Photo credit: Mike Akester/WorldFish

Financial Statements and Report of Independent Auditors For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

WorldFish

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
An International Non-Profit Organization

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of WorldFish (also known as International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM)) ("the Center"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, and the statement of activities, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Center as of December 31, 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Board of Trustees of the Center are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the supplementary information, but does not include the financial statements of the Center and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Center 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 of the Center, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Center 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.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

The management of the Center are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Center that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The management are also responsible for such internal control as the management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Center that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Center, the management are 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 the management either intend to liquidate the Center or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternatives but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Center as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Center, 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.

(b) 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.

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

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of the management 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Center 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Center to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the Board of Trustees of the Center, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Deloitte PLT

DELOITTE PLT (LLP0010145-LCA)
Chartered Accountants (AF 0080)

April 26, 2019

Penang

WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
An International Non-Profit Organization

Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules
December 31, 2018

WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
An International Non-Profit Organization

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
An International Non-Profit Organization

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2018 and 2017
(all figures expressed in thousands of US dollars)

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*4*	**10,555**	14,614
Accounts receivable			
Donors	*5*	**4,860**	3,101
CGIAR System Office and other Centers	*6*	**114**	83
Employees	*7*	**50**	67
Others	*8*	**1,076**	775
Deposits and prepayments	*9*	**277**	253
Total Current Assets		**16,932**	**18,893**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*10*	**516**	605
TOTAL ASSETS		**17,448**	**19,498**
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable			
Advances received from donors	*11*	**4,717**	4,605
CGIAR System Office and other Centers	*12*	**506**	2,296
Employees	*13*	**106**	70
Others	*14*	**1,324**	1,183
Accruals and provisions	*15*	**1,480**	1,089
Employee defined benefit	*16*	**17**	5
Deferred grant revenue	*17*	**40**	40
Total Current Liabilities		**8,190**	**9,288**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee defined benefit	*16*	**28**	31
Deferred grant revenue	*17*	**402**	442
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**430**	**473**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**8,620**	**9,761**
Net Assets		**8,828**	9,737
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		**17,448**	**19,498**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)

An International Non-Profit Organization

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(all figures expressed in thousands of US dollars)

		2018						2017					
		Unrestricted	Restricted		Total		Grand Total	Unrestricted	Restricted		Total		Grand Total
	Note	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio		Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue and Gains													
Grant Revenue													
Window 1 and 2		-	5,516	-	5,516	-	**5,516**	-	3,881	-	3,881	-	3,881
Window 3		-	2,381	835	2,381	835	**3,216**	-	7,407	1,136	7,407	1,136	8,543
Bilateral		-	16,741	3,597	16,741	3,597	**20,338**	-	8,609	3,685	8,609	3,685	12,294
Total Grant Revenue		**-**	**24,638**	**4,432**	**24,638**	**4,432**	**29,070**	**-**	**19,897**	**4,821**	**19,897**	**4,821**	**24,718**
Other Revenue and Gains	18	469	-	-	-	469	**469**	491	-	-	-	491	491
Total Revenue		**469**	**24,638**	**4,432**	**24,638**	**4,901**	**29,539**	**491**	**19,897**	**4,821**	**19,897**	**5,312**	**25,209**
Expenses and Losses													
Research		558	16,711	1,992	16,711	2,550	**19,261**	319	14,164	2,610	14,164	2,929	17,093
CGIAR Collaboration		-	265	-	265	-	**265**	-	75	-	75	-	75
Non-CGIAR Collaboration		-	4,293	1,761	4,293	1,761	**6,054**	3	2,554	1,414	2,554	1,417	3,971
General and Administration		516	3,369	679	3,369	1,195	**4,564**	590	3,104	797	3,104	1,387	4,491
Other		58	-	-	-	58	**58**	110	-	-	-	110	110
Total Expenses and Losses	20	**1,132**	**24,638**	**4,432**	**24,638**	**5,564**	**30,202**	**1,022**	**19,897**	**4,821**	**19,897**	**5,843**	**25,740**
Operating Deficit		**(663)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(663)**	**(663)**	**(531)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(531)**	**(531)**
Financial Income	19	18	-	-	-	18	**18**	566	-	-	-	566	566
Financial Expenses	19	(264)	-	-	-	(264)	**(264)**	(60)	-	-	-	(60)	(60)
		(246)	**-**	**-**	**-**	(246)	**(246)**	**506**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**506**	**506**
Deficit for the year		**(909)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(909)**	**(909)**	**(25)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(25)**	**(25)**
Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive surplus/ (deficit) for the year		**(909)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(909)**	**(909)**	**(25)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(25)**	**(25)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
An International Non-Profit Organization

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(all figures expressed in thousands of US dollars)

		Designated			
	Undesignated	Net assets invested in property, plant and equipment	Reserve for Replacement of property, plant and equipment	Subtotal	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at January 1, 2017	**8,630**	**183**	**949**	**1,132**	**9,762**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	266	(266)	-	(266)	**-**
Amortization of deferred grant revenue	(40)	40	-	40	**-**
Inter fund transfer	949	-	(949)	(949)	**-**
Net additions during the year	(166)	166	-	166	**-**
Other comprehensive income/(deficit)	(25)	-	-	-	**(25)**
Balance as at December 31, 2017	**9,614**	**123**	**-**	**123**	**9,737**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	95	(95)	-	(95)	**-**
Amortization of deferred grant revenue	(40)	40	-	40	**-**
Net additions during the year	(6)	6	-	6	**-**
Other comprehensive income/(deficit)	(909)	-	-	-	**(909)**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**8,754**	**74**	**-**	**74**	**8,828**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
An International Non-Profit Organization

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(all figures expressed in thousands of US dollars)

	2018	2017
	$	$
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Deficit for the year	**(909)**	(25)
Adjustments to reconcile deficit for the year to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**95**	266
Increase in employee defined benefit	**14**	14
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(2)**	-
Amortization of deferred grant revenue	**(40)**	(40)
Interest Income	**(18)**	(19)
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange	**45**	43
Allowance for doubtful debts	**-**	40
	(815)	**279**
(Increase)/ decrease in assets and increase/ (decrease) in liabilities:		
Increase in accounts receivable	**(2,105)**	(69)
Increase in prepayments	**(29)**	(174)
Decrease in accounts payable	**(1,519)**	(2,422)
Increase/ (Decrease) in accruals and provisions	**400**	(737)
Decrease in funds in trust	**-**	297
Net cash used in operations	**(4,068)**	**(2,826)**
Employee defined benefits paid	**(5)**	(22)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(4,073)**	**(2,848)**
Cash flows generated from/ (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	**(8)**	(166)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant & equipment	**4**	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(4)**	**(166)**
Cash flows generated from/ (used in) financing activities		
Short-term deposits released / (held) as security value	**1**	(18)
Interest received	**18**	19
Net cash generated from financing activities	**19**	**1**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(4,058)**	**(3,013)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**14,445**	**17,458**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**10,387**	**14,445**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. GENERAL

WorldFish (The Center) was established in 1976 by the Rockefeller Foundation and formally incorporated under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines on January 20, 1977 as a non-stock, philanthropic and non-profit corporation. In 1992, the Center joined the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to become one of the 15 agricultural research centers supported by the CGIAR.

On April 22, 1993, an international agreement was signed by a number of countries, recognizing the Center as an international organization. The Center's mission is to strengthen livelihoods and enhance food and nutrition security by improving fisheries and aquaculture. The Center has research sites and/or offices in sixteen countries (2017: fourteen) including the headquarters in Penang, Malaysia.

Headquarters Agreement with the Malaysian Government and Relocation to Malaysia

On January 17, 2000, the Center signed a Headquarters Agreement with the Malaysian Government for establishing WorldFish (also known as ICLARM) headquarters in Batu Maung, Penang, Malaysia. The headquarters agreement granted the Center immunities and privileges that are normally granted to diplomatic and international organizations operating in Malaysia to facilitate the Center's global activities. A Headquarters Lease Agreement was also signed as a supplement to the Headquarters Agreement, making available to the Center a research site of 5.4 hectares at nominal annual rent for a period of 30 years with an option for renewal for another 30 years and thereafter by agreement of both parties. In the event of termination or expiration of the agreement, the land and facilities (buildings and fixtures) shall revert to the Malaysian Government.

On February 15, 2000, the Center commenced operations at a temporary office site in Penang, Malaysia and moved to its current headquarters in June 2001. The current headquarters was officially inaugurated on August 13, 2001.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Center during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Center were authorized for issue by the Board of Trustees in accordance with a resolution on April 26, 2019.

a. Tax Status

WorldFish operates under agreements entered into with the governments of the respective host countries. Under these agreements, the Center and its assets are not subject to any taxation of income.

b. CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs)

CGIAR donors, represented by the CGIAR System Council, approve and fund 11 Research Programs and 3 platforms, the totality of which is refers to as the Portfolio. Each CRP/platform to be led by a designated Center (Lead Center). The Lead Center is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the CRP/platform by program participants and for all payments to and reporting from program participants. Program participants include other Centers who are subcontracted by the Lead Center.

CGIAR Fund donors can designate their contribution to one or more of three funding "Windows". For Window 1 funds, the System Council sets the overall priorities and makes specific decisions about the use of the fund such as allocation to CRPs/platforms, payment of System Costs and/or any other use required to achieve the CGIAR mission. Window 2 funds are contributions designated by Fund Donors to one or more specific CRPs/platforms. Window 3 funds are contributions designated by the Fund Donors to individual centers.

The CGIAR funded CRP/platform portfolios consists of Phase 1 Research Programs, which are those that were implemented between 2011-2016 and Phase 2 Research Programs for those that commenced in 2017 and are scheduled to run through 2022.

WorldFish is the Lead Center for the Phase 2 CRP 11 FISH which commenced operations in January 2017 and is scheduled to run for a period of six years. During 2017 WorldFish also participated in the implementation of Phase 2 CRP 23 (Policies, Institutions and Markets), CRP 22 (Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security) and the platform for PTF 32 Big Data in Agriculture.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). IFRS also covers all International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and all interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for leasehold building classified as property, plant and equipment that have been measured at deemed cost. The financial statements are presented in thousands of US Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US$000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Adoption of new and amendments to IFRSs and Interpretations

In the current year, the Center adopted all of the new and amendments to IFRSs and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2018.

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 introduces new requirements that are relevant to the Center in respect of:

(1) The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; and
(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Center has elected not to re-state comparatives when applying the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets, which is allowed under the transitional provisions of IFRS 9. Any cumulative effect of initial application of IFRS 9 is therefore adjusted to net assets (reserves) as of January 1, 2018.

The impact of IFRS 9 on the Center's financial statements are described as follows:

(1) Classification and measurement of financial assets

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortized cost or at fair value on the basis of the Center's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortized cost;

The Management of the Center reviewed and assessed the Center's existing financial assets as at January 1, 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of IFRS 9 does not have any impact on the classification and measurement of the Center's financial assets whereby the financial assets classified as cash and cash equivalents and receivables under IAS 39 that were measured at amortized cost continue to be measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9 as they are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The application of IFRS 9 does not have any impact on the classification and measurement of the Center's financial liabilities whereby the financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities under IAS 39 that were measured at amortized cost continue to be measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9.

(3) Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss ("ECL") model, as opposed to an incurred loss model under IAS 39. The ECL model requires the Center to account for ECL and changes in those ECL at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. It is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

Specifically, IFRS 9 requires the Center to recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

(i) Accounts receivable from donors, CGIAR System Office and other CGIAR Centers, employees, and others (e.g. suppliers, partners).
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Center to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Center is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. IFRS 9 also allows a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for receivables in certain circumstances. There is no loss allowance to be recognized under the ECL model based on the assessment made by the Management.

(b) IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue. IFRS 15 has superseded the current revenue recognition guidance in IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations.

Under IFRS 15, the Center recognizes revenue when contractual performance obligations are satisfied e.g. restricted grant revenues are recognized only to the extent of expenses incurred for the grant.

When applying IFRS 15, the Center recognized revenue by applying the prescribed steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Management of the Center has assessed the application of IFRS 15 and is of the opinion that there is no material impact on the amounts reported for the Center.

(c) IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

This Interpretation clarifies how to determine the ‘date of transaction’ for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of an asset, expense or income when consideration for that item has been paid or received in advance in a foreign currency which resulted in recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability.

This Interpretation specifies that the date of transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, this interpretation required the determination of the date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

There is no material impact on the application of this interpretation on the financial statements of the Center.

2.3 Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Center has not elected for early adoption of the relevant new and amendments to IFRSs which have been issued but not yet effective until future periods, at the date of authorization for issue of these financial statements. The management anticipates that the adoption of these Standards when they become effective will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Center in the period of initial application, except as discussed below:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019
- IFRS 16 Leases
- Amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Prepayment features with Negative Compensation
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors will continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor IAS 17.

At lease commencement, a lessee will recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly and the liability accrues interest. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessees shall use their incremental borrowing rate.

The management is currently assessing the impact of adoption IFRS 16 and has not made any accounting policy decision. Thus, the impact of adopting the new IFRS 16 on the Center's financial statements cannot be determined now until the process is complete.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Center in preparing its financial statements:

a. 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 activities and other comprehensive income on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earnings of specific items of revenue.

b. Net assets

Net assets represent the residual interests in the Center's assets remaining after all liabilities have been deducted. They are classified as either undesignated or designated:

(a) Undesignated net assets – Net assets which is not designated by management for specific purposes.

(b) Designated net assets – Net assets which have been restricted by management as reserve for replacing property, plant and equipment or have been invested in property, plant and equipment.

c. Revenue recognition

Restricted grants

Restricted grants are recognize when the condition is fulfilled and/or as per the terms of the underlying contract/agreement satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service. Restricted grant contract terms can be based on a reimbursements method (the Centers are paid after the expenses are incurred and other conditions met) or the advanced method (donors pay a lump sum amount at the beginning of the project implementation). Cash received in advance in the context of the grant is recorded as a liability (deferred income) until criteria for revenue recognitions are met. When expenditure is incurred, grant revenue should be 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".

IFRS 15 offers additional clarification in the systematic basis of measurement of revenue over the periods in which there is partial fulfilment of the obligation or condition attached to the grant/contract using output method and input method. The Center uses input method to recognize its restricted grant revenue.

Other revenue and gains

Other revenue and gains are increases in net assets resulting from a Center's peripheral or incidental transactions and other events and circumstances affecting the Center, other than those that result from grants.

d. Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Center are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Center operates (the “functional currency”). In preparing the financial statements of the Center, transactions in currencies other than the Center’s functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognized in the statement of activities.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the statement of activities for the period except for the differences arising on the translation on non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

e. Employee benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave, bonuses and social security contributions are recognized as expenses in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Center. Short-term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognized when services are rendered by the employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short-term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognized when the absences occur.

ii) State managed retirement plans

Certain employees of the Center are members of state-managed retirement benefit plans operated by government. The Center is statutorily required to contribute a specified percentage of salary costs to the state managed retirement benefit plan. The Center has no further payment obligations once these contributions have been paid.

iii) Defined contribution plans

The Center operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Center in funds under the control of trustees.

iv) Defined benefit plans

The Center operates a defined retirement benefit scheme for its eligible employees. The computation of the cost of these benefits is prepared by an independent actuary based on the condition of the plan and following IAS 19 on defined benefit plans. Actuarial calculations are based on various assumptions, which in the future may differ from actual circumstances.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interests), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to net assets through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of activities and other comprehensive income in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognized in the statement of activities in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Center's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

f. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in research activities, administrative and technical support activities; and are expected to be used for more than one accounting period.

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost comprises its purchase price and all other incidental costs in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Short-leasehold land and building and improvements thereon are amortized over the lease period or, if shorter, the useful economic life of the property or improvement concerned. As of December 31, 2018, the unexpired lease periods of the short leasehold land is 11 years. In the event of termination or expiration of the respective host country agreement, all immovable assets will revert to the host country.

Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use and is computed using the straight-line method over its estimated term of useful life as follows:

	Estimated useful life in years
Short- leasehold land, building and infrastructure	25-30
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5
Vehicles	5
Computers and software	3

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. With effect from January 1, 2018, the Center has changed its capitalization threshold from US$1,500 to US$3,000, and ceased recording assets acquired through restricted grants as assets on its statement of financial position. The beneficial owners of such assets in custody are the donors and their disposition will be made in accordance with the respective donor agreements. The assets in custody are used in the respective donor-funded projects and they are fully expensed in the year of purchase.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of activities and other comprehensive income.

g. Government grant

Revenues from these grants shall be recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Center will comply with the conditions matching them and that the grants will be received.

Grants received are classified in one of the 3 following categories for which the recognition and measurement advice is provided below:

Restricted grants

a. *Grants related to assets:* grants for which the primary condition is to purchase, construct, or otherwise acquire long-term assets;
b. *Grants related to income:* Grants with specific conditions to be fulfilled by the beneficiary to cash them.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant relates to a non-current asset, it is recognized as deferred grant revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Unrestricted grants

a. for which there are no specific conditions or obligations to follow or to be fulfilled by the beneficiary (i.e. there are no conditions that the Center must adhere to in order to receive the grant funding); or

b. for which the associated costs/expenses have already been incurred (and no grant revenue has been recognized in relation to those costs/expenses);

h. Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Center reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Center estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, Center assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of activities.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of activities.

i. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Center has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of activities net of any reimbursement.

j. Financial Instruments

Applicable prior to January 1, 2018

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Center becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognized immediately in statement of activities.

Financial assets

Financial assets of the Center consist of ‘Cash and cash equivalents’ and ‘Accounts receivable’. Accounts receivable are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment and derecognition

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

Accounts receivable are carried at anticipated realizable value. An allowance is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Bad debts are written off during the year they are identified as irrecoverable. The write off of receivables is carried out only after all efforts to collect have been exhausted.

The Center derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in the statement of activities.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Center derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Center’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable is recognized in the statement of activities.

Applicable with effect from January 1, 2018

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when, and only when, the Center become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in the statement of activities.

Financial Assets under IFRS 9 with effect from January 1, 2018

The classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: Amortized Cost and Fair Value. Movements in fair value are presented in either statement of activities or other comprehensive income.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured subsequently at amortized cost.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). A Center's business model refers to how a Center manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. IFRS 9 prescribes two business models:

1. Holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. Holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows and selling (i.e. trading).

FVTPL is the residual category which is used for financial assets that are held for trading or if a financial asset does not fall into one of the two prescribed business models.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

a. Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses ("ECL"), through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortized cost and at FVTOCI.

Financial assets of the Center measured subsequently at amortized cost are short-term deposits, cash and bank balances, account receivables and other receivables.

b. *Financial assets at FVTPL*

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in the statement of activities.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For financial assets measured at amortized cost and at FVTPL, exchange differences are recognized in the statement of activities.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Prior to January 1, 2018, financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

After January 1, 2018, impairment of financial assets is based on IFRS 9 expected credit loss (ECL) model as opposed to an incurred loss model under IAS 39. The ECL model requires the Center to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. It is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss measured is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an accounts receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are debited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the statement of activities.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial asset that are possible within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

a. Write-off policy

The Center writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the donors is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Any recoveries made are recognized in the statement of activities.

b. Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the end of the reporting period.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Center in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Center expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Center recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of activities for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Center compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Center considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Center assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if (a) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, (b) the donors has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near future and (c) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the donors to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Center regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revise as appropriate to ensure that the criteria is capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

The Center considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the donors is unlikely to pay its partners, including the Center, in full.

The Center recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of activities for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Center derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Center neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continue to control the transferred asset, the Center recognizes their retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Center retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Center continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in the statement of activities.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities of the Center are cash advances received from donors, CGIAR system office and other center, other payables and accrued expenses.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the financial liabilities. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of activities. The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Center derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Center's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of activities.

k. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

l. Statement of cash flows and Cash and cash equivalents

The Center adopts the indirect method in the preparation of the statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand, petty cash funds, currencies awaiting deposit 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 and short-term deposits which are not pledged. Also included are any short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity date that they present insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.4 Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Center's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and as adjustments become necessary, they are recognized in the financial statements in the period they have become known.

Significant estimates include assumptions used in estimating the recoverability of project expenditures and the determination of the allowance for doubtful contributions receivable from donors, the useful life of capital assets and the appropriate measurement of accrued liabilities.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Managing financial risk is one aspect of the risk management practices of WorldFish. The Center's activities expose it to a variety of risks including: low impact of scientific activities; misallocation of scientific efforts away from agreed priorities; loss of reputation for scientific excellence and integrity; business disruption and information security 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 overall staff safety and security. Risk dimensions taken into consideration in managing the risks of the organization include:

a) *Impact:* Defined as the severity of the risk to the Center if a given risk event occurs.

b) *Likelihood:* The probability of a given risk event occurring based on currently available information regarding the effectiveness of mitigation strategies in place.

c) *Timing:* The expected period in which a given risk may arise.

Financial risks that the Center face include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Mitigation of these financial risks is carried out by management and supported by the Internal Audit unit under the direction of the Board of Trustees. A key element of the Center's risk management program is minimizing potential adverse effects on its financial performance. This requires the identification, evaluation and mitigation of financial risks where appropriate. The Board of Trustees reviews and approves policies for managing the risks of the Center.

i. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Center's operating activities and specifically to:

a) Situations where expenses are incurred in a different currency from the donor grants that are funding them;

b) Fluctuations to the value of assets (cash and receivables) held in currencies other than the functional currency (USD) of the Center. This occurs when the Center is required to pre-finance activities on behalf of donors.

In order to mitigate the foreign currency risk, the Center seeks to keep excess cash not required for working capital purposes in USD and seeks to contractually match expense related obligation with the origination donor currency to remain naturally hedged to any fluctuations in the rates, wherever possible.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Center maintains most of its financial instruments in USD however there are some financial instruments denominated in variety of currencies at year end. The non-USD currencies in which it has the greatest exposure are the Euro, Swiss Franc, and Pound Sterling.

The impact on the net surplus (deficit) of the organization of a reasonably possible change in the US dollars exchange rate in comparison to the Euro, Swiss Franc and Pound Sterling can be determined by considering the 1 year high and low exchange rate for each currency:

December 31, 2018	**Exchange Rate to USD**		**Sensitivity Impact on Surplus/(Deficit)**	
	1 Year High	**1 Year Low**	**High**	**Low**
			$	**$**
Euro	0.89	0.81	14	(174)
Swiss Franc	1.01	0.93	6	(34)
Pound Sterling	0.79	0.70	-	(178)
			20	**(386)**

December 31, 2017	**Exchange Rate to USD**		**Sensitivity Impact on Surplus/(Deficit)**	
	1 Year High	**1 Year Low**	**High**	**Low**
			$	**$**
Euro	0.95	0.79	68	(31)
Swiss Franc	1.02	0.96	(9)	11
Pound Sterling	0.82	0.70	65	(32)
			124	**(52)**

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or donor contract, leading to a financial loss. The Center is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for Account receivables - Donors) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial assets.

Donor and CGIAR system office and other centers receivables are closely reviewed on a monthly basis and follow-up actions are carried out to recover the balances due. Other receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis and provisions are made where necessary for doubtful accounts.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable local and international financial institutions with good credit ratings. Cash and cash equivalents are invested to safeguard the funds and with an investment objective of minimizing loss exposure.

iii. Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rest with the Board of Trustees, which has establish an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Center's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Center manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, short term investment and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table illustrates the value of financial instruments by currency at the end of the reporting period:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,555	14,614
Accounts receivable	6,100	4,026
Deposits	18	22
	16,673	18,662
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable	6,653	8,154
Accruals	409	161
	7,062	8,315
Net Financial Instruments	**9,611**	**10,347**
Denominated in:		
US Dollars	4,157	9,145
Euro	2,338	619
Pound Sterling	1,989	811
Swiss franc	541	(352)
Other currencies	586	124
	9,611	**10,347**

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their respective fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31 consist of:

	2018	2017
	$	**$**
Short-term deposits with licensed banks	**269**	276
Cash and bank accounts in US Dollars	**6,529**	12,895
Cash and bank accounts in Euro	**498**	317
Cash and bank accounts in Pound Sterling	**1,936**	319
Cash and bank accounts in Ringgit Malaysia	**145**	179
Cash and bank accounts in Australian Dollars	**474**	127
Cash and bank accounts in Swiss Franc	**507**	284
Cash and bank accounts in other operating currencies	**197**	217
	10,555	14,614
Less: Short-term deposits pledged as security	**(168)**	(169)
	10,387	**14,445**

Cash in banks are denominated in US Dollars, Euro, Pound Sterling, Ringgit Malaysia, Australian Dollars, Swiss Franc, Bangladesh Taka, Solomon Dollar, Malawian Kwacha, Zambian Kwacha, Egyptian Pounds, Philippines Pesos, Sierra Leonean Leone and Myanmar Kyat.

As of December 31, 2018, the short-term deposits with licensed banks of the Center carry interests at rates 0% and 2.5% (2017: 0% and 2.5%) per annum and are maturing within January 2019 to February 2019.

As of December 31, 2018, the short-term deposits with licensed banks of the Center with a total carrying value of USD168 (2017: USD169) are pledged to the banks as securities for security deposits for utilities and hypothecated to Citibank Berhad for the Bank's Corporate Card Program.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE – DONORS

Account receivable donors balances are valued at their net realizable value, that is, the gross amount of receivable minus, if applicable, allowances provided for doubtful accounts.

Accounts receivable from donors at December 31 consist of unreleased balances of approved grants as follows:

	2018	2017
	$	**$**
W3 and Bilateral Donors	**4,860**	3,141
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	**-**	(40)
	4,860	**3,101**

The Center measures the loss allowance for accounts receivables from donors at an amount equal to lifetime ECL using a simplified approach. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable from donors are estimated based on past default experience and an analysis of the donors' current financial position. The Center do not have much historical bad or doubtful debts as amounts receivable from donors are usually collectible.

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	2018 $	2017 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	**(40)**	(6)
Provision for doubtful debts	**-**	(40)
Amount written off during the year	**40**	6
Balance at end of the year	**-**	**(40)**

5.1 Schedule of European community contributions

Projects	Grant period (MM/DD/YY)	Grant pledge Euros	Grant pledge US Dollars	Expenditures Euros	Expenditures US Dollars	Funds receivable As at December 31, 2018 Euros	Funds receivable As at December 31, 2018 US Dollars
Improving Food Security and Reducing Poverty through intra-regional Fish Trade in sub-Saharan Africa	12.18.2013 - 4.30.2018	5,000	5,748	457	581	312	355
EC 2015 - 2017 Improving the technological foundations for sustainable aquaculture	11.27.2015 – 3.31.2020	979	1,082	(1)	(2)	356	380
Managing Aquatic Agricultural Systems to Improve Nutrition and Livelihoods in Selected Asian and African Countries: Scaling Learning from IFAD - WorldFish Collaboration in Bangladesh	5.24.2016 – 3.31.2020	1,957	2,233	530	623	286	304
Promoting multi-stakeholder contributions to international cooperation on sustainable solutions for Aquaculture Development in South-East Asia_Eurastip project_BD_2017	1.1.2017 - 12.31.2019	119	138	31	37	90	96
Cirad "Aquaculture and Fisheries Value Chain Analysis in Zambia"	2.20.2017 – 4.30.2018	30	34	1	2	-	-
Empowering Women Fish Retailers (EWFIRE)	4.1.2018 - 3.31.2021	378	470	11	13	-	-
Total 2018 European Community Contributions		**8,463**	**9,705**	**1,029**	**1,254**	**1,044**	**1,135**

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - CGIAR SYSTEM OFFICE AND OTHER CENTERS

Accounts receivable from CGIAR system office and other centers are recognized when the services are rendered.

	2018 $	2017 $
CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture	**-**	12
CIP - International Potato Center	**45**	-
IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute	**-**	31
IITA – International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	**69**	-
ILRI – International Livestock Research Institute	**-**	40
	114	**83**

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - EMPLOYEES

Receivables from employees are recognized as they arise and cancelled when payment is received.

	2018 $	2017 $
Loans to employees	**19**	26
Project advances to employees	**31**	41
	50	**67**

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - OTHERS

Other receivables are recognized upon the occurrence of event or transaction which gives the Center a legal claim against others.

	2018 $	2017 $
Advances to suppliers	**225**	115
Advances to consultants	**20**	-
Advances to partners	**804**	638
Advance to AIARC (1)	**27**	22
	1,076	**775**

(1) Association of International Agricultural Research Centers (AIARC)

9. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2018	2017
	$	$
Deposits	**18**	22
Prepaid expenses	**259**	231
	277	**253**

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2018					2017
	Short leasehold land, building and infrastructure	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Computers and software	Vehicles	Total	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
COST						
Balance as at January 1	616	700	348	982	**2,646**	3,630
Additions	-	5	3	-	**8**	166
Disposals	-	(5)	(5)	(32)	**(42)**	(1,150)
Written off	-	(315)	(100)	(588)	**(1,003)**	-
Balance as at December 31	**616**	**385**	**246**	**362**	**1,609**	**2,646**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
Balance as at January 1	(108)	(673)	(312)	(948)	**(2,041)**	(2,925)
Depreciation	(42)	(11)	(27)	(15)	**(95)**	(266)
Disposals	-	5	4	31	**40**	1,150
Written off	-	315	100	588	**1,003**	-
Balance as at December 31	**(150)**	**(364)**	**(235)**	**(344)**	**(1,093)**	**(2,041)**
CARRYING AMOUNT	**466**	**21**	**11**	**18**	**516**	**605**

	2017				
	Short leasehold land, building and infrastructure	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Computers and software	Vehicles	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
COST					
Balance as at January 1	616	688	1,319	1,007	**3,630**
Additions	-	39	71	56	**166**
Disposals	-	(27)	(1,042)	(81)	**(1,150)**
Balance as at December 31	**616**	**700**	**348**	**982**	**2,646**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
Balance as at January 1	(66)	(661)	(1,251)	(947)	**(2,925)**
Depreciation	(42)	(39)	(103)	(82)	**(266)**
Disposals	-	27	1,042	81	**1,150**
Balance as at December 31	**(108)**	**(673)**	**(312)**	**(948)**	**(2,041)**
CARRYING AMOUNT	**508**	**27**	**36**	**34**	**605**

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE – ADVANCE RECEIVED FROM DONORS

Accounts payable to donors at December 31 consist of grants which conditions are yet to be met and excess grants to be reimbursed to donors as follows:

	2018	2017
	$	$
W3 and Bilateral Donors	**4,717**	4,605

12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE – CGIAR SYSTEM OFFICE AND OTHER CENTERS

Accounts payable to CGIAR system office and other centers at December 31 consist of grants which conditions are yet to be met and excess grants to be reimbursed to CGIAR system office and other centers, and non-grants related as follows:

	2018	2017
	$	$
CGIAR Fund	**366**	2,033
CIAT - International Center for Tropical Agriculture	**85**	-
IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute	**12**	-
IRRI – International Rice Research Institute	**41**	65
IWMI – International Water Management Institute	**2**	57
IITA - Institute for Tropical Agriculture	**-**	141
	506	**2,296**

13. ACCOUTS PAYABLE - EMPLOYEES

	2018	2017
	$	$
Project related payable	**87**	48
Others	**19**	22
	106	**70**

14. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE – OTHERS

	2018	2017
	$	$
Partners	**680**	410
Consultants	**259**	346
Others	**385**	427
	1,324	**1,183**

15. ACCRUALS AND PROVISIONS

Accruals and provisions at December 31 consist of:

	2018 $	2017 $
Accrued expenses for supplies and services received	**409**	161
Provision for unutilized leave	**213**	176
Provision for International Recruited Staff benefits and repatriation costs	**464**	532
Provision for disallowed costs	**394**	220
	1,480	**1,089**

16. EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT

The Center operates a defined benefit plan for its eligible employees in accordance with the terms and conditions of employment between the Center and its employees.

The latest actuarial valuation report dated 31 December 2017 was carried out by an independent valuer of the Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

	2018 $	2017 $
Current	**17**	5
Non-current	**28**	31
	45	**36**

WorldFish (Timor-Leste) Retirement Benefit Scheme

The following assumptions were used in valuing the liabilities and benefits under the plan.

Valuation date	31 December 2017
Discount rate	3.80% per annum
Salary increment rate	3.00% per annum
Mortality	Tabel Mortalita Indonesia 1999
Disability	0% per annum
Withdrawal	0% per annum
Expenses	Not projected
Retirement age	60 years old for both males and females

Change in defined benefit obligation (DBO)

	2018	2017
	$	**$**
DBO at end of prior year	**14**	12
Current service cost	**10**	8
Interest expense	**-**	-
Benefits payment	**-**	(6)
DBO at end of year	**24**	**14**

WorldFish (Egypt) Retirement Benefit Scheme

The following assumptions were used in valuing the liabilities and benefits under the plan.

Valuation date	31 December 2017
Discount rate	16% per annum
Salary increment rate	20% for year 2018 and 10% for year 2019 onwards
Mortality	100% of EISMT 0306
Disability	0% per annum
Withdrawal	31.73~2.33 (attained age 20~55)
Expenses	Not projected
Normal retirement age	60 years old
Late retirement age	60 years old for both males and females

Change in defined benefit obligation (DBO)

	2018	2017
	$	**$**
DBO at end of prior year	**22**	32
Current service cost	**1**	1
Interest expense	**3**	4
Benefits payment	**(5)**	(16)
Forex loss/ (gain)	**-**	1
DBO at end of year	**21**	**22**

17. DEFERRED GRANT REVENUE

Government grants have been received for the construction of HQ's leasehold building. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

	2018	2017
	$	**$**
Balance at beginning of the year	**482**	522
Add: Grants received during the year	**-**	-
Less: Released to the statement of activities	**(40)**	(40)
Balance at end of the year	**442**	482
Less: Current portion	**(40)**	(40)
Non-current portion	**402**	**442**

18. OTHER REVENUE AND GAINS

	2018	2017
	$	**$**
Management fee from guest programs	**23**	129
Fish sales	**38**	42
Abbassa training	**101**	53
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**2**	-
Amortization of deferred grant revenue	**40**	40
Miscellaneous income	**265**	168
Bad/ Doubtful debts recovery	**-**	59
	469	**491**

19. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2018	2017
	$	**$**
Finance income		
Interest income	**18**	19
Realized foreign exchange (loss)/ gain	**-**	547
	18	566
Finance expenses		
Realised foreign exchange loss	**(206)**	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**(45)**	(43)
Bank charges	**(13)**	(17)
	(246)	**506**

20. EXPENSES BY NATURE CLASSIFICATION

2018

	Unrestricted	Restricted		Total		Grand Total
	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Personnel	2,787	7,949	1,450	7,949	4,237	12,186
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	265	-	265	-	265
Collaborator Costs - Others	-	4,293	1,761	4,293	1,761	6,054
Supplies & Services	1,559	7,013	661	7,013	2,220	9,233
Travel	264	1,520	125	1,520	389	1,909
Depreciation	89	-	6	-	95	95
Cost sharing percentage	156	281	23	281	179	460
Total Direct Costs	**4,855**	**21,321**	**4,026**	**21,321**	**8,881**	**30,202**
Allocated Indirect Costs	(3,723)	3,317	406	3,317	(3,317)	-
Total - All Costs	**1,132**	**24,638**	**4,432**	**24,638**	**5,564**	**30,202**

2017

	Unrestricted	Restricted		Total		Grand Total
	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Personnel	2,202	6,500	1,530	6,500	3,732	10,232
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	75	-	75	-	75
Collaborator Costs - Others	3	2,554	1,414	2,554	1,417	3,971
Supplies & Services	1,588	6,062	1,073	6,062	2,661	8,723
Travel	261	1,631	275	1,631	536	2,167
Depreciation	105	153	8	153	113	266
Cost sharing percentage	154	132	20	132	174	306
Total Direct Costs	4,313	17,107	4,320	17,107	8,633	25,740
Allocated Indirect Costs	(3,291)	2,790	501	2,790	(2,790)	-
Total - All Costs	1,022	19,897	4,821	19,897	5,843	25,740

21. CALCULATION OF INDIRECT COST RATIOS

	2018				2017			
	Unrestricted	Restricted		Grand Total	Unrestricted	Restricted		Grand Total
Direct Costs	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio		Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Research expenses	558	16,711	1,992	**19,261**	319	14,164	2,610	17,093
Non-CGIAR Collaboration expenses	-	4,293	1,761	**6,054**	3	2,554	1,414	3,971
Direct Research Costs	558	21,004	3,753	**25,315**	322	16,718	4,024	21,064
CGIAR Collaboration expenses	-	265	-	**265**	-	75	-	75
Total Research Costs	**558**	**21,269**	**3,753**	**25,580**	**322**	**16,793**	**4,024**	**21,139**
Indirect Costs								
General and Administration	**516**	**3,369**	**679**	**4,564**	**590**	**3,104**	**797**	**4,491**
Cost Ratios	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Indirect Costs / Direct Research Costs	**92.47%**	**16.04%**	**18.09%**	**18.03%**	**183.23%**	**18.57%**	**19.81%**	**21.32%**

22. CRP REPORTING AND DISCLOSURES

WorldFish is the Lead Center for CRP 11 FISH which commenced in January 2017.

WorldFish was a participating center of the following CRPs and Platforms with other Lead Centers:

CRP Name		Lead Center
CRP 22	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security	CIAT
CRP 23	Policies, Institutions and Markets	IFPRI
PTF 32	Big Data	CIAT

Exhibit 3 details the CRP and Platform Expenses for 2018.

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the ordinary course of business, WorldFish becomes involved in various legal actions. One of the actions is related to the amended Egyptian real estate tax where the Centre is liable to pay EGP549 (approximately US$31) annually for real estate tax. Management is disputing this assessment and has taken the necessary actions to appeal for tax exemption. The final arbitration date is not yet fixed and as of date of the issuance of the financial statements, the ultimate outcome of such actions could not be ascertained. The potential tax exposure as at December 31, 2018 is EGP3,018 (approximately US$168).

There are no contingent assets, liabilities or accountabilities which are not recorded in the ledger. Un-asserted claims or assessments that our lawyer has advised us of probable assertion are disclosed in the financial statements.

Apart from the above, there have been no violation or possible violations of laws or regulations in any jurisdiction whose effects should be disclosed in the financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency.

There have been no communications from regulatory agencies or government representatives concerning investigations or allegations of non-compliance with laws or regulations in any jurisdiction, or deficiencies in financial reporting practices that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

24. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No events have occurred from the reporting date to the date the financial statements are authorized for issue, which would require adjustment to, or disclosure in the financial statements.

25. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statements presentation adopted in the current year.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As per previously reported	Reclassification	As reclassified
	$	$	$
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable			
Advances received from donors	4,825	(220)	**4,605**
Accruals and Provisions	869	220	**1,089**
	5,694	**-**	**5,694**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	As per previously reported	Reclassification	As reclassified
	$	$	$
(Increase)/ decrease in assets and increase/ (decrease) in liabilities:			
Decrease in accounts payable	(2,434)	12	(2,422)
Decrease in accruals and provisions	(725)	(12)	(737)
	(3,159)	**-**	**(3,159)**

WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
An International Non-Profit Organization

Supplementary Information
December 31, 2018

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WORLDFISH (also known as ICLARM)
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SCHEDULE OF GRANTS REVENUE
For the years ended 31 December, 2018 and 2017
Exhibit 1
(all figures expressed in thousands of US dollars)

	Funds available	Receivables from donors	Deferred revenue	Grants Revenue 2018	Grants Revenue 2017
	$	$	$	$	
Restricted Windows 1 & 2					
CGIAR Fund	5,018	35	-	5,053	3,404
CIAT-International Center for Tropical Agriculture	346	14	(82)	278	245
IFPRI-International Food Policy Research Institute	194	-	(9)	185	192
ILRI-International Livestock Research Institute	-	-	-	-	40
Subtotal - Restricted Windows 1 & 2	**5,558**	**49**	**(91)**	**5,516**	**3,881**
Restricted Window 3					
Australia-ACIAR-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	1,196	51	(80)	1,167	1,488
BMGF-Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	2,242	-	(2,147)	95	-
CGIAR Fund	185	-	(1)	184	210
IFAD-International Fund for Agricultural Development	(453)	1,794	(201)	1,140	1,580
India-DARE-Department of Agriculture Research and Education	127	-	(38)	89	-
Japan-Ministry of Foreign Affairs	70	-	-	70	60
South Africa-DAFF-Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	125	-	(54)	71	98
USAID-United States Agency for International Development	730	-	(330)	400	4,960
World Bank	-	-	-	-	147
Subtotal - Restricted Window 3	**4,222**	**1,845**	**(2,851)**	**3,216**	**8,543**
Restricted Bilateral					
ADB-Asian Development Bank	276	407	-	683	411
Australia-ACIAR-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	4	-	-	4	227
Australia-DFAT-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	133	-	-	133	173
AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center	51	1	-	52	254
Bangladesh Local Government Engineering Department	144	60	-	204	136
CEPF-Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	34	-	(3)	31	42
CGIAR Fund	67	-	(2)	65	198
CIP-International Potato Center	-	45	-	45	-
CMU-Chiang Mai University, School of Public Policy	52	16	-	68	-
Conservation International	43	12	-	55	209
EC-European Commission	416	355	(140)	631	669
Egypt-Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	260	-	-	260	250
Euroconsult Mott MacDonald	-	-	-	-	93
FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization	303	-	(41)	262	31
Farm Africa	8	-	-	8	63
FES-Foundation for Ecological Security	15	15	-	30	-
Foundation Ensemble	-	-	-	-	45
France-CIRAD-Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique Pour le Developpement	2	-	-	2	32
FREEDOM-Foundation for Rural Enterprises & Ecology Development of Mindanao	-	-	-	-	48
FRI-Fisheries Research Institute	-	-	-	-	14
Germany-BMZ-German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	-	-	-	-	949
Germany-GIZ-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	1,203	298	(192)	1,309	-
ICEM-International Centre for Environmental Management	-	-	-	-	11
IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	-	-	-	-	72
IDRC-International Development Research Centre	-	-	-	-	250
IFAD-International Fund for Agricultural Development	87	49	-	136	127
IFPRI-International Food Policy Research Institute	-	-	-	-	12
IIED-International Institute for Environment and Development	98	-	(44)	54	19
IITA-International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	488	71	-	559	30
India-Assam Rural Infrastructure & Agricultural Services Society	-	62	-	62	9
India-Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, Odisha	243	187	-	430	275
Ireland-Irish Aid	-	-	-	-	407
IRRI-International Rice Research Institute	-	-	-	-	10
IWMI-International Water Management Institute	11	-	(2)	9	-
LIFT-Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund Manager's Office	992	133	-	1,125	790
Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources	-	1	-	1	-
Msingi East Africa Limited	15	24	-	39	-
Netherlands-Ministry of Economic Affairs	14	-	(14)	-	-
New Zealand-Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	335	-	(129)	206	-
NIWA-National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd.	182	-	-	182	385
Norway-Ministry of Foreign Affairs	657	-	(34)	623	409
Norway-NORAD-Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	755	-	(256)	499	-
Oak Foundation	613	-	(358)	255	-
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	91	9	-	100	-
Philippines-BAR-DA-Bureau of Agriculture Research-Department of Agriculture	15	50	-	65	372
Philippines-PCAARRD-Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Developmen	-	-	-	-	117
Plan International	39	54	-	93	21
Save the Children	1,998	-	(117)	1,881	1,628
SIACLC-Solomon Islands Association of Community Learning Centres	-	-	-	-	8
SICCP-Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership	(1)	4	-	3	40
Skretting Egypt	2	14	-	16	11
SPC-Pacific Community	-	-	-	-	101
Sweden-SIDA-Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	397	-	(73)	324	264
Switzerland-SDC-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	1,089	153	(41)	1,201	544
Synergos Institute	121	33	-	154	-
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	19	108	-	127	57
United Kingdom-DFID-Department for International Development	164	80	-	244	247
University of Malawi : Chancellor College	-	-	-	-	88
University of Stirling	128	32	-	160	106
University of Toronto	1	2	-	3	-
University of Wollongong	770	-	(117)	653	128
USAID-United States Agency for International Development	6,406	815	(211)	7,010	1,658
USSEC-US Soybean Export Council	6	8	(2)	12	-
Wageningen University	27	-	(25)	2	21
Walton Family Foundation	200	-	(69)	131	-
Winrock International	39	15	-	54	21
World Bank	67	14	-	81	212
World Food Programme	-	2	-	2	-
Subtotal - Restricted Window 3	**19,079**	**3,129**	**(1,870)**	**20,338**	**12,294**
Grand Total	**28,859**	**5,023**	**(4,812)**	**29,070**	**24,718**

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SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED GRANTS PLEDGES AND EXPENSES
for the years ended December 31, 2018
Exhibit 2
(All Amounts in thousands of US Dollars)

Donor and Program / Project	Start Date	End Date	Portfolio / Non-Portfolio	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior year $	Expenditure Current year $	Total Expenditure $
Windows 1 & 2							
CGIAR Fund							
FISH	1/1/2018	12/31/2018	CRP11 FISH	5,112	-	5,053	5,053
Subtotal - CGIAR Fund				5,112	-	5,053	5,053
CIAT-International Center for Tropical Agriculture							
Big Data in Agriculture	1/1/2018	12/31/2018	PFT32 BIG DATA	268	-	120	120
Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security	1/1/2018	12/31/2018	CRP22 CCAFS	160	-	158	158
Subtotal - International Center for Tropical Agriculture				428	-	278	278
IFPRI-International Food Policy Research Institute							
Policies, Institutions and Markets	1/1/2018	12/31/2018	CRP23 PIM	189	-	185	185
Subtotal - International Food Policy Research Institute				189	-	185	185
Total - Windows 1 & 2				**5,729**	**-**	**5,516**	**5,516**
Restricted Window 3							
Australia-ACIAR-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research							
MYFISH (Phase II)	12/22/2016	12/31/2020	CRP11 FISH	1,953	418	536	954
Rice Fish (Myanmar)	7/1/2017	12/31/2021	CRP11 FISH	2,012	93	630	723
Subtotal - Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research				3,965	511	1,166	1,677
BMGF-Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation							
Aquaculture: increasing income, diversifying diets, and empowering women in Bangladesh and Nigeria	11/20/2018	1/31/2023	CRP11 FISH	11,500	-	96	96
Subtotal - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation				11,500	-	96	96
CGIAR Fund							
WorldFish gender and breeding study design and PDFs Coaching	1/1/2017	9/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	395	210	184	394
Subtotal - CGIAR Fund				395	210	184	394
IFAD-International Fund for Agricultural Development							
(IFAD) Improving the Technological Foundations for Sustainable Aquaculture	9/2/2016	9/1/2019	CRP11 FISH	1,500	272	477	749
EC 2015 - 2017 Improving the technological foundations for sustainable aquaculture	11/27/2015	3/31/2020	CRP11 FISH	1,082	1,089	(2)	1,087
Managing Aquatic Agricultural Systems to Improve Nutrition and Livelihoods in Selected Asian and African Countries: Scaling Learning from IFAD - WorldFish Collaboration in Bangladesh	2/11/2015	3/31/2018	NON-PORTFOLIO	400	291	42	333
Managing Aquatic Agricultural Systems to Improve Nutrition and Livelihoods in Selected Asian and African Countries: Scaling Learning from IFAD - WorldFish Collaboration in Bangladesh	5/24/2016	3/31/2020	NON-PORTFOLIO	2,233	589	623	1,212
Subtotal - International Fund for Agricultural Development				5,215	2,241	1,140	3,381

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SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED GRANTS PLEDGES AND EXPENSES
for the years ended December 31, 2018
Exhibit 2
(All Amounts in thousands of US Dollars)

Donor and Program / Project	Start Date	End Date	Portfolio / Non-Portfolio	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior year $	Expenditure Current year $	Total Expenditure $
India-DARE-Department of Agriculture Research and Education							
ICAR Collaborative Work Program	5/3/2018	3/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	127	-	89	89
Subtotal - Department of Agriculture Research and Education				127	-	89	89
Japan-Ministry of Foreign Affairs							
Japan Mekong Fund 2017	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	CRP22 CCAFS	70	-	70	70
Subtotal - Ministry of Foreign Affairs				70	-	70	70
South Africa-DAFF-Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries							
Opportunities for scaling-up aquaculture successes in Africa within the Framework of Operation Phakisa: WorldFish and South Africa Partnership	6/14/2015	4/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	270	145	71	216
Subtotal - Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries				270	145	71	216
USAID-United States Agency for International Development							
ECOfish	7/1/2014	2/28/2018	CRP11 FISH	9,350	9,371	150	9,521
Scaling innovative, nutrition-sensitive fisheries technologies and integrated approaches through partnerships in Odisha, India can improve food and nutrition security.	10/1/2017	9/30/2020	CRP11 FISH (32%) NON-PORTFOLIO (68%)	1,500	20	250	270
Subtotal - United States Agency for International Development				10,850	9,391	400	9,791
Total - Restricted Window 3				**32,392**	**12,498**	**3,216**	**15,714**
Restricted Bilateral							
ADB-Asian Development Bank							
ADB Phase 2 - Malaita Province	8/15/2016	9/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	1,119	590	448	1,038
ADB TL_Development of the National Fisheries Strategy in Timor	5/28/2018	11/15/2018	CRP11 FISH	235	-	235	235
Subtotal - Asian Development Bank				1,354	590	683	1,273
Australia-ACIAR-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research							
Expansion and Diversification of Production and Management Systems for Sea Cucumbers in the Philippines and northern Australia	3/1/2013	3/31/2018	CRP11 FISH	169	167	2	169
SSF contribution to food secure world	3/6/2017	3/31/2018	CRP11 FISH	195	192	2	194
Subtotal - Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research				364	359	4	363
Australia-DFAT-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade							
Novel Sustainable Aquafeeds - Blue Economy Challenge	1/26/2017	6/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	306	173	133	306
Subtotal - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade				306	173	133	306
AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center							
AVRDC - Flow Thru Fund	7/27/2018	6/30/2021	NON-PORTFOLIO	20	-	34	34
Flow Thru Fund	3/7/2016	6/30/2018	NON-PORTFOLIO	524	507	18	525
Subtotal - The World Vegetable Center				544	507	52	559

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SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED GRANTS PLEDGES AND EXPENSES
for the years ended December 31, 2018
Exhibit 2
(All Amounts in thousands of US Dollars)

Donor and Program / Project	Start Date	End Date	Portfolio / Non-Portfolio	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior year $	Expenditure Current year $	Total Expenditure $
Bangladesh Local Government Engineering Department							
CALIP_BA_Project	9/1/2017	6/30/2019	CRP22 CCAFS	114	3	74	77
Fish catch and biodiversity impact monitoring_JICA_BA_2016	11/1/2016	10/30/2021	CRP11 FISH	343	39	47	86
HILIP Project_BA	7/1/2014	6/30/2019	CRP22 CCAFS (4%) CRP11 FISH (96%)	501	329	83	412
Subtotal - Bangladesh Local Government Engineering Department				958	371	204	575
CEPF-Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund							
Building Coalitions to Enhance Resource Management and Sustainable Development	6/1/2016	5/31/2018	CRP11 FISH	140	92	31	123
Subtotal - Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund				140	92	31	123
CGIAR Fund							
Gender PostDoc Fellow - Pro-poor aquaculture research in development: Identification of the attributes poor and vulnerable consumers and retailers want in farmed fish and their implications for aquaculture genetic selection programs in Egypt & Zambia	1/1/2016	9/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	108	76	32	108
Gender Postdoctoral Fellow - Enabling gender-equitable, sustainable intensification of small scale aquaculture: Gendered analysis of goals, impacts and outcomes within fish breeding research in Bangladesh	10/1/2016	1/15/2019	CRP11 FISH	143	110	33	143
Subtotal - CGIAR Fund				251	186	65	251
CIP-International Potato Center							
KULIMA Promoting Farming in Malawi: Improving the access to and use of agriculture research innovations by Malawian farmers	5/15/2018	7/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	193	-	45	45
Subtotal - International Potato Center				193	-	45	45
CMU-Chiang Mai University, School of Public Policy							
Climate Adaptation and Innovation in Mekong Aquaculture	11/1/2017	10/31/2020	CRP11 FISH	164	-	68	68
Subtotal - Chiang Mai University, School of Public Policy				164	-	68	68
Conservation International							
Evaluating the contribution of FADs to food secuity and effects on livelihoods in Vanuatu	9/27/2016	11/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	176	121	55	176
Subtotal - Conservation International				176	121	55	176
EC-European Commission							
Empowering Women Fish Retailers (EWFIRE)	4/1/2018	3/31/2021	CRP11 FISH	470	-	13	13
Improving Food Security and Reducing Poverty through intra-regional Fish Trade in sub-Saharan Africa	12/18/2013	4/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	5,748	5,168	581	5,749
Promoting multi-stakeholder contributions to international cooperation on sustainable solutions for Aquaculture Development in South-East Asia_Eurastip project_BD_2017	1/1/2017	12/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	138	29	37	66
Subtotal - European Commission				6,356	5,197	631	5,828

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Donor and Program / Project	Start Date	End Date	Portfolio / Non-Portfolio	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior year $	Expenditure Current year $	Total Expenditure $
Egypt-Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation							
Egypt Government Contribution	1/1/2018	12/31/2018	NON-PORTFOLIO	250	-	250	250
The objective of this demonstration is to demonstrate and evaluate the technical and economic feasibilities of in-pond raceway aquaculture technology (IPA) and soybased feed to increase fish production with minimal impact on water environment.	10/1/2017	10/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	10	-	10	10
Subtotal - Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation				260	-	260	260
FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization							
Reviews of the use of co-management and information and communications technology in support of small-scale fisheries in Asia	12/1/2017	9/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	187	-	113	113
Social Protection Tonle Sap (FAO)	12/22/2017	7/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	59	-	43	43
Technical assistance for the field testing of a “Framework on sustainable use, management and conservation of aquatic genetic resources for aquaculture” Letter of Agreement	4/18/2018	6/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	30	-	28	28
VulnerabilityStudyLinked to MYRice-Fish and MYFISH 2	11/1/2017	2/28/2018	CRP11 FISH	82	-	78	78
Subtotal - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations				358	-	262	262
Farm Africa							
Kenya Market-led Aquaculture Programme (KMAP)	1/1/2016	12/31/2018	CRP11 FISH	125	118	8	126
Subtotal - Farm Africa				125	118	8	126
FES-Foundation for Ecological Security							
FES iCARE (Informed Collaborative Action for Resilience of Ecosystems)	4/1/2018	12/31/2018	CRP23 PIM	27	-	30	30
Subtotal - Foundation for Ecological Security				27	-	30	30
France-CIRAD-Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique Pour le Developpement							
Cirad "Aquaculture and Fisheries Value Chain Analysis in Zambia"	2/20/2017	4/30/2018	NON-PORTFOLIO	34	32	2	34
Subtotal - Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique Pour le Developpement				34	32	2	34
Germany-GIZ-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit							
MYSAP (Myanmar)	4/6/2017	5/5/2020	CRP11 FISH	2,994	267	737	1,004
Scaling systems and partnerships for increasing the adoption and impact of improved tilapia strains on the rural poor	7/1/2018	6/30/2021	CRP11 FISH	1,369	-	47	47
Tilapia value chains for the poor: testing sustainable practices to meet ‘bottom of the pyramid’ demand	1/1/2016	9/30/2019	NON-PORTFOLIO	1,375	386	525	911
Subtotal - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit				5,738	653	1,309	1,962
IFAD-International Fund for Agricultural Development							
Strengthening capacity of local actors on nutrition sensitive agri food value chain in Zambia and Malawi	7/1/2016	6/30/2019	NON-PORTFOLIO	341	132	136	268
Subtotal - International Fund for Agricultural Development				341	132	136	268

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IIED-International Institute for Environment and Development							
Carrots & Sticks (Darwin Ini.)	6/1/2017	3/31/2021	CRP11 FISH	199	19	54	73
Subtotal - International Institute for Environment and Development				199	19	54	73
IITA-International Institute of Tropical Agriculture							
Aquaculture Value Chain Development in D.R. Congo and Northern Angola	7/15/2017	6/30/2020	CRP11 FISH	334	30	202	232
Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)	2/19/2018	11/30/2021	CRP11 FISH	2,180	-	356	356
Subtotal - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture				2,514	30	558	588
India-Assam Rural Infrastructure & Agricultural Services Society							
Assam Agribusiness & Rural Transformation (APART) 2018-2023	8/18/2018	8/17/2023	CRP11 FISH	1,063	-	62	62
Subtotal - Assam Rural Infrastructure & Agricultural Services Society				1,063	-	62	62
India-Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, Odisha							
Program with Department of Fisheries, Odisha	7/1/2016	6/30/2022	CRP11 FISH (99%) NON-PORTFOLIO (1%)	3,251	338	430	768
Subtotal - Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, Odisha				3,251	338	430	768
IWMI-International Water Management Institute							
Lao- Irrigation Sub- Sector review	7/11/2018	1/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	23	-	9	9
Subtotal - International Water Management Institute				23	-	9	9
LIFT-Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund Manager's Office							
MYFish_Culture (Myanmar)_LIFT	9/21/2015	12/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	4,285	2,129	1,125	3,254
Subtotal - Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund Manager's Office				4,285	2,129	1,125	3,254
LUANAR-Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources							
Africa Centre of Excellence (East and Southern Africa) in Aquaculture and Fisheries (AquaFish)	6/1/2018	9/30/2022	CRP11 FISH	135	-	1	1
Subtotal - Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources				135	-	1	1
Msingi East Africa Limited							
Msingi East Africa Tilapia Genetics Phase 2	12/11/2017	5/15/2018	CRP11 FISH	44	-	39	39
Subtotal - Msingi East Africa Limited				44	-	39	39
New Zealand-Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade							
Partnership for Aquaculture Development in Timor-Leste	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	609	-	206	206
Subtotal - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade				609	-	206	206
NIWA-National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd.							
NIWA Phase 2 - Implementation of the National Aquaculture Development Strategy in Timor Leste.	8/15/2014	6/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	1,862	1,680	182	1,862
Subtotal - National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd.				1,862	1,680	182	1,862

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Norway-Ministry of Foreign Affairs							
NORWAY Phase 2	7/1/2015	4/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	1,551	894	623	1,517
Subtotal - Ministry of Foreign Affairs				1,551	894	623	1,517
Norway-NORAD-Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation							
Aquaculture Technical, Vocational, and Entrepreneurship Training for Improved Private Sector and Smallholder Skills Project	7/1/2018	12/31/2021	CRP11 FISH	2,388	-	499	499
Subtotal - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation				2,388	-	499	499
Oak Foundation							
Building the capacity and evidence for collective action in support of equitable small-scale fisheries governance	8/1/2018	7/31/2022	CRP11 FISH	1,598	-	255	255
Subtotal - Oak Foundation				1,598	-	255	255
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat							
Sing along: presenting Non-State Actors perspectives on coastal fisheries policy implementation	2/5/2018	9/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	100	-	100	100
Subtotal - Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat				100	-	100	100
Philippines-BAR-DA-Bureau of Agriculture Research-Department of Agriculture							
Developing Capacities on Project Management to Build Climate Change Resilient Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors and Communities	6/3/2016	5/31/2018	CRP11 FISH	101	92	8	100
Philippines Government Contribution	1/1/2018	12/31/2018	NON-PORTFOLIO	24	-	23	23
Strengthening Capacity of NaRDSAF on RinD Implementation: Mechanisms for Empowering R&D Manpower	6/1/2016	4/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	158	125	34	159
Subtotal - Bureau of Agriculture Research-Department of Agriculture				283	217	65	282
Plan International							
Piloting sustainable livelihood interventions in coastal Timor-Leste	9/21/2017	9/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	199	21	93	114
Subtotal - Plan International				199	21	93	114
Save the Children							
Ending the cycle of undernutrition in Bangladesh Programme	8/1/2015	4/30/2019	NON-PORTFOLIO	8,527	2,466	1,881	4,347
Subtotal - Save the Children				8,527	2,466	1,881	4,347
SICCP-Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership							
Integrating climate change planning into community-based management to reduce vulnerability in Solomon Islands	12/12/2016	4/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	50	40	3	43
Subtotal - Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership				50	40	3	43
Skretting Egypt							
Establishing an R&D facility within the WorldFish Abbassa Research Center	1/1/2016	4/30/2021	CRP11 FISH	86	24	16	40
Subtotal - Skretting Egypt				86	24	16	40

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Sweden-SIDA-Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency							
SwedBio	7/1/2016	12/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	1,029	395	324	719
Subtotal - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency				1,029	395	324	719
Switzerland-SDC-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation							
Sustainable Transformation of Egypt's Aquaculture Market System (STREAMS)	12/1/2015	2/28/2019	CRP11 FISH	2,036	1,155	816	1,971
Youth Employment in Aswan Governorate (YEAG) fisheries and aquaculture extension phase	7/1/2017	3/31/2019	CRP11 FISH (72%) NON-PORTFOLIO (28%)	597	65	385	450
Subtotal - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation				2,633	1,220	1,201	2,421
Synergos Institute							
Bangladesh Drowning Prevention Partnership project with "The Synergos Institute"	3/28/2018	12/31/2019	NON-PORTFOLIO	742	-	154	154
Subtotal - Synergos Institute				742	-	154	154
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund							
SB3 Identification of priority sites for conservation of dugongs and seagrasses in the Solomon Islands.	9/1/2015	12/7/2018	CRP11 FISH	139	88	51	139
SB5 Building national-level expertise in dugong and seagrass conservation and mainstreaming dugongs and their seagrass habitats into national coastal zone planning and decision-making	9/1/2015	12/7/2018	CRP11 FISH	118	33	76	109
Subtotal - The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund				257	121	127	248
United Kingdom-DFID-Department for International Development							
GPAF_BD with CU_2015	4/1/2015	3/31/2018	NON-PORTFOLIO	176	155	21	176
Novel Molecular Approaches for Advancing Prediction and Mitigation of Disease Outbreaks in Aquaculture for Small Scale Farmers	1/4/2016	9/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	478	241	223	464
Subtotal - Department for International Development				654	396	244	640
University of Stirling							
Behavior Prophylaxis Informing Improved Culture System design and management for enhanced fish health and sustainable intensification for Egyptian Tilapia industry	4/1/2016	9/30/2018	CRP11 FISH	33	11	17	28
IMAQulate_Stirling uni_BD_BBSRC project: Evaluating the costs and benefits of prophylatic health products and novel alternatives on small holder aquaculture farmers in Asia and Africa	4/1/2016	4/14/2019	CRP11 FISH	367	156	143	299
Subtotal - University of Stirling				400	167	160	327
University of Toronto							
Field Evaluation of a Passive Aeration System for Aquaculture	11/15/2018	5/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	21	-	3	3
Subtotal - University of Toronto				21	-	3	3
University of Wollongong							
Pathways for Change in Pacific Coastal Fisheries	9/1/2017	6/30/2021	CRP11 FISH	2,233	128	653	781
Subtotal - University of Wollongong				2,233	128	653	781

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USAID-United States Agency for International Development							
Aquaculture-Horticulture collaboration research_BA_May 2015	4/1/2015	3/31/2019	NON-PORTFOLIO	160	117	30	147
Enhanced Coastal Fisheries in Bangladesh (EcoFish Bangladesh)	3/1/2018	12/31/2019	CRP22 CCAFS (3%) CRP11 FISH (97%)	4,000	-	1,888	1,888
Feed the Future Bangladesh Aquaculture and Nutrition Activity (BANA)	2/6/2018	2/5/2023	CRP11 FISH	24,458	-	1,743	1,743
Feed the Future Cambodia Rice Field Fisheries II	6/10/2016	6/9/2021	CRP22 CCAFS (10%) CRP11 FISH (74%) NON-PORTFOLIO (16%)	7,001	1,473	2,536	4,009
SAPLING_HKI_BD_2016	6/1/2017	2/28/2019	CRP11 FISH	201	21	144	165
Shouhardo III_Technical Partnership to Improve gender equitable nutritious food production, consumption, income through Fisheries Activity of SHOUHARDO III Program_BD_2016	5/1/2017	7/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	196	32	72	104
USAID "Feed the Future Scaling up Aquaculture in Sierra Leone" 2017-2020	5/17/2017	3/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	1,245	550	598	1,148
Subtotal - United States Agency for International Development				37,261	2,193	7,011	9,204
USSEC-US Soybean Export Council							
In pond raceway system unit-construction and feeding demonstration	7/13/2018	10/31/2018	CRP11 FISH	8	-	8	8
Small assignment with American Soy Bean Association	8/15/2018	6/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	22	-	4	4
Subtotal - US Soybean Export Council				30	-	12	12
Wageningen University							
Closing the yield gap: increasing survival and production efficiency in smallholder farms of Nile tilapia	2/1/2016	1/31/2020	CRP11 FISH	59	21	2	23
Subtotal - Wageningen University				59	21	2	23
Walton Family Foundation							
Indonesian Aquaculture Futures 2018-2030 - Developing recommendations for an Alternative Aquaculture Development Plan for 2030 based on an assessment of the suitability of coastal marine habitats and input requirements.	1/1/2018	3/31/2019	CRP11 FISH	200	-	131	131
Subtotal - Walton Family Foundation				200	-	131	131
Winrock International							
Safe Aqua Farming for Economic and Trade Improvement (SAFET)	10/11/2017	2/28/2021	CRP11 FISH	195	1	54	55
Subtotal - Winrock International				195	1	54	55
World Bank							
AIRBMP- SOBA (World Bank)	5/19/2017	12/15/2017	CRP11 FISH	270	212	58	270
Capturing Value from Egyptian Aquaculture and Fish Supply Chains	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	CRP11 FISH	25	-	23	23
Subtotal - World Bank				295	212	81	293
World Food Programme							
Training on Nutrition sensitive with world food program 2018 at Cox's Bazar	11/1/2018	6/30/2019	NON-PORTFOLIO	147	-	2	2
Subtotal - World Food Programme				147	-	2	2
Total - Restricted Bilateral				**92,612**	**21,243**	**20,338**	**41,581**
Grand Total				**130,733**	**33,741**	**29,070**	**62,811**

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CRP / Platform Reporting
For the year ended December 31, 2018
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A: Lead Center CRP / Platform Expenditure and Funding reports

CRP 11: FISH

Expenditure Report

Natural Classification	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	**Total**
Personnel Costs	1,993	781	4,796	-	7,570
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	265	-	-	-	265
Other Collaboration Costs	468	604	3,059	-	4,131
Supplies and Services	1,219	577	5,334	-	7,130
Operational Travel	338	97	1,027	-	1,462
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	63	210	-	273
Total Direct Costs	4,283	2,122	14,426	-	20,831
Indirect Costs	770	189	1,892	-	2,851
Total Costs	**5,053**	**2,311**	**16,318**	**-**	**23,682**

Funding Report

	Windows 1 & 2
Opening Balance	1,541
Add: Cash Receipts from Lead Center	3,477
	5,018
Less: Disbursements	
IWMI	(265)
WorldFish	(4,788)
Closing Balance	**(35)**

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B: Center CRP / Platform Expenditure and Funding reports

CRP 22: CCAFS

Expenditure Report

Natural Classification	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	**Total**
Personnel Costs	80	42	63	-	185
Other Collaboration Costs	6	5	151	-	162
Supplies and Services	29	11	117	-	157
Operational Travel	19	-	3	-	22
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	1	6	-	7
Total Direct Costs	134	59	340	-	533
Indirect Costs	24	11	53	-	88
Total Costs	**158**	**70**	**393**	**-**	**621**

Funding Report

Description	**Windows 1 & 2**
Opening Balance	(49)
Add: Cash Receipts from Lead Center	194
Less: Disbursements	(158)
Closing Balance	**(13)**

CRP 23: PIM

Expenditure Report

Natural Classification	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	**Total**
Personnel Costs	113	-	21	-	134
Supplies and Services	24	-	-	-	24
Operational Travel	20	-	3	-	23
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	1	-	1
Total Direct Costs	157	-	25	-	182
Indirect Costs	28	-	5	-	33
Total Costs	**185**	**-**	**30**	**-**	**215**

Funding Report

Description	**Windows 1 & 2**
Opening Balance	(31)
Add: Cash Receipts from Lead Center	225
Less: Disbursements	(185)
Closing Balance	**9**

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CRP / Platform Reporting
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PTF 32: BIG DATA

Expenditure Report

Natural Classification	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	**Total**
Personnel Costs	60	-	-	-	60
Supplies and Services	29	-	-	-	29
Operational Travel	13	-	-	-	13
Total Direct Costs	102	-	-	-	102
Indirect Costs	18	-	-	-	18
Total Costs	**120**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**120**

Funding Report

Description	**Windows 1 & 2**
Opening Balance	22
Add: Cash Receipts from Lead Center	180
Less: Disbursements	(120)
Closing Balance	**82**

C: Center Total CRPs / Platforms Expenditure and Funding reports

Total CRPs / Platforms Expenditure Report

Expenses by Natural Classification	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	**Total**
Personnel Costs	2,246	823	4,880	-	7,949
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	265	-	-	-	265
Other Collaboration Costs	474	609	3,210	-	4,293
Supplies and Services	1,301	588	5,451	-	7,340
Operational Travel	390	97	1,033	-	1,520
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	64	217	-	281
Total Direct Costs	4,676	2,181	14,791	-	21,648
Indirect Costs	840	200	1,950	-	2,990
Total Costs	**5,516**	**2,381**	**16,741**	**-**	**24,638**

WorldFish

About WorldFish

WorldFish is an international, nonprofit research organization that harnesses the potential of fisheries and aquaculture to reduce hunger and poverty. Globally, more than one billion poor people obtain most of their animal protein from fish and 800 million depend on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods. WorldFish is a member of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future.

For more information, please visit www.worldfishcenter.org