, despite increasing awareness, there are still opportunities to better connect what we grow and eat to the existential threats of climate change and biodiversity loss.

We recognize that collaboration is critical to overcome interlinked challenges. Over the course of the year, we increased our number of private sector partners, bringing new investment and business models to the Alliance. One exciting example is our *Accelerate for Impact Platform*, an Alliance-led incubator that works with young people and startups across the world to identify sustainable innovations, beginning with an [agricultural challenge hosted in Morocco](#).

From the financial perspective, we executed USD148.5MM in 2022, a significant increase compared to the USD125.5MM spent in 2021. Bioversity executed USD30.7MM of expenses while CIAT reached a total of USD117.8MM. The non-operating net result of USD2.4MM supported the final year-end surplus of USD 2.0MM at the Alliance level. Also, our reserves have significantly increased at the end of 2022 with a dollar value of USD44.9MM and a reserve days value of 129. Finally, while Bioversity and CIAT remain independent legal entities, the Alliance achieves several efficiencies and operational gains generated by the continuing harmonization efforts between the two centers.

¹ (1) Food Environment and Consumer Behavior; (2) Multifunctional Landscapes; (3) Climate Action; (4) Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture; (5) Digital Inclusion; and (6) Crops for Nutrition and Health, with cross-cutting work including Gender and Inclusion.

Institutional evolution

From the moment Bioversity and CIAT signed a Partnership Agreement to come together as the Alliance, there has been tremendous progress in how the organization backstops its research for development mandate. We have developed a robust policy framework with 62 policies, processes, and guidelines at the organizational and functional levels, that have led to a more efficient and effective working environment. We have also invested significantly in strengthening our information technology network infrastructure, business intelligence, and research data management. An important milestone was the implementation of [SAP Concur](#), a system that supports the travel management needs of our staff. In terms of our infrastructure in countries, we signed a new host country agreement to have a total of 25 active host country agreements with government counterparts, and invested in our country offices, such as the new Alliance compound in one of Uganda's National Agricultural Research Organization's (NARO) campuses, which we inaugurated in April. Future Seeds also became the first global genebank and the first building in Latin America certified with LEED Platinum v.4.0., signalling our commitment to sustainable infrastructure. Finally, our Alliance community has grown significantly reaching around 2,000 staff that we support and promote through the development of an inclusive and respectful workplace.

One CGIAR Reform

In January 2022, 31 new [CGIAR initiatives](#) were launched to help radically realign food, land, and water systems. CGIAR's new initiatives were designed by multidisciplinary teams of scientists from across the CGIAR System to make real, lasting, and positive impact across five Impact Areas: 1) Nutrition, Health, and Food Security; 2) Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs; 3) Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion; 4) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; and 5) Environmental Health and Biodiversity. With CGIAR research and innovation providing a [10:1 return on investment](#), supporting the new initiatives provided funders with a clear path to impact for people, climate, and nature.

In July 2022, following a [System Board](#) decision, CGIAR's leadership structure evolved from being headed by an Executive Management Team comprised of three Managing Directors to an [apex structure](#) with Dr. Claudia Sadoff appointed as Executive Managing Director. This apex model is a natural progression from the two-year term-limited inaugural executive management structure and responds to CGIAR's critical need to connect global science with regional and local partners in an effective and innovative way.

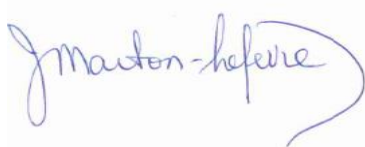
For the better part of 2022, leaders across the CGIAR System engaged in the process to confirm and clarify the path to 'One CGIAR' and to pave the way for a united CGIAR to move forward with confidence and operate in a shared matrix structure. This led to the completion and subsequent approval in early 2023, of the new [Integration Framework Agreement](#) (IFA) by the boards of all 'One CGIAR' Centers^[1] and by the System Organization, all parties to the IFA. The Chair of the Alliance co-chaired this process with Claudia Sadoff. We are already seeing a decisive shift in focus towards implementation of the IFA to operationalize how integrated teams will work together – ensuring that all Center staff are able to engage with and contribute to the Global and Regional Groups – and how we develop shared corporate services and systems.

^[1] 'One CGIAR' Centers: AfricaRice, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI, IRRI, IWMI, and WorldFish.

The Alliance in One CGIAR

2022 saw the Alliance play a significant role in One CGIAR, with much of our senior management team “double-hatting” to lead us through the development of a shared matrix structure supported by the Integration Framework Agreement that further connects the different Centers’ processes and staff. Of the 31 new CGIAR Initiatives that were launched, Alliance researchers have taken important roles in many of them, showing our expertise on topics such as Plant Health, Climate Resilience, Agroecology, and Excellence in Agronomy. Our Director General, Juan Lucas Restrepo, has played an instrumental role in designing and consolidating CGIAR’s Partnerships & Advocacy Global Group, which led the preparation of [CGIAR’s Engagement Framework](#), launched the new “Capacity Sharing-for-Development” function in December, and was central in ensuring CGIAR presence and influence in key global fora.

As always, the work of the Alliance and CGIAR depends on the strong support of many funders and partners. On behalf of the members of the Board of Trustees, I would like to extend warm thanks, especially to the Governments of Italy and Colombia, our principal host countries for their generosity. 2023 is already off to a strong start, and we look forward to seeing more fruits of our and the CGIAR system’s accomplishments in the coming months.



*Julia Marton-Lefèvre
Board Chair,
Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT*

STATEMENT OF THE ALLIANCE'S MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL AND CIAT

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 27 November 2018 by the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, known as Bioversity International (hereinafter referred to as Bioversity), and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as CIAT), an agreement was made between these two independent centers of the CGIAR to formally create the Alliance (hereinafter referred to as the Alliance) to achieve greater impact and operate more efficiently. "The Alliance will allow both Parties to develop a common research strategy, operational alignment, change management strategic results research framework and results-based management system, and harmonize support services for its members to improve effectiveness and reduce transaction costs."¹ The Alliance will have one Board of Trustees and will be administered by a Director General/Chief Executive Officer (CEO-designate).

Under the Alliance, both Bioversity and CIAT will continue to exist as separate legal entities.

The management of the Alliance has the overall governance and management responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the two CGIAR centers - Bioversity and CIAT, including the schedules attached therein, for the year ending December 31, 2022, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as the Alliance management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements of the two Alliance centers, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the two centers, the Alliance management is responsible for assessing Bioversity and CIAT's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

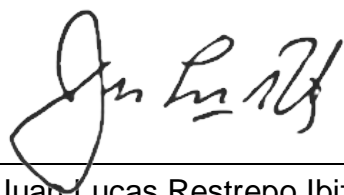
The Alliance Board of Trustees, through its Audit and Risk Committee, is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process within the Alliance and exercises its responsibility

¹ Alliance Partnership Agreement between Bioversity International and International Center for Tropical Agriculture signed on 19 November 2019

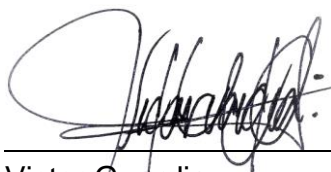
for these annual financial statements - reviews and approves the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein. The Audit and Risk Committee meets regularly with Management and representatives of external and internal auditors to review matters relating to financial reporting, risk management, internal control, and auditing.

The Alliance relies on the shared Internal Audit Unit to provide regular and ongoing internal audits and recommendations regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the Alliance's policies and procedures governing the two centers.

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), the independent auditors, are engaged to audit the financial statements of Bioversity and CIAT in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, and in their respective reports, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audits.



Juan Lucas Restrepo Ibiza
Director General for the Alliance



Victor Guardia
Global Director, Business Operations and Finance

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

For the year ending in December 2022

CIAT management is required to prepare annual financial statements and is responsible for the accuracy and reliability of the financial information.

The accompanying annual financial statements of Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), for the year ending December 31st, 2022, have been prepared in accordance and fully compliant with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and IFRS guidelines released by the CGIAR System Office.

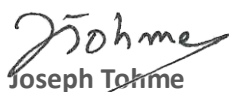
CIAT maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that CIAT's financial transactions are properly recorded in line with Management's delegated authority.

CIAT's financial reporting system provides Management with regular, timely and accurate views of its operations and enables Management to identify and discern risks while at the same time providing a reliable basis for the annual financial statements and management reports.

CIAT relies on the shared Internal Audit Unit to provide regular and ongoing internal audits and recommendations regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the Center's policies and procedures.

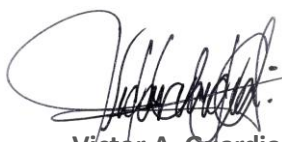
The Board of Trustees exercises its responsibility for these annual financial statements through its Audit and Risk Committee. This Committee meets regularly with Management and representatives of external and internal auditors to review matters relating to financial reporting, risk management, internal control, and auditing.

Management is of the opinion that the annual financial statements, as presented in this document, give a true and fair view of CIAT's financial affairs and results for the year ended December 31st, 2022.



Joseph Tohme

Interim Director General



Victor A. Guardia

Global Director Business Operations and Finance



Jorge E. Peña Cifuentes

Finance Operations Manager

Alliance Board Statement on Risk Management

by Julia Marton-Lefèvre

Chair of the Board of Trustees, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Our approach to risk

The Alliance Board recognizes that taking and managing risks is an integral part of delivering on its strategy and that effective risk management is critical to its success and a key element of good governance. The Alliance Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management approaches and associated policies. It also ensures that effective risk management, compliance systems, and independent assurances are implemented. In an ever-changing environment, the Board of Trustees ensures the adoption of best practices in risk management and alignment with the principles and guidelines defined by CGIAR and the CGIAR Risk Framework.

How we manage and monitor risk

The Alliance Board has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Alliance has in place appropriate risk management and internal control systems and practices, and for determining the nature and extent of risk it is willing to take for the organization to achieve its strategic objectives. The schedule of periodic Board meetings ensures that timely information on risk is provided for the Board to discharge its responsibilities.

The Alliance Board has adopted a risk management policy — communicated to all staff — which includes a risk management framework that guides the Alliance's management in the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of risks and opportunities, development of risk management strategies, and in overseeing the implementation of these strategies and periodical reporting to the Alliance Board and its Audit Finance and Risk Committee. This process draws upon risk assessment and analysis prepared by the staff of the Alliance's departments, units, internal auditors, and external auditors. The Audit, Finance, and Risk Committee (AFRC) receives regular updates on any risk materialization and on the effectiveness of risk management practices, as well as independent assurances from its internal and external auditors. Now, with the transition to One CGIAR, the AFRC has been unified and contributes to adopting one single governance structure. Our focal point on the AFRC regularly briefs the Board regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of the Alliance's risk management.

How we managed risk in 2022

The following top risks were identified during 2022:

1. One CGIAR transition risk
2. Funding risk
3. Impact delivery risk
4. People and talent risk
5. Decentralization and assurance risk

1. One CGIAR transition risk

The change in the Alliance governance, due to the composition of the new Board of Trustees, presented some risks related to conflict of interest, duty of care of the specific Alliance Board and a risk of weak connection with the AFRC. The Alliance senior leaders' time dedication to CGIAR processes led to a risk of lack of oversight in the integration process of the Alliance. There was a lack of understanding of the Alliance and the regional needs in terms of Policies, Manuals, and Processes; and a lack of trust and alignment of expectations between stakeholder groups of One CGIAR. The organizational culture and well-being of staff were affected, given the uncertainty about employment conditions and career management/stability.

To mitigate these risks, the Alliance ensured active participation of its Board in the governance process and active participation of its scientific staff in discussions around One CGIAR initiatives. A high-level operational structure was developed to empower functional managers across the different business units of the Alliance. Management kept a cohesive line of communication with staff and supported different initiatives at the CGIAR level, such as the Integration Framework Agreement (IFA), and other projects through the different CoPs where the Alliance plays a role.

2. Funding risk

There was a risk of decreased funding due to uncertainty regarding the One CGIAR reform and the integration of Centers, including a risk of losing bilateral funding and Window 3 projects due to potential required alignment to the CGIAR research portfolio. There was a risk of decrease in the funding pipeline due to staff time dedicated to transitioning to One CGIAR, shifting donor interest towards new priorities, and limited staff and financial resource allocation for fundraising capacity in the Alliance.

These risks were mitigated by continuing the efforts to raise funds and diversify funding streams, engaging funders on the Alliance's value proposition; upgrading the Alliance's resource mobilization capacity; generating savings and economic efficiencies at operational level.

3. Impact delivery risk

The increased One CGIAR transition demands on staff affected the Alliance's ability to implement. The integration of the two entities of the Alliance brought operational challenges that generated delays in key business processes and affected the programmatic implementation. The start-up of the initiatives was complex, given the lack of clarity or reprocesses in the structuring of the budget, and other key activities. A reduction in new proposals and/or winning new proposals could have occurred given staff time allocation. The pressure to execute new One CGIAR initiatives funds could have reduced the ability to spend bilateral project funds (representing 70% of Alliance funds).

To mitigate these risks, a cross-cutting strategic plan to address operational inefficiencies and better support the implementation of project and initiatives was put in place. The One CGIAR transition framework and timelines were reviewed. Institutional Strategic Objectives were developed for the Alliance to achieve the expected project/budget execution. Finally, funding and staff allocation were monitored.

4. People and talent risk

There was a risk of misalignment of role aspirations versus actual role availability in One CGIAR due to possible unattractiveness of positions, work-life balance, and uncertainty on job security, leading to a risk of loss of talent due to staff being worried about their place in One CGIAR. Also, time dedication to One CGIAR transition could possibly distract staff from delivering on their current jobs and responsibilities.

Alliance management ensured regular communication on the developments of the Alliance and One CGIAR, communicated results on change and culture surveys and actions taken, reassured key staff, created multiple workforce planning scenarios, ensured the Alliance managers/scientists had the appropriate tools & resources; deployed a Smart Working Policy providing flexibility to staff; implemented Satisfaction surveys to understand staff satisfaction around internal expert services and where to improve; and implemented work-life balance initiatives.

5. Decentralization and assurance risk

A risk specific to the Alliance was identified during 2022, related to Regional Offices and country Offices lacking proper internal controls to monitor regional and country field operations through appropriate procedures. It was identified that there could be a lack of assurance at the regional level and of processes given that capacities of the internal audit were being absorbed by the global engagements of One CGIAR.

To mitigate these risks, a due diligence assessment of regional and country offices was implemented, the Alliance developed an "Open and Closure of office policy," and prepared a "Hosted and Hosting of offices Policy" (under development). The Senior Management Team - SMT discussed an adjustment in the organizational structure and established a new position of Business Operations and Finance to strengthen operations and identify better opportunities for improvement. Finally, the Risk Management Committee of the Alliance was strengthened and has the capacity to provide a better analysis for Management to anticipate any major risk currently unattended.

In 2022, the Alliance continued to take actions to strengthen risk management across CGIAR. Focus was placed on moving towards unified governance, strengthening the tone at the top in risk management, enhancing an ethical culture, and managing research and transition risks and opportunities.

While the strategic risks of the Alliance due to its unique role in supporting CGIAR strategies are largely intertwined with the CGIAR agenda, its operational risks tend to be Alliance specific. Therefore, in addition to supporting CGIAR-wide actions, the Alliance also takes actions to manage its own specific risks. Selected examples of enhancements delivered at the CGIAR System Organization and CGIAR-wide are set out in the table below.

Fraud Allegations investigated

The Alliance discovered a Fraud Case as part of an audit undertaken in 2022 of the operations of the Alliance's office in Bukavu, DRC. A staff member of our partner, HarvestPlus, who was hired via CIAT, engaged in cheque fraud amounting to ~US\$27,000. This was an unfortunate and isolated incident. In line with the Alliance's Fraud Prevention Policy, action was taken to terminate this person's employment contract. However, this person resigned before receiving the termination notice. The Alliance has now formally lodged criminal proceedings through the General Prosecutor's office in Bukavu. The organization also took other measures and improved internal controls to reduce the risk of future cases.

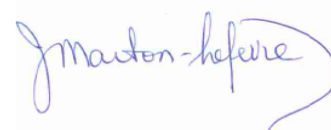
Outlook and developments for 2023

Moving forward, we anticipate that 2023 will continue to bring significant change, opportunities, and risks. Top risks for the Alliance are set out below:

Category	Key risk	Actions to manage risk
Strategic and Research	One CGIAR transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation of the Alliance Board in the governance process and that of Alliance scientific staff in discussions around the One CGIAR initiatives. Participate and contribute with the transition discussions/ projects through the different relevant Communities of Practice. Contribute with the development of the Internal Rules Framework document based on the lessons learned during the consolidation of the Alliance. Management will keep a cohesive line of communication with the Alliance staff to inform about the most recent updates.
	Impact delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cross-cutting Integrating Process to address operational inefficiencies and improve support for implementing projects and initiatives has been put in place. The Alliance will continue to strengthen its lead role in the different initiatives and implement synergies where appropriate. Institutional Strategic Objectives were developed for 2023 for the Alliance to achieve the expected project/budget execution. Ensure the appropriate staff allocation.
	People and talent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regular communication on the developments of the Alliance and One CGIAR. Implement mitigation actions to issues evidenced through the different surveys conducted. Reassure key staff and create multiple workforce planning scenarios.

Operational	Decentralization and assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize Risk Registers of the Global Departments of the Alliance to identify any scenario that requires attention. • Update the Risk Registers of the Regions to identify any scenario that requires attention. • Develop Risk Registers of key country offices. • Identify and develop key procedures and guidelines to support regional operations. • Correct any issues identified during the due diligence assessment of regional and country offices. • Finalize the Hosting and hosted agreements Policy and Procedure. • Ensure adoption of the new Organizational Structure integrating the new Business Operations and Finance Department.
Financial	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging funders in the Alliance's value proposition. • Implement new business models. • Upgrade the Alliance's resource mobilization capacity.

In 2023, the Alliance will continue facing opportunities and risks in relation to operationalizing CGIAR's matrix structure and Integration Framework Agreement. We also anticipate that across CGIAR, the management of risks and opportunities should remain focused on delivering a high-quality research portfolio, strengthening partnerships, engaging effectively with partners, and managing CGIAR's cost structure to achieve further efficiencies in operations. The institutional Risk Management Committee of the Alliance will continue to support work towards an aligned approach to risk management across CGIAR. In 2023, additional focus will be placed on training staff and improving risk visibility, communication, and awareness.



Julia Marton-Lefèvre

Chair of the Board of Trustees, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

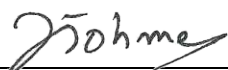
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Statement of Financial Position

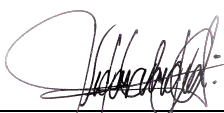
As of December 2022 and 2021

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	42,057	35,362
Short-term investments	6	20,867	33,405
Accounts receivable			
Donors	7	13,768	14,637
Employees	8	340	311
CGIAR Centers	9	120	55
Others, net	10	2,393	1,823
Prepaid expenses	11	12,157	4,544
Biological assets	13	290	215
Total current assets		91,992	90,352
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment, net	12	47,356	51,853
Long-term investments	6	34,728	17,271
Other accounts receivable		95	64
Right of use assets, net	24	1,207	282
Intangible assets	14	174	261
Total non-current assets		83,560	69,731
Total assets		175,552	160,083
Liabilities and net assets			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable			
Deferred income from donors	15	74,568	55,104
Employees	16	3,456	2,516
CGIAR Centers	17	795	11,812
Accruals	18	1,819	1,117
Others	19	11,496	8,029
Funds in trust	21	1,546	1,576
Provisions	20	1,017	1,023
Deferred revenue for Project Assets depreciation	23	1,970	525
Lease liabilities	24	320	233
Total current liabilities		96,987	81,935
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	22	2,454	3,240
Deferred revenue for Project Assets depreciation	23	7,569	7,565
Lease liabilities	24	887	-
Total non-current liabilities		10,910	10,805
Total liabilities		107,897	92,740
Net assets			
Unrestricted	25		
Undesignated		21,219	19,793
Designated		47,661	48,493
Temporary net assets - Other comprehensive income		(1,225)	(943)
Total net assets		67,655	67,343
Total liabilities and net assets		175,552	160,083



Joseph Tohme
Interim Director General



Victor A. Guardia
Global Director Business
Operations and Finance



Jorge E. Peña Cifuentes
Finance Operations Manager

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income

For the years ended 31 December, 2022 and 2021
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Notes	2022			2021		
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Grand total 2022	Unrestricted	Restricted	Grand total 2021
Revenue							
Grant revenue							
Windows 1 & 2		-	29,930	29,930	-	43,613	43,613
Window 3		-	17,657	17,657	20	16,277	16,297
Bilateral		8	66,590	66,598	7	41,285	41,292
Total grant revenue	Exhibits I & II	8	114,177	114,185	27	101,175	101,202
Other revenue and gains	26	2,595	-	2,595	2,229	-	2,229
Total revenue		2,603	114,177	116,780	2,256	101,175	103,431
Expenses and losses							
Research expenses	28	2,013	71,598	73,611	(407)	56,704	56,296
CGIAR collaborator expenses	28	-	12,114	12,114	-	20,130	20,130
Non-CGIAR collaborator expenses	28	30	19,997	20,027	-	14,722	14,722
General and administration expenses	29	1,592	10,468	12,060	589	9,619	10,208
Total expenses and losses	27	3,635	114,177	117,812	181	101,175	101,356
Operating (deficit)/surplus		(1,032)	-	(1,032)	2,075	-	2,075
Finance income	31	1,836	-	1,836	1,367	-	1,367
Gain on sale of assets		128	-	128	151	-	151
Non-operating income		1,964	-	1,964	1,518	-	1,518
Finance expenses	31	289	-	289	436	-	436
Other costs	30	49	-	49	852	-	852
Non-operating expenses		338	-	338	1,288	-	1,288
Non-operating (deficit)/surplus		1,626	-	1,626	231	-	231
(Deficit)/surplus for the year		594	-	594	2,306	-	2,306
Other comprehensive income							
Unrealized gain/(loss)-Hedging activities	Appendix III	(306)	-	(306)	(1,922)	-	(1,922)
Actuarial (loss)/gain-Defined benefit plan	Appendix III	24	-	24	103	-	103
Subtotal Other comprehensive income		(282)	-	(282)	(1,819)	-	(1,819)
Total comprehensive (deficit)/surplus for the year		312	-	312	487	-	487

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the years ended 31 December, 2022 and 2021

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Undesignated	Designated				Temporary net assets - Other comprehensive income		Total
		Capital invested in fixed assets (1)	Reserve for replacement of fixed assets (1)	Reserve for research activities	Subtotal	Hedging operations Gain/(losses)	Actuarial gain/(losses)	
Balance as of January 1, 2021	18,330	39,928	5,041	2,681	47,650	1,210	(333)	66,857
Depreciation for the year	-	(2,223)	2,223	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	5,780	(5,780)	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	(168)	168	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of revenue over expenditure	667	-	151	1,487	1,638	-	-	2,306
Transfer from Designated to Undesignated	795	-	-	(795)	(795)	-	-	-
Unrealized (loss) - Hedging operations	-	-	-	-	-	(1,922)	-	(1,922)
Actuarial gain - Employees defined benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	103
Balance as of December 31, 2021	19,793	43,316	1,804	3,373	48,493	(712)	(230)	67,343
Depreciation for the year	-	(2,191)	2,191	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	1,823	(1,823)	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	(166)	166	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of revenue over expenditure	1,426	-	128	(960)	(832)	-	-	594
Future Seed cost moved to Restricted Project	-	(5,600)	5,600	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized gain/(loss) - Hedging operations	-	-	-	-	-	(306)	-	(306)
Actuarial gain/(losses) - Employees defined benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24
Balance as of December 31, 2022	21,219	37,182	8,066	2,413	47,661	(1,018)	(207)	67,655
Net Reserves end of 2022								31,698

(1) Capital invested in Fixed Assets does not include Bearer Plants, nor Fixed Assets acquired with restricted projects. These fixed assets are fully covered by the restricted grants with no impact on CIAT's net assets.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the periods ended as of December 2022 and December 2021
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net surplus/(deficit)	594	2,306
Adjustments to reconcile net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	7,942	3,860
Amortization of intangibles	87	95
Amortization of biological assets	215	205
Early termination of lease contract	49	-
Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets	(128)	(151)
Impairment of accounts receivable	597	(5)
Investment interest	(1,836)	(1,367)
Provisions	31	686
Deferred revenue for Project Assets depreciation	1,448	(91)
Decrease (increase) in assets:		
Accounts receivable		
Donors	272	(5,002)
Employees	(29)	(75)
Other CGIAR Centers	(65)	(49)
Others	(602)	(657)
Prepaid expenses	(7,612)	3,747
Biological assets	(290)	(215)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable		
Deferred income from donors	19,464	6,420
Employees	940	444
Other CGIAR Centers	(11,017)	9,526
Accruals	702	123
Others	3,161	1,569
Funds in trust	(30)	(27)
Provisions and long-term employee benefits	(799)	69
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	13,094	21,410
Cash flows from investment activities		
Increase of investments	(38,466)	(27,233)
Proceeds from maturity and sale of investments	33,547	15,454
Interest received	1,836	1,367
Acquisition of equipment	(3,618)	(6,564)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	302	515
Net cash (used in) investment activities	(6,399)	(16,461)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Lease payments and interests	-	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities	-	-
Net (decrease) increase in cash	6,695	4,949
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	35,362	30,413
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	42,057	35,362

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended as of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Note 1: General information

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (hereinafter "CIAT" or "the Center") began operating in 1967 and has evolved ever since to meet some of the most challenging problems facing food security and planet sustainability. In 2018, CIAT and Bioversity International, both CGIAR Research Centers, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) towards establishing an Alliance.

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (the Alliance) brings a dynamic, new and integrative approach to research for development, addressing the food system as a whole by working at the nexus of agriculture, environment and nutrition to deliver impact at scale. Our combined work adds up to more than 100 years of experience of applying science to address global challenges.

Alliance solutions support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Global Biodiversity Targets, the 2016 Paris Climate Agreement, and the Bonn Challenge, among other international initiatives.

The financial statements are approved by the Board of Trustees on May 25, 2023.

Mission

We deliver research-based solutions that harness agricultural biodiversity and sustainably transform food systems to improve people's lives in a climate crisis.

Vision

Food systems and landscapes that sustain the planet, drive prosperity, and nourish people.

Strategic objectives

1. People consume diverse, nutritious, and safe foods.
2. People participate in and benefit from inclusive, innovative, and diversified agri-food markets.
3. People sustainably manage farms, forests, and landscapes that are productive and resilient to climate change.
4. Communities and institutions sustainable use and safeguard agricultural biodiversity.

Research areas

The Alliance has identified seven 'levers for change' that will aim to transform food systems and landscapes to meet the challenges of the burgeoning demand for more nutritious food while maintaining and improving our environment and addressing climate change.

1. **Food Environment and Consumer Behavior:** We co-develop inclusive food environments that deliver safe, nutritious, and affordable food anchored in locally available agrobiodiversity, towards unlocking better diets for all.
2. **Multifunctional Landscapes:** We catalyze transformational change in farms and landscapes, to keep our planet and society in a safe, operating space towards more efficient, inclusive, and integrated farming systems and landscapes.
3. **Climate Action:** We develop and apply sound science to climate adaptation and mitigation via cross-cutting, interdisciplinary approaches, producing innovation, investment, and action towards addressing the climate emergency.
4. **Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture:** We strive to integrate biodiversity into sustainable food systems and landscapes as a tool to increase both sustainability and resilience of production systems, and to improve food and nutrition security by leveraging emergent opportunities and partnerships.
5. **Digital Inclusion:** We enable the development of innovative, tech-led tools and capacities to generate inclusive digital products and services that will benefit the food systems as a whole - with a focus on reaching marginalized communities.
6. **Crops for Nutrition and Health:** Through stable and high yield crops, we improve farmers market access and strengthen the value chain of each crop and commodity.
7. **Gender and Social Inclusion:** Through our research and work on the ground, we are mainstreaming gender and fostering equitable, socially inclusive food systems and landscapes.

Gender equality and social inclusion underpin the work advanced by the Alliance, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the CGIAR impact area on 'gender, inclusion and youth.'

Role in CGIAR

The Alliance is a member of CGIAR. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis. CGIAR brings evidence to policy makers, innovation to partners, and new tools to harness the economic, environmental and nutritional power of agriculture. In 2022, CGIAR continued to make progress towards One CGIAR, an ambitious reformulation of its global network of research centers and expertise, including the launch of a portfolio of 33 research initiatives to strategically address interconnected global challenges. The Alliance leads or co-leads ten of these initiatives.

CGIAR began an ambitious transformation in late 2019. The new One CGIAR is a dynamic reformulation of CGIAR's partnerships, knowledge, assets, and global presence, aiming for greater integration and impact in the face of the interdependent challenges facing today's world. CGIAR's 2030 mission is to deliver science and innovation that advance the transformation of food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis. The CGIAR 2030 Strategy covers all research-for-development programming across CGIAR. This Strategy has been delivered through 3-year Investment Plans, which will frame CGIAR work supported by pooled funding of large CGIAR Initiatives.

CGIAR Initiatives are major, prioritized areas of investment and are organized by the three Action Areas: Systems Transformation, Resilient Agrifood Systems, and Genetic Innovation.

All Initiatives will seek to achieve results across the five Impact Areas identified in the Strategy: Nutrition Health and Food Security; Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs; Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion; Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; and Environmental Health and Biodiversity.

In 2022 have been implemented 32 CGIAR Initiatives and 5 Impact Area Platforms, and CIAT was partner in 25 Initiatives and 1 Platform.

The annual allocation to different centers, with respect to relevant CGIAR Initiatives and/or Impact Area Platforms, is communicated by the CGIAR System Organization through decision letters. Based on the initial 2022-2024 CGIAR Portfolio and Designated Financing Plan (FINPLAN), the estimated share of 2022 annual allocation for CIAT for relevant CGIAR initiatives and Impact Area platforms was \$36.6M.

International research organization

Under an agreement with the Colombian Government, signed on May 5, 1987, and ratified by Law 29 of March 18, 1988, **CIAT** is recognized as a not-for-profit international organization and is granted certain prerogatives, including exemption from Colombian taxes.

Note 2: Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies followed by CIAT are summarized below:

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Center have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRSIC). The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in thousands of U.S. dollars (US\$000) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

b. Accrual accounting

The Center prepares its financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting.

Under the accrual basis of accounting, transactions and events are recognized when they occur (and not when cash or its cash equivalent is received or paid) and these are recorded in the accounting books and reported in the financial statements during the periods to which they relate. Expenses are recognized in the Statement of Activity on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earnings of specific items of revenue.

c. Functional currency and currency conversion

CIAT's financial statements are provided in U.S. dollars, which is also the Center's functional currency. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are converted at the exchange rate in effect at the end of each financial period. Grants received in currencies other than U.S. dollars are recorded at market exchange rates in effect at the time the grant is received or, if outstanding as of December 31, at the market exchange rate in effect at the end of the year.

Income and expenses in currencies other than U.S. dollars, as well as non-monetary assets and liabilities are recorded at the official exchange rate on the dates of the transactions.

Net gain/loss arising from exchange rate fluctuations are excluded from the operational expenses but reported under financial expenses.

d. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand, petty cash funds, currencies to be deposited, and local or foreign currency deposits in banks, which can be added to or withdrawn without limitation and are immediately available for use in the current operations.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are both: i) readily convertible to known amounts of cash; and ii) invested for a period of less than 3 months, hence the risk of changes in value due to changes in interest rates are insignificant.

e. Current versus non-current classification

CIAT presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

f. Financial instruments

i) Financial assets and liabilities

Amortized cost and effective interest rate (EIR)

The amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call, and similar options) but shall not consider the expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Center measures a financial asset or liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability that will not continue to be measured at fair value with changes in results, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value with changes in results are recorded in the income statement. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss provision is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities differs from the transaction price at initial recognition, the Center recognizes the difference as follows:

- a) When fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 measurement) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data observable market, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss.
- b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the time of recognition of the deferred profit or loss on the first day is determined individually. It is amortized over the life of the instrument, it is deferred until the fair value of the instrument can be determined using observable market inputs, or it is realized through liquidation.

ii) Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Center classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income

The classification requirements for debt instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, including government and corporate bonds.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- (i) the business model of the Center to manage the asset; and
- (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Center classifies its debt instruments as follows:

Amortized cost: assets held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent only principal and interest payments, and which are not designated at fair value through gain or loss, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any estimate of recognized expected credit loss. Interest income on these financial assets is included in the result for the period using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

The Center prospectively evaluates the expected credit losses associated with debt instruments accounted for at amortized cost and fair value with changes in other comprehensive income. The Center recognizes a loss reserve for such losses on each reporting date. The measurement of expected credit losses reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.
- For trade receivables, the Center applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Center does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes as write off expenses based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Center has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors.

Financial assets derecognition: A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The Center has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either a) the Center has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or b) the Center has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset."

iii) Financial instruments liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized at fair value. Financial liabilities include payables to providers and other liabilities. After initial recognition, taking into account the payment policy of the Center (30 days), the trade payables are measured at cost which does not have significant differences with the amortized cost.

Derecognition happens when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv) Accounts receivable – Donors

These are claims held against donors for the future receipt of money. Receivables due from donors can arise from unrestricted grants that are due as a receivable by the Center and amounts due from restricted grants that have been negotiated between a donor and the Center.

Unrestricted accounts receivable is recognized initially at fair value. Restricted grants are recognized initially at fair value of the costs incurred. After initial recognition such accounts receivable are subsequently measured at amortized costs which is similar to the cost, due to the short-term nature of the receivables.

"Accounts receivable – Donors" are classified as follows:

Unrestricted grants: Receivables from unrestricted grants are recognized in full in the period specified by the donor.

Restricted grants: Receivables from restricted grants are recognized in accordance with the terms of the underlying contract. Restricted grants include projects financed by W1/W2, W3R, and bilateral funding.

v) Other assets

- i) VAT credit balance corresponds to accounts receivable for VAT paid to suppliers that are later requested to be refunded.
- ii) Charges to third parties for providing services related to laboratories, rental of rooms, hotel, among others. Other receivables are recognized upon the occurrence of event or transaction which gives the Center a legal claim against others.

vi) Investments

Investments are initially recorded at their acquisition cost (including brokerage and other transaction costs). After initial measurement, investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR amortization is included in financial income in the statement of activities. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in financial expenses in the Statement of Activity. Interests, losses, and gains relating to financial instruments are reported in the Statement of Activity as expense or revenue.

The Center has an Investment Policy which is regularly reviewed and approved by the Management Team and the CIAT Board of Trustees. For additional information see [Note 6](#).

vii) Hedging

The Center is mainly exposed to U.S. dollar versus Colombian Peso (COP) currency fluctuations. The Center manages these risks through periodic use of foreign exchange derivative instruments. To reduce its foreign currency exposure associated with operating expenses incurred in COP related to the non-research areas, the Center uses currency risk management contracts, such as foreign exchange forward contracts and designated them as cash flow hedges to cover the planned non-research expenses executed in COP. Gains and losses on contracts that constitute effective cash flow hedges to the extent of the effective portion are deferred in net assets (Other comprehensive income) and recognized in the Statement of Activity where the related transactions occur. The ineffective portion of a hedge is recognized in the Statement of Activity in the period it occurs.

The forward contracts for 2022 and valued at the end of the year are included in [Note 32](#).

g. Prepaid expenses

Advance payments made to CGIAR Centers, Non-CGIAR Collaborators, and Others. The initial recognition is the value of the disbursement, and are expensed based on the execution reports.

h. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are tangible goods that are held for use related to the main objective of the Center, including research activities and administrative and technical support activities; and are expected to be used during more than one period.

Property, plant, and equipment acquired through monetary grants are recognized at cost of the date of acquisition.

Property, plant, and equipment acquired through non-monetary grants are recognized at fair value at the date of the grant. Such grants are presented in the Statement of Financial Position as Deferred Revenue and are taken into account as revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

After initial recognition property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant, and equipment that have already been recognized are added to the carrying amount of the asset, only if the expenditure improves the condition of the asset beyond its originally assessed standard of performance. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as expenses of the period where incurred.

Depreciation of assets owned by the Center is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. The basis for computing depreciation is the asset acquisition cost, less its estimated residual value.

Fixed assets acquired with restricted grants are depreciated between the less of the projects life or economic useful live.

Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use. Depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale, and the date the asset is derecognized. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in profit and loss. The depreciation period and the depreciation method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

The following table indicates the useful life and estimated residual percentages of the Center fixed assets:

Category description	Estimated useful life in years	Estimated residual value for own fixed assets (%)
Physical facilities:		
Building and constructions	40 - 100	
Furniture and equipment:		
Farming	8 - 12	
Laboratory	8 - 12	
Office	8 - 12	
Computers and other IT equipment	3 - 5	
Vehicles:		
Motorcycles	4 - 6	
Regional vehicles	4 - 6	25
Headquarter vehicles	4 - 6	50
Buses and trucks	12 - 18	20
Bearer plants	4 - 8	

The minimum cost of a fixed asset is US\$3; consequently, all assets with a value equal or below US\$3 are expensed.

Estimated useful life in years and residual value for CIAT vehicles, buses, and trucks are based on the Colombian market conditions.

The in-trust contract started in 1967 with the Colombian Government for the land on which CIAT has its headquarters was initially signed for a long-term period, and beginning 2005 was signed for a 5-years cycle and has been renewed for 3 additional periods, ending the current contract in July 2025. Thereafter it may be extended by mutual consent. If CIAT terminates the contract, CIAT is to return the land with its improvements, buildings, and installations, free of any kind of judicial actions or embargoes and without receiving any compensation. In the unlikely event that the Colombian Government unilaterally terminates the "commodatum", CIAT would be compensated for the improved value of the buildings based on the valuation made by an independent valuator representing each one of the parties, and one from the MADR. This land is not considered a contribution to "property, plant, and equipment."

All new facilities provided by host countries to the Center or built for the use of the Center, which will revert to the host country in the event the Center is asked to cease its operation, are recognized as assets.

Following IAS 16, bearer plants (sugar cane roots) are recognized as property, plant, and equipment.

i. Biological assets

For CIAT, biological assets refer to sugar cane growing in the bearer plants planted on land not used for research activities in Colombia.

In terms of valuation of the sugar cane, as a general rule, this must be recognized at fair value less estimated costs at point of sale. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Center has defined that for this biological asset, especially in the different stages of growth or harvest point, there is no material fair value being recognized in the financial statements.

In support of the application of cost method for assets, the Center has considered the provisions in paragraph 24 (a) of IAS 41 *Agriculture*, which provides that production costs can be approximations at fair value when little biological transformation has occurred since the first costs incurred, such as sugar cane cultivated by the Center.

j. Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

Intangible assets are recognized and measured initially at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises: a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Intangible assets are measured using the cost model (carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses).

Useful life of CIAT's intangible asset is finite and is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. Amortizable amount is the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. 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 profit or loss. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. (See [Note 14](#))

k. Impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets

Fixed assets and intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the fixed assets and intangible asset may be impaired. In compliance with IAS 36, impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

An impairment loss is recognized 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 of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). The fixed assets and intangible assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

l. Deferred income – Donors

Include grants received from donors for which conditions are not yet met and funds received in advance for restricted grants.

See note on recognition and measurement on [Note 2q](#).

m. Accounts payable – Employee

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

n. Pension bonus liability

The computation of the benefit is prepared by an independent actuary based on the condition of the plan and following IAS 19 on defined benefits. Actuarial calculations are based on various assumptions, which in the future may differ from the actual circumstances. [See [Note 22](#)].

o. Funds in trust

These funds have been provided by donors, and are distributed by CIAT to executors based on the donor's request. See [Note 21](#).

p. Net assets

Net assets comprise the residual interest in the entity's assets after liabilities are deducted. They are classified as either undesignated or designated, and other comprehensive income:

- *Undesignated net assets:* Their use is not designated by CIAT Management for specific purposes.
- *Designated net assets:* Those that have been restricted by CIAT as capital invested in fixed assets and reserve for replacing property and equipment, and other activities or purposes.
- *Temporary net assets – Other comprehensive income:* Includes the temporary valuation of the hedging operations accrued, but not realized. It also includes the actuarial gain/(loss) resulting from the valuation of the defined benefit plan for Colombian employees.

q. Revenue

The Center recognizes revenue based on a five-step model established in IFRS 15:

Step 1: Contract identification: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties, which creates enforceable rights and obligations and establishes criteria that must be met for each contract.

Step 2: Identification of performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract for the transfer of a good or service.

Step 3: Determination of the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of the payment to which the Center expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of the goods or services promised in the contract, regardless of the amounts received on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Distribute the transaction price among the performance obligations of the contract: In a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Center distributes the transaction price among the performance obligations in amounts that represent the amount of the consideration to which the Center expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling each performance obligation.

Step 5: Revenue recognition when (or as) the Center fulfills a performance obligation.

Grants received are classified in one of the two following categories:

Restricted grants (including Government grants) are those received from a transfer of resources to the Center in return for past or future compliance to the operating activities of the grants. Restricted Grants include W1/W2, W3R, and Bilateral projects.

Unrestricted grants (including Government grants) are those received from unconditional transfers of cash or other assets to the Center.

The grants, whether restricted or unrestricted, are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Center has complied with the performance obligation attached to the grant.

Unrestricted grants in currencies other than U.S. dollars are recorded at exchange rates in effect at the time of receipt or, if outstanding as of December 31, at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the year.

Restricted grants in currencies other than U.S. dollars, with specific request to be paid in that currency as partner funds, are recorded as income and expenses at the exchange rate in effect at the time of payment.

Under CIAT's policy, all payments to partners are initially recorded as prepaid expenses, and expensed once funds are legalized, previous submission of the periodical technical and financial reports. Amounts transferred to partners amounting to less than US\$25 are expensed once the payments are disbursed. This accounting treatment is in accordance with IFRS.

Partner centers are required to include expenses incurred under each CRP, including the corresponding revenue in their Statement of Activity.

r. Direct and indirect cost recoveries

Cost may be direct with respect to some specific service or function, but indirect with respect to the donor award or another final cost objective. Therefore, it is essential that each item of the cost incurred for the same purpose be treated consistently in like circumstances either as a direct or an indirect cost to avoid possible double charging of donor awards. One of the objectives of the guidelines is to determine direct and indirect costs for the purpose of achieving full cost accounting. However, cost recovery is determined by provisions set out in donor awards (for example: award value, cost restrictions). Any difference between full cost accounting and cost recovery will result in a projected surplus or deficit.

s. Leases

Accounting the lessee

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability on the date the leased asset is available for use by the Center. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the financial cost. The financial cost is charged to results during the lease period in order to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset depreciates over the shorter useful life of the asset and the straight-line lease term.

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

- Fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payment based on an index or rate
- Amounts the lessee is expected to pay under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of fines for ending the lease, if the condition of the lease reflects that the lessee exercised that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the incremental borrowing rate.

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

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- All lease payments made on or before the start date
- All direct initial cost, and
- Dismantling and restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and low-value asset leases are recognized under the linear method as an expense in the income statement. Short-term leases have a term of 12 months or less.

Accounting the lessee

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability on the date the leased asset is available for use by the Center. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the financial cost. The financial cost is charged to results during the lease period in order to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset depreciates over the shorter useful life of the asset and the straight-line lease term.

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

- Fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payment based on an index or rate
- Amounts the lessee is expected to pay under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of fines for ending the lease, if the condition of the lease reflects that the lessee exercised that option.

t. Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset 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 entity.

u. Contingent liabilities

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 Center; 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.

v. Accounting estimates

Provisions are recognized when:

1) the Center has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 2) it is probable 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 Center 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 Activity net of any reimbursement.

Restructuring/Phase out costs

Aside from the standard criteria for recognizing a provision, this provision requires that a detailed formal phase out plan is in place. The plan must include: the name of the affected Area/Unit, names of the employees, the estimated costs associated, and a timeline. Moreover, the incumbents must have a valid expectation that the phase out is being carried out or that implementation of the plan has already began. (See [Note 30](#))

Note 3: Significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

Preparing CIAT'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 a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in future periods.

Impairment of non-monetary assets

The Center annually evaluates whether its property, plant, and equipment and intangibles have suffered impairment in value in accordance with the policy indicated in [Note 2k](#). The Center has not identified events or changes in economic circumstances that indicate that the book value of the assets is not recoverable.

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment

The determination of the economic useful life and the residual values of the property, plant, and equipment is subject to the estimation of the management of the Center regarding the level of use of the assets. The Center regularly reviews all of its depreciation rates and residual values to take into account any changes regarding the level of utilization, technological framework, and its future development, which are difficult events to foresee, and any change could affect future charges of depreciation and the carrying amounts of the assets. Starting 2022 the fixed assets acquired with restricted funds are depreciated between the less of the projects life or economic useful live.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities for the purposes of their initial recognition and presentation of financial information is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Center for similar financial instruments.

Fair value estimation

The fair value corresponds to the estimated price that an orderly transaction would take place to sell the asset or transfer the liability between market participants on the measurement date under current market conditions (that is, an exit price on the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability) for the Center.

The Company relies on the following valuation techniques to estimate fair value:

- Income approach: Valuation techniques that convert future values to a single present value (ie discounted). The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by the current market expectations of those future amounts.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 entries are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access on the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is classified in its entirety is determined based on the entry of the lowest level that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. To do this, the significance of an entry is evaluated in relation to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Financial instruments that are listed in markets that are not considered assets, but that are valued according to quoted market prices, quotes from price providers or alternative price sources supported by observable inputs, are classified in Level 2.

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Evaluating the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, taking into account factors specific to the asset or liability.

The following table analyzes, within the fair value hierarchy, assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2022:

Balance as of December 31, 2022	Level 2
Derivative instruments	(1,018)
Total	(1,018)
 Balance as of December 31, 2021	 Level 2
Derivative instruments	(712)
Total	(712)

Transfers between hierarchies

There were no transfers between hierarchy levels during the years 2022 and 2021.

Impairment of accounts receivable

The measurement of the expected credit loss provision for financial assets measured at amortized cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (for example, the probability of clients defaulting and the resulting losses).

Several significant judgments are also required when applying accounting requirements to measure expected credit loss, such as:

- Determine the criteria for a significant increase in credit risk;
- Choose appropriately the models and assumptions for measuring the expected credit loss;
- Establish the number and relative weightings of the prospective scenarios for each type of product / market and the associated expected credit loss; and
- Establish groups of similar financial assets in order to measure the expected credit loss.

Post-employment employee benefits

The present value of post-employment benefit obligations depends on certain factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a series of hypotheses. The hypotheses used to determine the cost of pensions include mortality tables, factors of increase, and the discount rate. Any change in these assumptions will have an effect on the book value of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Provisions

The Center makes estimates of the amounts to be settled in the future, including the corresponding contractual obligations, pending litigation, or other liabilities.

Such estimates are subject to interpretations of current facts and circumstances, projections of future events, and estimates of the financial effects of such events.

Company leasing activities and how they are accounted for

Lease contracts are normally made for fixed periods. Lease terms are individually negotiated and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Leases are recognized as rights-of-use assets and liabilities corresponding to the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Center. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the financial cost. The financial cost is charged to profit or loss during the lease period in order to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset depreciates over the shorter useful life of the asset and the lease term on a linear basis.

Lease extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in the Center's leases. These conditions are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of contract management.

Lease terms

In determining the term of the lease, Management considers all the facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. The evaluation is reviewed if a significant event or significant change in circumstances occurs that affects this evaluation.

Note 4: Risk management

In 2020 the Board approved the Risk Management Policy and its management framework. CIAT risk management principles and approaches are based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 31000:2009 on Risk Management and CGIAR Internal Audit Unit's advice as guidance. The Board of Trustees jointly with the Management Team shall decide on an appropriate risk appetite, considering the trade-offs involved in setting higher or lower risk appetites.

Comprehensive risk assessment address activities including low impact of scientific activities; misallocation of scientific efforts away from agreed priorities; loss of reputation for scientific excellence and integrity; business disruption, debt security, and information system failure; short-term liquidity crisis and long-term financial viability issues; transaction processing failures; loss of assets; and failure to recruit, retain, and develop personnel; and equity and fairness. Risk dimensions taken into account are:

1. Impact: Defined as the severity of the exposure to the Center if a risk event occurs.
2. Likelihood: The probability of a risk event occurring, given what is known about the degree or quality of the risk-mitigation strategies already in place.
3. Level: A risk level is assigned to each risk based on the combination of assessment of the likelihood and impact provided by risk owners.

CIAT is exposed to two main financial risks as follows:

Risk of diminished income or increased expenses due to a) Unexpected foreign exchange rate movements, and b) Interest rate movements.

In order to monitor and mitigate the risk, two policies have been approved by the Board of Trustees.

One is the hedging policy which main objectives are to protect CIAT against the currency fluctuation and exchange rate risk (COP/USD) and allow for a predictable budget process with a fixed COP/USD exchange rate prior to the year for which the budget is elaborated and therefore eliminating the risk of gains or losses resulting from currency fluctuations during the budget year. CIAT's Financial & Investment Committee reviews every month the hedging position and reports hedging operations on a quarterly basis to the Board of Trustees. Also a natural hedge between assets and liabilities is targeted.

The other policy is the investment policy which provides guidelines for the prudent investment of funds held by CIAT. Investment decisions always prioritize preservation of capital ahead of maximization/optimization of investment returns. Therefore the following is observed:

1. A diversified investment portfolio maintained.
2. No more than 15% of the portfolio shall be invested in securities of any one issuer, or 25% in any entity, with the exception of obligations and Government Backed securities.
3. Treasurer reviews periodically the portfolio and rebalances it as necessary.
4. Credit ratings provided by independent institutions shall be used in choosing investment vehicles.
5. Pre-notification is given to the Audit & Risk Finance Committee Focal Point for investment changes that exceed 10% of CIAT's reserves as per financial statements of the previous year.

Foreign currency sensitivity

Following the Center Hedging Policy, only the unrestricted expenses in COP can be protected with forward contracts while the restricted expenses need to be adjusted according to the available funds. In other words, the impact of possible fluctuations, either positive or negative, of the exchange rate COP/USD under restricted expenses is to be absorbed by the respective project or program and not by Center own funds or reserves. Approximately 23% of the total 2022 restricted expenses excluding Collaborator are in COP (25% for 2021). The sensitivity to a +/- 5% change in the exchange rate COP/USD, in comparison with the average actual 2022 exchange rate is in the order of US\$800 to US\$884 (savings or higher costs).

CIAT's exposure to foreign exchange of other currencies is immaterial.

Other financial risk

Price risk

The Center is exposed to price risk since its investments are fluctuating according to market conditions. To mitigate this risk, the Center negotiates investments contracts to ensure the amount of acquisition until the maturity of the investment.

Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a centralized basis. The Center is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of its donors and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and financial assets, as well as credit exposures to donors, including outstanding receivables.

The Center has account receivables from donors that are subject to the expected credit loss model. The Center applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring the expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all account receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 12 months before 31 December 2022 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Center has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

See the classification of Cash and cash equivalents in [Note 5](#).

Liquidity risk

The Center regularly assesses its fund requirements to maintain cash availability in keeping with maturities of its operating and investments. When necessary, Center management uses its credit capacity to finance working capital. Short-term investment levels are evaluated based on working capital turnover.

To manage liquidity, Center management prepares annually cash flow budgets considering the level of liquid assets needed to meet both internal and external demand.

Center management regularly monitors liquidity through expected cash flow analyses.

The following table analyzes the Center's financial liabilities based on the period remaining to maturity after the statement of financial position date:

	Less than 12 months	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
At December 31, 2022				
Lease liabilities	320	670	217	1,207
At December 31, 2021				
Lease liabilities	233	-	-	233

See the lease liabilities in [Note 24](#).

The amount for lease liabilities only includes the principal to be paid. However, interest resulting from the contractual rates will be also paid in the future.

Risk of insufficient funds to meet Center operations in short- and medium-term

Monthly reports are prepared in order to track expenditure levels against the budget. Such reports are shared with the Management Team and Board of Trustees on a quarterly basis and with Program Leaders on a monthly basis. Treasury department monitors funds availability on a daily basis, and through the Financial & Investment Committee funds availability is assessed and actions to be taken are decided. CIAT's investment policy sets the framework in terms of minimum required funding in the short-mid term.

As established by the System Organization, the days of liquidity target is 90-105 days. By end of 2022 and 2021 CIAT was above the target (111 and 123 days, respectively).

Note 5: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Cash and Bank accounts in USD	40,145	33,053
Cash and Bank accounts in Colombian Peso	1,571	1,951
Cash and Bank accounts in Other regional currencies	340	358
	42,057	35,362

Cash and cash equivalents include funds for:

Pass Through Funds for third parties as follows (see Note 21):	1,547	1,567
Restricted Bank accounts for specific projects	531	422

Bank accounts include saving accounts as follows:

Amounts kept in COP at the end of the year	1,093	1,610
Amounts kept in USD at the end of the year	16,711	4,245
Weighted interest rate on saving accounts at the end of the year	3.7%	2.0%

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Center's cash is placed with financial institutions classified as follows:

Classification	2022	2021
AAA	35,879	26,575
BBB	27	29
BBB-	2,571	-
BB+ (1)	1,698	6,862
BB	155	87
B+	1,261	1,069
B	-	116
B-	284	315
Other/Not available	182	309
Total cash and cash and equivalent	42,057	35,362

(1) BB+ is the rating registered for the Colombian Banks assigned to the country risk. However, all of our financial entities (Occidente, Itau, and Popular bank) are ranked internally as AAA.

Note 6: Investments

Investments as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Short-term investments		
Investments with a maturity of less than one year	20,867	33,405
Long-term investments		
Investments with a maturity of more than one year	34,728	17,271
Total investments	55,595	50,676

These funds are invested as follows:

Institution	Investments as of December 31, 2022								
	Yield	Type of investment	Issuer rating	Date of investment	Date of maturity	Nominal value	Premium	Interest	Investment balance
Short-term									
Davivienda Panama Time Deposit - ABF	2.15%	CD	AAA	21-Mar-22	21-Mar-23	3,146	-	52	3,198
Banbogota - Panama Time Deposit - ABF	4.70%	CD	BB+	28-Sep-22	26-Jun-23	3,000	-	36	3,036
Davivienda Panama Time Deposit	4.40%	CD	AAA	13-Sep-22	13-Sep-23	3,000	-	40	3,040
Banbogota - Panama Time Deposit	2.75%	CD	BB+	18-May-22	18-May-23	3,000	-	51	3,051
Banoccidente Barbados Time Deposit	4.00%	CD	AAA	17-Aug-22	17-Aug-23	3,056	-	45	3,101
Banoccidente Barbados Time Deposit ABF	5.50%	CD	AAA	11-Nov-22	10-May-23	1,530	-	11	1,541
Banoccidente Barbados Time Deposit	5.00%	CD	AAA	22-Nov-22	20-Feb-23	3,000		16	3,016
Banpopular - Colombia Time Deposit	3.25%	CD	AAA	15-Mar-22	15-Mar-23	832	-	52	884
Total short-term investments						20,563	-	304	20,867

Institution	Investments as of December 31, 2022								
	Yield	Type of investment	Issuer rating	Date of investment	Date of maturity	Nominal value	Premium	Interest	Investment balance
Long-term									
QNB Finance - Coupon 3.500%	1.70%	Bonds	A	23-Dec-20	28-Mar-24	2,000	74	6	2,079
Sura - Coupon 4.875%	4.81%	Bonds	BBB+	25-Apr-14	17-Apr-24	500	-	5	505
Banco Del Estado Chile - Coupon 2.704%	2.03%	Bonds	A+	19-Jun-20	9-Jan-25	2,000	32	20	2,052
Banco Santander Mexico - Coupon 5.375%	2.01%	Bonds	BBB+	10-Nov-21	17-Apr-25	1,500	122	7	1,629
Cinda Finance - Coupon 4.25%	2.05%	Bonds	A-	12-Sep-21	23-Apr-25	2,000	107	10	2,116
QNB Finance - Coupon 2.625%	2.26%	Bonds	A	17-Jun-20	12-May-25	2,000	18	6	2,024
UBS Group - Coupon 4.125%	4.00%	Bonds	A-	27-Jul-22	24-Sep-25	1,000	3	10	1,014
Bank of America - Coupon 4.45%	4.15%	Bonds	BBB+	26-Jul-22	3-Mar-26	1,000	10	14	1,024
Neder Waterschap Bank - Coupon 2.375%	4.40%	Bonds	AAA	14-Oct-22	24-Mar-26	1,000	(63)	9	946
Export/Import Bank - Coupon 2.875%	4.17%	Bonds	A+	17-May-18	26-Apr-26	1,000	(42)	7	965
MDGH - MUBAUH - Coupon 2.5%	2.09%	Bonds	AA	17-Jun-20	21-May-26	2,000	28	6	2,034
State of Qatar - Coupon 3.250%	3.91%	Bonds	AA-	27-Feb-18	2-Jun-26	1,140	(24)	4	1,119
Siemens Financiering - Coupon 6.125%	3.80%	Bonds	A+	28-Jul-22	17-Aug-26	1,000	86	15	1,101
Saudi Arabia - Coupon 3.250%	3.40%	Bonds	A	16-May-17	26-Oct-26	1,600	(9)	10	1,601
Credit Agricole London - Coupon 4.125%	4.46%	Bonds	A-	27-Jul-22	10-Jan-27	1,500	(17)	28	1,511
Morgan Stanley - Coupon 3.625%	3.94%	Bonds	A-	26-Jul-22	20-Jan-27	1,000	(12)	17	1,005
Royal Bank of Canada - Coupon 3.625%	5.31%	Bonds	A	14-Oct-22	4-May-27	2,000	(133)	15	1,882
Toronto Dominion Bank - Coupon 4.108%	5.34%	Bonds	A	14-Oct-22	8-Jun-27	2,000	(97)	6	1,909
Apple - Coupon 3%	3.00%	Bonds	AA+	26-Jul-22	20-Jun-27	1,000	(4)	1	997
BNP Paribas - Coupon 3.5%	4.69%	Bonds	BBB+	27-Jul-22	16-Nov-27	1,500	(78)	8	1,430
Cinda Finance - Coupon 4.75%	5.08%	Bonds	A-	21-May-18	8-Feb-28	1,000	(17)	20	1,003
HSBC - Coupon 4.95%	5.26%	Bonds	A-	2-Sep-22	31-Mar-30	1,600	(30)	21	1,591
Banco Santander España - Coupon 2.749%	6.38%	Bonds	BBB+	6-Sep-22	3-Dec-30	3,000	(674)	7	2,333
Gobierno de Chile - Coupon 2.550%	4.62%	Bonds	A-	2-Sep-22	27-Jan-32	1,000	(154)	13	859
Total long-term investments						35,340	(876)	264	34,728
Total investments						55,903	(876)	567	55,595

Institution	Investments as of December 31, 2021								
	Yield	Type of investment	Issuer rating	Date of investment	Date of maturity	Nominal value	Premium	Interest	Investment balance
Short-term									
Davivienda Panama Time Deposit - ABF	2.00%	CD	A+	19-Mar-21	21-Mar-22	3,084	-	48	3,132
Davivienda Panama Time Deposit	2.00%	CD	A+	11-May-21	11-May-22	3,000	-	38	3,038
Banoccidente Barbados Time Deposit	1.70%	CD	AAA	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-22	3,000	-	26	3,026
Banoccidente Barbados Time Deposit - ABF	1.70%	CD	AAA	29-Jun-21	29-Jun-22	3,000	-	26	3,026
Banoccidente Barbados Time Deposit	1.85%	CD	AAA	17-Aug-21	17-Aug-22	3,000	-	21	3,021
Banbogota Panama Time Deposit	1.80%	CD	AAA	8-Sep-21	8-Sep-22	3,000	-	17	3,017
Banpopular Colombia Time Deposit	3.25%	CD	AAA	24-Sep-21	24-Sep-22	754	-	7	760
Banbogota Panama Time Deposit - ABF	1.15%	CD	AAA	5-Oct-21	3-Jan-22	2,900	-	8	2,908
Banoccidente Barbados Time Deposit	1.85%	CD	AAA	11-Nov-21	11-Nov-22	1,500	-	4	1,504
Azure Nova (BCOMFL) - Bonds	2.85%	Bonds	A	25-Jul-19	21-Mar-22	800	3	6	808
Davivienda - Bonds	5.75%	Bonds	BB	9-Jul-12	9-Jul-22	5,000	6	138	5,143
Aval - Bonds	5.72%	Bonds	BB	19-May-16	26-Sep-22	4,000	(37)	60	4,023
Total short-term investments						33,037	(29)	396	33,405

Institution	Investments as of December 31, 2021								
	Yield	Type of investment	Issuer rating	Date of investment	Date of maturity	Nominal value	Premium	Interest	Investment balance
Long-term									
QNB Finance - Coupon 3.500%	1.70%	Bonds	A	21-Dec-20	28-Mar-24	2,000	122	6	2,128
Sura - Coupon 4.875%	4.81%	Bonds	BBB+	25-Apr-14	17-Apr-24	500	1	5	505
Banco Del Estado Chile - Coupon 2.704%	2.03%	Bonds	A+	17-Jun-20	9-Jan-25	2,000	45	20	2,065
Banco Santander Mexico	2.01%	Bonds	BB+	10-Nov-21	17-Apr-25	1,500	171	5	1,676
QNB Finance - Coupon 2.625%	2.26%	Bonds	A	17-Jun-20	28-Mar-24	2,000	25	6	2,031
Export/Import Bank - Coupon 2.875%	4.17%	Bonds	A+	17-May-18	26-Apr-26	1,000	(53)	7	954
MDGH - MUBAUH Coupon 2.5%	2.09%	Bonds	AA	17-Jun-20	21-May-26	2,000	35	7	2,042
State of Qatar - Coupon 3.250%	3.91%	Bonds	AA	27-Feb-18	2-Jun-26	1,140	(31)	3	1,113
Saudi Arabia - Coupon 3.250%	3.40%	Bonds	A	16-May-17	26-Oct-26	1,600	(11)	10	1,599
Cinda Finance - Coupon	2.09%	Bonds	A	11-Sep-21	23-Apr-25	2,000	148	10	2,158
Cinda Finance - Coupon 4.75%	5.08%	Bonds	A	21-May-18	8-Feb-28	1,000	(19)	20	1,001
Total long-term investments						16,740	433	98	17,271
Total investments						49,777	404	494	50,676

The rating of CIAT's investment portfolio is determined by the entity in charge of its custody (Casa de Bolsa – Banco de Bogota Panama) taking the lowest risk rating of those assigned by Moodys, S&P, and Fitch to each bond and averaging this rating. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the average rating was A.

Note 7: Accounts receivable – Donors

Accounts receivable from donors as of December 31 consist of (see [Exhibit I](#)):

	2022	2021
Unrestricted Bilateral	-	7
Restricted W3	3,076	2,046
Restricted Bilateral	8,210	6,457
CRP W1&2	3,162	6,236
	Subtotal	14,448
	(680)	(111)
Impairment Allowance	Total	13,768
	14,637	
At the end of each calendar year, the receivables with more than 12 months are:	2,540	537
Number of grants with receivables of more than 12 months	19	10
Nineteen (19) donors have outstanding debts of more than 12 months equal to US\$2,540, 4% more than two years, and 96% due one year. Management has taken action to recover the remaining funds.		

The movement of impairment allowance during 2022 and 2021 is detailed below:

	2022	2021
Balance as of January 1	110	115
Impairment of the period (Net used)	(27)	(5)
Increase	597	-
Balance as of December 31	680	110

Note 8: Accounts receivable – Employees

Accounts receivable from employees as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Loans	22	16
Travel advances	226	188
Personnel expenses	92	107
Total	340	311

Note 9: Accounts receivable – CGIAR Centers

Accounts receivable from CGIAR Centers as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
CGIAR	120	55
Total	120	55

Note 10: Accounts receivable, Others – Net

Other accounts receivable as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Taxes (VAT)	1,266	1,144
Customers	1,127	679
Total	2,393	1,823

Note 11: Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Advances to CGIAR Centers		
AfricaRice	1,865	-
Bioversity International	96	109
CIMMYT	230	-
CIP	-	2
ICARDA	134	-
ICRISAT	-	61
IFPRI	164	297
IITA	866	150
ILRI	941	31
IRRI	22	-
IWMI	588	-
WorldFish	163	3
CGIAR and Others	(6)	2
Subtotal CGIAR Centers	5,062	655
Advances to non-CGIAR collaborators (1)	6,806	3,491
Advances to suppliers and creditors	289	398
Total	12,157	4,544

(1) This balance corresponds to the advance payments made in accordance with the terms of the contracts signed with non-CGIAR collaborators, yet to be duly reported by them and legalized in our books at the end of the year.

Note 12: Property, plant, and equipment, net

Property, plant, and equipment as of December 31 is classified under the following accounts (see [Exhibit III](#)):

	2022	2021
Unrestricted - Center funds		
Costs		
Buildings and land	39,432	34,917
Laboratory	4,033	3,823
Computer	1,668	1,404
Vehicle	4,760	4,783
Other Equipment	4,275	4,002
Projects in process	982	10,189
Subtotal	55,150	59,118
Accumulated depreciation	(17,615)	(15,660)
Total net book value	37,535	43,458
Restricted Projects		
Costs		
Buildings	9,883	126
Laboratory	4,931	4,093
Computer	211	157
Vehicle	882	686
Other Equipment	3,057	1,526
Projects in process	398	5,655
Subtotal	19,362	12,243
Accumulated depreciation	(9,694)	(3,997)
Total net book value	9,668	8,246
Bearer plants		
Costs	535	493
Accumulated amortization	(382)	(344)
Total net book value	153	149
Grant total		
Costs	75,047	71,854
Accumulated depreciation/Amortization	(27,691)	(20,001)
Total net book value (1)	47,356	51,853

(1) At the end of the year, CIAT does not present any indicators of impairment on fixed assets.

Note 13: Biological assets

Biological assets as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Balance previous year	215	205
Additions	290	215
Amortization	(215)	(205)
Balance at the end of the year	290	215

Following IFRS, CIAT uses IAS 41 on agriculture for the management of the sugar cane planted on the land not used for research activities at Colombia. These are the figures at the end of the periods.

Net gain of the sugar cane operation is reported as other revenues and gains under farm income (see [Note 26](#)).

Note 14: Intangible assets

Intangible assets as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Historical cost value	870	870
Accumulated depreciation	(609)	(514)
Opening balance	261	356
Less amortization	(87)	(95)
Balance at the end of the year	174	261

Corresponds to the costs paid to the ERP provider, plus the costs incurred by consultants during the setup and go live of the ERP system. Other costs related to the implementation were charged to general expenses. The ERP is amortized in 10 years.

Note 15: Deferred income from donors

Deferred income from donors as of December 31 consist of (see [Exhibit I](#)):

	2022	2021
Restricted W3	36,955	32,362
Bilateral	33,612	18,301
CRP W1&2	3,976	4,425
Others	25	15
Total	74,568	55,104

Note 16: Accounts payable – Employees

Accounts payable to employees as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Leave accrued for National and Local recruited staff	602	489
Home leave International staff	1,167	845
Severance Colombian recruited staff	270	273
Severance and other benefits for non-Colombian National staff	997	841
Other payables	420	68
Total	3,456	2,516

Note 17: Accounts payable – CGIAR Centers

Accounts payable to CGIAR Centers as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
CGIAR Centers		
AfricaRice	-	110
Bioversity International	-	187
CIFOR	-	10
CIMMYT	39	506
CIP	-	92
ICARDA	11	197
ICRAF	-	369
ICRISAT	-	2,562
IFPRI	-	856
IITA	77	590
ILRI	569	4,546
IRRI	-	277
IWMI	-	513
WorldFish	-	32
Total	695	10,848
Hosted Agreement Intra-Alliance Bioversity	99	964
Total	795	11,812

Note 18: Accruals

Accruals as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Cost sharing percent (CSP) to be paid to the System Organization	956	555
Commercial suppliers	729	236
CGIAR Centers	41	178
Others	93	148
Total	1,819	1,117

Note 19: Others

Other accounts payable as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Non-CGIAR partners	5,146	2,103
Providers	5,062	4,752
Other liabilities	270	462
Other accounts payable - Unrealized net loss - Hedging operations (see Notes 25 & 32)	1,018	712
Total	11,496	8,029

Note 20: Provisions

	2022	2021
Legal provisions (1)	937	951
Labor contingency (2)	80	72
Total	1,017	1,023

- (1) CIAT, as an International Organization, is committed to being in compliance with local laws in all the countries where it has operations. During a review process in one of its regional offices, CIAT hired one of the big four audit firms to conduct a specific assessment focused on policies and laws governing taxation. CIAT realized that withholding taxes and social security had not been properly remitted. During the year 2022, there was an increase due to an exchange rate adjustment.
- (2) Colombia's labor contingency for US\$80 according to contingency report of lawyers advisor, where the probability of success is 45%.

Note 21: Funds in trust

Agreements with donors	Balance 2021	Year movement		Balance December 2022
		Receipts	Payments	
Government of Colombia (MADR) Agreement No. 054/2008 (1)	162	13	41	134
Government of Colombia (MADR) Agreement No. 104/2005 (2)	10	1	3	8
Funds - Embrapa (3)	1,404	-	-	1,404
Total	1,576	13	44	1,545

- (1) Agreement No. 054/2008, signed between the Government of Colombia and CIAT on January 10, 2008, corresponds to funds being paid to Colombian institutions. 2022 payment corresponds to an exchange rate loss.
- (2) Agreement No. 104/2005, signed between the Government of Colombia and CIAT on November 23, 2005, corresponds to funds being paid to Colombian institutions.
- (3) Agreement signed by Embrapa and CIAT on January 17, 2003, corresponds to funds being paid to other institutions.

Note 22: Long-term employee benefits

Provisions and employee benefits as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Restructuring costs	-	357
Repatriation costs - International staff (1)	1,206	1,330
Defined benefits for bonuses for retirement of national staff in Colombia (2)	1,248	1,553
Total	2,454	3,240

(1) Provision for repatriation:

Corresponding to the estimated costs of repatriating members of the senior staff and their families to their home countries, as specified in their appointment letters.

(2) Defined employee benefit:

Provision to cover bonuses for retirement corresponds to a defined benefit to be paid to CIAT employees at Colombia upon the employees retirement from CIAT. According to the CIAT Benefits Policy, the retirement bonus for each employee ranges from 1 to 1.4 months of the base salary for each 3 continuous years of service depending on the type of contract and the time worked at CIAT. This benefit applies only to employees hired before December 31, 2012. The computation of the benefit is prepared by an independent actuary based on the condition of the plan and following the IAS 19 on defined benefits.

	USD thousands		COP millions	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Present value liability	1,248	1,553	6,005	6,185
Net defined benefit liability	1,248	1,553	6,005	6,185
Net cost of the benefit charged to the result of the year:				
Employer service cost	53	69	255	274
Net interest cost	80	80	384	320
Total benefit cost	133	149	639	594
Actuarial (gain)/loss charged to Other comprehensive income (OCI):				
Net (gain)/loss by experience of the plan	94	53	453	210
Net (gain)/loss by changes in the hypothesis	(118)	(155)	(567)	(619)
Total actuarial (gain)/losses	(24)	(102)	(114)	(409)
Accumulated (gain)/loss charged to OCI: (See Appendix III)	207	230	525	186
Changes in the reasonable value of the benefits are:				
Net benefit at the beginning of the year	1,553	1,921	6,185	6,595
Cost of the period	133	149	639	594
Benefits paid to retired employees	(147)	(150)	(705)	(596)
Actuarial gain/loss charged to Other comprehensive income	(24)	(103)	(114)	(409)
Exchange rate impact (Gain)/Loss	(267)	(264)	-	-
Net liability at the end of the year	1,248	1,553	6,005	6,184
Current	308	248	1,482	988
Non-current	940	1,305	4,523	5,196
Total liability	1,248	1,553	6,005	6,184

Most important hypothesis and variables for the valuation are:

	2022	2021
Exchange rate at the end of the year COP = US\$1	4,810	3,981
Projected discount rate	9.5%	6.8%
Projected salary increase for the following years	4.5%	4.5%
Projected average inflation rate middle and long term	3.5%	3.5%
Real salary increase range for the next year	14.1%	7.1%
Average liability duration	6.4	6.8
Total employees included in the plan at the end of the year	214	235
Average age of participating employees	49	48
Average years of service of participating employees	19	19
Employees retired during the year receiving the benefit	12	12
Employees retired from CIAT with no payment	9	14
Age for retirement	Female 57 years, Male 62 years	
Mortality table	RV - 08 for men and women	
Disability table	Wyatt 1985 Disability Study - Class 1	
Rotation staff	2003 SOA Pension Plan Turnover Study	

Sensitivity analysis:

If changes in the following variables occur, the impacts on the cost of benefit are:

	USD thousands		COP millions	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Discount rate increase by 0.50%	(16)	(23)	(75)	(92)
Discount rate decrease by 0.50%	16	24	77	94
Salary increase by 0.50%	17	24	81	97
Salary decrease by 0.50%	(16)	(24)	(79)	(94)

Note 23: Deferred revenue for project fixed assets depreciation

Deferred revenue for project fixed assets depreciation as of December 31 consist of (see [Appendix III](#)):

	2022	2021
Restricted W3	356	387
Bilateral	9,183	7,704
Total	9,539	8,091
Current portion of the deferred revenue	1,970	525
Non-current portion of the deferred revenue	7,569	7,566
	9,539	8,091

Note 24: Right of use assets and lease liabilities

The Center recognized the use rights on lease contracts as of January 1, 2022, in accordance with the implementation of IFRS 16.

	2022	2021
Right of use - Offices		
Historical cost value	1,207	640
Amortization	-	(358)
Opening balance	1,207	282
Add new lease agreement	1,207	
Less amortization	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,207	282

Liabilities for lease contracts related to the above rights of use are detailed below:

Lease liabilities		
Current	320	233
Non-current	887	-

Note 25: Net assets

Net assets as of December 31 are available for the following purposes:

		2022	2021
Undesignated	Total undesignated	21,219	19,793
Designated			
Capital invested in fixed assets		37,182	43,316
Reserve for replacing fixed assets		8,066	1,804
Reserve for research activities		2,413	3,373
	Total designated	47,661	48,493
Temporary net assets - Other comprehensive income			
Unrealized variance hedging operations		(1,018)	(712)
Actuarial loss for defined benefit plan for CIAT staff - NRS		(207)	(230)
	Total other comprehensive income	(1,225)	(943)
	Total net assets	67,655	67,343

Note 26: Other revenues and gains

	2022	2021
Income from agricultural activities	689	559
Fee charged to third parties	661	567
External income from Non-Research Units	942	564
External income from Research Units	302	539
Total	2,595	2,229

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Note 27: Expenses by Natural Classification

For the years ended 31 December, 2022 and 2021

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Expenses by natural classification	2022			2021		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Grand total 2022	Unrestricted	Restricted	Grand total 2021
Personnel	9,921	31,466	41,387	9,980	27,810	37,790
CGIAR collaboration	-	12,114	12,114	-	20,130	20,130
Other collaboration	30	19,997	20,027	-	14,722	14,722
Supplies and services	1,114	28,079	29,193	(2,553)	24,991	22,438
Travel	844	4,377	5,221	144	1,152	1,296
Cost sharing percentage	3	1,961	1,964	5	816	821
Depreciation	2,191	5,716	7,907	2,223	1,936	4,159
Indirect cost recovery	(10,468)	10,468	-	(9,619)	9,619	-
Total operating expenses	3,635	114,177	117,812	181	101,175	101,356

Note 28: Research expenses

Research expenses, including collaborators expenditures, by Research Area as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Food Environment & Consumer Behavior	2,451	2,247
Multifunctional Landscapes	15,555	9,266
Climate Action	36,456	9,648
Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture	616	277
Digital Inclusion	2,515	1,375
Crops for Health and Nutrition	34,616	29,590
CGIAR Initiatives (HarvestPlus, CCAFS, and Big Data not included in other areas)	6,713	36,037
Other	6,830	2,708
Total	105,753	91,148

Note 29: General and administration expenses

	2022	2021
Management - DG office, BoT, Audits, Legal Office, Communications	2,300	2,923
Finance	2,355	1,819
Human Resources Management	1,735	1,350
Regional offices Management	2,051	1,866
Logistic, Facilities & Field operations	3,544	2,141
Depreciation	75	110
Total	12,060	10,208

Note 30: Other non-operational costs

	2022	2021
Restructuring costs	-	97
Liability accrued to cover a tax issue in a regional office (see Note 22)	-	683
Other non-operational contingency charges	49	72
Total	49	852

Note 31: Financial income and financial expenses

Financial income and financial expenses as of December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Financial income		
Investments interest	1,836	1,367
Exchange rate net gain	-	-
Total financial income	1,836	1,367
Financial expenses		
Bank charges	202	140
Exchange rate net loss	87	296
Total financial expenses	289	436

Note 32: Financial instruments – Hedging operations

CIAT is exposed to U.S. dollar versus Colombian Peso (COP) currency fluctuations. CIAT manages these risks through the regular use of foreign exchange derivative instruments. To reduce its foreign currency exposure associated with non-research operations expenses incurred in COP. CIAT acquired foreign exchange forward contracts and designated them as cash flow hedges to cover the planned non-research expenses executed in COP.

Following IFRS 9 valuation process, as of the end of the year, these financial instruments represent an unrealized net loss of US\$1,018. This amount corresponds to the temporary variance resulting from the valuation of the outstanding forward operations for 2023 contracted in 2022.

The forward foreign exchange rate contracts valued at the end of the year are detailed as follows:

Forwards valued at the end of 2022 contracted to cover 2023 expenses budgeted in COP

Date of contract	Maturity date	Contract value in USD	Spot rate	Forward rate	Net valuation in COP as of Dec 31, 2022 (1)	Net valuation in USD to Dec 31, 2022 (1)
23-Jun-22	11-Jan-23	415	4,100	4,244	(238,659)	(50)
23-Jun-22	13-Feb-23	526	4,100	4,269	(302,206)	(63)
23-Jun-22	13-Mar-23	446	4,100	4,291	(256,887)	(53)
3-May-22	12-Apr-23	553	4,010	4,244	(356,077)	(74)
3-May-22	10-May-23	534	4,010	4,262	(345,623)	(72)
3-May-22	14-Jun-23	501	4,010	4,287	(324,595)	(67)
26-Apr-22	12-Jul-23	539	3,950	4,238	(384,226)	(80)
26-Apr-22	14-Aug-23	727	3,950	4,259	(519,716)	(108)
26-Apr-22	11-Sep-23	609	3,950	4,276	(435,918)	(91)
15-Mar-22	11-Oct-23	746	3,835	4,233	(577,156)	(120)
15-Mar-22	15-Nov-23	687	3,835	4,258	(529,797)	(110)
15-Mar-22	11-Dec-22	817	3,835	4,276	(626,192)	(130)
Total/Average		7,100	3,974	4,262	(4,897,052)	(1,018)

(1) Exchange rate used to calculate the valuation as of December 31, 2022 is 4,810.20 COP per USD.

Note 33: Related party transactions

The following transactions correspond to expenses for key management personnel compensation for the relevant financial year.

	2022	2021
Salaries and other employment benefits	2,763	1,820
Honoraries for BoT Members	6	43
Total	2,769	1,863

Note 34: Contingent assets

Based on the requirement of the Colombian Government, in 2010, CIAT signed a Sponsorship Contract with the CIAT Employee Fund – CRECIAT, authorizing CRECIAT to manage an account for the resources from the CIAT Social Welfare Fund. Under this Sponsorship Contract, CRECIAT assumed the responsibility to manage the resources of the Social Welfare Fund while CIAT continues to manage the social welfare activities, which are supported by surpluses generated from the financial management of these resources. CRECIAT also assumed the responsibility of settlement of any balances due to or from employees with regard to the Sponsorship Contract on termination of employment with CIAT.

The funds transferred to CRECIAT include the principal and earned interests of the participants as well as the reserves generated from loan interests to the CIAT employees and other operations, since the inception of the Social Welfare Fund in 1975. According to the Sponsorship Contract, these reserves and any earned interests are to be used for social activities in the benefit of CIAT employees. In the event that CRECIAT ceases to exist or in the event that CIAT decides to cancel the Sponsorship Contract and such reserves might be left over at that time, they will be returned to CIAT for distribution as agreed in the constitution of the previous Social Welfare Fund and as reconfirmed in the Sponsorship Contract.

The accumulated balance of the reserves as of December 31, 2022 is US\$1,290 (2021 US\$1,583). The reduction in 2022 compared to 2021 is mainly due to a 20.82% depreciation of the Colombian Peso during 2022. Since the probability of CRECIAT ceasing its operation is remote, requiring that leftover reserves would need to be returned to CIAT, no accounting for this contingent asset has been recorded in the financial statements of CIAT.

Note 35: Contingent liabilities

The amount of labor claims as of December 31, 2022 represents COP\$6,193M equivalent to US\$1.3M, conformed by 20 labor claims in Colombia. According to the external legal advisors, the probability of success is 60% in favor of CIAT except by one case, which is below 45%. Based on the accounting principle of prudence, CIAT has decided to provision in this particular case for a value of US\$80k, as indicated in [Note 20](#). For the other labor demands, according to international financial reporting standards (IFRS) and based on internal policy, it is not necessary to recognize additional contingent liabilities in the financial statements.

In 2017 one of the CIAT's regional offices had a lawsuit made by four former employees, and according to the Judge's final decision of January 19, 2022, CIAT was required to pay US\$20k to the demandants. The amount was accrued in December 2021, as indicated in [Note 20](#), and paid in February 2022.

Note 36: New standards and amendments

New and amended standards that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2023

New standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Center has not early adopted them in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:

- discounted probability-weighted cash flows
- an explicit risk adjustment, and
- a contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognized as revenue over the coverage period.

The standard allows a choice between recognizing changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9.

An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.

There is a modification of the general measurement model called the 'variable fee approach' for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the CSM. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model.

The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Targeted amendments made in July 2020 aimed to ease the implementation of the standard by reducing implementation costs and making it easier for entities to explain the results from applying IFRS 17 to investors and others. The amendments also deferred the application date of IFRS 17 to 1 January 2023.

Further amendments made in December 2021 added a transition option that permits an entity to apply an optional classification overlay in the comparative period(s) presented on initial application of IFRS 17. The classification overlay applies to all financial assets, including those held in respect of activities not connected to contracts within the scope of IFRS 17. It allows those assets to be classified in the comparative period(s) in a way that aligns with how the entity expects those assets to be classified on initial application of IFRS 9.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates

On 12 February 2021, the IASB published Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates, with the aim of distinguishing changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. This document is applicable to financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The principle was approved on 2 March 2022.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity.

They must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

** Since approving these amendments, the IASB has issued an exposure draft proposing further changes and the deferral of the amendments until at least 1 January 2024.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations, and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognize deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilized) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognizing these adjustments is recognized in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate. IAS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on-balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions consistent with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.

Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The amendments clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and their associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a 'business' (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations).

Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognize the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognized by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments apply prospectively.

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the application date of this amendment until such time as the IASB has finalized its research project on the equity method.

Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback

These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.

The amendments to IFRS 16, issued in September 2022, aim to address that gap. IFRS 16 now specifies that, in subsequently measuring the lease liability, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a way that does not result in the seller-lessee recognizing any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, but they could be early adopted.

Note 37: Reclassifications

The following reclassification was made in 2020 figures on the Statement of Activities and [Notes 26, 27 & 29](#), to be compared with the 2022 presentation. This reclassification does not have any impact on the result.

The Statement of Activities and [Note 26](#) were adjusted increasing the Other Revenue line by US\$556, and the General and Administration expenses line and [Notes 27 & 29](#) were also increased by US\$556. This adjustment was to remove the recovery charged to hosted institutions from the Supplies & Services account to external income.

Note 38: Subsequent events**38.1 Operational Alignment in the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT**

The implementation of a roadmap to operationalize the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT started in January 2020. One of the primary components of the roadmap is the alignment and harmonization of operations and procedures aimed to reduce transactions and provide efficient support to the Alliance's research strategy and results framework for increased effectiveness and impact. The ongoing operational alignment workstream within the Alliance has already produced some changes in the accounting policies for both Bioversity and CIAT and was disclosed in 2022; others will be reflected in the 2023 financial statements. In compliance with IAS 8, any change in accounting policy will be reported in the financial statements. Such changes, as the result of the Alliance harmonization process, were/will be reported mainly as reclassifications and not restatements of comparative figures in the Organization's financial statements.

38.2 One CGIAR (<https://www.cgiar.org/food-security-impact/one-cgiar/>)

As mentioned in Note 1, the CGIAR 2030 Strategy covers all research-for-development programming across CGIAR and it has been delivered through 3-year Investment Plans, which will frame CGIAR work supported by pooled funding of large CGIAR Initiatives. The annual allocation to different centers, with respect to relevant CGIAR Initiatives and/or Impact Area Platforms, is communicated by the CGIAR System Organization through decision letters. Based on the initial 2022-2024 CGIAR Portfolio and Designated Financing Plan (FINPLAN), the estimated share annual allocation for CIAT for relevant CGIAR initiatives and Impact Area platforms is US\$36.6M for 2022 and US\$40.4M for 2023.

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Grant Revenue

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Funds available	Accounts receivable	Deferred income	Grants 2022	Grants 2021
A. Unrestricted					
Window 3 - Unrestricted					
Kingdom of Thailand - Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	20
Total Window 3 - Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	20
Bilateral - Unrestricted					
Philippines-BAR-DA - Bureau of Agricultural Research- Department of Agriculture	8	-	-	8	7
Total Bilateral - Unrestricted	8	-	-	8	7
Total Unrestricted	8	-	-	8	27
Initiatives					
CGIAR Trust Fund					
CGIAR Fund -ILRI-PLAT-01 Gender "Gender Equity, Youth and Social Inclusion"	238	33	-	272	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-23-ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes	3,415	-	357	3,058	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-03-Genebanks	3,266	1	-	3,267	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-04-Breeding Resources	515	152	-	667	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-34-Livestock, Climate and System Resilience	1,593	662	-	2,255	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-13-Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods	427	46	-	473	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-06-Seed Equal	825	81	-	906	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-11-Excellence in Agronomy for Sustainable Intensification and Climate Change Adaptation	1,944	-	734	1,210	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-17-Sustainable Animal Productivity for Livelihoods, Nutrition and Gender Inclusion	1,039	106	-	1,145	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-31-Transformational Agroecology across Food, Land, and Water Systems	1,543	120	-	1,663	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-01-Accelerated Breeding	5,023	46	-	5,069	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-29-Rethinking Food Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability	585	-	240	344	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-30-Sustainable Healthy Diets Through Food Systems Transformation	1,861	-	1,062	799	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-05-Market Intelligence	337	96	-	433	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-27-National Policies and Strategies for Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation	517	132	-	649	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-32-Mitigate+: Research for Low-Emission Food Systems	1,240	-	377	862	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-21-Ukama Ustawi: Diversification for Resilient Agrifood Systems in East and Southern Africa	1,193	-	482	711	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-19- Mixed Farming Systems	786	-	401	386	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-22-Transforming Agrifood Systems in West and Central Africa	428	-	-	428	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-18-Securing the Food Systems of Asian Mega-Deltas for Climate and Livelihood Resilience	497	-	55	442	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-10-Fragility to Resilience in Central and West Asia and North Africa	130	4	-	133	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-14-AgriLAC Resiliente: Resilient Agrifood Innovation Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean	1,899	86	-	1,986	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Grant Revenue

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Funds available	Accounts receivable	Deferred income	Grants 2022	Grants 2021
CGIAR Fund INIT-24-Foresight and Metrics to Accelerate Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation	598	-	191	407	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-26-Harnessing Gender and Social Equality for Resilience in Agrifood Systems	445	-	77	368	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-33-Fruit and Vegetables for Sustainable Healthy Diets	4	-	-	4	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-25-Digital Innovation and Transformation	153	2	-	155	-
Subtotal - CGIAR Funds	30,500	1,566	3,976	28,090	-
Non Portfolio - CGIAR System Organization					
Bioversity International	-	-	-	-	290
CGIAR Research Program - Phase II: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	682	1,183	-	1864	24,935
Big Data in Agriculture coordination platform	(282)	-	-	(282)	3,852
France-SMO - Digital tools Phase V	72	72	-	144	-
France-SMO - Performance Results Management System	0	114	-	114	-
CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research	-	-	-	-	81
CIMMYT - International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	-	-	-	-	78
CIP - International Potato Center	-	-	-	-	3,360
GCDT - Global Crop Diversity Trust	-	-	-	-	2,962
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	-	-	-	-	23
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	(228)	228	-	-	1,738
ILRI-International Livestock Research Institute	-	-	-	-	3,689
IRRI - International Rice Research Institute	-	-	-	-	1,263
IWMI - International Water Management Institute	-	-	-	-	1,343
Subtotal Non Portfolio	244	1,596	-	1,840	43,613
Total Windows 1 & 2	30,743	3,162	3,976	29,930	43,613
B. Restricted					
Window 3 - Restricted					
Australia-ACIAR - Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	1,033	-	366	667	510
Bioversity International	-	-	-	-	45
BMGF - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	10,099	-	8,214	1,885	222
CGIAR System Organization	-	-	-	-	-
China-CAAS - Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences	389	-	227	161	20
HarvestPlus	608	1,107	-	1,715	2,461
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	14	-	14	-	-
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development	(1,721)	1,969	-	248	1,911
France-Ministry of Foreign Affairs	931	-	-	931	-
Japan-Ministry of Foreign Affairs	136	-	46	90	13
Mexico-SAGARPA - Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural y Pesca	37	-	37	-	-
Switzerland-SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	27	-	-	27	1,745
USAID - United States Agency for International Development	39,909	-	28,052	11,857	9,333
Others	76	-	-	76	17
Total Window 3 - Restricted	51,537	3,076	36,955	17,657	16,277

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Grant Revenue

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Funds available	Accounts receivable	Deferred income	Grants 2022	Grants 2021
Bilateral - Restricted					
12 Tree Finance GmbH	63	-	31	32	20
AATF - African Agricultural Technology Foundation	4	-	-	4	48
Agricompas , Limited	11	-	11	-	34
Agripac S.A.	85	-	6	79	12
AGROSAVIA - Corporación Colombiana de investigación Agropecuaria	55	-	19	36	80
AHA - American Heart Association	993	-	654	339	99
Alluvial Agriculture Nigeria Limited	266	-	65	200	7
Angola-Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	44	221	-	265	12
Australia-ACIAR - Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	-	-	-	-	189
Bayer S.A.	32	-	-	32	-
BBSRC - Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council	371	-	-	371	13
Bezos Earth Fund	10,750	-	10,511	239	-
Bioversity International	727	103	45	785	620
Canada-Global Affairs Canada	622	381	-	1,002	1,170
Cardno Emerging Markets Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-	40
CATAS - Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences	161	-	43	118	4
CCARDESA - Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	239
CDB - Caribbean Development Bank	62	-	-	62	53
Central Africa - Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural	(41)	59	-	17	51
CGIAR System Organization	20	-	-	20	242
Chemomics International Inc.	168	-	-	168	327
Cherubet Company Limited	9	29	-	38	-
CI - Conservation International	22	-	-	22	109
CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research	59	-	7	52	-
CIMMYT - International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	2,562	-	606	1,956	560
CIP - International Potato Center	(202)	446	-	244	237
CLAC - Asociación Coordinadora Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Pequeños Productores y Trabajadores de Comercio Justo	-	-	-	-	15
Colciencias - Instituto Colombiano para el Desarrollo de la Ciencia y la Tecnología	28	-	-	28	21
Colombia - Ministerio de Minas y Energía	(8)	-	-	(8)	667
Colombia-Alcaldía Municipal de Palmira	-	-	-	-	15
Colombia-MADR - Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural	1,767	488	-	2,255	1,365
Colorado State University	99	108	-	207	11
Compañía Nacional de Chocolates S.A.	130	-	31	99	-
Cornell University	441	80	-	521	286
Corporación Andina de Fomento	169	-	-	169	371
CORAF - West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development	230	-	116	114	-
CRS- Catholic Relief Services	314	15	291	38	377
DICTA - Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria	51	-	46	5	8
Dupont Pioneer, Inc.	(11)	49	-	38	41
EC - European Commission	2,792	-	870	1,922	966
ECOM Agroindustrial Asia Pte Ltd	36	-	8	28	-
ETH Zurich	69	-	53	16	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Grant Revenue

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Funds available	Accounts receivable	Deferred income	Grants 2022	Grants 2021
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	775	180	67	888	384
FFAR - Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research	100	-	100	-	-
FEDEARROZ - Federación Nacional de Arroceros de Colombia	554	-	421	133	112
FFEM - Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial	671	91	-	762	-
Fiduagraria - Sociedad Fiduciaria de Desarrollo Agropecuario S.A	95	195	47	242	-
FLAR - Fondo Latinoamericano para Arroz de Riego	1,012	762	-	1,774	1,679
FMO - Entrepreneurial Development Bank	-	35	-	35	-
Foundation Chibas - Haiti	10	3	-	12	10
FPDA - Fundación para el Desarrollo Agrario	279	-	18	262	-
France-CIRAD - Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement	190	39	20	209	41
France-INRA - Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	(18)	18	-	-	70
FSD - Fundación Santo Domingo	531	-	-	531	-
FS - Frankfurt School of Finance & Management GmbH	(1)	84	-	83	46
Fundación Ayuda en Acción	-	-	-	-	31
GCA - Global Center on Adaptation	60	211	-	271	91
GCDT - Global Crop Diversity Trust	991	324	-	1,314	1,670
Germany-BMU - Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit	700	505	-	1,205	2,220
Germany-GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH	2,675	1,101	790	2,987	2,392
GRETE - Groupe de Recherches et d'Echanges Technologiques	110	-	67	43	24
Guyana - Ministry of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	24
HarvestPlus	3,888	-	371	3,517	3,091
Heifer Project International	46	-	-	46	13
HHU - Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf	230	162	-	392	207
Honduras-Zamorano-Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Inc.	24	-	3	22	1
HRNS - Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung	-	-	-	-	33
IBC - Instituto do Bem Comum	34	-	15	19	-
IBISA S.À R.L.	69	-	28	41	1
ICARDA - International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas	42	1	-	43	-
ICF Incorporated, LLC	65	-	-	65	10
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	257	-	14	243	1,252
ICRAF - World Agroforestry Centre	66	15	-	81	-
IDA - International Development Association	32,666	-	11,658	21,007	5,406
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank (Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo - BID)	638	-	120	518	719
IDRC - International Development Research Centre	326	-	326	0	-
IDH - IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	6	44	-	50	11
IDSNA Inc.	68	17	-	84	62
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development	43	94	2	135	493
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	881	222	405	698	1,586
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	(36)	36	-	-	-
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	192	144	-	336	165
Ingredion Incorporated (formerly Corn Products International, Inc.- National Starch and Chemical Company)	759	-	-	759	235
IRRI - International Rice Research Institute	-	-	-	-	79
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	31	15	-	47	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Grant Revenue

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Funds available	Accounts receivable	Deferred income	Grants 2022	Grants 2021
Jamaica-MICAF - Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries	36	-	-	36	173
Japan-JIRCAS - Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences	7	-	-	7	16
Japan-MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	382	-	102	280	194
JHU - Johns Hopkins University	83	-	55	28	32
John Deere & Company	-	-	-	-	71
KAUST - King Abdullah University of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	5
Kenya-MALF - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries State Department of Agriculture	37	-	37	0	87
KFAS - Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	499	-	445	54	1
KIT - Royal Tropical Institute	(10)	98	-	88	97
Korea-RDA - Rural Development Administration	652	-	301	351	113
KU LEUVEN	246	1	167	81	70
LIC - Livestock Improvement Corporation Limited	384	-	334	50	288
LSHTM - London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	-	50	-	50	-
Madagascar-MOA - Ministry of Agriculture	29	88	-	116	-
Marfrig Global Foods SA	46	13	-	58	-
Mars Incorporated	30	34	-	64	-
Maurel & Prom Colombia B.V.	-	-	-	-	98
MEDA - Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	560	61	-	621	381
Mercon B.V.	-	-	-	-	31
Mississippi State University	(2)	12	-	10	33
Mondelez Europe GMBH	205	61	-	266	267
MSU - Michigan State University	605	30	111	523	69
Various Projects IFRS-Revaluated Fixed Assets from 2014	301	-	-	301	83
Multi-Funder	3,047	-	707	2,340	1,021
Natura-Fundación para la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales de Panamá	-	-	-	-	50
NDF - Nordic Development Fund	119	-	27	93	17
Nestlé	33	2	-	35	-
Netherlands-NWO - Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research	270	143	-	413	256
Netherlands-MoANF - Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	-	-	-	-	191
NIAB - The National Institute of Agricultural Botany	84	-	20	64	98
NIBIO - Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research/ Norsk institutt for bioøkonomi	86	-	28	58	5
Pact Thailand	84	-	73	11	-
NVF - New Venture Fund	-	-	-	-	50
Organización Pajonales S.A.	80	-	69	11	-
Oxford-The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford	-	99	-	99	-
PEPSICO, Inc.	604	-	67	537	481
Peru-MINAGRI - Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego del Perú	120	28	19	129	-
Philippines-UPLBFI - University of the Philippines Los Baños Foundation, Inc.	48	9	1	55	-
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana	54	-	43	11	41
Porticus	-	-	-	-	177
Producers Direct	108	26	-	134	-
RA - Rainforest Alliance	20	-	6	14	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Grant Revenue

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Funds available	Accounts receivable	Deferred income	Grants 2022	Grants 2021
RHUL - Royal Holloway and Bedford New College	54	31	-	85	77
RUC - Roskilde University	21	-	18	3	-
Sall Family Foundation	988	-	513	474	13
SAN - Sustainable Agriculture Network	133	-	73	60	-
Semillas del Huila S.A.	81	9	7	83	39
Semillas Papalotla S.A de C.V.	972	-	970	1	(3)
SLU - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	20	87	-	107	99
Sociedad Fiduciaria de Desarrollo Agropecuario	-	-	-	-	84
SoftBank Corp.	238	70	52	256	60
Spain-AECID - Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo	318	-	318	-	-
Stichting AMEA	43	8	-	51	49
Swisscontact-The Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation	45	-	-	45	125
Swiss-FOAG - Federal Office for Agriculture	401	-	-	401	217
Syngenta S.A.	(5)	49	-	44	46
TAMI - The Texas A&M University	2	-	-	2	-
TechnoServe	337	29	-	366	120
TNC - The Nature Conservancy	-	-	-	-	106
UCLM - Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha	163	-	101	62	-
UEA - University of East Anglia	75	-	-	75	114
Uganda-NARO - The National Agricultural Research Organisation	0	-	-	0	57
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	96	24	-	120	49
UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme	38	-	0	38	139
United Kingdom-Met Office	(5)	5	-	-	103
University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment - CDE	202	58	74	186	66
University of Bristol	-	-	-	-	66
University of California	101	46	15	132	67
University of Copenhagen	(16)	112	-	96	150
University of Georgia	100	-	26	74	-
University of Greenwich	405	-	197	208	90
University of Kassel	172	-	57	116	21
University of Queensland	124	-	28	96	142
University of Reading	-	-	-	-	18
UPTC - Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia	128	0	-	129	32
USAID - United States Agency for International Development	2,592	481	202	2,871	2,126
USDA - United States Department of Agriculture	159	44	-	202	264
UWA - The University of Western Australia	374	-	208	166	-
VT - Virginia Tech-Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	9	7	-	16	16
Wageningen University	50	59	-	109	46
Wildlife Conservation Society-Colombia	68	-	26	42	-
WMO - World Meteorological Organization	946	-	57	889	673
World Bank	63	17	13	67	279
World Food Programme	1,658	37	158	1,537	739
Yara Colombia S.A.	38	-	29	9	12
Total Bilateral - Restricted	92,017	8,210	33,636	66,590	41,285
Total Restricted	174,297	14,448	74,568	114,177	101,175
Total Donors Funding	174,305	14,448	74,568	114,185	101,202

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Window 1: CGIAR Trust Fund								
CGIAR Fund								
CGIAR Fund-ILRI-PLAT-01 Gender "Gender, Equity, Youth and Social Inclusion"	A477	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	272	-	272	272	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-23-ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes	G185	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	3,978	-	3,058	3,058	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-03-Genebanks	G186	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	3,284	-	3,267	3,267	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-04-Breeding Resources	G187	01/01/2022	31/12/2022	667	-	667	667	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-34-Livestock, Climate and System Resilience	G188	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	2,432	-	2,255	2,255	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-13-Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods	G189	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	475	-	473	473	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-06-Seed Equal	G190	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	1,049	-	906	906	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-11-Excellence in Agronomy for Sustainable Intensification and Climate Change Adaptation	G191	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	2,409	-	1,210	1,210	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-17-Sustainable Animal Productivity for Livelihoods, Nutrition and Gender Inclusion	G192	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	1,290	-	1,145	1,145	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-31-Transformational Agroecology across Food, Land, and Water Systems	G193	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	2,405	-	1,663	1,663	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-01-Accelerated Breeding	G194	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	5,069	-	5,069	5,069	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-29-Rethinking Food Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability	G195	01/01/2022	31/03/2024	1,143	-	344	344	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-30-Sustainable Healthy Diets Through Food Systems Transformation	G196	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	1,578	-	799	799	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-05-Market Intelligence	G197	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	473	-	433	433	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-27-National Policies and Strategies for Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation	G198	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	671	-	649	649	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-32-MITIGATE+: Research for Low-Emission Food Systems	G199	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	2,565	-	862	862	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-21-Ukama Ustawi: Diversification for Resilient Agrifood Systems in East and Southern Africa	G200	01/01/2022	31/12/2024	1,451	-	711	711	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-19-Mixed Farming Systems	G202	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	967	-	386	386	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-22-Transforming Agrifood Systems in West and Central Africa	G203	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	428	-	428	428	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-18-Securing the Food Systems of Asian Mega-Deltas for Climate and Livelihood Resilience	G204	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	550	-	442	442	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
CGIAR Fund INIT-10–Fragility to Resilience in Central and West Asia and North Africa	G205	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	133	-	133	133	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-14–AgriLAC Resiliente: Resilient Agrifood Innovation Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean	G206	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	2,519	-	1,986	1,986	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-24–Foresight and Metrics to Accelerate Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation	G207	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	750	-	407	407	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-26–Harnessing Gender and Social Equality for Resilience in Agrifood Systems	G208	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	618	-	368	368	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-33–Fruit and Vegetables for Sustainable Healthy Diets	G209	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	4	-	4	4	-
CGIAR Fund INIT-25–Digital Innovation and Transformation	G210	01/01/2022	31/03/2025	205	-	155	155	-
Subtotal - CGIAR Funds				37,383	-	28,090	28,090	-
CGIAR System Organization								
CGIAR Research Program - Phase II: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	G135	01/01/2017	31/03/2022	92,465	91,487	1,864	93,351	-
Big Data in Agriculture Coordination Platform	G141	01/01/2017	31/03/2022	23,836	24,117	(282)	23,835	-
France-SMO-Digital Tools - Phase V	G184	01/07/2021	31/12/2022	144	-	144	144	-
France-SMO-Performance Results Management System	G213	01/01/2022	31/12/2022	114	-	114	114	-
Subtotal - CGIAR System Organization				116,559	115,604	1,840	117,444	-
Subtotal - Windows 1 & 2				153,941	115,604	29,930	145,534	-
Window 3								
Australia-ACIAR - Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research								
Establishing Sustainable Solutions to Cassava Diseases in Mainland Southeast Asia	A395	01/09/2019	31/12/2023	3,066	997	667	1,664	-
Subtotal - Australia-ACIAR				3,066	997	667	1,664	-
BMGF-Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation								
FarmGS-Beans	A491	24/10/2020	31/10/2027	4,000	-	25	25	-
Accelerated Variety Turnover for Open-pollinated Crops	A492	25/10/2020	31/10/2026	4,600	-	28	28	-
CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture Inspire Challenge	G172	26/10/2020	30/04/2022	250	222	28	250	-
Clim-ARM: Integrating Weather & Climate Analytics into Ag Risk Management	D408	27/10/2020	30/11/2023	1,858	-	805	805	-
Adaptation Atlas: Refinement and Transition	D409	28/10/2020	30/06/2024	3,550	-	298	298	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Artemis - Phenotyping Technologies to Enable on-farm Breeding	D439	29/10/2020	30/06/2024	4,998	-	654	654	46
Livestock Water Source Monitoring and Risk Management System	D450	30/10/2020	31/10/2024	1,961	-	47	47	-
Subtotal - BMGF				21,217	222	1,885	2,107	46
China-CAAS - Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences								
China's Contribution to CIAT 2019	O127	28/10/2020	31/12/2022	210	128	11	140	-
China's Contribution to CIAT 2020	O133	28/10/2020	31/12/2023	140	17	80	97	-
China's Contribution to CIAT 2021	O141	28/10/2020	31/12/2023	100	-	69	69	9
China's Contribution to CIAT 2022	O144	28/10/2020	31/12/2023	100	-	0	0	-
Subtotal - China-CAAS				550	145	161	307	9
France-Ministry of Foreign Affairs								
Documenting and Evaluating the Socio-Economic Viability of Agroecological Practices across Africa	S228	01/01/2022	30/09/2023	735	-	721	721	-
Transformative Partnership Platform (TPP): Agroecological Approaches to Building Resilience of Livelihoods and Landscapes	S229	01/01/2022	31/12/2022	210	-	210	210	-
Subtotal - France-Ministry of Foreign Affairs				945	-	931	931	-
HarvestPlus								
Biofortified Rice for Latin America	A385	31/03/2018	31/03/2022	339	297	43	339	-
Biofortified Crops for Improved Human Nutrition: Common Beans	A389	01/01/2018	31/03/2022	1,220	1,178	43	1,220	-
Enhancing the Nutritional Quality of Cassava Roots to Improve the Livelihoods of Farmers in Marginal Agriculture Land in Africa, Haiti, and North-Colombia	A408	01/07/2019	31/03/2022	545	481	64	545	-
HarvestPlus - Phase IV	G161	01/01/2019	31/12/2022	14,498	12,051	1,566	13,617	18
Subtotal - HarvestPlus				16,602	14,006	1,715	15,721	18
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development								
Building Livelihoods and Resilience to Climate Change in East and West Africa	G158	01/01/2019	30/03/2023	3,401	3,288	1	3,289	-
IFAD (EU) - Inclusive Digital Tools to Enable Climate-Informed Agroecological Transitions	S234	05/07/2022	30/09/2026	2,021	-	247	247	-
Subtotal - IFAD				5,422	3,288	248	3,536	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Japan-Ministry of Foreign Affairs								
Sustainable Production of Cassava in ASEAN Countries by Development and Adaptation of Pest and Disease Management	A374	01/04/2018	31/03/2023	281	139	90	229	6
Subtotal - Japan-Ministry of Foreign Affairs				281	139	90	229	6
Others								
Various Projects				-	-	76	76	55
Subtotal -Others				-	-	76	76	55
Switzerland-SDC-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation								
Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) Contribution 2021. Improving Food Security, Nutrition, Incomes, Natural Resource Base and Gender Equity for better Livelihoods of Smallholder Households in Sub-Saharan Africa	A443	01/01/2021	31/03/2023	1,809	1,745	27	1,772	-
Subtotal - Switzerland-SDC				1,809	1,745	27	1,772	-
USAID - United States Agency for International Development								
AgMetGaps	D247	03/07/2014	31/03/2023	2,170	1,306	84	1,390	-
Genetic Improvement in Cassava	A357	09/01/2017	31/07/2023	1,200	868	282	1,150	-
Food Loss and Waste - CIAT-USAID	G153	11/04/2018	31/12/2023	370	246	30	276	-
Low Emissions Agriculture for Development	G154	01/09/2018	31/12/2023	225	40	93	133	-
CCAFS Low Emissions Agriculture of Food Security Mechanism	G166	12/12/2019	31/12/2023	250	2	28	29	-
Uganda Feed the Future Agriculture Research	A400	01/10/2019	30/09/2024	9,563	4,086	2,518	6,604	68.70
Reestablishing Staple Food Crops Production for the Food Basket in Venezuela	A425	19/10/2020	31/12/2023	4,080	573	1,076	1,649	153
Catalyzing and Learning Platforms and Partnerships for Bioersity Conservation - Phase II	S180	01/01/2019	08/02/2024	18,949	9,986	3,542	13,528	-
Improving Data Availability and Inter-Comparability to Support the Enhanced Transparency Framework for better Reporting of Forest Related Mitigation	S195	01/01/2019	31/03/2022	435	398	37	435	-
Partnership Platform for the Amazon - Amazon Biodiversity FIP - Fundo de Investimento en Participações Multiestrategia	P100	16/10/2019	31/12/2030	15,000	3,021	2,586	5,607	-
AVISA Bean. LAC Funds	A493	01/01/2022	30/09/2023	1,000	-	377	377	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Crops to End Hunger: Cassava	A495	01/01/2022	31/12/2023	450	-	9	9	-
Resilient Youth Business Acceleration and Investment Facility - YBAIF	D412	01/10/2021	30/09/2024	2,602	-	349	349	-
Supporting Food Insecurity Early Warning through Digital Media	D455	01/10/2022	31/03/2024	1,000	-	20	20	-
Support Food Insecurity Early Warning through Conflict Analysis	D456	01/10/2022	30/09/2024	1,500	-	41	41	-
Crops to End Hunger: Bean/AVISA	A452	01/01/2021	31/12/2022	1,750	1,480	270	1,750	-
Systematic Documentation of FEWS NET	G183	01/10/2021	31/03/2023	450	-	176	176	-
Aguas de Honduras	S213	18/06/2021	01/07/2023	999	39	319	358	-
Emerging Topics in MRV, Finance, Data, and Digital Tools for NDC Investment and Implementation	S218	01/01/2021	31/12/2024	325	-	18	18	-
Subtotal - USAID				62,318	22,044	11,857	33,901	221
Subtotal - Window 3				112,210	42,587	17,657	60,244	356
Bilateral								
1 2 Tree S.A.S								
Collaboration Agreement CIAT and 12Tree on Cadmium in Cacao to Support ClimaLoCa Project	S197	16/12/2019	31/05/2025	125	26	32	58	-
Subtotal - 1 2 Tree S.A.S				125	26	32	58	-
AATF - African Agricultural Technology Foundation								
New Rice	A439	01/04/2020	31/03/2022	52	48	4	52	-
Subtotal - AATF				52	48	4	52	-
Spain-AECID - Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo								
Concesión de Subvención Dineraria de Cooperación Internacional con AECID	D466	22/12/2022	22/06/2024	318	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Spain-AECID				318	-	-	-	-
Agripac S.A.								
Evaluación de Viveros del FLAR (VIOFLAR) para la Selección de Variedades de Arroz en Ecuador	A397	09/07/2019	30/04/2023	240	155	79	234	-
Subtotal - Agripac S.A.				240	155	79	234	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
AGROSAVIA - Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria								
Aunar Esfuerzos para Evaluar y Entregar Recursos Forrajeros que Contribuyan a la Sostenibilidad de los Sistemas Ganaderos en Diferentes Regiones Colombianas - Fase IV	A482	01/07/2022	30/06/2023	52	-	0	0	-
Aunar Esfuerzos para Evaluar y Entregar Recursos Forrajeros que Contribuyan a la Sostenibilidad de los Sistemas Ganaderos en Diferentes Regiones Colombianas "Evaluación Multilocacional de Nuevo Germoplasma Forrajero - Fase III"	A446	28/05/2021	26/02/2022	78	78	-	78	-
Semillas del Futuro - AGROSAVIA	F100	03/11/2017	30/11/2042	3,119	-	36	36	3,083
Subtotal - AGROSAVIA				3,249	78	36	114	3,083
AHA - American Heart Association								
AHA (Rockefeller Foundation) - Periodic Table of Food Initiative "PTFI"	O139	01/06/2021	20/06/2024	1,116	72	151	223	-
AHA (Rockefeller Foundation) - Periodic Table of Food Initiative "PTFI" II (IA Lead of A1547)	O142	01/10/2021	30/06/2023	417	27	188	215	-
Subtotal - AHA				1,533	99	339	438	-
Alluvial Agriculture Nigeria Limited								
Consultancy for the Alluvial Agriculture Nig Limited for a Project with the Master Card Foundation	D400	01/08/2021	01/06/2023	272	7	200	207	-
Subtotal - Alluvial Agriculture Nigeria Limited				272	7	200	207	-
Angola-Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries								
Consulting Services for Developing Risk Financing Tools for Agriculture	D377	10/09/2020	31/12/2022	280	12	265	277	-
Subtotal - Angola-Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries				280	12	265	277	-
Australia-ACIAR - Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research								
Rapid Breeding for Reduced Cooking Time and Enhanced Nutritional Quality in Common Bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>)	A393	01/08/2019	30/06/2024	1,078	374	166	541	42
Subtotal - Australia-ACIAR				1,078	374	166	541	42

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Bayer S.A.								
Protocolo para el Monitoreo de Resistencia para el Programa de Algodón Bollgard y Maíz Yieldgard en Colombia	A471	01/05/2020	31/12/2022	103	70	32	103	-
Subtotal - Bayer S.A.				103	70	32	103	-
BBSRC - Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council								
Digital Genebank Infrastructure	A307	01/06/2015	31/12/2022	1,291	920	371	1,291	-
Subtotal - BBSRC				1,291	920	371	1,291	-
Bezos Earth Fund through Bioversity International USA, Inc								
USA-The Bezos Earth Fund - Using Genetic Diversity to Capture Carbon through Deep Root Systems in Tropical Soils (Research and Capacity Development)	A486	24/05/2022	31/12/2027	10,609	-	95	95	3
USA-The Bezos Earth Fund - Using Genetic Diversity to Capture Carbon through Deep Root Systems in Tropical Soils (Future Seeds Maintenance)	F106	24/05/2022	31/12/2027	5,600	-	144	144	5,456
Subtotal - Bezos Earth Fund through Bioversity International USA, Inc				16,209	-	239	239	5,459
Bioversity International								
Traditional Durum Wheat Value Chain Development using Innovative LINK Method	A467	01/12/2021	30/11/2022	92	-	74	74	-
Linking Research to Impact: Increasing the Effectiveness of Agriculture and Food Systems in Improving Nutrition	D376	01/01/2021	31/07/2022	789	440	343	783	-
Bioversity (USA-IDB) - Apoyo para el Desarrollo de los Sistemas de Información del Bosque Cafetalero en El Salvador (IA Mirror of A1516)	D380	30/04/2021	31/03/2022	94	65	29	94	-
Bioversity-WVNZ (IFAD) - Melanesia Rural Market & Innovation-Driven Development Programme (IA Mirror of A1500)	D396	01/12/2020	30/11/2023	304	109	133	242	-
Bioversity (USA-IDB) - Consultoría para la Digitalización de Planes de Finca y Capacitación a Técnicos a través de la Aplicación GeoFarmer (IA Mirror of A1570)	D428	08/02/2022	30/11/2022	132	-	132	132	-
Bioversity (TISERIN) - Climate Smart Module - Phase I (IA Mirror of A1571)	D429	15/01/2022	15/07/2023	303	-	45	45	-
BI (IFAD) - Private Sector Incentives and Investments for Climate Change, Resilience and Environmental Sustainability (Psii)	S231	01/01/2022	31/12/2025	717	-	30	30	-
Subtotal - Bioversity International				2,431	614	785	1,399	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Canada-DFATD - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development								
Improving Bean Productivity and Markets in Africa	A291	02/12/2016	30/09/2022	8,354	7,374	1,002	8,376	-
Subtotal - Canada-DFATD				8,354	7,374	1,002	8,376	-
CATAS - Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences								
International online journal: Tropical Grasslands/ Forrajes Tropicales	A151	01/01/2013	31/12/2022	454	291	118	409	-
Subtotal - CATAS				454	291	118	409	-
CDB - Caribbean Development Bank								
Piloting of AGRI –'Water for Irrigation'– Tool for Grenada	S203	01/11/2020	31/08/2022	115	53	62	115	-
Subtotal - CDB				115	53	62	115	-
Central Africa-Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural								
Project to Support the Development of Agricultural Value Chains in the RCA Savannah (PADECAS)	A411	30/12/2019	30/12/2023	277	51	17	69	-
Subtotal - Central Africa-Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural				277	51	17	69	-
CGIAR System Organization								
France-SMO-CGIAR Online Submission Tool	G180	01/12/2020	28/02/2022	105	86	20	105	-
Subtotal - CGIAR System Organization				105	86	20	105	-
Chemonics International Inc.								
USAID Reforestation Project	S161	01/09/2017	06/05/2022	1,209	1,042	168	1,209	-
Subtotal - Chemonics International Inc.				1,209	1,042	168	1,209	-
Cherubet Company Ltd								
Cherubet Company Ltd (PALLADIUM) - Nutritious Bean Products for Decent Employment for Youth in Kenya	A479	01/11/2021	30/10/2024	78	-	38	38	-
Subtotal - Cherubet Company Ltd				78	-	38	38	-
CI - Conservation International								
Coffee & Forest Conservation: Piloting Improved Assessment, Monitoring and Planning for Deforestation Free Coffee Landscapes in Colombia and Indonesia	D302	15/07/2019	30/04/2022	270	248	22	270	-
Subtotal - CI				270	248	22	270	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research								
Knowledge for Action to Protect Tropical Forests and Enhance Rights	S216	01/10/2021	31/12/2023	119	-	52	52	-
Subtotal - CIFOR				119	-	52	52	-
CIMMYT - International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center								
CIMMYT (BMGF) - Accelerated Varietal Improvement and Seed Delivery of Legumes and Cereals in Africa (AVISA) (IA Lead of A1543)	A465	11/08/2021	31/12/2022	2,686	560	1,827	2,387	180
Mining Useful Alleles for Climate Change Adaptation from CGIAR Gene Banks	A469	01/01/2022	31/12/2026	2,118	-	129	129	-
Subtotal - CIMMYT				4,804	560	1,956	2,516	180
CIP - International Potato Center								
DeSIRA: Climate-Smart Innovations to Improve Productivity, Profitability, and Sustainability of Agriculture and Food Systems in Malawi through Multidisciplinary Research	A413	10/12/2019	31/08/2024	497	158	157	315	-
KULIMA II - Promoting Farming in Malawi: Improving the Access to and Use of Agriculture Research Innovations by Malawian Farmers	A420	01/01/2020	30/06/2022	285	144	67	211	-
Enabling Smallholder Farmers to Access Carbon Markets. A Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Latin America One CGIAR and Bayer, 2021-2022	S232	01/01/2022	15/12/2022	20	-	20	20	-
Subtotal - CIP				802	302	244	546	-
Colciencias - Instituto Colombiano para el Desarrollo de la Ciencia y la Tecnología								
Fiduprevisora (Colombia-MinCiencias) - Apoyo Económico para Financiar la Realización de una Estancia Postdoctoral de la Doctora Alejandra Marín Gómez	A445	21/06/2021	21/08/2022	26	10	14	24	-
Fiduprevisora (Colombia-MinCiencias) - Apoyo Económico, para Financiar la Realización de una Estancia Postdoctoral de la Doctora Lucila Marcela Beltrán Tolosa	S210	21/06/2021	21/08/2022	24	10	14	24	-
Subtotal - Colciencias				50	20	28	48	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Colombia-MADR - Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural								
Implementar Acciones Climáticas bajo Iniciativas de Adaptación y Mitigación para el Mejoramiento de la Producción Agropecuaria y Cadenas de Valor	D424	26/01/2022	15/05/2023	1,361	-	1,361	1,361	-
Iniciativas Climáticamente Inteligentes para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático y la Sostenibilidad en Sistemas Productivos Agrícolas Priorizados en Colombia	D452	26/10/2022	31/12/2022	993	-	893	893	-
Subtotal - Colombia-MADR				2,354	-	2,255	2,255	-
Colombia - Ministerio de Minas y Energía								
Aunar Esfuerzos Técnicos y Financieros para la Implementación de las Actividades de Mediano Plazo (2020-2025) del Plan Integral de Gestión de Cambio Climático, Adoptado por medio de la Resolución 40807 de 2018	D401	01/09/2021	30/05/2022	659	667	(8)	659	-
Subtotal - Colombia-Ministerio de Minas y Energía				659	667	(8)	659	-
Colorado State University								
Colorado State University (FFAR) - Exploiting Conserved Gene Regulation Mechanisms for Genome-Wide Breeding for Heat and Broad-Spectrum Disease Tolerance in Rice	A459	01/09/2021	31/08/2023	361	11	207	218	-
Subtotal - Colorado State University				361	11	207	218	-
Compañía Nacional de Chocolates S.A.								
Uso de la Tecnología de EdG para Desarrollar una Prueba de Concepto en Cacao para Reducir el Contenido de Cadmio (Cd) en Granos de Cacao	A483	23/06/2022	23/06/2025	313	-	99	99	-
Subtotal - Compañía Nacional de Chocolates S.A.				313	-	99	99	-
CORAF - The West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development								
CORAF (Switzerland-SDC) - Promoting the Adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture Technologies and Practices to Increase Food Security and Resilience	D447	01/07/2022	30/11/2024	622	-	114	114	-
Subtotal - CORAF				622	-	114	114	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Cornell University								
The Next Generation: Cassava Breeding - Phase II	A361	01/05/2018	31/07/2023	2,002	1,252	521	1,773	-
Subtotal - Cornell University				2,002	1,252	521	1,773	-
Corporación Andina de Fomento								
Desarrollo e Implementación en IDEAM de un Nuevo Sistema de Predicciones Agroclimáticas de Deficiencias y Excesos Hídricos para el Sector Agropecuario Nacional en Escalas Locales, a partir de Pronósticos Climáticos Estacionales	D387	27/09/2021	30/09/2022	179	10	169	179	-
Subtotal - Corporación Andina de Fomento				179	10	169	179	-
CRS - Catholic Relief Services								
CRS (USAID) - Supporting Seed Systems for Development Activity (S34D) FAA 2022	A474	01/03/2022	30/11/2022	142	-	24	24	-
CRS (USAID) - The Feed the Future Global Supporting Seed Systems for Development Activity (S34D)	A496	01/10/2022	15/07/2023	119	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Landscape Restoration Initiative	S178	01/01/2019	30/09/2023	661	464	13	477	-
Subtotal - CRS				922	464	38	502	-
DICTA - Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria								
Convenio de Cooperación entre la DICTA y el CIAT - Convenio II	A365	15/09/2018	27/01/2022	36	36	0	36	-
Convenio de Cooperación entre la DICTA y el CIAT - Convenio III	A480	24/03/2022	14/07/2023	58	-	4	4	-
Subtotal - DICTA				94	36	5	40	-
Dupont Pioneer, Inc.								
Protocolo de Ensayo Biológico para las Evaluaciones del Daño en <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> y <i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> en Maíz Híbrido que Expresa la Proteína Cry1F	A217	01/01/2015	31/12/2022	457	419	38	457	-
Subtotal - Dupont Pioneer, Inc.				457	419	38	457	-
EC - European Commission								
Land Use Based Mitigation for Resilient Climate Pathways - LANDMARC	D347	01/07/2020	01/07/2024	154	39	35	74	-
Fostering Low Cadmium and Climate-Relevant Innovations to Enhance the Resilience and Inclusiveness of the Growing Cocoa Sectors in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (ClimaLoCa)	S192	01/12/2019	26/12/2024	7,125	1,246	1,065	2,311	234

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Belgium-EC-Rutas PDET - Desarrollos Tecnológicos e Innovadores en los Sistemas de Producción Implementados por Productores Vinculados a las Cadenas Láctea y de Cacao en los Departamentos de Caquetá, Putumayo y Tumaco (Nariño)	S205	22/12/2020	22/12/2024	7,148	190	821	1,011	21
Subtotal - EC				14,427	1,475	1,922	3,397	255
ECOM Agroindustrial Asia Pte Ltd								
ECOM Singapore - Agroindustrial Asia-Coffee Mapping in Yunnan	D431	01/04/2022	30/04/2023	45	-	28	28	-
Subtotal - ECOM Agroindustrial Asia Pte Ltd				45	-	28	28	-
ETH Zurich								
ETH (SNSF) - Sustainable Tropical Pastures: Optimize Nitrogen Supply through Integration of Legumes and Grasses with Biological Nitrification Inhibition	A464	01/07/2022	01/07/2026	106	-	-	-	-
Switzerland-ETH Zürich - Sustainable Sourcing Policies for Biodiversity Protection, Climate Mitigation, and Improved Livelihoods in the Cocoa Sector	D385	01/04/2021	01/04/2024	120	-	16	16	-
Subtotal - ETH Zurich				226	-	16	16	-
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations								
Challenge and Opportunity Analysis for an Innovation Hub for Coordinative Surveillance and Early Warning for Sustainable Management of Transboundary Plant Pests in Asia and the Pacific	A431	25/12/2020	30/06/2022	100	20	80	100	-
Baseline Assessment for Rural Women's Empowerment in Kenya and Cambodia	A453	12/11/2021	25/10/2022	200	-	200	200	-
Technical Support to the Implementation of AGRI-World Sources Web Tool for the Identification Sites with Rainwater Harvesting Potential in African Countries	S204	01/12/2020	30/11/2022	343	158	185	343	-
Regional and National Level Foresight Planning Scenarios and Analysis Capacities	D416	11/01/2021	31/10/2022	84	-	84	84	-
Understanding and Positioning of FAO's Role with Regard to Climate Security	D417	21/12/2021	25/11/2022	98	-	98	98	-
The Plants that Feed the World: Baseline Information to Underpin Strategies for their Conservation and Use – Phase II	D397	10/08/2021	30/09/2022	60	1	59	60	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Climate Smart Agriculture Profiling for the Province of Balochistan, Pakistan	D406	15/10/2021	30/09/2022	70	-	70	70	-
FAO (GCF) - GCF Concept Note Preparation for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica	D410	20/12/2021	15/06/2023	120	-	53	53	-
Global and Regional Analysis of Underlying Drivers of Deforestation	D415	20/12/2021	30/11/2022	60	-	60	60	-
Subtotal - FAO				1,135	179	888	1,067	-
FEDEARROZ - Federación Nacional de Arroceros de Colombia								
Desarrollo de Líneas y/o Variedades de Arroz para Colombia a través de la Colaboración entre FEDEARROZ y el Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) – Fase 2	A417	01/03/2020	30/04/2023	980	197	133	330	-
Subtotal - FEDEARROZ				980	197	133	330	-
FFAR - Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research								
Risk of Climate Disruption	D453	11/01/2022	30/07/2023	200	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - FFAR				200	-	-	-	-
Fiduagraria - Sociedad Fiduciaria de Desarrollo Agropecuario S.A.								
Fiduagraria (Colombia-MADR) - Consultoría para la Gestión de Agroecosistemas Ganaderos Sostenibles Bajos en Carbono en Paisajes Priorizados de la Orinoquia	A451	20/12/2021	20/03/2023	213	-	195	195	-
Generar Factores de Emisión Tier 2 (IPCC 2019) para Óxido Nitroso en Pasturas para Dos Tipos de Ganadería (Cría y Doble Propósito) y para Metano CH ₄ para Dos Regiones Productoras de Arroz Riego y Secano para la Región de la Orinoquia	D440	07/06/2022	07/06/2023	295	-	48	48	-
Subtotal - Fidagraria				508	-	242	242	-
FFEM - Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial								
Cacao d'Excellence	S209	01/07/2021	30/06/2026	3,048	-	762	762	-
Subtotal - FFEM				3,048	-	762	762	-
FLAR - Fondo Latinoamericano para Arroz de Riego								
HIAAL - Híbridos de Arroz para América Latina	A132	01/07/2012	31/12/2023	3,319	2,611	359	2,970	-
Proyecto FLAR	A171	01/01/2000	31/12/2023	18,574	16,860	1,415	18,275	-
Subtotal - FLAR				21,893	19,471	1,774	21,245	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Foundation Chibas - Haiti								
Foundation Chibas (Haiti-MARNDR) - Bean Germplasm Exchange as an Entry Point for Managing Abiotic/Biotic Tolerance in Three Growing Zones in Haiti	A435	15/03/2021	15/03/2024	152	10	12	22	-
Subtotal - Foundation Chibas - Haiti				152	10	12	22	-
FMO - Entrepreneurial Development Bank								
Consultancy Agreement Task Orders	S219	02/11/2021	30/06/2023	131	-	35	35	-
Subtotal - FMO				131	-	35	35	-
France-CIRAD - Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement								
Fondos Operaciones Recursos CIRAD - Cécile Grenier	A192	15/09/2011	31/12/2023	90	67	3	70	-
Breeding RTB Products for End User Preferences	A355	10/11/2017	31/01/2023	419	216	153	369	26
CIRAD (LSHTM) - Measuring Food Consumed away from Home in a Rapidly Transitioning World	D388	01/05/2021	01/05/2023	78	3	54	57	-
Subtotal - France-CIRAD				587	286	209	496	26
FS - Frankfurt School of Finance & Management GmbH								
FS (Germany-BMZ)-ISF - aMaizing Crop Insurance Program in Kenya	D392	24/06/2021	24/07/2023	450	46	83	129	-
Subtotal - FS				450	46	83	129	-
FSD - Fundación Santo Domingo								
Diseño e Implementación de Planes de Fortalecimiento Comercial en Productores Agrícolas de Baja Escala del Departamento de Atlántico, Colombia	A475	25/04/2022	30/11/2022	60	-	60	60	-
Semillas del Futuro	F103	15/07/2021	31/12/2021	471	-	471	471	-
Subtotal - FSD				531	-	531	531	-
Fundación para el Desarrollo Agrario								
La Molina (Peru-USAID) Sub-Contract "Fixed Price" Services (IA Lead of A1580)	S222	20/09/2021	19/09/2023	583	-	262	262	-
Subtotal - Fundación para el Desarrollo Agrario				583	-	262	262	-
GCA - Global Center on Adaptation								
Climate Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security Pillar	D398	05/08/2021	30/04/2022	362	91	271	362	-
Subtotal - GCA				362	91	271	362	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
GCDT - Global Crop Diversity Trust								
The Long-Term Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of the ex situ Collection of Bean Germplasm held by CIAT	A101	01/01/2008	31/12/2023	9,875	8,560	1,314	9,874	-
Subtotal - GCDT				9,875	8,560	1,314	9,874	-
Germany-BMU - Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit								
Implementing Sustainable Agricultural and Livestock System for Simultaneous Targeting of Forest Conservation for Climate Change Mitigation (REDD+) and peace-building in Colombia	D289	01/11/2018	31/10/2023	5,662	3,983	858	4,841	-
Business Models to Address Drivers of Deforestation in Peru	S172	01/08/2018	30/04/2022	2,237	1,890	347	2,237	-
Subtotal - Germany-BMU				7,899	5,873	1,205	7,078	-
Germany-GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit								
Towards Climate-Resilient Dairy Production in Southern Zambia	A424	01/10/2020	15/01/2023	334	69	87	156	-
Improved Forage Grasses: Bringing their Integration into Humid to Sub-Humid Livestock Production Systems to Scale (Phase 2)	A455	01/04/2021	31/03/2024	1,425	14	442	456	-
Innovative Credit & Insurance Products for Scaling Climate Resilient Agriculture in the Philippines	D306	01/05/2019	31/01/2022	75	72	3	75	-
Programme "Supporting Colombia in the Implementation of its NDC" (NDC Policy Programme)	D330	01/11/2019	30/04/2023	877	548	254	802	-
Institutionalising Sustainable Finance in One CGIAR	D418	28/12/2021	31/12/2024	3,156	-	285	285	-
Green Innovation Centres in the Agriculture and Food Sector	D419	01/12/2021	30/11/2022	203	-	175	175	-
Studies and Experts Fund (SEF)	D375	01/02/2021	31/08/2022	103	33	70	103	-
Climate Risk Planning & Managing Tool for Development Programmes in the Agriculture & Food Sector	D421	01/08/2021	31/05/2022	122	9	113	122	-
Climate Risk Planning & Managing Tool for Development Programmes in the Agriculture & Food Sector - Phase II	D443	11/07/2022	31/05/2023	96	-	39	39	-
Thai Rice: Strengthening Climate-Smart Rice Farming	D444	10/08/2022	15/06/2023	51	-	17	17	-
Cross-Country Study on Resilience Capacities through Good Agricultural Practices in Selected Value Chains	D463	01/12/2022	31/08/2023	166	-	-	-	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Green Innovation Centers in the Agriculture and Food Sector - ALER4TA	O143	06/01/2022	31/05/2024	728	-	49	49	-
Soil Protection and Rehabilitation for Food Security	S221	01/07/2021	31/10/2023	374	-	130	130	-
Forest Landscape Restoration in CA and the Dom. Republic and Implementation of the Green Development Fond in CA	S208	01/03/2021	30/11/2022	2,549	1,087	1,322	2,409	7
Subtotal - Germany-GIZ				10,258	1,832	2,987	4,819	7
GRET - Groupe de Recherches et d'Echanges Technologiques								
Agroecology and Safe food System Transitions (ASSET) in Southeast Asia	D348	11/05/2020	30/09/2025	306	46	43	89	-
Subtotal - GRET				306	46	43	89	-
HarvestPlus								
HarvestPlus - Phase IV - 2019 - BLR	G163	01/01/2019	31/12/2022	9,630	5,000	3,517	8,517	-
Subtotal - HarvestPlus				9,630	5,000	3,517	8,517	-
Heifer Project International								
The Role of Farmer's Organizations in Supporting the Attainment and Strengthening of Climate Change Mitigation Targets for the Livestock Sector in Nepal, through the Adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)	D382	10/03/2021	30/06/2022	58	13	46	59	-
Subtotal - Heifer Project International				58	13	46	59	-
HHU - Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf								
Transformative Strategy for Controlling Rice Disease in Developing Countries, Phase II	A330	01/10/2017	31/12/2023	1,540	672	392	1,064	-
Subtotal - HHU				1,540	672	392	1,064	-
Honduras-Zamorano-Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Inc.								
Zamorano (FONTAGRO) - Digitalización de la Agricultura de Pequeña Escala	D379	12/04/2021	30/10/2022	55	1	22	23	-
Subtotal - Honduras-Zamorano-Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Inc.				55	1	22	23	-
IBC - Instituto do Bem Comum								
IBC (QCF) - RAISG: Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information Pt. 2	S235	01/07/2022	31/12/2023	68	-	19	19	-
Subtotal - IBC				68	-	19	19	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
IBISA S.À R.L.								
IBISA S.À.R.L. (GP) - IBISA, CLIMBS and CIAT Seasonal Agro-Advisory and Climate Insurance	D402	16/09/2021	31/07/2023	77	1	41	42	-
Subtotal - IBISA S.À R.L.				77	1	41	42	-
ICARDA - International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas								
ICARDA (World Bank) - Research Collaboration Agreement between ICARDA and CIAT for Conducting Research Activities within Preparation of a Climate-Smart Agriculture Action Plan in Iraq	D434	01/02/2022	28/02/2023	53	-	43	43	-
Subtotal - ICARDA				53	-	43	43	-
ICF Incorporated, LLC								
USA-ICF-LAC ESSC ICF Task Order No. 7	S220	01/10/2021	30/04/2022	75	9	65	74	-
Subtotal - ICF Incorporated, LLC				75	9	65	74	-
ICRAF - World Agroforestry Centre								
ICRAF (ACIAR-Australia) - Increasing the Sustainability, Productivity and Economic Value of Coffee and Black Pepper Farming Systems and Value Chains in the Central Highlands Region of Vietnam	A447	08/07/2021	31/10/2024	362	1	81	82	-
Subtotal - ICRAF				362	1	81	82	-
IDA - International Development Association								
USA-IDA - Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa - AICCRA Project	G177	04/02/2021	04/02/2024	60,000	5,406	21,007	26,413	-
Subtotal - IDA				60,000	5,406	21,007	26,413	-
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank (Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo - BID)								
E-Kakashi: El Cerebro Agrícola De Inteligencia Artificial	A211	30/10/2018	30/04/2022	500	414	86	500	-
Productivity and Land Use Change for Fruit Fly Program Using Time Series Satellite Imagery	A462	01/10/2021	30/04/2022	75	23	52	75	-
Coordinación e Implementación de la Declaración Conjunta de Intención (DCI) para la Reducción de Emisiones Causadas por la Deforestación y la Degradación de los Bosques (REDD+)	D326	20/03/2019	13/03/2022	1,127	1,023	104	1,127	-
Servicios de Consultoría para Realizar Estudios de Soporte en la Formulación de la Política de Producción Resiliente y Sostenible en Colombia	D425	31/01/2022	31/05/2023	440	-	145	145	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Análisis Costo-Beneficio de Prácticas y/o Tecnologías Climáticamente Inteligentes en el CSH	G182	15/09/2021	02/06/2022	120	-	120	120	-
BID - Desarrollo de Protocolos Regionales para el Control y Prevención de la Propagación del Fusarium R4T en Plantas de Musáceas (Banano y Plátano) en los Países de CAN	O140	10/12/2021	05/12/2023	335	-	12	12	-
Subtotal - IDB (BID)				2,597	1,460	518	1,978	-
IDH - IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative								
IDH (Netherlands-IKEA Foundation) - Learning Partnership Regen Ag in Coffee Farmer Income Resilience Program	D422	01/07/2021	31/12/2025	86	11	50	61	-
Subtotal - IDH				86	11	50	61	-
IDRC - International Development Research Centre								
Agroecology and the Resilience of Small-Scale Farmers to Climate Change: Evidence to Transform Food Systems in the Dry Corridor of Central America	S233	01/07/2022	31/03/2025	786	-	0	0	-
Subtotal - IDRC				786	-	0	0	-
IDSNA Inc.								
IDS Geo Radar	A426	19/10/2020	31/03/2024	213	62	84	146	-
Subtotal - IDSNA Inc.				213	62	84	146	-
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development								
Climate-Smart Dairy Systems in East Africa through Improved Forage and Feeding Strategies: Enhancing Productivity and Adaptive Capacity while Mitigating Greenhouse Gas Emissions	A313	08/05/2017	31/03/2022	2,000	1,866	135	2,001	-
Subtotal - IFAD				2,000	1,866	135	2,001	-
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture								
Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation-TAAT	A346	19/02/2018	30/06/2022	1,577	1,560	179	1,739	-
Genetic Improvement in Cassava	A428	01/01/2020	31/12/2021	481	402	79	481	-
Sustainable Production of Cocoa in West Africa	D270	01/01/2018	31/12/2022	449	359	90	449	-
IITA (IFAD-Italy) - Supporting the Recovery of Priority Food Crop Value Chains from the Effects of Covid 19 to Strengthen Community Resilience, Markets, and Trade Development in Tanzania	A473	06/12/2021	06/12/2023	224	-	57	57	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
IITA (PICAGL-World Bank) - Finalization of Support for the Implementation of Regional Integration of Research Centres and Regional Coordination	A487	01/08/2022	31/05/2023	414	-	81	81	-
IITA (AfDB) - Technical Assistance for Agricultural Transformation in Countries in Transition Projects (TSF)	A490	12/01/2022	31/12/2023	168	-	-	-	-
Crop Management Efficiency: Adaptation of Promising Crop Management Technologies to Land and Production Environments in Babati, Tanzania	S121	01/01/2013	31/03/2023	1,639	1,346	172	1,518	-
CGIAR Excellence in Agronomy 2030 (Incubation Phase)	S201	01/07/2020	31/03/2023	292	119	16	135	-
IITA (USAID) - Sustainable Intensification of Key Farming Systems in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone of West Africa	S226	01/02/2022	30/06/2022	25	-	25	25	-
Subtotal - IITA				5,269	3,786	698	4,484	-
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute								
ILRI (BMGF) - ILRI Multi-Year Integrated Partnership Policies Project Linked to the CRP on Livestock	A448	15/05/2021	30/06/2022	101	30	72	101	-
Africa RISING-Creating Climate-Smart Multifunctional Landscapes through Integrated Soil, Land and Water Management at Different Scales	S154	01/04/2017	30/11/2022	568	366	203	568	-
Ethiopia-ILRI (BMZ) - One Health Research, Education and Outreach Centre in Africa (OHRECA) - EID Component	S211	15/04/2021	31/12/2022	72	10	62	72	-
Subtotal - ILRI				741	405	336.01	741	-
Ingredion Incorporated (formerly Corn Products International, Inc.- National Starch and Chemical Company)								
Deployment of the 2nd Generation Cassava "Waxy" Starch Varieties for the North Coast of Colombia	A371	03/01/2019	31/12/2022	1,960	1,201	759	1,960	-
Subtotal - Ingredion Incorporated (formerly Corn Products International, Inc.- National Starch and Chemical Company)				1,960	1,201	759	1,960	-
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources								
IUCN (BMU) - Putting Ecosystems at the Center of Adaptation through the Climate Smart Village Approach (CSV).	D407	08/03/2022	31/12/2023	250	-	47	47	-
Subtotal - IUCN				250	-	47	47	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
IWMI - International Water Management Institute								
Gender Responsive Innovations for Soil Rehabilitation, Alternative Fuel and Agriculture for Resilient Refugee and Host Community Settlements in East Africa	S191	05/08/2019	31/03/2023	89	29	17	46	-
Subtotal - IWMI				89	29	17	46	-
Jamaica-MICAF - Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries								
Capacity Building Programme to Improve Stakeholder Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change	D350	15/06/2020	31/01/2022	280	244	36	280	-
Subtotal - Jamaica-MICAF				280	244	36	280	-
Japan-JIRCAS - Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences								
Quantifying the BNI-Residual Effect from <i>B. humicicola</i> on N-Recovery and N-Use Efficiency (NUE) of the Subsequent Annual Crops	A242	01/06/2015	28/02/2022	144	137	7	144	-
Subtotal - Japan-JIRCAS				144	137	7	144	-
Japan-MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries								
Development of Cultivation Management System to Reduce Greenhouse Gas derived from Agriculture and its Crop Development	A349	15/05/2018	31/05/2023	1,017	652	280	931	(0)
Subtotal - Japan-MAFF				1,017	652	280	931	(0)
JHU - Johns Hopkins University								
Human Rights in Food Systems - Phase II	D445	01/01/2022	31/12/2025	83	-	28	28	-
Subtotal - JHU				83	-	28	28	-
KFAS - Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences								
PABRA Al Sumait Prize Award (Kuwait)	A423	01/01/2020	31/12/2024	500	1	54	55	-
Subtotal - KFAS				500	1	54	55	-
KIT - Royal Tropical Institute								
Consortium Agreement - Seed Systems Development - Enabling and Scaling Genetic Improvement and Propagation Materials	A384	15/03/2019	31/12/2022	318	230	88	318	-
Subtotal - KIT				318	230	88	318	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Korea-RDA - Rural Development Administration								
Research on Drought Tolerance in Beans under Climate Change	A403	01/08/2020	31/07/2026	811	130	121	251	-
KoLFACI - Research on the Optimal Cultivation Method to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Latin-America	D420	01/12/2021	28/02/2025	1,003	-	229	229	-
Subtotal - Korea-RDA				1,814	130	351	481	-
KU LEUVEN								
Improving the Institutional Capacity of Colombia and Ecuador to Mitigate Trade Barriers due the High Cadmium Levels in Cacao	S200	01/09/2020	31/12/2024	101	-	16	16	-
Demonstration of Circular Biofertilisers and Implementation of Optimized Fertiliser Strategies and Value Chains in Rural Communities	S199	01/01/2021	31/12/2025	596	70	64	135	-
Subtotal - KU LEUVEN				697	70	81	151	-
LIC - Livestock Improvement Corporation Limited								
Technical Support for Livestock Improvement Cooperation on a Livestock Information Vision for Ethiopia (aLIVE)	D321	01/08/2019	31/12/2023	1,028	611	50	661	-
Subtotal - LIC				1,028	611	50	661	-
LSHTM - London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine								
Food System Adaptations in Changing Environments in Africa (FACE-Africa)	D449	01/04/2022	31/01/2023	57	-	50	50	-
Subtotal - LSHTM				57	-	50	50	-
Madagascar-MOA - Ministry of Agriculture								
Inventory and Analysis of Climate Smart Agriculture Technologies and Proposal of Transfer Mechanisms	D427	18/02/2022	05/03/2023	144	-	116	116	-
Subtotal - Madagascar-MOA				144	-	116	116	-
Marfrig Global Foods SA								
Developing Tier 2 Emission Factors and Implementing a MRV of Emissions and Mitigation for Marfrig's Beef Cattle Suppliers	S230	20/06/2022	30/04/2023	152	-	58	58	-
Subtotal - Marfrig Global Foods SA				152	-	58	58	-
Mars Incorporated								
Mutual Confidential Disclosure Agreement	D391	01/12/2021	30/06/2022	64	-	64	64	-
Subtotal - Mars Incorporated				64	-	64	64	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
MEDA - Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada								
The Adaptation and Valorization of Entrepreneurship in Irrigated Agriculture - AVENIR	D314	01/04/2019	31/03/2026	3,919	692	621	1,313	-
Subtotal - MEDA				3,919	692	621	1,313	-
Mississippi State University								
Harnessing Machine Learning to Estimate Aquaculture Production and Value Chain Performance in Bangladesh	D349	01/04/2020	31/10/2022	70	59	10	70	-
Subtotal - Mississippi State University				70	59	10	70	-
Mondelez Europe GMBH								
Landscapes for Sustainable Cocoa Supply Chains	D360	12/01/2020	31/12/2024	979	271	261	532	-
Baseline Assessment and Monitoring Framework of Cocoa Agroforestry Systems (C-AFS) in Southern Sulawesi, Indonesia	D438	01/06/2022	30/07/2023	110	-	5	5	-
Subtotal - Mondelez Europe GMBH				1,089	271	266	537	-
MSU - Michigan State University								
MSU (USAID) - Transforming Seed Systems in Malawi, to Respond to Bean Variety Demand through Multi-Stakeholder Platforms	A458	01/06/2021	15/06/2023	750	20	249	269	-
MSU (USAID) - Improving Incomes and Nutrition Security through Development and Commercialization of Consumer Preferred Processed Legume-based Products in Malawi and Zambia	A470	01/01/2022	30/06/2023	775	-	244	244	-
Economic Impact of Improved Bean Varieties in Central America and USA	D383	01/01/2021	30/06/2023	73	21	30	51	-
Subtotal - MSU				1,598	41	523.32	564	-
NDF - Nordic Development Fund								
Norway-DF - REDD+ Participatory Forest Management in Southwest Ethiopia, Phase III	S227	01/01/2022	31/12/2025	108	-	93	93	-
Subtotal - NDF				108	-	93	93	-
Nestlé								
Switzerland-Nestlé - Nestlé Handbook on Regenerative Agricultural Practices for Coffee	S217	01/11/2021	31/03/2023	50	-	35	35	-
Subtotal - Nestlé				50	-	35	35	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Netherlands-NWO - Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research								
Seed Systems Development Enabling and Scaling Genetic Improvement and Propagation Materials', entitled 'Integrated Vegetable Seed Systems Development in Ethnic Minority Communities in Northern Vietnam for Enhanced Nutrition and Income Security'	D299	01/04/2019	30/11/2022	1,095	677	413	1,090	-
Subtotal - Netherlands-NWO				1,095	677	413	1,090	-
NIAB - The National Institute of Agricultural Botany								
GCRF-BBR: Developing a Hybrid-Bean Collection to Advance Climate-Ready Bean Breeding	A367	01/05/2018	30/04/2023	130	60	51	111	-
Bean Enhance	A416	01/04/2020	31/12/2022	94	82	12	94	-
Subtotal - NIAB				224	142	64	206	-
NIBIO - Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research/ Norsk institutt for bioøkonomi								
NIBIO (Research Council of Norway) - Perennial Grassland Mixtures: A Novel Approach to Forage and Food Production, Land Restoration and Climate Resilience in Ethiopia	A442	01/03/2021	31/08/2024	225	5	58	63	-
Subtotal - NIBIO				225	5	58	63	-
Organización Pajonales S.A.								
Evaluación de Viveros del FLAR (VIOFLAR) para la Selección de Variedades de Arroz en Colombia	A436	30/12/2020	30/12/2025	200	-	11	11	-
Subtotal - Organización Pajonales S.A.				200	-	11	11	-
Oxford-The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford								
Oxford (FCDO) - Intrahousehold Rights and Decision-Making regarding Water in Two Counties in Kenya - REACH Program	D413	01/01/2022	31/12/2023	178	-	99	99	-
Subtotal - Oxford-The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford				178	-	99	99	-
Others								
Various Projects				-	-	2,585	2,585	25
Various Projects IFRS-Revaluated Fixed Assets from 2014	O116			-	(339)	301	(38)	30
Subtotal - Others				-	(339)	2,886	2,547	55

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Pact Thailand								
Pact Thailand (USAID) - Baseline Assessment and Monitoring Framework of Cocoa Agroforestry Systems in Sulawesi, Indonesia	D437	01/05/2022	30/07/2023	140	-	11	11	-
Subtotal - Pact Thailand				140	-	11	11	-
Peru-MINAGRI - Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego del Perú								
Peru-STC-CGIAR - Implementación de Tecnologías de Última Generación para Detección Simultánea de Múltiples Patógenos a Gran Escala, Aplicada a la Vigilancia Fitosanitaria y Diagnóstico Temprano de Enfermedades en Arándano y Yuca	A440	14/04/2021	14/04/2023	150	-	88	88	-
Peru-STC-CGIAR - Propuesta de Prototipo y Monitoreo de Sistemas Silvopastoriles para el Mejoramiento de la Economía de los Pequeños Productores	A441	26/07/2021	30/06/2024	150	-	41	41	-
Subtotal - Peru-MINAGRI				300	-	129	129	-
PEPSICO, Inc.								
Climate-Resilient Agriculture/Thailand	D335	07/01/2020	25/06/2028	1,746	630	537	1,167	-
Subtotal - PEPSICO, Inc.				1,746	630	537	1,167	-
Philippines-UPLBFI - University of the Philippines Los Baños Foundation, Inc.								
UPLBFI (DA) - Contract for Services between UPLBFI and CIAT	D426	01/10/2021	31/01/2023	32	-	25	25	-
UPLBFI (DA) - Developing Technological and Science-based Solutions for Strengthening AMIA Villages in the Philippines	D430	01/12/2021	30/06/2023	53	-	30	30	-
Subtotal - Philippines-UPLBFI				85	-	55	55	-
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana								
OMICAS: Optimización Multiescala in-silico de Cultivos Agrícolas Sostenibles (Infraestructura y Validación en Arroz y Caña de Azúcar)	A378	13/03/2019	10/10/2023	169	103	11	114	-
Subtotal - Pontificia Universidad Javeriana				169	103	11	114	-
Producers Direct								
Producers Direct (GIZ) - Croppie-The Photocropping App for Smallholder Farmers	D411	01/12/2021	30/09/2023	268	-	134	134	-
Subtotal - Producers Direct				268	-	134	134	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
RA - Rainforest Alliance								
Climate Adaptation Support Platform for Smallholder Perennials in Africa	D441	15/07/2022	30/09/2023	120	-	14	14	-
Subtotal - RA				120	-	14	14	-
RHUL - Royal Holloway and Bedford New College								
UKRI GCRF – Developing Combined Interventions to Address the Double Burden of Malnutrition	A415	14/02/2020	13/02/2023	186	84	85	169	-
Subtotal - RHUL				186	84	85	169	-
RUC - Roskilde University								
RUC (Denmark-DFC) - Circular Bioeconomy for the Kenyan Dairy Sector	D399	01/08/2021	31/01/2025	91	-	3	3	-
Subtotal - RUC				91	-	3	3	-
SAN - Sustainable Agriculture Network								
SAN (UK-DEFRA) - Sustainable Agriculture-Living Laboratory (Terraviva/Colombia)	A484	08/07/2022	15/02/2023	133	-	60	60	-
Subtotal - SAN				133	-	60	60	-
Sall Family Foundation								
Future Seeds (2022)	A485	01/04/2022	31/12/2023	500	-	55	55	-
Future Seeds	F104	01/01/2021	31/12/2022	100	3	98	100	-
Future Seeds (2021-II)	F105	01/01/2021	31/03/2023	400	10	322	332	-
Subtotal - Sall Family Foundation				1,000	13	474	487	-
Semillas del Huila S.A.								
Introgresión de la Característica Clearfield CL de una Fuente en 2 Líneas/Varietades de Semillas del Huila S.A	A390	04/06/2019	28/02/2022	136	124	11	135	-
Introgresión de la Característica Provisia de una Fuente en 2 Líneas/Varietades de Semillas del Huila S.A.	A463	02/11/2021	31/07/2024	158	-	72	72	-
Subtotal - Semillas del Huila S.A.				294	124	83	207	-
Semillas Papaloña S.A de C.V.								
Collaboration Agreement for Breeding, Development and Commercialization of Tropical Forage Grasses - PAPALOTLA	A366	01/01/2018	31/12/2037	2,700	504	1	505	-
Subtotal - Semillas Papaloña S.A de C.V.				2,700	504	1	505	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
SLU - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences								
Transformational Climate-Smart Options for Sustainable Agriculture and Resilience on Smallholder Farms in Areas with Coarse-Textured Soils	S184	30/05/2019	31/12/2023	268	166	35	201	-
Solution for Increasing Farm System Resilience and Carbon Sinks on Sandy Soils	S196	01/11/2019	31/10/2022	188	115	72	188	-
Subtotal - SLU				456	281	107	388	-
SoftBank Corp.								
Demonstrative Research on Agricultural IoT Platforms	A375	18/02/2019	31/03/2023	461	137	224	361	61
Japan-SoftBank - Demonstrative Research on Agricultural IoT Platforms (Brazil)	A461	01/11/2021	31/03/2023	127	-	18	18	-
Japan-SoftBank - Demonstrative Research on Agricultural IoT Platforms (Mongolian & Uzbekistan)	A489	28/10/2022	31/03/2023	57	-	15	15	-
Subtotal - SoftBank Corp.				645	137	256	393	61
Stichting AMEA								
Reviewing the LINK Methodology for Emergent Farmer Organizations in Multimarket Contexts	D371	18/01/2021	30/11/2022	101	49	51	100	-
Subtotal - Stichting AMEA				101	49	51	100	-
Swisscontact-The Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation								
Rural Market Opportunities in the Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras	D263	01/01/2018	31/03/2022	524	481	45	526	-
Subtotal - Swisscontact-The Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation				524	481	45	526	-
Swiss-FOAG - Federal Office for Agriculture								
Sustainable Food System Country Profiles for Low- and Middle-Income regions	D331	01/12/2019	31/12/2022	1,044	644	401	1,044	-
Scaling Food Systems Collective Action and Impact through Strategic Collaboration with the Food Action Alliance	D461	01/12/2022	31/12/2023	265	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Swiss-FOAG				1,309	644	401	1,044	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
Syngenta S.A.								
Protocolo para el Monitoreo de la Susceptibilidad de las Plagas Blanco de la Tecnología b11 de Syngenta S.A. en Cuatro Zonas Agroecológicas en Colombia	A331	08/11/2017	31/12/2023	194	150	44	194	-
Subtotal - Syngenta S.A.				194	150	44	194	-
TechnoServe								
Maximizando Oportunidades en Café y Cacao en las Américas (Maximizing Opportunities in Coffee and Cacao in the Americas, or MOCCA)	D295	29/01/2019	30/09/2023	807	441	366	807	-
Subtotal - TechnoServe				807	441	366	807	-
UCLM - Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha								
REXUS—Managing Resilient Nexus Systems through Participatory Systems Dynamics Modeling	S212	01/05/2021	30/04/2024	209	-	62	62	-
Subtotal - UCLM				209	-	62	62	-
UEA - University of East Anglia								
Preserving, Restoring and Managing Colombian Biodiversity through Responsible Innovation	A450	06/08/2020	31/03/2022	190	114	75	190	-
Subtotal - UEA				190	114	75	190	-
Uganda-NARO - The National Agricultural Research Organisation								
Enhancing the Nutrition and Health of Smallholder Farmers in East Africa through Increased Productivity of Biofortified Common Bean and Improved Postharvest Handling	A387	31/05/2019	31/03/2023	16	16	0	16	-
Subtotal - Uganda-NARO				16	16	0	16	-
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme								
Integrated Sustainable Landscape Management through Deforestation-Free Jurisdiction Project in Lam Dong and Dak Nong, Vietnam	D368	15/05/2022	24/03/2026	503	-	68	68	-
Mainstreaming Climate-Security Considerations in Recovery Pathways	D414	22/11/2021	07/04/2023	168	-	52	52	-
Subtotal - UNDP				671	-	120	120	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme								
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - Adaptation	D351	01/07/2020	30/06/2022	230	193	38	230	-
Subtotal - UNEP				230	193	38	230	-
University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment - CDE								
Feminization, Agricultural Transition and Rural Employment: Social and Political Conditions of Asset Building in the Context of Export-Led Agriculture (FATE)	A338	01/07/2017	31/03/2022	370	285	84	369	-
CDE (Germany-GIZ) - Knowledge Management and Decision Support in Soil Protection and Rehabilitation Initiatives	D423	01/12/2021	30/11/2023	296	-	85	85	-
CDE (Switzerland-LBS) - Engagement Platform to Unite and Scale Sustainable Land Management Action in Sub-Sahara Africa (AfrioCAT)	D433	01/01/2022	31/12/2025	383	-	16	16	-
Subtotal - University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment - CDE				1,049	285	186	471	-
University of California								
University of California (USAID) - Systematic Genotyping of Maize and Bean Seeds: A Baseline for Strategic & Evidence-based Upgrading of the Seed System in Uganda	A444	12/01/2021	30/04/2023	167	67	68	135	-
University of California (FFAR) - Leveraging Landrace Genomics to Rapidly Engineer Thermotolerant Cassava	A466	01/04/2021	31/03/2023	100	-	51	51	-
University of California (FFAR) - Improving Common Bean and Cowpea Productivity and Nutritional Quality under Conditions of Reproductive-Stage High-Temperature Stress	A478	15/10/2021	14/10/2023	66	-	12	12	-
Subtotal - University of California				333	67	132	199	-
University of Copenhagen								
Improved Business through Seasonal Forecasting for Coffee Systems in Vietnam	D288	03/09/2018	31/08/2022	293	294	(1)	293	-
Denmark-UC - Coffee Vision	D367	01/01/2021	31/08/2023	362	121	97	218	14
Subtotal - University of Copenhagen				655	415	96	511	14

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
University of Georgia								
Harnessing Food Demand Systems for Improved Nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa	A347	03/01/2017	31/03/2023	218	103	74	177	-
Subtotal - The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia by and on behalf of the University of Georgia				218	103	74	177	-
University of Greenwich								
African Cassava Whitefly - Phase II	A383	21/11/2018	31/12/2023	1,065	395	208	603	-
Subtotal - University of Greenwich				1,065	395	208	603	-
University of Kassel								
UK (Germany-BMBF) - Innovation for African Climate Risk Insurance (InACRI)	D395	01/09/2021	30/06/2023	207	21	116	137	-
Subtotal - University of Kassel				207	21	116	137	-
University of Queensland								
Demand-Led Plant Variety Design for Emerging Markets in Africa	A399	01/01/2019	31/03/2023	325	201	96	297	-
Subtotal - University of Queensland				325	201	96	297	-
UNOPS - United Nations Office for Project Services								
Switzerland-UNOPS - Initiative for Climate Action Transparency-Adaptation	D462	24/11/2022	28/02/2023	37	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - UNOPS				37	-	-	-	-
UPTC - Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia								
UPTC (Colombia-MinCiencias) - Desarrollo de una Estrategia de Adaptación que Conduzca a Reducir la Vulnerabilidad de los Sistemas Agrícolas al Cambio Climático en Algunos Municipios de la Zona Centro del Departamento de Boyacá	D355	25/02/2021	25/10/2022	161	32	129	161	-
Subtotal - UPTC				161	32	129	161	-
USAID - United States Agency for International Development								
Research Initiative on Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management in Africa	D359	01/11/2020	30/04/2023	1,598	389	491	880	-
SERVIR Amazonia	S175	21/12/2018	20/12/2023	10,623	4,713	2,379	7,092	-
Subtotal - USAID				12,221	5,102	2,871	7,973	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
USDA - United States Department of Agriculture								
Cadmium Reduction in Cacao through Gene Editing	A468	14/02/2022	13/02/2025	200	-	156	156	-
Cacao Research and Technology Transfer	S224	01/03/2022	19/06/2026	660	-	46	46	-
Subtotal - USDA				860	-	202	202	-
VT - Virginia Tech-Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University								
Impact Assessment of Technological Innovation and Dissemination under the Consortium for Unfavourable Rice Environments (CURE)	A404	01/11/2019	31/03/2023	82	59	16	75	-
Subtotal - VT				82	59	16	75	-
Wageningen University								
Increasing Fruit and Vegetables Intake of Low-Income Populations in Vietnam and Nigeria through Food System Innovations	D291	20/06/2018	31/12/2022	356	307	50	356	-
The Netherlands-WCDI - Building Resilient Food Systems in Protracted Crisis Situations: Climate Change, Seed Systems and Community Seed Banks	A476	01/04/2022	31/12/2022	43	-	43	43	-
WCDI-Kenya - Study Tour-Horn of Africa Food System Resilience: Making Horticulture Work for Healthier Diets and Income Generation in Protracted Crises	A488	26/09/2022	28/02/2023	51	-	16	16	-
Subtotal - Wageningen University				450	307	109	416	-
Wildlife Conservation Society-Colombia								
WCS-EUC - Five Great Forests of Mesoamerica: A Regional Initiative for Climate, Biodiversity, and People	S225	01/04/2022	30/04/2023	302	-	42	42	-
Subtotal - Wildlife Conservation Society-Colombia				302	-	42	42	-
WMO - World Meteorological Organization								
Applying Seasonal Climate Forecasting and Innovative Insurance Solutions to Climate Risk Management in the Agriculture Sector in South-East Asia	D284	16/08/2018	31/12/2023	3,310	2,149	889	3,038	-
Subtotal - WMO				3,310	2,149	889	3,038	-

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Schedule of Restricted Projects

For the year ended as of December 31, 2022

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Donor and Project Title	Agreement code	Starting date	Ending date	Total grant pledged	Expenditures prior years	Expenditures 2022	Total expenditures	Deferred depreciation
World Bank								
Improving Pasture Management	A376	04/02/2019	28/02/2023	195	157	10	167	-
WB-Mongolia - Climate Smart Agriculture Country Profiles: Mongolia	D381	26/03/2021	20/06/2022	50	42	8	50	-
The Economic Impacts of NbS in Agriculture	D458	16/11/2022	15/06/2023	100	-	-	-	-
Consultancy to Identify and Assess Climate-Smart Cattle Ranching (CSCR) Practices and Technologies and Develop CSCR Technical Notes for Selected CSCR Practices and Technologies to be used in Field Research in the Orinoquía Region of Colombia	A481	01/06/2022	30/09/2022	50	-	50	50	-
Subtotal - World Bank				395	199	67	266	-
World Food Programme								
Strengthening the Capacity of National Agricultural Research Systems in Central America to Enhance the Resilience and Food Security and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations	A430	09/11/2020	31/12/2022	291	5	286	291	-
Italy-WFP - Implementación de Actividades de Promoción de la Biofortificación dentro del Programa de Pro-Resiliencia del Programa Mundial de Alimentos en el Corredor Seco de Guatemala	A438	08/03/2021	31/12/2023	706	138	259	397	-
WFP (UE) - Respuesta al Impacto Socioeconómico del COVID-19 y a los Efectos del Cambio Climático en los Medios de Vida y la Seguridad Alimentaria en la Región del Golfo de Fonseca (R13)	D404	28/09/2021	31/12/2022	318	7	311	318	-
Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria y Migración en el Corredor Seco de Honduras	D405	01/10/2021	31/08/2023	263	5	135	141	-
Agreement Covering the Reimbursable Loan of Mr. Läderach between CIAT and WFP	G181	04/05/2021	30/06/2022	190	105	85	190	-
Long Term Agreement WFP	G169	31/05/2020	09/07/2023	1,166	36	461	497	-
Subtotal - World Food Programme				2,934	296	1,537	1,834	-
Yara Colombia S.A.								
Evaluation of Forage Response and Meat Productivity in a Grazing Model Fertilized with Yara's Crop Solution	A449	15/07/2021	31/07/2023	70	12	9	21	-
Subtotal - Yara Colombia S.A.				70	12	9	21	-
Total Bilateral				263,597	90,510	66,590	157,100	9,182
Total Restricted Funding				529,749	248,701	114,177	362,878	9,539

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
Schedule of Property, Plant, and Equipment
For the years ended as of December 31, 2022 and December 2021
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Concept	Unrestricted - Center Funds							Restricted Projects							Bearer plants	Grant total
	Building and land	Laboratory equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Other equipment	Assets in process and advances	Total	Building and land	Laboratory equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Other equipment	Assets in process and advances	Total		
Costs																
Balance as of January 1, 2021	34,907	3,554	1,217	4,850	3,773	6,480	54,781	126	3,899	85	795	1,407	4,405	10,717	482	65,980
Additions	10	296	187	299	229	3,797	4,818	-	194	72	55	164	1,250	1,735	11	6,564
Disposal	-	(27)		(366)	-	-	(393)	-	-	-	(164)	(45)	-	(209)	-	(602)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	(88)	(88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(88)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	34,917	3,823	1,404	4,783	4,002	10,189	59,118	126	4,093	157	686	1,526	5,655	12,243	493	71,854
Additions	4,515	216	264	377	273	(9,207)	(3,562)	9,757	838	54	215	1,531	(5,257)	7,138	42	3,618
Disposal	-	(6)	-	(400)	-	-	(406)	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	(19)	-	(425)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	39,432	4,033	1,668	4,760	4,275	982	55,150	9,883	4,931	211	882	3,057	398	19,362	535	75,047
Accumulated depreciation																
Balance as of December 31, 2021	7,031	2,201	685	1,912	1,832	-	13,661	18	1,634	58	435	359	-	2,504	301	16,466
Additions	1,009	326	230	335	324	-	2,224	3	1,078	65	87	361	-	1,594	42	3,860
Disposal	-	(26)	-	(199)	-	-	(225)	-	-	-	(101)	-	-	(101)	-	(326)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	8,040	2,501	915	2,048	2,156	-	15,660	21	2,712	123	421	720	-	3,997	343	20,000
Additions	1,037	322	195	325	312	-	2,191	2,510	1,851	74	272	1,005	-	5,712	39	7,942
Disposal	-	(2)	-	(234)	-	-	(236)	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	(15)	-	(251)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	9,077	2,821	1,110	2,139	2,468	-	17,615	2,531	4,563	197	678	1,725	-	9,694	382	27,691
Net book value																
Balance as of December 31, 2021	26,877	1,322	489	2,735	1,846	10,189	43,458	105	1,381	34	265	806	5,655	8,245	150	51,853
Balance as of December 31, 2022	30,355	1,212	558	2,621	1,807	982	37,535	7,352	368	15	204	1,332	398	9,668	153	47,356

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
Schedule of Financial Indicators: Indirect Costs Rate & Center Reserves
 For the years ended as of December 31, 2022 and December 2021
 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Indirect costs rate	2022	2021
Indirect operating expenses		
General and administration expenses	12,060	9,652
Total indirect costs (A)	12,060	9,652
Direct operating expenses		
Research	73,611	56,296
Collaborators/Partnerships non-CGIAR Centers	20,027	14,722
Total direct expenses (excluding CGIAR collaboration costs) (B)	93,638	71,018
Indirect (A) / direct costs (B)	12.9%	13.6%

CIAT reserves	2022	2021
Computation of daily cost for days of reserves		
Total expenses	117,812	101,356
Less CGIAR collaboration costs	12,114	20,130
Less depreciation costs	7,907	4,159
Center expenses	97,792	77,067
Daily costs	268	211
CIAT reserves excluding investments on fixed assets and IFRS transition	31,698	24,970
Number of days of operating reserves	118	118

Inter-American Development Bank
E-Kakashi: El Cerebro Agrícola De Inteligencia Artificial
 From January 1 to December 31, 2022
 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Contract No.: ATN/ME-17001-CO
Grant amount: US\$500,000
Grant period: October 30, 2018 to April 30, 2022

Items	Approved budget	Expenses			Budget balance
		Cumulative expenditures to Dec. 2021	Expenditures Jan. 2022 to Dec. 2022	Total expenditures	
Component I: Pilot of "e-kakashi" solution in the field	250	232	18	250	-
Activity 1.1: Pilot planning and launch	37	48	18	66	(29)
Activity 1.2: Installation of "e-kakashi" devices	50	50	-	50	-
Activity 1.3: Data collection	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.4: Information collection in the fields	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.5: Scientific analysis	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.6: Workshops with producers	10	1	-	1	9
Activity 1.7: Preparation and adjustment of prescription (customized "recipe")	-	-	-	-	-
Subject matter expert	153	133	-	133	20
Component II: Business development planning	200	200	-	200	-
Activity 2.1: Business model design	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 2.2: Customization of application for a major scale	100	100	-	100	-
Activity 2.3: Digitalization of production diary	75	75	-	75	-
Activity 2.4: Implementation of the recipe to the field (10 producers) utilizing the customized/developed application	-	-	-	-	-
Subject matter expert	25	25	-	25	-
Component III: Knowledge management and dissemination	25	21	4	25	-
Activity 3.1: Production of marketing materials	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2: Marketing activities in Colombia	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.3: Marketing activities in LAC	-	-	-	-	-
Subject matter expert	25	21	4	25	-
Supervision component	25	-	25	25	-
Total IDB	500	454	46	500	-

Balance income and expenses

Funds received from IDB:	500
June 24, 2019	101
April 6, 2020	196
November 16, 2020	109
August 3, 2021	69
April 26, 2022	25
Less: Actual expenses	500
Oct. 30, 2018 to Dec. 31, 2020	314
Jan. 1, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2021	140
Jan. 1, 2022 to Dec. 31, 2022	46
Balance to Dec. 31, 2022	-

We certify that all expenditures registered in this report have been financed by IDB.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo <i>[Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation]</i>
Africa RISING	Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation
AfricaRice	Africa Rice Center
AGROSAVIA	Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria <i>[Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research]</i>
AHA	American Heart Association
ASPAC	Alliance Strategy and Program Advisory Council
BAR-DA	Bureau of Agricultural Research-Department of Agriculture, Philippines
BBSRC	Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, UK
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA
BMU	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit <i>[Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany]</i>
BoT	Board of Trustees
CAAS	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
CATAS	Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
CD	Certificate of Deposit
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment, Switzerland
CI	Conservation International
CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical <i>[International Center for Tropical Agriculture]</i>
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research, Indonesia
CIMMYT	Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo <i>[International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Mexico]</i>
CIP	Centro Internacional de la Papa <i>[International Potato Center, Peru]</i>
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement <i>[French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development, France]</i>
CLAC	Coordinadora Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Pequeños Productores y Trabajadores de Comercio Justo <i>[Latin American and Caribbean Network of Fair Trade Small Producers and Workers]</i>
COP	Colombian Peso
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CRECIAT	CIAT Employee Fund
CSM	contractual service margin
CRP	CGIAR Research Program
CRS	Catholic Relief Services, USA
CSP	cost sharing percent

CURE	Consortium for Unfavorable Rice Environments
DA	Department of Agriculture
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada
DICTA	Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria <i>[Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology, Honduras]</i>
EC	European Commission
ECL	Expected credit loss
EIR	Effective interest rate
Embrapa	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária <i>[Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation]</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEDEARROZ	Federación Nacional de Arroceros <i>[National Federation of Rice Growers, Colombia]</i>
FFAR	Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research, USA
FFEM	Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial <i>[French Facility for Global Environment]</i>
Fiduagraria	Sociedad Fiduciaria de Desarrollo Agropecuario S.A., Colombia
FLAR	Fondo Latinoamericano para Arroz de Riego <i>[Latin American Fund for Irrigated Rice]</i>
FMO	Entrepreneurial Development Bank
FOAG	Federal Office for Agriculture, Switzerland
FONTAGRO	Fondo Regional de Tecnología Agropecuaria <i>[Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology]</i>
FS	Frankfurt School of Finance & Management gGmbH
FSD	Fundación Santo Domingo <i>[Santo Domingo Foundation]</i>
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCDT	Global Crop Diversity Trust
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCRF	Global Challenges Research Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit <i>[German Agency for International Cooperation, Germany]</i>
GRET	Groupe de Recherches et d'Echanges Technologiques <i>[Group for Research and Technology Exchanges]</i>
HHU	Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany
HQ	Headquarters
HRNS	Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung, Germany
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IBC	Instituto do Bem Comum <i>[Institute for the Common Good]</i>
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, India
IDA	International Development Association

IDB	Inter-American Development Bank, USA
IDH	IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development, Italy
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute, USA
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRSIC	International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
INRA	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique <i>[National Institute of Agricultural Research, France]</i>
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IWMI	International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka
JHU	Johns Hopkins University, USA
JIRCAS	Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences
KAUST	King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
KFAS	Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences
KIT	Royal Tropical Institute, the Netherlands
LANDMARC	Land Use Based Mitigation for Resilient Climate Pathways
LIC	Livestock Improvement Corporation Limited
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
MADR	Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural <i>[Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Colombia]</i>
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries State Department of Agriculture, Kenya
MEDA	Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada
MICAF	Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries, Jamaica
MINAGRI	Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego del Perú <i>[Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Peru]</i>
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture, Madagascar
MoANF	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Netherlands
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSU	Michigan State University, USA
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation, Uganda
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NIAB	National Institute of Agricultural Botany, UK
NIBIO	Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research
NRS	Nationally Recruited Staff
NVF	New Venture Fund
NWO	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
OCI	Other comprehensive income

PABRA	Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance
RA	Rainforest Alliance
RDA	Rural Development Administration, Korea
RHUL	Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, UK
RTB	Roots, Tubers and Bananas
RUC	Roskilde University, Denmark
SAGARPA	Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación <i>[The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Mexico]</i>
SAN	Sustainable Agriculture Network
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLU	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
SOA	Society of Actuaries
TAAT	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy, USA
UCLM	Universidad de Castilla–La Mancha <i>[University of Castilla–La Mancha, Spain]</i>
UEA	University of East Anglia, UK
UKRI	UK Research and Innovation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UPLBFI	University of the Philippines Los Baños Foundation, Inc.
UPTC	Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia <i>[Pedagogical and Technological University of Colombia]</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UWA	The University of Western Australia
VT	Virginia Tech-Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
WFP	World Food Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organization, Switzerland



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The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) is part of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future.

Bioversity International is the operating name of the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI).

