International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Board Secretary
Mrs. Setta Tutundjian

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

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

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Board's chair statement

2018 was another year of achievement and growth for ICBA. The Center made remarkable progress on different fronts, both internally and externally.

Having pondered on the successes and lessons learned from the past years, ICBA made a series of operational improvements to increase efficiencies.

To reflect the changes in the global agricultural research and development sector, the Center, for example, refreshed its strategy 2013-2023 for the remaining period. The result is a refocused and better aligned operational framework for the next five years.

ICBA also did well to deliver on its mission of developing and sharing knowledge and solutions for sustainable agriculture in marginal environments.

On the research side, scientists continued implementing ongoing projects and studies, and began working on new ones. The Center, for example, launched a project funded by the International Development Research Center to introduce and disseminate quinoa in Morocco's Rhamna Province.

Scientists also made a major breakthrough in increasing yield potential of Salicornia, a multi-purpose halophyte. They recorded a bumper seed yield of 3 tonnes per hectare using seawater passing through an aquaculture system.

They also successfully started growing halophytic vegetables in the UAE conditions for the first time, using reject brine from desalination units treated with fish effluents.

On the partnership side, the Center formed new collaboration with several government, research, funding and implementation partners, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development, South Korea's Rural Development Administration and the Ministry of Innovative Development of Uzbekistan. In particular, ICBA became the key technical partner of the Ministry of Innovative Development of Uzbekistan in establishing the International Innovation Center for the Aral Sea Basin under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. ICBA also partnered with BGI, the world's largest genomics organization, to create the Desert Life Sciences Center in the UAE.

On the capacity development side, ICBA continued transfer of knowledge and technology to national research partners and farmers. As part of this work, the Center, for example, conducted a regional training course in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, on crop diversification and modeling for climate-resilient agriculture and food security management in Central Asia. ICBA also co-organized the first edition of the global conference titled "Drone Synergies" to highlight the role of unmanned aerial vehicles in education, technology, smart agriculture, food security, environmental and natural resource management.

P.O. Box 14660, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Tel: +971 4 336 1100, Fax: +971 4 336 1155

icba@biosaline.org.ae
www.biosaline.org

ص.ب. ١٤٦٦٠، دبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة
هاتف: ١١٠٠ ٣٣٦ ٤ ٩٧١+ فاكس: ١١٥٥ ٣٣٦ ٤ ٩٧١+

نزرع للغد
ICBA
AGRICULTURE FOR TOMORROW

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Board's chair statement (continued)

On the financial side, the Center remains in good health. The expenditure for 2018 decreased by 3% ($10.17 million in 2018; $10.50 million in 2017). The Center's financial position remains stable, with total assets of $26.04 million ($22.85 million in 2017) and net assets of $18.07 million ($17.44 million in 2017).
The reserves, when expressed in terms of operating days, are strong as compared to the standards set by other similar international research organizations. The Center did not operate an overdraft with any of its bankers during the year. The short-term solvency (liquidity) as at 31 December 2018 was 523 days (506 days in 2017) against a benchmark of 90-120 days. The long-term financial stability (adequacy of reserves) as at 31 December 2018 was 509 days (483 days in 2017) against a minimum benchmark of 90 days.

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

Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Chair of the ICBA Board of Directors
Date: 31 December 2018

نزرع للغد
ICBA
AGRICULTURE FOR TOMORROW
المركز الدولي للزراعة الملحية
مكتب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

P.O. Box 14660, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Tel: +971 4 336 1100, Fax: +971 4 336 1155

icba@biosaline.org.ae
www.biosaline.org

ص.ب. ١٤٦٦٠، دبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة
هاتف: ١١٠٠ ٣٣٦ ٤ ٩٧١+ فاكس: ١١٥٥ ٣٣٦ ٤ ٩٧١+

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of management's responsibilities

The accompanying annual financial statements of International Center for Biosaline Agriculture for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that requires management to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Center as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for the year.
It also requires management to ensure that the Center keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Center. Management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Center.

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

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

Management is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial position of the Center and of its operating activities for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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

Dr. Ismahane Elouafi	Mr. Lalsiri Abeysekera
Director General	Corporate Services Director
Date: 15-07-19	Date: 15/07/2019

pwc

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (the "Center") as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Center's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
- the statement of activities and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers (Dubai Branch), License no. 102451
Emaar Square, Building 4, Level 8, P O Box 11987, Dubai - United Arab Emirates
T: +971 (0)4 304 3100, F: +971 (0)4 346 9150, www.pwc.com/me

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Center's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Center to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers
15 July 2019

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

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of financial position

	Note	As at 31 December 2018 USD'000	As at 31 December 2017 USD'000	As at 1 January 2017 USD'000
ASSETS				
Non-current asset				
Property and equipment	6	4,712	5,290	6,619
Current assets				
Inventories		28	13	-
Accounts receivables	8	1,922	922	656
Short-term deposits	7	14,710	10,896	5,448
Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,667	5,724	9,800
		21,327	17,555	15,904
Total assets		26,039	22,845	22,523
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Reserves – Designated	9	15,397	15,397	15,397
Reserves – Undesignated		2,678	2,039	1,556
		18,075	17,436	16,953
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liability				
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	10	383	239	172
Current liability				
Deferred income – restricted	11	1,639	1,345	2,057
Accounts payables	11	5,941	3,825	3,386
		7,580	5,170	5,443
Total liabilities		7,963	5,408	5,570
Total equity and liabilities		26,039	22,845	22,523

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15-Jul-2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr. Ismahane Elouafi
Director General

Mr. Laksiri Abeysekera
Corporate Services Director

The notes on pages from 13 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of activities and other comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Grants income	12	10,549	10,827
Other income		20	6
Research and collaborator expenses	13	(7,773)	(7,949)
General and administration expenses	13	(2,401)	(2,551)
Operating surplus for the year		395	333
Finance expense		(15)	(12)
Finance income	15	259	162
Surplus for the year		639	483
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		639	483

The notes on pages from 13 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of changes in equity

	Reserves - Designated					
	Property & equipment USD'000	Capital replacement/ acquisitions USD'000	Emergency contingency USD'000	Sub total USD'000	Reserves - Undesignated USD'000	Total USD'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	6,618	4,925	3,854	15,397	1,556	16,953
Net changes in investment in property and equipment	(1,329)	1,329	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	483	483
Balance at 31 December 2017	5,289	6,254	3,854	15,397	2,039	17,436
Net changes in investment in property and equipment	(577)	577	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	639	639
Balance at 31 December 2018	4,712	6,831	3,854	15,397	2,678	18,075

The notes on pages from 13 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements..

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Statement of cash flows

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		639	483
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	586	1,191
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	10	198	191
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property and equipment		(6)	133
Operating cash flows before payment of employees' end of service benefits and changes in working capital		1,417	1,998
Payment of employees' end of service benefits	10	(53)	(79)
Changes in working capital:			
Accounts receivables		(1,000)	(266)
Inventories		(15)	(13)
Accounts payables		2,410	(273)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		2,759	1,367
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to time deposits		(3,814)	(5,448)
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(18)	(80)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		16	85
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3,816)	(5,443)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,057)	(4,076)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		5,724	9,800
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	4,667	5,724

The notes on pages from 13 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements..

1 Legal status and activities

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

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

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

2 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) First time adoption of IFRS

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2017, the Center prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as issued by CGIAR financial guidelines contained in the Accounting policies and procedures manual (Revised February 2006 and supplemented by 2016 Advisory Note) ("previous GAAP"). These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are the first general purpose financial statements the Center has prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. In preparing the financial statements, the Center's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2017 which is the Center's date of transition to IFRS, in compliance with IFRS 1 "First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" ("IFRS 1"). There have been no significant impact on the reported amounts of statement of financial position, statements of activities and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Center. The Center has not availed any voluntary exemptions given in IFRS 1.

Explanations of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported amounts of the statement of financial position, statement of activities and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Center are provided in Note 3.

(b) New and amended standards not yet adopted

Certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published that are not mandatory for the financial year ended 31 December 2018, and have not been earlier adopted by the Center. Management is currently assessing the following standards and amendments, which are likely to have an impact on the Center's financial statements:

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

The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of leases. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change. The mandatory date of adoption of the standard is 1 January 2019 for the Center.

2 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) New and amended standards not yet adopted (continued)

The Center has assessed the potential impact of the application of IFRS 16 and believe that these will not be material to the financial statements.

There are no other relevant IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that have a material impact on the Center's financial statements.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

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

2.3 Property and equipment

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

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

2 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

2.3 Property and equipment (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Impairment non-financial assets

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

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

2.5 Financial assets

(a) Classification

From 1 January 2018, the Center classifies its financial assets as "amortised cost" or "Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)". The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

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

2 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

2.5 Financial assets (continued)

(b) Recognition and measurement

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

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

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

(c) Impairment of financial assets

From 1 January 2018, the Center assessed on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost.

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

(d) Accounting policies applied until 31 December 2017

The Center has applied IFRS 9 as on 1 January 2018, but has elected not to restate comparative information. As a result, the comparative information continues to be accounted for in accordance with the Center's previous accounting policy:

- Classification

Until 31 December 2017, the Center classifies its financial assets as 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Accounting policies applied until 31 December 2017 (continued)

Loans and receivables

'Loans and receivables' are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets except for maturities greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date, which are classified as non-current assets. The Center's loans and receivables comprise of 'accounts receivables' (excluding advances and prepayments) and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statement of financial position (Note 7 and 8).

'Loans and receivables' are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or where the Center has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

- Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Center has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Center commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Center has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

- Impairment of financial assets

The Center assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or Group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or a group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. As a practical expedient, the Center may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Accounting policies applied until 31 December 2017 (continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(e) Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.7 Inventories

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

2.8 Accounts receivables

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

Recognition

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

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

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

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.11 Accounts payables

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

2.12 Provisions

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

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

2.13 Reserves

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Net assets (continued)

Net assets are classified as either undesignated or designated.

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

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

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

2.14 Grants income recognition

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

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

(a) Unrestricted grant income

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

(b) Restricted grant income

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

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

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

3 First time adoption of IFRS

3.1 Impact of IFRS transition on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017

	Note	As at 31 December 2017 Under previous) (GAAP	Impact of transition to IFRS	As at 31 December Under) 2017 (IFRS
		USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
ASSETS				
Non-current asset				
Property and equipment	6	5,290	-	5,290
Current assets				
Inventories		13	-	13
Accounts receivables	7	922	-	922
Short-term deposits (i)	8	-	10,896	10,896
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	8	16,620	(10,896)	5,724
		17,555	-	17,555
Total assets		22,845	-	22,845
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Designated	9	15,397	-	15,397
Undesignated		2,039	-	2,039
Net equity		17,436	-	17,436
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liability				
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	10	239	-	239
Current liability				
Deferred income (ii)	11	-	1,345	1,345
Accounts payables (ii)	11	5,170	(1,345)	3,825
		5,170		5,170
Total liabilities		5,409	-	5,409
Total equity and liabilities		22,845	-	22,845

IFRS transition adjustments and considerations:

(i) Short-term deposits

Following CGIAR Financial Guidelines, the Center recognised short-term deposits as a cash equivalent. However, according to IAS 7, short-term deposits with a maturity of more than three-months must be classified as a separate financial asset and not as cash equivalents.

3 First time adoption of IFRS (continued)

3.1 Impact of IFRS transition on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 (continued)

(ii) Accounts payables

Following CGIAR Financial Guidelines, the Center recognized an account payable to donors at the time the donation was received. However, according to IAS 20 these funds have to be treated as grants and therefore recognized as deferred income from donors and realised once expensed. Such classifications have been made under Note 11.

(iii) Related party

Following CGIAR Financial Guidelines, key management personnel are not defined as related parties. Under IFRS, key management personnel are considered related parties and their remuneration has to be disclosed in the financial statements.

3.2 Impact of IFRS transition on the statement of activities and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017

The transition from the previous GAAP to IFRS has not had a material impact on the statement of activities and other comprehensive income.

3.3 Impact of IFRS transition on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2017

The transition from the previous GAAP to IFRS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

4 Financial risk management

4.1 Financial risk factors

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

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

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

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

4 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(b) Credit risk

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

Also, the Center has a formal procedure of monitoring and follow-up of the customers. Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance of the carrying amounts of the financial assets. The Center's exposure to credit risk on accounts receivables is detailed in Note 7.

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

	2018 USD	2017 USD
Cash at bank: Rating A-	4,660	5,717
Short-term deposits: Rating A-	14,710	10,896

4 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Center maintain adequate bank balances to fund its operations and receives ongoing financial support from its Head Office, if required.

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

4.2 Capital risk management

The Center's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Center's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for Head Office and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Center's are ungeared as at 31 December 2018 and 2017, since it does not have any external borrowing.

4.3 Fair values estimation

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the carrying amount of the Center's financial assets and liabilities as reflected in these combined financial statements approximates their fair values.

5 Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

(a) Property and equipment

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

6 Property and equipment

	Building USD'000	Research equipment USD'000	Irrigation equipment USD'000	Farm equipment USD'000	Furniture and fixtures USD'000	Computer equipment USD'000	Motor vehicles USD'000	Capital work-in progress USD'000	Total USD'000
Cost									
At 1 January 2017	5,909	680	2,765	508	1,715	761	198	238	12,774
Additions	8	5	7	1	70	192	-	(203)	79
Disposals	(98)	(170)	(74)	(149)	(417)	(332)	(140)	(35)	(1,415)
At 31 December 2017	5,819	514	2,698	360	1,368	621	58	-	11,438
Additions	-	1	3	12	1	1			19
Disposals	-	-	-	(6)	-	(44)	(32)		(97)
At 31 December 2018	5,819	515	2,701	366	1,354	578	26	-	11,358
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2017	1,825	476	1,855	324	940	585	150	-	6,156
Charge for the year	173	42	547	38	210	147	34	-	1,190
Disposals	(35)	(170)	(53)	(121)	(405)	(273)	(140)	-	(1,197)
At 31 December 2017	1,963	347	2,349	241	744	459	44	-	6,149
Charge for the year	162	37	94	39	153	92	9	-	586
Disposals				(5)	(12)	(43)	(27)		(87)
At 31 December 2018	2,125	384	2,442	275	886	508	26		6,649
Net book value									
At 31 December 2017	3,856	168	349	117	624	162	14	-	5,290
At 31 December 2018	3,694	132	259	91	468	70	-	-	4,712

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

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Cash in hand	7	7
Cash at bank	4,660	5,717
Cash and cash equivalents	4,667	5,724
Fixed deposits – maturity above three months	14,710	10,896
	19,377	16,620

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

8 Accounts receivables

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Receivables from donors	1,128	480
Advance to partners	621	320
Prepayments	7	14
Advances to staff	3	2
Other receivables	164	105
	1,922	922

9 Reserves

Reserves represent net assets that are the residual interest in the Center's assets remaining after liabilities are deducted. The level of net assets recommended by the CGIAR is 75-90 days of operating expenses excluding depreciation. As at 31 December 2018, the Center's net assets represented 509 days (2017 – 483 days) of the operating expenses excluding depreciation.

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

(a) Net investment in property and equipment

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

The balance of USD 4,712 thousand (2017: USD 5,290 thousand) at 31 December 2018 comprises the balance brought forward from 2017 and the current year's net decrease in fixed assets of USD 578 thousand (2017: Decrease of USD 1,329 thousand).

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

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

9 Reserves (continued)

The net balance of USD 6,832 thousand (2017: US$ 6,253 thousand) at 31 December 2018 represents unspent funding available for use by the Center in future years for acquisition and replacement of property and equipment.

(c) Emergency/Contingency

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

10 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
At 1 January	239	127
Charge for the year (Note 14)	198	191
Less: payments during the year	(53)	(79)
At 31 December	383	239

In accordance with the provision of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligation at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the UAE Labour Law. Under this method, an assessment has been made of an employee's expected service life with the Center and the expected basic salary at the date of leaving the service. Management has assumed average increment costs of 1% (2017: 1%). The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to its net present value using a discount rate of 3.45% (2017: 3.5%).

11 Accounts payables

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Advance from donors – unrestricted funds	2,500	2,500
Accrued expenses	1,851	659
Repatriation costs	636	220
Payable to partners	380	81
Supplier payables	255	95
Employee related accruals	198	163
Pension payables	121	105
Other payables	-	2
	5,941	3,825
Deferred income – restricted funds	1,639	1,345
Total current liabilities	7,580	5,170

12 Grants income

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Unrestricted grants (Exhibit 1)	6,000	7,000
Restricted grants (Exhibit 2)	4,549	3,827
	10,549	10,827

13 Operating expenses by nature

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
		2018			2017	
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Personnel costs (Note 14)	3,642	1,520	5,162	4,587	1,292	5,879
Other collaboration	110	1,302	1,412	106	1,017	1,123
Supplies & services	1,609	1,090	2,699	927	893	1,820
Travel	113	209	322	131	223	354
Depreciation	573	13	586	1,140	51	1,191
Loss on sale of equipment	(6)	-	(6)	133	-	133
Overhead cost recovery	(412)	412	-	(351)	351	-
	5,628	4,546	10,174	6,673	3,827	10,500

	2018	2017
Operating expenses classified as follows:		
Research costs	6,361	6,827
Collaboration cost	1,412	1,122
General and administrative expense	2,401	2,551
	10,174	10,500

14 Personnel costs

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Salaries and wages	3,733	2,948
Other benefits	1,231	2,730
End of service benefits (Note 10)	198	191
	5,162	5,879

15 Finance income

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Interest income on deposit	259	162

16 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2018, the Center had no contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise (2017: Nil).

(b) Commitments

The Center had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2018 (2017: Nil).

17 Financial instruments by category

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Accounts receivables (excluding advances and prepayments) (Note 7)	1,291	585
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	19,377	16,620
	20,669	17,205
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payables (excluding advances from donors and partners) (Note 11)	3,062	1,243

18 Related party information

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

Related party transactions

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	881,733	1,051,771
Employee benefit obligations	119,744	75,598

Exhibit 1 Unrestricted grants

	Received USD'000	Accounts receivable USD'000	Advance payment USD'000	Grant income USD'000	2017 USD'000
Donor name					
Islamic Development Bank ("IsDB")	1,000	-	-	1,000	2,000
Ministry of Food Security	2,500	-	-	2,500	2,500
Environmental Agency of Abu Dhabi	2,500	-	2,500	2,500	2,500
	6,000	-	2,500	6,000	7,000

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Grant Received: 2018 Actual	Grant Received: 2018 Receivable	Grant Received: TOTAL	Expenditures: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Expenditures: 2018 Actual	Expenditures: 2018 Others	Expenditures: TOTAL	End Balance
EP0001	Islamic Development Bank	Soft Restricted contribition to ICBA Budget	Jan 2018 to Dec 2018	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	-	934,201		934,201	65,799
EP0002	Environmental Agency of Abu Dhabi	AWA Core Operations	Sep 2008 to Dec 2012	4,000,000	2,346,879			2,346,879	2,221,349			2,221,349	125,530
EP0006	International Water Management Institute	Groundwater Governance in the Arab World	Feb 2014 to May 2016	127,400	127,334			127,334	127,334			127,334	-
EP0009	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	Adaptation to Climate Change	Mar 2010 to Dec 2015	887,123	859,150			859,150	859,150			859,150	-
EP0010	International Atomic Energy Agency	Workshop and Group Fellowship Fees	Feb 2015 to Feb 2020	61,224	137,748			137,748	137,748			137,748	(0)
EP0012	King Abdullah University of Science and Technology	Genetic Studies of Salinity Tolerance in Wheat and Barley in Field Conditions	July 2013 to July 2017	100,000	99,994			99,994	99,994			99,994	0
EP0017	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA	Training "Land Degredation and Soil Management in Salt Affected Areas in Africa" in Ethiopia & Senegal	Apr 2016 to Sep 2016	360,000	286,992			286,992	286,992			286,992	-
EP0022	Swedish International Development Cooperation	Supporting Coordination & Cooperation in Water Management in the Euphrates & Tigris Region	Sep 2013 to Dec 2018	7,362,658	5,512,368	527,974		6,040,342	5,008,836	575,224		5,584,060	456,282
EP0023	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Creating Opportunities to Develop Resilient Agriculture (CODRA)	Aug 2014 to June 2017	400,000	400,000			400,000	400,000			400,000	0
EP0024	Development Alternatives, Inc.	Application of Near-Real Time Monitoring Systems for Irrigated Agriculture	Feb 2014 to July 2016	121,300	121,285			121,285	121,285			121,285	-

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received				Expenditures				End Balance
					Cumulative up to Dec 2017	2,018		TOTAL	Cumulative up to Dec 2017	2018		TOTAL	
						Actual	Receivable			Actual	Others		
EP0025	Flozyme Corp.	Evaluate Flozyme Product Bontera, Micorbial Soil Enhancer	Sep 2014 to Jul 2016	29,942	29,912			29,912	29,912			29,912	-
EP0030	United States Agency for International Development	Development of the MENA Regional Drought Management System	Oct-2015 to June 2019	4,131,742	1,693,628	652,101	497,782	2,843,511	1,693,628	1,149,883		2,843,511	0
EP0033	King Abdullah University of Science and Technology	The impact of the rhizosphere microbiota on root system development and tolerance to environmental constraints in cereals	Dec-2014 to Dec-2017	80,000	79,994			79,994	56,464	23,530		79,994	(0)
EP0034	Environmental Agency of Abu Dhabi	Date Palm Sap Flow Research	Jan 2015 to Jan 2017	173,913	174,217			174,217	174,217			174,217	(0)
EP0035	Gulf Perlite LLC	Evaluating Perlite to Save Water in Urban Landscapes	Mar 2015 to Jun 2017	14,280	14,300			14,300	14,301			14,301	(1)
EP0036	United States Agency for International Development	Model for seed production of resilient salt-tolerant crop species for Climate Smart Agriculture	Mar 2015 to Feb 2018	500,000	332,580	45,013		377,593	332,581	45,013		377,594	(1)
EP0037	Development Alternatives, Inc.	Improving Agriculture Soil Properties Using Soil Amendments to Enhance Water and Nutrient Use Efficiency for Crop Produciton in Dry Lands and Assessing These Efficiencies via remote Sensing Techniques	Sep 2014 to Jan 2016	22,368	22,215			22,215	22,215			22,215	-
EP0038	Development Alternatives, Inc.	Improving Economics of Using Saline Water in Arid and Semi-Arid through Integrated Aqua-Agriculture Systems	Sep 2014 to Jan 2016	28,474	28,556			28,556	28,556			28,556	-

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received				Expenditures				End Balance
					Cumulative up to Dec 2017	2018 Actual	2018 Receivable	TOTAL	Cumulative up to Dec 2017	2018 Actual	2018 Others	TOTAL	
EP0039	Phosboucraa Foundation	Improvement of Forage Production System on Salt-Affected Farms	Mar 2015 to Aug 2018	293,250	223,624	35,078	34,500	293,202	223,625	69,578		293,203	(1)
EP0040	Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Water Management	Scientific Basis for Sustainable Use of Water and for Elaboration of Technologies for Reclamation of Agricultural Land	Jan 2015 to Dec-2017	24,820	31,817			31,817	31,817			31,817	1
EP0041	Development Alternatives, Inc.	Drought Monitoring for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA): Exploring and Designing a Regional System to Support Decision -Makers Better Prepare for and be More Resilient to Future Drought Episodes	Jan 2015 to Sep 2015	48,474	48,394			48,394	48,394			48,394	-
EP0043	Development Alternatives, Inc.	Using Reflectance Sensing in Precision Irrigation Management and Scheduling Under Arid Conditions	May 2015 to Jan 2016	25,950	24,950			24,950	24,950			24,950	-
EP0044	Ministry of Environment - Qatar	Feasibility ofNano Filtration for desalinization of saline/seawater used for irrigating vegetable crops in greenhouse under Qatar conditions	1-Feb-2015 to 1-Feb-2018	258,950	115,347		7,725	123,072	123,072			123,072	0
EP0048	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas	Russian Government Funding to CRP Dryland Systems in Central Asia, Aral Sea Action Site	31-Jan-2015 to 31-Dec-2015	20,000	19,253			19,253	19,253			19,253	-
EP0049	Austrablend Pty	Assesing soil amendments for agricultural intensification in marginal lands	1-Dec-2015 to 31-Mar-2018	50,630	44,630	6,000		50,630	38,630	12,000		50,630	(0)

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Grant Received 2018: Actual	Grant Received 2018: Receivable	Grant Received: TOTAL	Expenditures: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Expenditures 2018: Actual	Expenditures 2018: Others	Expenditures: TOTAL	End Balance
EP0050	GreenGood Ecotech	Assesing soil amendments for agricultural intensification in marginal lands	1-Dec-2015 to 30-Sep-2017	10,000	9,998			9,998	9,998			9,998	-
EP0051	Zeoplant	Assesing soil amendments for agricultural intensification in marginal lands	1-Dec-2015 to 30-Sep-2017	10,000	10,004			10,004	10,004			10,004	(0)
EP0052	National Academy of Sciences	Use of Non-Conventional Agricultural Water Resources to Strengthen Water and Food Security in Transboundary Watersheds of the Amu Darya River Basin	1-Dec-2015 to 30-Nov-2018	300,000	321,380			321,380	147,378	64,129		211,507	109,873
EP0053	Landlife Company	Tree Planting demonstration project using Cocoon	19-Jan-2016 to 31-Mar-2017	27,183	22,270		4,913	27,183	27,183			27,183	(0)
EP0054	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	Support to the Water Scarcity Initiative workplan within the domains of Protected Agriculture in the GCC Countries and of Agricultural Drought Monitoring in the NENA Region	10-Nov-2015 to 20-Jun-2016	50,325	50,325			50,325	50,325			50,325	-
EP0055	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rehabilitation and Management of Salt Affected Soils to Improve Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia and South Sudan	17-Dec-2015 to 31-Dec-2019	2,000,000	528,150	519,450		1,047,600	396,731	392,300		789,031	258,569
EP0057	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Support to Young Arab Women Scientists Leadership Program (YAWL) - a/so called TAKREEM oroarem	8-Jun-2016 to 31-Mar-2017	90,650	90,650			90,650	59,760		30,889	90,650	0

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Grant Received: 2,018 Actual	Grant Received: 2,018 Receivable	Grant Received: TOTAL	Expenditures: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Expenditures: 2018 Actual	Expenditures: 2018 Others	Expenditures: TOTAL	End Balance
EP0058	Phosboucraa Foundation	Feasibility Study of the 8 ha Experimental Farm Technopole Foum El Oued - Laayoune, Kingdom of Morocco	FY 2016	21,073	21,073			21,073	21,073			21,073	0
EP0060	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	Consultancy Services to Prepare Pre-Feasibility Study for Investing in the Value Chain of Afghan Saffron	FY 2016	76,500	76,500			76,500	76,500			76,500	-
EP0061	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	Financing Soil Museum Project	5-Sep-2016 to 4-Sep-2018	500,000	412,796		77,215	490,011	412,796	77,215		490,011	0
EP0062	SGS Gulf Limited	Training of SGS Gulf Staff, Expert Visit to SGS Lab and Soil Analysis	15-May-2016 to 26 May-2016	8,500	8,500			8,500	8,500			8,500	-
EP0063	Quinoa Sponsors and Registrants	Quinoa Conference 2016 - "Quinoa for Future Food"	FY 2016	31,526	31,526			31,526	31,526			31,526	0
EP0064	American University in Cairo	Training to HSBC Volunteer at ICBA Headquarters	18-Aug-2016 to Completion of Service	50,700	47,700			47,700	43,269	1,553	2,878	47,700	0
EP0065	OPEC Fund for International Development	SCALING UP OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGIES TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	1-Aug-2016 to 30-Jul-2020	500,000	100,000	148,100		248,100	98,100	76,961		175,061	73,039
EP0066	The World Bank	Drought Impacts from Climate Variability in the MENA Region - from El Nino to Climate change	28-Sept-2016 to 28-Feb-2017	40,000	40,000			40,000	40,000			40,000	-
EP0067	Islamic Development Bank	Inception & Design of the "Young Arab Woman Scientist Leadership" Program in Partnership with ICBA & BMG Foundation	27-Jul-2016 to Completion	92,000	64,400			64,400	55,966			55,966	8,434

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Grant Received: 2018 Actual	Grant Received: 2018 Receivable	Grant Received: TOTAL	Expenditures: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Expenditures: 2018 Actual	Expenditures: 2018 Others	Expenditures: TOTAL	End Balance
EP0069	Islamic Development Bank	Quinoa Conference 2016 - "Quinoa for Future Food"	FY 2016	40,000	28,000		5,082	33,082	33,082			33,082	-
EP0070	Islamic Development Bank	Visit of Delegation from the Committee of Water Resources, Kazakhstan to ICBA UAE & the IDB HQ	FY 2016	19,800	11,025			11,025	11,025			11,025	(0)
EP0072	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	Feasibility Study Service for Investing in the Value Chain of Afghan Saffron	FY 2017	269,870	268,870			268,870	268,870			268,870	0
EP0073	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA	Quinoa Conference 2016 - "Quinoa for Future Food"	FY 2016	40,000	40,000			40,000	29,053			29,053	10,947
EP0074	King Abdullah University of Science & Technology	Meeting Arrangement 25-26 Jan, 2017	Year 2017	2,392	2,392			2,392	2,392			2,392	-
EP0075	Arabian Gulf University (AGU)	Oranization of "Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for Remote Sensing and Photogrammetry - Course And Worhshop" 20-29 March, 2017	Year 2017	5,500	5,500			5,500	5,500			5,500	-
EP0076	American University in Cairo	Food for the Future	1-Jan-2017 to 31-Mar-2018	180,310	180,310			180,310	125,612	51,733	2,965	180,310	(0)
EP0077	Islamic Development Bank	Reverse Linkage "Rehabilitation of Irrigation & Drainage systems of Kazakhstan"	Apr-2017	9,700			8,799	8,799	8,799			8,799	0
EP0078	Noryx General Trading LLC	Conusltancy "Investing in Vegetables production under protected agriculture in UAE"	8-Mar-2017 to 8-Apr-2017	10,000	10,000			10,000	10,000			10,000	-

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Grant Received 2018: Actual	Grant Received 2018: Receivable	Grant Received: TOTAL	Expenditures: Cumulative up to Dec 2017	Expenditures 2018: Actual	Expenditures 2018: Others	Expenditures: TOTAL	End Balance
EP0079	EXPO Dubai 2020	Inlands and Coastal Modular Farms for Climate Change adaptations in desert environments	1-May-2017 to 30-April-2018	100,000	55,400	44,600		100,000	48,599	51,401		100,000	(0)
EP0080	CIMMYT	Identifying Genotypic Vairability in Tropical maize for salinity tolerance	8-Jan-2017 to 31-Jul-2018	30,000	29,987			29,987	5,201	24,786		29,987	(0)
EP0081	MERCY CORPS	USAID/Jordan Water Innovations Technologies	15-April-2017 to 31-Dec-2018	2,063,311	184,753	314,382		499,135	176,140	283,018		459,158	39,977
EP0082	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA	Training program on Enhancing food security in salt-affected areas in Africa through integrated land, water and crop managementfor participants from English- and French-speaking countries	2017-2018	400,000			317,046	317,046	87	316,959		317,046	-
EP0083	OCP Foundation	Rehabilitation of Phosphate mining land and introduction of new Agro-system to improve farmers' income	30-Jul-2017 to 29-Jul-2020	251,390			122,702	122,702	24,629	98,073		122,702	-
EP0084	IDRC Quinoa	Scaling up Quinoa Value Chain to Improve Food and Nutritional Security in the Rural/Poor communities of Morocco	31-Oct-2017 to 30-Octo-2020	306,431	62,764	62,200		124,964	-	69,364		69,364	55,600
EP0085	BMG	Tamkeen Program for Female Agriculture researcher's empowerment	23-Oct-2017 to 30-Sept-2018	256,367	167,170	89,197		256,367		1		1	256,366
EP0086	Ministry of Energy	Using data innovations to understand groundwater abstraction in the United Arab Emirates	1-Oct-2017 to 30-Sep-2018	78,998		55,298	23,699	78,998		78,998		78,998	(0)
EP0087	Evolve	Test of Anti-stress product effect on vegetables and quinoa	1-Feb-2018 to 31-Aug-2018	8,000			8,000	8,000		8,000		8,000	-

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 2 Restricted grants (continued)

Project Code	Donor	Program/Project	Grant Period	Grant Pledged	Grant Received				Expenditures				End Balance
					Cumulative up to Dec 2017	2018			Cumulative up to Dec 2017	2018			
						Actual	Receivable	TOTAL		Actual	Others	TOTAL	
EP0088	Arabian Gulf University (AGU)	Drone Solutions for Better Decisions-One Day Workshop and Field Trials	2018	1,000		1,017		1,017		1,017		1,017	(0)
EP0089	Arabian Gulf University (AGU)	Consultancy Services	2018	12,500		12,500		12,500		12,500		12,500	-
EP0090	the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Understanding the possibilities and Challenges of using drought risk insurance to increase climate resilience in NENA Region	1-Jun-2018 to 31-Mar-2019	50,000		15,000	17,873	32,873		32,873		32,873	-
EP0091	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Finalization of the "unlocking the potential of Protected Agriculture in the GCC countries: cutting water consumption while supporting improved nutrition and food security"	to 31-Dec-2018	18,821		15,056	2,478	17,534		17,534		17,534	(0)
EP0092	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)	Water Accounting Training 306: Introduction to Water Accounting Plus (WA+)	22-Sep-2018 to 30-Nov-2018	51,374		42,784		42,784		42,784		42,784	0
EP0093	CIMMYT	Identifying Genotypic Vairability in Tropical maize for salinity tolerance	1-Aug-2018 to 31-Jul-2019	30,000		30,000		30,000		5,139		5,139	24,861
EP0094	Falcon Eye Drones	Research in drone and remote sensing analyses to develop innovative & practica; applications associated with projects	Sep 2018 to Aug 2021	232,827		25,870		25,870		25,870		25,870	(0)
EP0095	Desert Control AS Norway	Testing Liquid Nano Clay in Dubai Soil for Grasses	27-Sep-2018 to 26-Apr-2019	20,000		10,000		10,000		6,571		6,571	3,429
EP0096	Islamic Development Bank	Arab Women Leadership Program	Jul-18	250,000		175,000		175,000				-	175,000
					15,656,610	3,826,620	1,127,814	20,611,044	14,362,401	4,548,206	36,732	18,947,339	1,663,705

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Exhibit 3 IsDB Contribution to Research Projects

Project Code	Program/Project	Project amount	Grant received
			1,000,000
IP0002	Cross-regional partnership for improving Food and Nutritional Security in marginal Environments of Central Asia (Quinoa Introduction in Central Asia)	64,551	
IP0006	Support projects of Young Arab Women Researchers in Agriculture Science	96,042	
IP0007	IDB Funded Post-Doctoral Fellows	103,972	
IP0008	Rehabilitation and Management of Salt-Affected Soils to Improve Agricultural	30,000	
IP0009	IDB Capacity Building	129,983	
IP0010	IDB Annual Meeting	28,062	
IP0012	IDB/ICBA Research (i.e. Genebank studies of salinity tolerance in barley in field condition; plant genetic resources of the UAE, etc.)	101,590	
IP0014	Inland and coastal modular farms for climate change adaptation in desert environments	30,000	
IP0016	IDB Cofinancing to IFAD/BADEA Project	350,000	
Total expenditures		934,201	(934,201)
Balance			65,799