



# Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2022  
Center for International Forestry Research

# Center for International Forestry Research

Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2022  
and for the year then ended with independent auditor's report

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND  
FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED  
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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## Center for International Forestry Research

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### **STATEMENT OF BOARD CHAIR AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

#### **Statement of the Board Chair**

It is my pleasure to present the audited financial statements for CIFOR for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The world has slowly started to reopen post-pandemic, though we are still faced with political turmoil and economic headwinds which have caused significant disruptions and uncertainties in many industries and sectors. Despite these challenges, I am pleased to report that CIFOR-ICRAF has continued to make progress towards its strategic goals and remained focused on our mission, achieving significant successes.

#### **Changes in Board Leadership and Management**

Getachew Engida resigned as Chair of the CIFOR-ICRAF Board of Trustees in December 2022. Following elections, I am pleased to take charge as Chair of the CIFOR-ICRAF Board of Trustees.

Following a successful global recruitment process, the Board announced the appointment of Dr. Éliane Ubalijoro, as CEO of CIFOR-ICRAF and Director General of ICRAF. Éliane brings to CIFOR-ICRAF over two decades of experience spanning academia, private sector and the non-profit and international development sectors. She starts her tenure on 1 May 2023.

#### **Achievements**

In 2022, we continue to mark milestones for our solutions to five global challenges – biodiversity loss, climate change, dysfunctional food systems, unsustainable supply chains, and inequity. Our work on agroforestry concessions in Peru supported the government's adoption of an official definition for agroforestry as a precursor for policy frameworks and incentives. Under the EU-funded Regreening Africa programme, over 95% of households introduced to agroforestry adopted the approach across 184,000 hectares. We scaled soil and land health assessments in six African countries, and in collaboration with the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme, we launched the MIZE Community Conservancy in Zambia. CIFOR-ICRAF technical inputs were adopted in the second Indonesian Forest Reference Emission Level, which includes emissions from both peat fires and from conversion of mangroves. And in India, we are catalysing the expansion of area under trees outside forests to enhance livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Our scientists brought the latest research findings and analysis on forests, trees and agroforestry to these events, from the 15th Conference of the Parties of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP15) in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, to the UN climate conference (COP27) in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, to the UN biodiversity summit (COP15) in Montreal, Canada. Our message was well received: for COP27 alone, where CIFOR-ICRAF took part in 48 events with 60 partner organizations, website views shot up by 440% from COP26, with 120 million impressions of our social media posts, and traditional media reaching 429 million people.

The Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) brought together thousands of people worldwide with events tackling the most pressing issues surrounding restoration, agri-food systems, the



climate emergency and biodiversity finance. Resilient Landscapes and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg launched a new partnership that will focus on strengthening finance nature-based solutions while directly benefiting from CIFOR-ICRAF science.

We now have offices in 26 countries – including a new Host Country Agreement with Sri Lanka signed in September 2022 – and over 700 CIFOR-ICRAF staff working on 343 active projects across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Their dedication, along with the generous support of our 187 funding partners and 270 strategic partners, is what makes our vision of resilient, productive and healthy forest and tree landscapes an achievable reality.

### **Financial Performance**

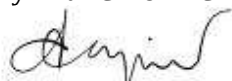
CIFOR's revenues in 2022 were USD 34.77m (2021: USD 45.57m), expenditures stood at USD 35.56m (2021: USD 45.80m) leading to an operational deficit of USD 0.79m. Adjusted for financial expenses, the total comprehensive deficit for the year stood at USD 1.28m. This included a spend of USD 0.22m toward merger related activities, which the Board had set aside in 2019. Despite a rather full order book, expenditures in 2022 were slower than expected, contributing to the deficit during the year. We are addressing the factors that slowed expenditures and taking steps to improve spending and delivery. CIFOR remains in good financial health.

### **Future Outlook**

Looking ahead, while we recognize the continued uncertainty in the global economy and the potential for unforeseen challenges to arise, we are optimistic about the future and confident in our ability to deliver.

The merger has enabled us to enhance our research capabilities and expand our impact on a global scale. We remain committed to upholding our values of sustainability, community development, and environmental stewardship. Our work in these areas is more important than ever, as the world faces complex challenges that threaten our natural resources, global food security, and the well-being of communities around the world. We are seeing strong demand for our research and expertise in sustainable forestry and agroforestry, as governments seek to build back better and create more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable economies. We are confident that CIFOR-ICRAF is well positioned to navigate these challenges, seize opportunities to advance our work and provide robust, integrated solutions at scale.

I am grateful to our staff, funders, partners, and all stakeholders for their dedication and hard work over the past year. Without their contributions, our achievements would not have been possible. I also thank my fellow Trustees for their commitment and collaboration in working closely with CIFOR-ICRAF management to ensure we deliver on our mission and vision.



### **Dr. Doris Capistrano**

Chair, Board of Trustees  
Center for International Forestry Research

17 July 2023



CIFOR is a CGIAR Research Center

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<b>Name</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Month appointed to the Board</b>	<b>End of term</b>
<b>Doris Capistrano</b> (Board Chair, Chair, Executive Committee)	Philippines	1-Mar-19	30-Apr-24
<b>Getachew Engida</b> (Board Chair, Chair, Executive Committee)	UK	1-Mar-19	Term ended 15 Dec 2022
<b>Alexander Müller</b> (Board Vice Chair, Chair, Research, Development and Innovation Committee)	Germany	1-Mar-19	30-Apr-24
<b>Marja-Liisa Tapio-Biström</b> (Chair, People and Change Management Committee)	Finland	1-Mar-19	3-Jun-23
<b>Bushra Naz Malik</b> (Chair, Audit, Finance and Risk Management Committee)	Pakistan	1-Mar-19	30-Apr-24
<b>Kathleen Merrigan</b> (Chair, Strategic Communications Committee)	USA	1-Mar-19	30-Nov-23
<b>Kaoru Kitajima</b> (Member)	Japan	1-Mar-19	3-Jun-23
<b>Vijai Sharma</b> (Member)	India	1-Mar-19	3-Jun-23
<b>Ary Sudijanto</b> (Ex-officio CIFOR, Government of Indonesia Representative)	Indonesia	15-Dec-21	Term continues as per appointment by Government of Indonesia
<b>Robert Nasi</b> (Ex-officio CIFOR, CIFOR Director General, Non-voting Member)	France	1-Mar-19	Term is co-terminus with role as Director General



## Center for International Forestry Research

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### **BOARD STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

CIFOR's Board of Trustees has responsibility for overseeing the effectiveness of the risk management system that management has put in place to identify, manage and monitor significant risks to the achievement of CIFOR's business objectives. While the full Board has responsibility for risk, the Audit, Finance and Risk Committee of the Board has oversight of the risks in the Center.

The Board has adopted the harmonized CIFOR-ICRAF Risk Management Policy in November 2020, as part of the CIFOR-ICRAF merger. The policy is based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 31000:2018 on Risk Management. The policy outlines the responsibility and accountability of the Board of Trustees, the Management and Centre staff. The policy also outlines reporting and assurances needed from Centre staff, the Internal and External Auditors and applies to all activities, business processes, policies, procedures, individuals, property and locations that comprise the CIFOR and is mandatory for all CIFOR staff to follow. The policy has been communicated to all staff. The Board also approved for the statement on Risk Appetite to be included in the policy.

The Board reviews the risks during the year to ensure that adequate attention is being paid to high risks and management has put in place adequate risk mitigation strategies. In line with this practice, the Board receives updates on the Center's financial status during and between Board meetings.

The CIFOR-ICRAF risk register was reviewed by management in April and October 2022 following an analysis of risks, the potential severity of their impact on the Center. The risk register has 9 risk items. Management also reviewed the mitigation measures and controls in place.

Risk categories in the register include Governance, People, Finance/Resource, Reputational, Infrastructure/Capability and Research risks and cover all CIFOR's activities. These risks are as dynamic as the environment in which CIFOR operates and represent the potential for loss resulting from external events, human factors or inadequate or failed internal policies, processes, or systems.

The Board is satisfied with the attention paid by management to risk management and in identifying, managing and monitoring key risks to CIFOR's operations.

**Dr. Doris Capistrano**  
Chair, Board of Trustees  
Center for International Forestry Research

17 July 2023



CIFOR is a CGIAR Research Center

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022  
AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

It is the responsibility of CIFOR Management to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the Centre's financial position at the end of the financial year, and its profits or losses for that year. It is also Management's responsibility to ensure that the Centre maintains proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain all transactions undertaken during the year and disclose the Centre's financial position with reasonable accuracy. In addition, Management is responsible for safeguarding the Centre's assets and for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and error.

CIFOR Management accepts responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Management also accepts responsibility for:

- i. designing, implementing and maintaining all internal controls it deems necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- ii. selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and
- iii. making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Approved by the CIFOR Management on 17 July 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink over a yellow and red 20,000 Indonesian Rupiah stamp. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text 'METERAI TEMPEL' and '20'. Below the stamp, the alphanumeric code '88572AKX513013549' is visible.

Robert Nasi  
Director General

Kumar Tumuluru  
Director, Corporate Services





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## Independent Auditor's Report

Report No. 00024/2.1032/NS.0/11/0690-2/0/VII/2023

The Board of Trustees  
Center for International Forestry Research

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Center for International Forestry Research ("CIFOR") and its subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in net assets and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of CIFOR and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated activities and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements paragraph of our report. We are independent of CIFOR and its subsidiary in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with such requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00024/2.1032/NS.0/11/0690-2/0/VII/2023 (continued)

Other matter

The accompanying unaudited financial information of CIFOR, which comprises Exhibit 1-3 as of December 31, 2022, which is presented as a supplementary information to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the accompanying consolidated financial statements under IFRSs.

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees are responsible for overseeing CIFOR and its subsidiary's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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



## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00024/2.1032/NS.0/11/0690-2/0/VII/2023 (continued)

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

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

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



## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00024/2.1032/NS.0/11/0690-2/0/VII/2023 (continued)

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within CIFOR and its subsidiary to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of CIFOR and its subsidiary audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

*Purwanto, Suryono & Surya*

Jakarta, Indonesia  
17 July 2023

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
As at 31 December 2022  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	5	93	80
Right-of-use assets	18	-	7
Long-term investments - non-current portion	6	4,055	4,836
		4,148	4,923
<b>Current assets</b>			
Long-term investments - current portion	6	1,622	1,120
Inventories		15	16
Account receivables and other current assets	7	17,709	12,719
Cash	8	8,078	15,698
		27,424	29,553
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>31,572</b>	<b>34,476</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Net assets	9	7,078	8,355
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>7,078</b>	<b>8,355</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee benefit liabilities - non-current portion	10	-	704
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Employee benefit liabilities - current portion	10	930	1,441
Accounts payable and accruals	11	23,564	23,976
		24,494	25,417
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>24,494</b>	<b>26,121</b>
<b>Total net assets and liabilities</b>		<b>31,572</b>	<b>34,476</b>

The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the the Board of Trustees and were signed on its behalf by:



Robert Nasi  
Director General



Kumar Tumuluru  
Director - Corporate Services

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

	Notes	For the year ended December 31,	
		2022	2021
Grant revenue	12,19	33,777	44,182
Other income	13,19	988	1,027
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>34,765</b>	<b>45,209</b>
Research and collaborator expenses	15,19	(29,685)	(40,353)
General and administration expenses	15,19	(2,520)	(1,852)
Other expenses	15,19	(3,352)	(3,595)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(35,557)</b>	<b>(45,800)</b>
<b>Operating deficit</b>		<b>(792)</b>	<b>(591)</b>
Financial income	14,19	(142)	(193)
Financial expense	14,19	(23)	(67)
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(957)</b>	<b>(851)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of financial activities:			
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations		-	159
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to statement of financial activities:			
Changes in fair value of financial asset through other comprehensive income	6	(320)	(168)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(1,277)</b>	<b>(860)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2022**  
**(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Net assets</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9,215</b>
Deficit in the year		(851)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(9)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>		<b>8,355</b>
Deficit in the year		(957)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(320)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>		<b>7,078</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2022	2021
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Deficit for the year		(957)	(851)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	5	93	217
Depreciation of right-of-use-asset	18	7	80
Movement in retirement benefit obligation		-	123
Unrealised foreign loss		765	408
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		-	356
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(92)	333
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Account receivables and other current assets		(4,990)	(3,981)
Non-current assets		-	(76)
Accounts payable and accruals		(416)	131
Employee benefit obligations provident fund		9	18
Payment of employee benefit obligations		(1,224)	(134)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(6,713)</b>	<b>(3,709)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property and equipment	5	(106)	(42)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		-	18
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets		3,394	4,319
Purchase of financial assets		(3,414)	(4,389)
<b>Net cash used in investment activities</b>		<b>(126)</b>	<b>(94)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash</b>		<b>(6,839)</b>	<b>(3,803)</b>
<b>Movement in cash</b>			
At the start of the year		15,698	19,924
Net decrease in cash		(6,839)	(3,803)
Effect of exchange rate differences on cash		(781)	(423)
<b>Cash at end of the year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8,078</b>	<b>15,698</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**As at 31 December 2022 and for the Year Ended**  
**(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**1. GENERAL**

The Center for International Forestry Research (“CIFOR”) was established on 5 March 1993 in Canberra, Australia. CIFOR is operating as non-profit organisation, international in status and non-political in management, staffing and operations. CIFOR was financially supported primarily by the members of the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (“CGIAR System Organisation”), a global partnership of international organizations engaged in research about food security, with its head office in Montpellier, France.

The purpose of CIFOR is to advance human wellbeing, equity and environmental integrity by conducting innovative research and actively engaging in dialogue with all stakeholders to inform policies and practices that affect forests and people.

In 2011, the CGIAR introduced a new programmatic based approach in performing activities. The Donors to the CGIAR, represented by the Fund Council, approved the creation of fifteen CGIAR Research Programs (“CRPs”), each to be led by a designated Center which would be responsible, through a Program Implementation Agreement (“PIA”), for overseeing the implementation of the CRP 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 via a Program Participant Agreement (“PPA”) or other suitable contracting arrangement.

Phase 2 of CRPs started in 2017 with a duration of up to 2022. However, the CGIAR System decided that the Programs come to a conclusion on 31 December 2021 instead of 31 December 2022 as initially approved.

CIFOR was involved in the following CRPs and Research Support Platform:

<b>CRPs and Research Support Platform</b>	<b>Date of approval</b>	<b>Start of operation</b>	<b>Role of CIFOR</b>
Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (“FTA”) Climate Change, Agriculture & Food Security	2011	2011	Lead Center
Policies, Institutions & Markets System Initiative (Gender Research Action Plan)	2011	2011	Participating Center
Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health	2016	2016	Participating Center
	2015	2015	Participating Center
	2021	2021	Participating Center

CIFOR’s headquarter is in Jalan CIFOR, Situgede, Sindang Barang, Bogor Barat, Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia provides CIFOR with a land area for its headquarter and research activities, as set forth in an agreement dated 15 May 1993. Based on this agreement, CIFOR is exempted from all taxes in Indonesia. Effective on 1 January 2021, CIFOR campus including some assets acquired by CIFOR, have been handed over to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (“MoEF”) of the Republic of Indonesia. Since then, maintenance of facilities of CIFOR became the responsibility of MoEF.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of CIFOR and its subsidiary, CIFOR Germany gGmbH, an entity domiciled in Bonn, Germany. CIFOR Germany gGmbH is 100% owned by CIFOR with total assets before elimination of USD135 (2021: USD554). CIFOR Germany gGmbH exclusively and directly serves public-benefit purposes and is determined as a non-profit entity. CIFOR Germany gGmbH is incorporated and commenced its operations in 2018.

**Merger between CIFOR and world Agroforestry Centre (“ICRAF”)**

On 1 January 2019, a plan of merger between CIFOR and ICRAF was approved by the Board of Trustees. In 2019, there has been a Joint Board of Trustee between CIFOR and ICRAF. Several alignments in the processes and policies between CIFOR and ICRAF are still ongoing as at the date of these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Trustees on 17 July 2023.

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**As at 31 December 2022 and for the Year Ended**  
**(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The measurement basis applied is the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below.

### Adoption of new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2022

The following revised IFRSs were effective in the current year:

New standards or amendments	Effective for annual period beginning or after
Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Amendments to IFRS 3	1 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - Amendments to IAS 16	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37	1 January 2022
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as a first-time adopter	1 January 2022
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities	1 January 2022
IAS 41 Agriculture - Taxation in fair value measurements	1 January 2022

These amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in the current period, but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of CIFOR.

### Impact of new and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, CIFOR had not adopted the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New standards or amendments	Effective for annual period beginning or after
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Classification of liabilities as current or non-current - Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8	1 January 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	1 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12	1 January 2023
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Company - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	To be determined

CIFOR is still evaluating on whether the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of CIFOR in future periods when they become effective.

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (continued)**

Early adoption of standards

CIFOR did not early adopt any new or amended standards in the year ended 31 December 2022.

**(a) Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements**

The measurement basis applied is the historical cost basis, except for financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") at the end of each reporting period, and using the accrual basis, except for the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The consolidated statement of cash flows present the changes in cash from operating and investing activities. The consolidated statement of cash flows are prepared using the indirect method.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in applying the CIFOR and its subsidiary ("the Centre")'s accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the CIFOR's consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise specified.

The Centre has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

**(b) Principles of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Centre.

Control is achieved when CIFOR and its subsidiary are exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the CIFOR and its subsidiary control an investee if, and only if, the CIFOR and its subsidiary have:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when CIFOR and its subsidiary have less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, CIFOR and its subsidiary consider all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangements with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The CIFOR and its subsidiary's voting rights and potential voting rights.

CIFOR re-assess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when CIFOR obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the CIFOR loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the CIFOR gains control until the date CIFOR ceases to control the subsidiary.

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(b) Principles of consolidation (continued)**

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the CIFOR and its subsidiary and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the CIFOR and its subsidiary's accounting policies.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If CIFOR loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of net assets, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between CIFOR and the subsidiary are eliminated in full of consolidation. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiary have been adjusted to conform to CIFOR's accounting policies.

The accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied.

**(c) Current and non-current classification**

CIFOR and its subsidiary present assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The CIFOR and its subsidiary classify all other liabilities as non-current.

**(d) Functional currency and translation of foreign currencies**

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency") which is USD. The functional currencies of CIFOR and its subsidiary are both in USD. Transactions denominated in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at the standard bookkeeping rates which approximate the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(d) Functional currency and translation of foreign currencies (continued)**

At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Exchange gains and losses arising from such settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the rates used for the translation are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Indonesian Rupiah 1,000 ("IDR")	0.0636	0.0709
British Poundsterling 1 ("GBP")	1.2031	1.3456
European Euro 1 ("EURO")	1.0624	1.1302

**(e) Revenue and expense recognition**

The Centre recognizes revenue as follows:

Unrestricted grant revenue

Unrestricted grant revenues are grants received that are not restricted by donors (unconditional) and may be used for the purpose specified in CIFOR and its subsidiary's article of association. Unrestricted grants are recognised as revenue in the period in which the grants are pledged and the entity qualifies to receive it, or when it becomes receivable.

Restricted grant revenue

Restricted grant revenues are grants received in support of specified projects or activities mutually agreed upon by CIFOR and donors. Restricted grants are recognized as revenue only when all the conditions have been complied with or the donor has explicitly waived the conditions.

Other income

Interest, losses and gains related to financial instruments are reported in the statement of financial activities as expenses or revenue. Interest is recorded using the effective interest rate method, which accurately discounts future flows of payments and cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument, or a shorter duration as applicable with respect to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized when these are incurred (accrual basis).

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(f) Donor receivables**

Unrestricted grant

Receivables from unrestricted grants are recognised in the period in which the grants have been committed by the donor and there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received.

Restricted grant

Receivables from restricted grants are recognised in accordance with the terms of the underlying contract with donor and there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received.

**(g) Deferred income from donors**

Deferred income from donors represents grants received from donors of which conditions have not been met.

**(h) Cash**

Cash comprises petty-cash and cash in banks which can be added to or withdrawn without restriction for use and are immediately available for use in the Centre's current operations.

**(i) Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and all other costs in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of project period or their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<b>Years</b>
Infrastructure and leasehold improvements	5 - 25
Heavy equipment	7
Office furniture and equipment	5
Computers	3
Vehicles	4 - 5

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Centre, and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amounts is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of financial activities when the asset is derecognised.

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(i) Property and equipment (continued)**

Property and equipment acquired through non-monetary grants are recognised at fair value at the date of the grant. Such grants are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as deferred income and are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial activities on a systematic and rational basis over the shorter of the project period or the estimated useful life of the asset.

**(j) Right-of-use asset**

CIFOR received services-in-kind for undetermined period to use land and building owned by the Government of Republic of Indonesia located at Situ Gede, Bogor. This in-kind contribution represents non-monetary grants from the Government of Republic of Indonesia and constitutes right for CIFOR to use the assets.

The right-of-use is recognised as an asset at the date the right is granted and measured at its fair value on that date. Subsequently, the fair value is deemed as historical costs which is amortised as an expense over the estimated period of use. The period of use estimated at the initial establishment of CIFOR was 25 years. Correspondingly, the non-monetary grants are recognised as deferred income at the same value as above and recognised as an other income over the estimated period of right-to-use.

**(k) Impairment of non-financial assets**

CIFOR and its subsidiary asses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, CIFOR and its subsidiary estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit ("CGU")'s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

**(l) Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity.

**(i) Financial assets**

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial instruments

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

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(I) Financial instruments (continued)**

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition

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;
- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual 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). They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within twelve months of the end of the reporting period;
- all other debt investments and equity investments are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Centre may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Centre may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination in other comprehensive income; and
- the Centre may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Account receivables

Receivables include donor receivables and other receivables from collaborators, employees, other CGIAR Centres and other parties. Donor receivables consist of receivable from donors for grants pledged in line with the terms specified by the donor. This also pertains to receivable from donors for expenses paid on behalf of projects in excess of cash received.

Measurement

- Receivables are measured at the original amount because the effect of discounting is immaterial.
- Account receivables are valued at their net recoverable amounts, calculated as the gross amount of receivable minus any allowances provided for impairment losses.

Any receivable that has been assessed to be unrecoverable is written off.

(ii) Financial liabilities

CIFOR and its subsidiary classify its financial liabilities in the category of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, which consists of account payables and accruals. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value.

Subsequent to initial recognition, CIFOR and its subsidiary measure all financial liabilities at amortised cost using effective interest rates method. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.



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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(I) Financial instruments (continued)**

(iii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are off-set and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and - in the event of default - insolvency or bankruptcy of the Centre or the counterparty.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from CIFOR and its subsidiary's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

When CIFOR and its subsidiary have transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, CIFOR and its subsidiary continue to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the CIFOR and its subsidiary also recognize an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that CIFOR and its subsidiary have retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the CIFOR and its subsidiary could be required to repay.

The cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to financial activities.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

CIFOR and its subsidiary apply the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(l) Financial instruments (continued)**

(vi) Fair value measurement

CIFOR and its subsidiary measure the financial instruments such as long-term investments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by CIFOR and its subsidiary.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

CIFOR and its subsidiary uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, CIFOR and its subsidiary have determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, CIFOR and its subsidiary determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

**(m) Employee benefits**

Employee benefits include all forms of consideration given by the Centre in exchange for the services rendered by all employees - whether internationally recruited staff ("IRS") or nationally recruited staff ("NRS")

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(m) Employee benefits (continued)**

CIFOR provides benefits to its employees which consists of separation benefits for NRS and IRS and repatriation for IRS ("CIFOR Scheme"). A defined benefit plan is a plan that defines an amount of benefit that an employee will receive in accordance with the agreed separation scheme, usually dependent on one or more factors such as years of service and compensation.

NRS

- Separation: One month basic salary for each completed year of service up to a maximum of twelve (12) months basic salary. The separation payment is only applicable for employees hired prior mid-2021. CIFOR paid the separation payments to its employees in 2022 and there are no outstanding long-term post-employment benefits obligation as of December 31, 2022.
- Provident Fund: CIFOR has been providing the Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan which is currently administrated externally by PT Mandiri Manajemen Investasi ("MMI"), in form of participation unit of Reksa Dana Mandiri Investa Pasar Uang. CIFOR contributes 12.5% of monthly basic salary. The accumulated balance is not vested for employee who resign or retired prior 2 years of service.

IRS

- Separation: One month basic salary for each completed year of service up to a maximum of 6 (six) months basic salary. The Separation Payment for IRS only provided to those who joined CIFOR before 1 January 2016. All contracts entered on or after starting 1 November 2016, including the extended contract, are no longer entitled for separation payment. The provision for the separation have been fully provided at maximum amount since 31 December 2021.
- Repatriation: Travel on separation including airfare ticket, airfreight and surface (sea) freight.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are immediately recognized in statement of activities.

**(n) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when: (i) the Centre has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (iii) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Centre expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is certain. The expense related to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of financial activities net of any reimbursement.

**(o) Net assets**

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

- i) The use of undesignated net assets is not designated by CIFOR Management for specific purposes.
- ii) Designated net assets comprise assets that have been restricted by CIFOR as reserves for replacing property and equipment, retirement of national staff and other activities or purposes.
- iii) Other comprehensive income includes the net changes in FVTOCI financial assets. It also includes the actuarial gain/(loss) resulting from the remeasurement of the defined benefit plan.

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(p) Income tax**

Through agreements or arrangements with host countries and partners, the Centre is exempt from all local taxes in most of the countries in which it operates. Management is satisfied that there is no material tax or other exposure (statutory, regulatory or otherwise) arising in the various countries in which CIFOR operates, including those where there are no tax exemptions. Consequently, the Centre has not accounted for income tax in its consolidated financial statements.

**(q) Transactions with related parties**

CIFOR and its subsidiary enter into transactions with related parties as defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". All significant transactions and balance with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**(r) Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that funds will continue to be received from donors. The Centre has current assets of USD27,424 and current liabilities of USD24,490 as at 31 December 2022. This position presents a positive working capital position of USD2,930 (2021: USD4,140), indicating that the Centre will be able to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

Estimates and judgements used in preparing the consolidated financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are disclosed below.

Accruals

Management should estimate the liabilities arising from goods and services that have been received or used whilst the actual transactions and their related value have not been confirmed through any forms of documents. Management may need to apply their judgment in the estimate which may be based on various basis, such as prior experience, the most updated and relevant data and information, and knowledge on current circumstances.

Any variation at the actual expenditures could materially affect the consolidated financial statements, in particular the expenses and, where applicable, the corresponding restricted revenue account.

Allowance for impairment losses on account receivables

The level of a specific provision is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. In these cases, CIFOR and its subsidiary use judgement based on the best available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of CIFOR and its subsidiary's relationship with the donors, donor's credits status and known market factors, to record specific reserves for donors against amounts due in order to reduce CIFOR' and its subsidiary's receivables to amounts that it expects to collect. These specific reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the amounts estimated.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)**

Allowance for impairment losses on account receivables (continued)

CIFOR and its subsidiary apply simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all receivables from donors. In determining expected credit losses, management is required to exercise judgement in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that were traded in an active market is determined based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. CIFOR uses its judgment to select an appropriate quoted market price based on the readily and regularly available market data at the end of each reporting period.

**4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

CIFOR and its subsidiary's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks such as market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Centre's overall risk management strategy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial activities. The Centre does not hedge any of its risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Finance Department under policies approved by the Board of Trustees. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

CIFOR and its subsidiary is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from recognised financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in currency that is not CIFOR's functional currency which is USD. The major currencies that give rise to the foreign exchange risk to CIFOR and its subsidiary are IDR, GBP, and EURO.

CIFOR and its subsidiary do not hedge its foreign currency exposure. To manage its foreign currency exposure, CIFOR and its subsidiary ensure that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rate when necessary to address short-term imbalance.

As at 31 December 2022, if USD had strengthened/weakened by 5% against other currencies with all other variables held constant, deficit for the year would have been USD1,276 (2021: USD821) lower/higher mainly as a result of foreign exchange gain on translation of cash, account receivables, accounts payable.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Centre does not hold any borrowed funds from a third party and hence is not subject to interest rate risk.

Bond prices are subject to interest rate movements. A rise in interest rate will have a negative impact on bond prices, while a decrease will have a positive impact.

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**4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)**

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash, investment as well as accounts receivables. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Centre.

CIFOR and its subsidiary manage credit risk exposed from its cash and investment by only using reputable banks and investment manager.

CIFOR and its subsidiary manage credit risk on account receivables by:

1. Reviews of aging reports that are carried out monthly and provisions are made for doubtful amounts made for any potentially irrecoverable amounts.
2. The Centre does not incur expenditures on restricted donor grants before grant agreements are signed.
3. Advances to partner and hosted organizations are subject to the Centre's internal requirements to limit losses arising from funds advanced by the Centre.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk is represented by the carrying amount as shown in Notes 6, 7 and 8. There is no concentration of credit risk on CIFOR and its subsidiary's cash, investment and account receivables.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Centre will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they fall due. The Centre's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or at the risk of damaging the Centre's reputation. The Centre ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Board of Trustees.

All financial liabilities of the Centre, which consists of accounts payable and accruals, are due within 12 months, hence their carrying amounts as shown in Note 11 are equal to their undiscounted cash flows as the impact of discounting is not significant.

**Fair value of financial assets and liabilities**

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities which are comprised of cash, account receivables and other current assets, account payables and accruals, approximate their carrying amounts, due to their short-term nature. FVTOCI debt instruments have fair value which are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

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**4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)**

**Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Centre considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations whenever possible.

	<b>2022</b>			
	<b>Fair value measurement using</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<b>Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:</b>				
Long-term investment (debt instruments)	5,677	5,677	-	-
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost:</b>				
Cash	8,078	-	-	8,078
Account receivables and other current assets	16,744	-	-	16,744
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>30,449</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,822</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>				
Accounts payable and accruals	23,560	-	-	23,560
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>23,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,560</b>
	<b>2021</b>			
	<b>Fair value measurement using</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<b>Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:</b>				
Long-term investment (debt instruments)	5,956	5,956	-	-
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost:</b>				
Cash	15,698	-	-	15,698
Account receivables and other current assets	12,456	-	-	12,456
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>34,110</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,154</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>				
Accounts payable and accruals	23,976	-	-	23,976
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>23,976</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,976</b>

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**5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

	UNRESTRICTED (Center Assets)						RESTRICTED (Project Assets)						Grand Total
	Infrastructure and leasehold improvement	Heavy equipment	Office furniture and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total	Infrastructure and leasehold improvement	Heavy equipment	Office furniture and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total	
<b>Year ended 31 December 2022</b>													
<b>Cost</b>													
At start of the year	1,775	53	1,048	1,416	502	4,794	18	83	477	115	506	1,199	5,993
Additions	-	-	-	18	36	54	-	-	52	-	-	52	106
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(32)	(32)	-	-	-	(76)	(104)	(180)	(212)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>5,887</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>													
At start of the year	(1,761)	(53)	(1,038)	(1,401)	(477)	(4,730)	(18)	(83)	(471)	(114)	(497)	(1,183)	(5,913)
Charge for the year	(4)	-	(3)	(15)	(10)	(32)	-	-	(52)	-	(9)	(61)	(93)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	76	104	180	212
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(1,765)</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>(1,041)</b>	<b>(1,416)</b>	<b>(455)</b>	<b>(4,730)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(402)</b>	<b>(1,064)</b>	<b>(5,794)</b>
<b>Net book value at end of year</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>93</b>

	UNRESTRICTED (Center Assets)						RESTRICTED (Project Assets)						Grand Total
	Infrastructure and leasehold improvement	Heavy equipment	Office furniture and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total	Infrastructure and leasehold improvement	Heavy equipment	Office furniture and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total	
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021</b>													
<b>Cost</b>													
At start of the year	3,777	834	1,369	1,496	515	7,991	53	83	511	124	664	1,435	9,426
Additions	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	9	9	42
Disposals	(2,002)	(781)	(321)	(80)	(46)	(3,230)	(35)	-	(34)	(9)	(167)	(245)	(3,475)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>5,993</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>													
At start of the year	(3,533)	(695)	(1,332)	(1,460)	(515)	(7,535)	(53)	(83)	(471)	(123)	(532)	(1,262)	(8,797)
Charge for the year	(15)	-	(7)	(21)	(4)	(47)	-	-	(34)	-	(136)	(170)	(217)
Disposals	1,787	642	301	80	46	2,856	35	-	34	9	167	245	3,101
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(1,761)</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>(1,038)</b>	<b>(1,401)</b>	<b>(473)</b>	<b>(4,726)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(471)</b>	<b>(114)</b>	<b>(501)</b>	<b>(1,187)</b>	<b>(5,913)</b>
<b>Net book value at end of year</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>80</b>



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**6. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS**

CIFOR has investments in publicly traded debt instruments managed by Lombard Odier. The quality rating of the investment based on S&P, Moody and Fitch in average is A. The details of investment based on their maturity dates are as follow:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Current portion	1,622	1,120
Non-current portion	4,055	4,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>5,956</b>

CIFOR presented above investments with maturity with more than one year since the date of consolidated statement of financial position as non-current portion.

The unrealized loss for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to USD320 and USD168, respectively, arising from fair value changes are presented as part of other comprehensive income.

**7. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Donor receivables:		
- Restricted Bilateral	12,834	7,177
- Restricted Window 3	506	373
- Restricted Window 1 & 2	-	1,354
Subtotal	13,340	8,904
Less: allowance for impairment	(1,108)	(1,108)
Total donor receivables	12,232	7,796
Other receivables:		
- Collaborators	1,729	1,156
- Other CGIAR Centers	435	405
- Employees	266	609
- Others	2,082	2,487
Total other receivables	4,512	4,657
Other current assets:		
Prepayments	689	263
Advance to consultants	234	-
Advance to staffs	42	3
Total other current assets	965	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,709</b>	<b>12,719</b>

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**7. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)**

Donor receivables

These receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of immediately due when CIFOR and its subsidiary submitted a report to donors.

The aging analysis of these account receivables is as follow:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Past due but not impaired:		
0 - 30 days	3,859	3,653
31 - 60 days	1,149	1,078
61 - 90 days	422	531
91 - 180 days	2,101	675
181 - 360 days	4,701	1,859
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,232</b>	<b>7,796</b>

Movements on the allowance for impairment of donor receivables are as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
At start of year	1,108	1,111
Reversal	-	(3)
	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,108</b>

Allowance for impairment of receivables only covered the impaired receivables and excluded the aged but not impaired receivables. The past due but not impaired donor receivables are mostly related to the on-going projects as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 where funds have not been received from the donors. CIFOR and its subsidiary believed that these donor receivables are fully recoverable.

**8. CASH**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Cash on hand	12	13
Cash in banks	8,066	15,685
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,078</b>	<b>15,698</b>
Euro	4,568	4,731
USD	2,814	9,058
Other currencies	696	1,909
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,078</b>	<b>15,698</b>

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**9. NET ASSETS**

	Designated						Other Comprehensive Income		Total	
	Undesignated	Crisis Management	Reserve Replacement Property and Equipment	Property and Equipment	Merger Transition Fund	Remeasurement of Employee Startegic Investment Fund	Sub-total Designated	Changes Net Assets		Remeasurement of Employee Benefits Obligation
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>8,355</b>
Depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2022	-	-	(93)	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions of property and equipment for the year ended 31 December 2022	-	-	106	(106)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation from Undesignated to Designated	10	-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)	-	-	-
Appropriation from Designated to Unesignated	985	-	-	(985)	-	-	(985)	-	-	-
Appropriation from Undesignated to Designated	(998)	-	-	998	-	-	998	-	-	-
Appropriation from Undesignated to Designated	375	-	-	-	(375)	-	(375)	-	-	-
Changes in net assets for the year ended 31 December 2022	(957)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(957)
Derecognition of employee benefits obligation	(204)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-
Change in value of fair value through other comprehensive income of financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(320)	-	(320)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>(193)</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>7,078</b>

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**9. NET ASSETS (continued)**

	Designated						Other Comprehensive Income		Total	
	Undesignated	Crisis Management	Reserve Replacement Property and Equipment	Property and Equipment	Merger Transition Fund	Strategic Investment Fund	Remeasurement of Employee Sub-total Designated	Changes Net Assets		Remeasurement of Employee Benefits Obligation
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>940</b>	-	<b>4,569</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>9,215</b>
Depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2021	-	-	(217)	217	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions of property and equipment for the year ended 31 December 2021	-	-	42	(42)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation from Undesignated to Designated	565	-	-	-	(565)	-	(565)	-	-	-
Appropriation from Undesignated to Designated	750	(750)	-	-	-	-	(750)	-	-	-
Net book value of disposal of property and equipment during the year ended 31 December 2021	-	-	(374)	374	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation from Designated to Undesignated	1,549	-	-	(1,549)	-	-	(1,549)	-	-	-
Appropriation from Undesignated to Designated	(2,606)	-	-	-	-	2,606	2,606	-	-	-
Deficit for the year	(851)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(851)	-
Remeasurement of employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	159	-
Change in value of fair value through other comprehensive income of financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(168)	-	(168)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>8,355</b>

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**9. NET ASSETS (Continued)**

Net assets include both the designated and undesignated portions.

**Undesignated**

Undesignated reserves are required to cover working capital needs of CIFOR and to tide over periods of insufficient operational funding.

CIFOR will hold undesignated reserves up to a level equivalent to 120 days operational expenditure.

**Designated**

Capital reserves

Capital reserves take into account the future capital needs of the Center including replacement of capital intensive assets, among others, replacement and upgrading of IT, infrastructure and buildings at prevailing costs.

Capital reserves are replenished through depreciation of property and equipment, replenishment through charge back of operational expenses to restricted grants where CIFOR has funded capital items out of the capital fund and infusion of undesignated net assets into the capital reserve to maintain the level up to USD1,000 (2021: USD1,000).

Invested in property and equipment

The capital reserves that have been invested are reclassified from capital reserve and presented under designated net asset.

Crisis management

Crisis management reserves are set aside to ensure smooth operations and/or transition in the event of any exigency arising out of local sensitivities (political, geographical etc.) in countries where CIFOR operates. The reserve will be used in conjunction with CIFOR's Evacuation, Safety and Security policies. An amount of USD250 (2021: USD250) will be designated towards crisis management.

Merger transition fund

The CIFOR Board made an appropriation of USD1,500 to be used for the implementation of the CIFOR-ICRAF merger. As at 31 December 2022, the fund has been fully utilized where an amount of USD225 was used for merger activities in 2022 and the remaining USD150 was appropriated to undesignated reserves (2021: USD375).

Strategic Investment fund

The CIFOR Board made an appropriation of USD2,606 for strategic investments, from undesignated net asset to be presented under designated net asset. As at 31 December 2022, the remaining balance is USD2,596 (2021: USD2,606).

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**10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
IRS Employees		
- Repatriation	493	616
- Separation	212	257
Sub-total	705	873
NRS Employees		
- Separation fixed term	117	681
- Separation open ended	-	492
- Provident fund	108	99
Sub-total	225	1,272
<b>Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2,145</b>
Less: Current portion	(930)	(1,441)
<b>Non-current portion</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>704</b>

**11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Deferred income from donors - restricted	16,758	14,482
Accrued expenses	3,115	2,404
Collaborators	1,774	997
Other payables	1,304	295
Employees	348	632
Trade creditors	167	438
Consultants	98	955
Other CGIAR Centers	-	3,401
Non-CGIAR Centers	-	372
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,564</b>	<b>23,976</b>

**12. GRANT REVENUE**

	<b>Donor Receivables 1/1/2022</b>	<b>Donor payables 1/1/2022</b>	<b>Receipts in 2022</b>	<b>Donor Receivables 31/12/2022</b>	<b>Donor payables 31/12/2022</b>	<b>Total grant revenue for 2022</b>
Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	7,796	(14,482)	(30,100)	12,232	(16,758)	33,777
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,796</b>	<b>(14,482)</b>	<b>(30,100)</b>	<b>12,232</b>	<b>(16,758)</b>	<b>33,777</b>
	<b>Donor Receivables 1/1/2021</b>	<b>Donor payables 1/1/2021</b>	<b>Receipts in 2021</b>	<b>Donor Receivables 31/12/2021</b>	<b>Donor payables 31/12/2021</b>	<b>Total grant revenue for 2021</b>
Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	3,959	(14,786)	(31,091)	7,796	(14,482)	44,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>(14,786)</b>	<b>(31,091)</b>	<b>7,796</b>	<b>(14,482)</b>	<b>44,182</b>

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**13. OTHER INCOME**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Miscellaneous income	886	1,342
Hosting service income	102	41
Loss on sale of property and equipment	-	(356)
<b>Total</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,027</b>

**14. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Interest income on investment	105	126
Interest income on banks	7	16
Foreign exchange losses, net	(254)	(335)
Financial income	(142)	(193)
Financial expense	(23)	(67)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(165)</b>	<b>(260)</b>

**15. EXPENSES BY NATURE**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Research expenses	17,458	17,445
CGIAR collaboration expenses	-	6,443
Non CGIAR collaboration expenses	12,227	16,465
Total research and collaborator expenses	29,685	40,353
General and administration expenses	2,520	1,852
Other expenses	3,352	3,595
Total administrative, research and collaborator expenses	<b>35,557</b>	<b>45,800</b>

**16. PERSONNEL COSTS**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Salaries and wages	8,140	8,269
Retirement benefits costs:		
- Defined contribution scheme	2,307	2,216
- National social security funds	211	254
- Other personnel costs	653	455
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,311</b>	<b>11,194</b>

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**17. RELATED PARTIES**

With the merger of ICRAF and CIFOR, the two entities now have one common board. The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

**Funds received during the year on account of grants**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
a) Grants to ICRAF from CIFOR	905	1,636
b) Grants to CIFOR from ICRAF	310	286

**Receivable/Payable balances**

a) Due to ICRAF	(29)	(138)
b) Due from ICRAF	158	115

The remuneration of the Trustees and members of key management during the year was as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Key management compensation</b>		
Salaries and other short-term employment benefits	1,020	1,233
Post-employment benefits	140	152
Honorarium	94	29
	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,414</b>

**18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
At start of the year	3,121	3,121
Additions	-	-
At end of year	3,121	3,121
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
At start of the year	(3,114)	(3,034)
Charge for the year	(7)	(80)
Disposals	-	-
At end of the year	(3,121)	(3,114)
<b>Net book value at 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>



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**19. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	2022						2021							
	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		Grand Total	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		Grand Total
	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio		Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	
<b>Revenues</b>														
<b>Grant Revenue</b>														
Window 1 & 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,761	-	-	15,761	-
Window 3	-	-	1,634	-	1,634	-	1,634	-	-	1,850	-	-	1,850	-
Bilateral	-	-	28,535	3,608	28,535	3,608	32,143	-	-	20,336	6,235	-	20,336	6,235
<b>Total Grant Revenue</b>	-	-	<b>30,169</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>30,169</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>33,777</b>	-	-	<b>37,947</b>	<b>6,235</b>	-	<b>37,947</b>	<b>6,235</b>
Other Income	-	988	-	-	-	988	988	(356)	1,383	-	-	(356)	1,383	1,027
<b>Total Revenues</b>	-	<b>988</b>	<b>30,169</b>	-	<b>30,169</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>34,765</b>	<b>(356)</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>37,947</b>	<b>6,235</b>	-	<b>37,591</b>	<b>7,618</b>
<b>Expenses</b>														
<b>Research and collaborator expenses</b>														
Research Expenses	(1,627)	-	(15,831)	-	(17,458)	-	(17,458)	(1,205)	-	(16,240)	-	-	(17,445)	-
CGIAR Collaborator Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,443)	-	-	(6,443)	-
Non CGIAR Collaborator Expenses	-	-	(11,999)	(228)	(11,999)	(228)	(12,227)	-	-	(13,102)	(3,363)	-	(13,102)	(3,363)
<b>Total Research and Collaborator Expenses</b>	<b>(1,627)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(27,830)</b>	<b>(228)</b>	<b>(29,457)</b>	<b>(228)</b>	<b>(29,685)</b>	<b>(1,205)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(35,785)</b>	<b>(3,363)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(36,990)</b>	<b>(3,363)</b>
General and Administration Expenses	229	-	(2,340)	(409)	(2,111)	(409)	(2,520)	577	-	(2,162)	(267)	-	(1,585)	(1,852)
Other Expenses	-	(382)	1	(2,971)	1	(3,353)	(2,520)	-	(990)	-	(2,605)	-	(3,595)	(3,595)
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>(1,398)</b>	<b>(382)</b>	<b>(30,169)</b>	<b>(3,608)</b>	<b>(31,567)</b>	<b>(3,990)</b>	<b>(35,557)</b>	<b>(628)</b>	<b>(990)</b>	<b>(37,947)</b>	<b>(6,235)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(38,575)</b>	<b>(7,225)</b>
<b>Operating Deficit</b>	<b>(1,398)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,398)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>(792)</b>	<b>(984)</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(984)</b>	<b>393</b>
Financial income	(142)	-	-	-	(142)	-	(142)	(193)	-	-	-	-	(193)	-
Financial expenses	(23)	-	-	-	(23)	-	(23)	(67)	-	-	-	-	(67)	-
<b>DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(1,563)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,563)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>(957)</b>	<b>(1,244)</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,244)</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>														
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to statement of financial activities:</b>														
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	156	-
<b>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to statement of financial activities:</b>														
Changes in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	(320)	-	-	-	(320)	-	(320)	(168)	-	-	-	-	(168)	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year</b>	<b>(1,883)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,883)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>(1,277)</b>	<b>(1,253)</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,253)</b>	<b>393</b>

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
As at 31 December 2022 and for the Year Then Ended  
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**19. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)**

**Expenses by Natural Classification**

	2022							2021						
	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		Grand Total	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		Grand Total
	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio		Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	
Personnel costs	45	2,698	7,338	1,230	7,383	3,928	11,311	(163)	2,410	7,669	1,278	7,506	3,688	11,194
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,443	-	6,443	-	6,443
Other Collaboration	-	-	11,999	228	11,999	228	12,227	-	-	13,102	3,363	13,102	3,363	16,465
Supplies & Services	1,542	(28)	7,130	1,646	8,672	1,618	10,290	1,124	275	7,820	1,293	8,944	1,568	10,512
Travel	20	228	1,277	94	1,297	322	1,619	4	45	362	33	366	78	444
Depreciation and Amortization	-	24	60	-	60	24	84	7	113	177	-	184	113	297
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	26	-	26	-	26	233	-	212	-	445	-	445
Total Direct Costs	1,607	2,922	27,830	3,198	29,437	6,120	35,557	1,205	2,843	35,785	5,967	36,990	8,810	45,800
Indirect Cost Recovery	(209)	(2,540)	2,340	409	2,131	(2,131)	-	(577)	(1,853)	2,162	268	1,585	(1,585)	-
Total All Costs	1,398	382	30,170	3,607	31,568	3,989	35,557	628	990	37,947	6,235	38,575	7,225	45,800

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
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**As at 31 December 2022 and for the Year Then Ended**  
**(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**20. ACCOUNTS RECLASSIFICATION**

Certain comparative figures in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 and consolidated statement of financial activities for the year then ended have been reclassified to allow their comparison with the accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and consolidated statement of financial activities for the year then ended.

Summary of amounts previously reported, the reclassification and the reclassified amounts is as follows:

<b>Consolidated statement of financial position</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>		
	<b>Previously presented</b>	<b>Reclassification</b>	<b>As reclassified</b>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Other current assets	279	(279)	-
Account receivables	12,456	(12,456)	-
Account receivables and other current assets	-	12,719	12,719
Inventories	-	16	16
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Other non-current assets	7	(7)	-
Right-of-use assets	-	7	7

<b>Consolidated statement of financial activities</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 December 2021</b>		
	<b>Previously presented</b>	<b>Reclassification</b>	<b>As reclassified</b>
Other revenues and gain	(1,383)	1,383	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property and equipment	356	(356)	-
Other income	-	(1,027)	(1,027)
Research expenses	17,445	(17,445)	-
CGIAR collaborator expenses	6,443	(6,443)	-
Non CGIAR collaborator expenses	16,465	(16,465)	-
Other expenses	3,595	(3,595)	-
Research and collaborator expenses	-	40,353	40,353

The reclassification has no effect on total assets, total liabilities and deficit for the year as previously reported, therefore, the Centre does not present the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2021.

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
**LIST OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**  
**(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**Exhibit 1/1**

**Bonds with remaining maturity of less than  
1 year**

<b>Security Description</b>	<b>Amount at Maturity</b>	<b>Years to Maturity</b>	<b>Price at Acquisition Cost</b>	<b>Price at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>
3.35% DAILMER FEB23 REGS 22.02.2023	150	0.15	204	99.77%	151
0.373% NTT FIN MAR23 REGS 03.03.2023	100	0.15	100	99.26%	99
2 3/4 HEINEKEN APR23 REGS 01.04.2023	100	0.25	101	99.86%	101
1.6% RBC APR23 H 17.04.2023	150	0.29	100	99.00%	150
LOF (CH) ST MON MK USD MA				103.70%	966
ORDINARY ACCOUNT					153
INCOME ACCOUNT AND ACCRUED INTEREST					2
				<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,622</b>

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH**  
**LIST OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited) (continued)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**  
**(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**Exhibit 1/2**

**Bonds with remaining maturity of more than  
1 year**

<b>Security Description</b>	<b>Amount at Maturity</b>	<b>Years to Maturity</b>	<b>Price as at Acquisition Cost</b>	<b>Price as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>
0.8% HYUNDAI JAN24 REGS 08.01.2024	100	1.02	119	95.26%	96
0.4% METLIFE JAN24 REGS 07.01.2024	150	1.05	99	95.40%	143
0.45% JOHN DEERE JAN24 17.01.2024	150	1.05	174	95.67%	144
1.05% NISSAN MAR24 REGS 08.03.2024	100	1.19	146	93.76%	94
4 1/8 STATE GRID MAY24 07.05.2024	200	1.35	224	98.98%	199
1.2155% BK AMER FLR 24 N 23.07.2024	150	1.56	152	99.98%	151
1.1% HORSE GALLOP JUL24 26.07.2024	200	1.57	150	93.79%	189
4.78%GOLDMAN SACHS FLR 24 10.09.2024	100	1.70	150	98.62%	99
3 3/4 WPP FINANCE SEP24 19.09.2024	100	1.72	102	96.85%	98
4.654% BAXTER FLR NOV24 29.11.2024	200	1.92	200	98.18%	197
2.704% BCO ESTADO 25 REGS 09.01.2025	200	2.03	198	94.95%	192
4.1% CVS HEALTH MAR25 25.03.2025	75	2.19	77	98.65%	76
0.144% US TR ILB X-2025 15.04.2025	380	2.29	200	109.94%	418
1 1/2 MONDELEZ INTL MAY25 04.05.2025	75	2.36	72	92.76%	70
3/4 EIB KOREA SEP25 21.09.2025	200	2.73	200	89.25%	179
1 5/8 FOXCON OCT25 28.10.2025	200	2.83	200	89.68%	180
2.15% HAILILAO JAN26 14.01.2026	200	3.04	199	86.10%	174
1 3/4 KOREA RES APR26 15.04.2026	200	3.29	200	88.65%	178
3 3/4 COOP RABOBANK JUL26 21.07.2026	260	3.56	202	94.27%	249
1 1/8 STATE GRID SEP26 08.09.2026	200	3.69	199	88.13%	177
1 1/4 BANK MONTREAL SEP26 15.09.2026	200	3.71	200	87.67%	176
2.8% ORACLE APR27 01.04.2027	100	4.25	202	91.21%	92
3 5/8 ENEL FIN MAY27 REGS 25.05.2027	200	4.40	200	92.79%	186
4 1/4APT PIPELINES 27REGS 15.07.2027	100	4.54	221	93.56%	96
1/2 US TREAS NOTE AUG27 31.08.2027	127	4.67	271	85.11%	108
3.55% BOOKING MAR28 15.03.2028	100	5.21	398	93.40%	94
				<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,055</b>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,677</b>
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**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
ANALYSIS OF SOURCES AND APPLICATIONS OF RESTRICTED PROJECT GRANTS (Unaudited)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**Exhibit 2/1**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>Centro Internacional de Agricultural Tropical, Colombia</b>							
101909	CIAT-1909:MITIGATE+ Mltigation and Transformation Initiative for GHG reductions of Agrifood systems RelaTed Emissions	Jan-22	Mar-23	579	-	323	323
<b>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH</b>							
101658	GTZG-1658:Collaborative Learning for Climate Smart Cocoa (CLCSC)	Jan-20	Dec-23	1,320	241	424	665
101662	GTZG-1662:Mapping and assessing degradation of palm swamp peatlands in the Peruvian Amazon	Mar-20	Mar-21	105	102	9	111
101708	GTZG-1708:Forest Landscape restoration for improved livelihoods: secure tenure to catalyze community action in Madagascar and Cameroon	May-21	Apr-24	1,452	119	326	445
101819	GTZG-1819:Etat des Forets d'Afrique Centrale	Nov-21	Jul-22	45	-	45	45
101833	GTZG-1833:Support to the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade	Dec-21	Dec-23	459	-	124	124
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>							
101621	FAOZ-1621:Sustainable Wildlife Management Program (SWM)	Aug-18	Jul-23	8,399	4,519	2,102	6,621
101665	FAOZ-1665:Asia-Pacific Forest Outlook : Roadmap for primary forests and on forest technologies	Jul-20	May-22	136	116	7	123
101672	FAOZ-1672:Mainstreaming biodiversity in the forest sector: a review of forest policies, strategies and practices	Oct-20	Dec-21	60	64	(4)	60
101739	FAOZ-1739:Resilient River Basins: Counting Fish from Forests for Food Security	Jul-21	Dec-22	95	2	93	95
101773	FAOZ-1773:20 Community Based Forestry (CBF) Success stories	Sep-21	Nov-22	80	-	80	80
101806	FAOZ-1806:Media Seminar at the XV World Forestry Congress in Seoul, Korea, May 2022	Dec-21	Jun-22	31	-	31	31
101812	FAOZ-1812:Strategic Paper and Concept Note: Leveraging the Power of Forests and Trees for Climate Resilience	Dec-21	Oct-22	60	-	60	60
101813	FAOZ-1813:Development of a Blended Learning Programme on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agriculture Sectors (Phase I)	Dec-21	Nov-22	80	-	80	80
101822	FAOZ-1822:Assessing cost-effectiveness of policies and measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation – Methodological approaches to assess emerging evidence and data from REDD implementation	Dec-21	Oct-22	53	-	53	53
101831	FAOZ-1831:Support in communicating forest solution pathways	Dec-21	Dec-22	82	-	74	74

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
ANALYSIS OF SOURCES AND APPLICATIONS OF RESTRICTED PROJECT GRANTS (Unaudited) (continued)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**Exhibit 2/2**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>International Fund for Agricultural Development</b>							
101681	IFAD-1681:Global Initiative to secure women's land rights through gender transformative approaches	Jan-21	Mar-24	2,000	88	466	554
<b>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation</b>							
101782	NORD-1782:Knowledge for action to protect tropical forests and enhance rights 2021–2023	Jan-21	Dec-23	5,135	387	1,580	1,967
<b>Swiss Agency for Development and Corporation</b>							
101811	SDCZ-1811:Transformative Land Investment (TLI) Project	Jan-22	Jun-25	8,900	-	1,192	1,192
<b>United Nations Environmental Programme</b>							
101689	UNEP-1689:Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI)	Mar-21	Mar-23	48	23	11	34
101776	UNEP-1776:Green Finance for Sustainable Landscapes Joint Initiative of the CPF (GF4SL)	Aug-21	Sep-23	279	16	104	120
<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>							
101577	USAD-1577:Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical Forest Biodiversity	Oct-12	Dec-22	10,540	10,300	240	10,540
101651	USAD-1651:- Mainstreaming Wetlands into the Climate Agenda: A multi-level approach (SWAMP-II)- Mainstreaming Wetlands into the Climate Agenda: A multi-level approach (SWAMP-II)	Oct-19	Sep-23	2,425	1,081	585	1,666
101669	USAD-1669:Restoration to meet sustainable landscapes objectives	Oct-20	Sep-22	1,000	726	274	1,000
101911	USAD-1911:Center for International Forestry – World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF) Research Partnership	Oct-22	Sep-27	700	-	225	225
<b>World Bank</b>							
101670	IBRD-1670:Women's solutions for conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon	Sep-20	Jun-22	200	127	73	200
101790	IBRD-1790:Improving Social Inclusion and Gender equality in RBCF	Sep-21	Feb-23	400	12	351	363
101791	IBRD-1791:Technical Assistance, Analytical, Knowledge Management and Capacity Building Services to the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Global Knowledge to Action Platform	Sep-21	Jun-23	1,485	208	303	511
<b>World Wildlife Fund</b>							
101865	WWFA-1865:WWF contribution for the editing, layout and printing of a COFR-FAO-WWF joint report on COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY	May-22	Dec-22	10	-	10	10
<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>							
101864	UNDP-1864:Establishment of Legal and Operational Framework for the Restoration of Degraded Landscapes and Green Legacy Fund	May-22	Nov-22	100	-	130	130

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
ANALYSIS OF SOURCES AND APPLICATIONS OF RESTRICTED PROJECT GRANTS (Unaudited) (continued)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED  
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**Exhibit 2/3**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>Darwin Initiative (UK Govt)</b>							
101863	DRWF-1863:Livelihoods enhancement through community-based conservation of Bornean orangutan and habita	Jun-22	Mar-25	528	-	18	18
<b>Conservation International foundation</b>							
101645	CIFZ-1645:Mitigation and Adaptation Through Sustainable Livelihood in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystem	Aug-19	Dec-22	194	154	40	194
<b>National Academy of Science</b>							
101652	NAOS-1652:Identifying conditions for successful landscape-scale conservation policy implementation in Vietnam	Jan-20	Dec-22	80	44	36	80
<b>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety</b>							
101805	BMUN-1805:Western Pacific Sustainable Peatland Management (SAGU) - Preparation phase	Nov-21	Oct-22	897	-	864	864
101607	BMUZ-1607:Global Landscapes Forum (GLF)	Apr-17	Dec-23	13,280	8,942	1,537	10,479
101620	BMUZ-1620:Operationalising the landscape approach for biodiversity and benefits: Policy, practice and people	Jun-18	May-23	5,795	3,252	1,154	4,406
101676	BMUZ-1676:Transparent monitoring in practice: Supporting post-Paris land use sector mitigation	Nov-20	Oct-23	3,483	472	865	1,337
<b>David and Lucile Packard Foundation</b>							
101679	DLPF-1679:Restoring Coastal Landscape for Adaptation Integrated Mitigation (ReCLAIM)	Dec-20	Nov-22	350	50	300	350
<b>GlobalGiving</b>							
101941	GLGZ-1941:Willow - a tree gives jobs to miners in Bosnia	Jan-22	Dec-23	5	-	-	-
101945	GLGZ-1945:A million trees to energize DR Congo's rain forest	Sep-21	Dec-23	6	-	-	-
<b>World Conservation Monitoring Centre</b>							
101643	WCMC-1643:TRADE (UKRI GCRF Trade, Development and the Environment Hub)	Feb-19	Mar-24	1,530	622	514	1,136
<b>Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA)</b>							
101882	CLUZ-1882:To support production and publication of a chapter in The Land Gap report	May-22	Dec-22	50	-	50	50



**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
ANALYSIS OF SOURCES AND APPLICATIONS OF RESTRICTED PROJECT GRANTS (Unaudited) (continued)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**Exhibit 2/4**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>National Institute of Forest Science</b>							
						<b>451</b>	
101704	NIFS-1704:Sustainable Community-based Reforestation and Enterprises (SCORE): Achieving climate and livelihood goals through locally appropriate forest landscape restoration	Jan-21	Dec-30	486	253	232	485
101740	NIFS-1740:Development of Community Based Agrosilvofishery Models Contributing to Local residents' Income	Jun-21	Dec-25	83	18	65	83
101775	NIFS-1775:Dr. Mihyun Seol as a Seconded Scientist for the Climate Change, Energy and Low Carbon Development Team	Aug-21	Jul-24	475	67	140	207
101894	NIFS-1894:Mangrove carbon sequestration, storage dynamics and ecosystem services in Asia and the Pacific	Aug-22	Dec-26	14	-	14	14
<b>Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)</b>							
						<b>498</b>	
101872	BEIS-1872:The FACT (Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade) Dialogue Secretariat	May-22	Dec-23	2,012	-	498	498
<b>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Secretariat</b>							
						<b>113</b>	
101656	ASEA-1656:Measurable Action for Haze- Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia (MAHFSA)	Apr-19	Jun-24	1,090	279	113	392
<b>Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM)</b>							
						<b>546</b>	
101638	FFEM-1638:Promote and Formalise Artisanal Timber Production in Central Africa (Promouvoir et Formaliser l'Exploitation Artisanale du bois en Afrique Centrale - PROFEAAC)	Sep-19	Sep-23	2,240	567	546	1,113
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) - Japan</b>							
						<b>151</b>	
101705	MAFF-1705:Transitions to Climate Resilient Landscapes: Reducing and Mitigating Boreal and Tropical Forest Fires to Promote Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	Feb-21	Jan-26	302	151	151	302
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Japan</b>							
						<b>68</b>	
101695	JPFA-1695:Comparative Research on Jurisdictional Approach to CCMA and Zero Deforestation	Apr-13	Mar-23	623	513	68	581
<b>Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)</b>							
						<b>660</b>	
101655	NOFA-1655:Improving Indonesia's FREL through Refined GHG Accounting in Wetlands and Knowledge Management	Dec-19	Dec-22	2,000	1,327	660	1,987
<b>The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)</b>							
						<b>52</b>	
101687	RECO-1687:Developing Research Capacity of Universities in Southeast Asia on Forest Landscape Governance	Oct-20	Sep-22	84	32	52	84
<b>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</b>							
						<b>336</b>	
101781	UFWS-1781:Creating an evidence-base for developing and evaluating interventions to reduce unsustainable bushmeat hunting in Central Africa	Jun-21	Jun-22	398	62	336	398

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AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**Exhibit 2/5**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>Ethiopian Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission</b>							
101640	EFCC-1640:Institutional Strengthening for Catalysing Forest Sector Development Project in Ethiopia	Jan-19	Mar-23	1,140	947	211	1,158
<b>University of Birmingham</b>							
101677	UNBI-1677:Identifying and mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 on legal and sustainable wildlife trade in LMICs	Aug-20	May-23	270	57	69	126
<b>World Agroforestry (ICRAF)</b>							
101619	ICRF-1619:Harnessing the potential of trees-on-farms for meeting national and global biodiversity targets	Dec-17	Dec-21	574	563	11	574
101644	ICRF-1644:Piloting innovative approaches to technical assistance in support of the Peruvian Agroforestry Concessions Scheme	May-19	Mar-22	60	53	2	55
101682	ICRF-1682:Strengthen agricultural innovation systems with a view to promoting economically profitable, ecologically sustainable and socially equitable agricultural and livestock production systems in the North region of Cameroon' ("Renforcer les systèmes	Jan-21	Sep-24	62	23	58	81
101713	ICRF-1713:The Implementation of Sub-component within Sustainable Landscapes for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods (Land4Lives)	Jun-21	Dec-25	1,371	38	141	179
101901	ICRF-1901:Coordinated International Advocacy and Capacity Building for Nature-based Food and Agricultural Solutions	Dec-21	Dec-22	99	-	99	99
<b>Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat et du Développement durable (MECDD) - Luxembourg</b>							
101690	MCDD-1690:GLF-Luxembourg partnership 2021-2024. A partnership to support Luxembourg in its sustainable finance ambitions with a specific focus on nature-based solutions, climate change, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity	Mar-21	Feb-24	1,591	447	361	808
<b>Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ)</b>							
101610	BMZZ-1610:Global Landscapes Forum 2018-2026	Dec-17	Dec-26	11,210	5,572	1,107	6,679
101657	BMZZ-1657:Effecting the CIFOR-ICRAF Merger through Delivery of Resilient Landscapes Project	Jan-20	Mar-22	2,750	2,830	92	2,922
<b>IKEA Trading (HKG) - Indonesia Representative Office</b>							
101688	IKEA-1688:Assessment of sustainable harvesting levels for three rattan species in Sulawesi, Indonesia	Mar-21	Jul-22	102	29	73	102
<b>European Forest Institute (EFI)</b>							
101711	EFIZ-1711: Sustainable commodity production approaches and support for transitions to jurisdictional sustainability in Malaysia and Indonesia	Jun-21	Mar-22	109	66	34	100
101946	EFIZ-1946:Landscape Resilience Alliance for Agriculture and Forestry in the Mediterranean Basin (RESALLIANCE)	Dec-22	Nov-25	286	-	2	2
<b>Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale (MRAC)</b>							
101674	MRAC-1674:Support for PhD research in the DRC on non-detriment findings for trade in Pericopsis timber.	Oct-20	Sep-23	26	22	4	26

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**Exhibit 2/6**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>Nachtigal Hydro Power Company (NHPC)</b>							
101654	NHPC-1654:Appui à la conservation de la forêt communautaire de la COPAL	Jan-20	Apr-23	436	184	140	324
<b>Walmart Foundation</b>							
101653	WALF-1653:Scaling jurisdictional approaches in the Indonesian palm oil sector	Jan-20	Jan-24	1,097	232	209	441
<b>Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Corporation, PT</b>							
101716	IKPP-1716:A Participatory Action Research to Community-Level Business Model (CLBM) Development in Selected Integrated Forest and Farming System (IFFS/DMPA) Villages (THIRD PHASE)	May-21	Dec-22	70	11	59	70
<b>Lancaster University</b>							
101648	LANU-1648:Restoring African degraded landscapes with plant biodiversity and livestock management (REDEAL)	Apr-19	Mar-22	219	158	61	219
<b>Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE)</b>							
101730	SCEZ-1730:Fire Prevention and Land Restoration Programme in Siak (Riau Province), Indonesia.	Jul-21	Jul-23	297	39	158	197
<b>Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut</b>							
101663	JHTI-1663:Forest Land-use and Ecosystem Service (ES) Restoration in Africa (FLESRA)	Sep-20	Dec-23	235	103	105	208
<b>Temasek Foundation International (TFI)</b>							
101793	TEFI-1793:Mangrove Restoration in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra	Oct-21	Oct-25	1,111	-	204	204
<b>European Commission</b>							
101810	EURC-1810:Renforcement et Institutionnalisation de l'Observatoire de Forêts d'Afrique Centrale, phase 2 (RIOFAC 2)	Dec-21	Jun-24	3,383	-	609	609
101817	EURC-1817:Améliorer la résilience aux changements climatiques des populations du Nord Cameroun	Dec-21	Nov-25	4,811	-	510	510
101823	EURC-1823:Zambia for Agroforestry, Biodiversity and Climate - (DeSIRA / Z4ABC)	Apr-22	Mar-26	4,680	-	166	166
101890	EURC-1890:FORETS (Formation, Recherche Environment dans la Tshopo-Phase II)	Jun-22	May-24	8,098	-	1,046	1,046
101596	EURU-1596:FORETS (Formation, Recherche, Environment dans la Tshopo)	Dec-16	Dec-22	28,971	27,698	1,915	29,613
101602	EURU-1602:Renforcement et Institutionnalisation de l'Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (RIOFAC)	Jul-17	Dec-22	5,700	4,075	1,459	5,534
101613	EURU-1613:Governing Multifunctional landscapes in Sub-Saharan Africa: Managing Trade-Offs between Social and Ecological Impacts.	Dec-17	Jun-23	11,610	8,715	2,229	10,943

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**Exhibit 2/7**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>European Commission</b>							<b>12,067</b>
101614	EURU-1614:Spurring INnovations for Forest ECosystem SERvices in Europe (SINCERE)	Jan-18	Mar-22	123	98	25	123
101615	EURU-1615:Yangambi, pôle scientifique au service de l'homme et des forêts	Dec-17	Dec-22	3,558	3,150	357	3,507
101659	EURU-1659:Nouveaux Paysages du Congo (NPC) - ENV/2019/413-405	Dec-19	Dec-22	5,600	3,766	2,208	5,974
101666	EURU-1666:Support of the Forest Observatory of Eastern and Southern Africa OFESA	Aug-20	Aug-23	2,330	359	475	834
101678	EURU-1678:Central Component Sustainable Landscapes Initiatives - Landscape for Our Future.	Dec-20	Dec-25	4,679	373	769	1,142
101808	EURU-1808:Projet de recherche en écologie et en sciences sociales Ecosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale (RESSAC)	Nov-21	Nov-25	10,530	-	299	299
<b>Robert Bosch Stiftung</b>							<b>196</b>
101752	RBOS-1752:Strengthening marginalized communities and scaling up dryland restoration action in the greater Sahel region	Jun-21	Dec-22	200	20	196	216
<b>Amazon.com</b>							<b>209</b>
101815	AMZN-1815:Institutional setting for REDD+ and Nature based solution in Peru	Dec-21	Mar-22	70	-	70	70
101818	AMZN-1818:Institutional setting for REDD+ and Nature based solution in Indonesia	Dec-21	Mar-22	67	-	67	67
101820	AMZN-1820:Institutional setting for REDD+ and Nature based solution in Brazil	Jan-22	Mar-22	72	-	72	72
<b>General Director of Forest, Coffee and Industrial Plants (GDFCIP) - Timor Leste</b>							<b>92</b>
101821	GDFC-1821:Development of Agroforestry Models for Promotion of Reforestation in the Different Zones in Timor-Leste	Sep-21	Jun-24	207	-	92	92
<b>United Nations Women (UN Women)</b>							<b>62</b>
101842	UNWZ-1842:Elaboration du diagnostic genre pour le secteur forestier	Mar-22	Mar-23	94	-	62	62
<b>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia (KLHK)</b>							<b>222</b>
101849	KLHK-1849:The Establishment of the World Mangrove Center	Feb-22	Jun-22	222	-	222	222
<b>Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions</b>							<b>21</b>
101862	APFR-1862:International Workshop on: Restoration of degraded peatlands – connecting science with policy and practice	May-22	Jun-22	21	-	21	21

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**Exhibit 2/8**

Donor	Agreement	Start Date	End Date	Grant pledged	Cumulative expenditures through prior year	Expenditures in current year	Total cumulative expenditures
<b>IKEA</b>							
101884	IKEA-1884:IKEA Fair and Equal Rattan Value Chains Project	Aug-22	Jul-23	93	-	4	4
<b>GIUSEPPE AND PERICLE LAVAZZA ONLUS FOUNDATION</b>							
101896	GPLF-1896:Restoration Stewards and GLFx Community-led Chapters	Sep-22	Dec-23	60	-	6	6
<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Ethiopia (UNDP - Ethiopia)</b>							
101910	UNDP-1910:REDD+ Investment in Ethiopia	Jul-22	Dec-23	1,034	-	74	74
<b>Total Restricted Projects Grant</b>						<b>33,777</b>	

**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH  
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES (Unaudited)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022  
(Expressed in thousands of US Dollar, unless otherwise stated)**

**Exhibit 3**

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	<b>2022</b>
Research and collaborator expenses (A)	29,685
General and administration expenses (B)	2,520
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Percentage (B ÷ A)	8.49%
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## Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

CIFOR advances human well-being, equity and environmental integrity by conducting innovative research, developing partners' capacity, and actively engaging in dialogue with all stakeholders to inform policies and practices that affect forests and people. CIFOR is a CGIAR Research Center, and leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). Our headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia, with offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Yaounde, Cameroon; Lima, Peru and Bonn, Germany.

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