

Global Crop Diversity Trust 2025

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December





GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

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Statement from the Executive Board Chair

The year 2025 underscored an important point: even in times of mounting global uncertainty, there are real opportunities to strengthen food security and resilience. As ecosystems degrade, conflicts rage and the climate changes, genebanks are needed more than ever as engines of opportunity. By supporting genebanks worldwide, the Crop Trust ensures that breeders, researchers and farmers have access to the crop diversity needed to adapt agriculture to changing conditions. This creates opportunities for better nutrition, improved livelihoods – particularly for women and girls – and stronger rural economies.

Our Endowment Fund remains the cornerstone of this effort, providing stable, long-term support for the essential operations of key genebanks worldwide. This sustainable financing model ensures that unique and irreplaceable collections remain safe, accessible and available to all. In a challenging funding environment, we are deeply grateful for the continued commitment of our donors.

In 2025 we continued to strengthen the global genebank system through both endowment proceeds and an expanding portfolio of projects. Our CGIAR partner AfricaRice became eligible for a Long-Term Partnership Agreement to safeguard Africa's largest rice collection. We launched a pilot under the Power of Diversity Funding Facility, shaped by farmers and experts, to advance the conservation and use of opportunity crops. We also expanded cooperation in areas including emergency support to genebanks, information management and safety duplication in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, much of it through the Norway-funded BOLD project.

These achievements reflect the dedication and professionalism of our partners and the strength of collaboration across the global genebank community. We congratulate all our partner genebanks and thank the many institutions and individuals whose work continues to strengthen an integrated global system for conserving and using crop diversity.

In 2025 the Executive Board also commissioned an independent external review of the Crop Trust. The review assessed our governance, leadership, programme impact and organisational effectiveness, examining both our progress over the past decade and priorities for the next five years. Its conclusions were strongly positive, confirming the Crop Trust as a well-governed, effective and globally respected organization delivering clear impact, while offering constructive recommendations to further strengthen our work.

We are energized by this. By enabling innovation, resilience and cooperation, we create opportunities for governments to strengthen food security, for scientists to advance research, and for farmers to build secure and sustainable futures. To all who support this mission – through funding, advocacy, research or partnership – we extend our sincere thanks and look forward to building on this progress together in the years ahead.



Catherine Bertini
Chair of the Executive Board
Global Crop Diversity Trust

Board Statement on Risk Management

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The Executive Board of the Crop Trust has the overall responsibility for ensuring an appropriate risk management process is in place to identify and manage high and significant risks to the organization. They have adopted an approach for the Crop Trust whereby the review and monitoring of key risks is a standing item at each autumn Executive Board meeting using a framework of identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring risks over the following nine categories – strategy, performance, governance, environment and climate change, gender, diversity and inclusion, finance and investment, operations, programs and external affairs. This assessment calculates the probability that the risk will occur and identifies the estimated magnitude of the potential loss, or “estimated risk value”. A specific role of the Finance, Risk & Audit Committee of the Executive Board is to review the institutional risk management matrix ahead of the Executive Board autumn meeting and report to the Board.

The Executive Board reviews the risks during the year to ensure that adequate attention is paid to high risks and that management has implemented adequate risk mitigation strategies. The Crop Trust’s institutional risk management matrix was updated in November 2025, for 2026 onwards, following an analysis of risks, the potential severity of their impact on the Crop Trust, and the likelihood of occurrence before and after considering mitigating factors currently in place.

The Executive Board notes that the effectiveness of risk management depends not only on identifying risks but also on implementing effective mitigation plans and the overall governance of the risk management system.

The Executive Board is satisfied with the attention paid by management to risk management and is comfortable that the Executive Board’s risk governance is sufficient to identify, manage and monitor key risks to the Crop Trust’s operations.



Catherine Bertini

Chair of the Executive Board

Global Crop Diversity Trust

Management Statement of Responsibility for Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The accompanying financial statements of the Global Crop Diversity Trust ("Crop Trust") are the responsibility of management and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Management is responsible for the substance and objectivity of the information contained therein.

The financial statements of the Crop Trust are drawn up to present fairly the financial position of the Crop Trust as at 31 December 2025, and the results of its activities and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Crop Trust maintains a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly recorded and executed in accordance with management's authorization. A system of reporting within the Crop Trust presents management with an accurate view of the operations enabling us to discern risks and, at the same time, provide a reliable basis for the financial statements and management reports.

The Executive Board exercised its responsibility for these financial statements through the Executive Board, the Investment Committee and the Finance, Risk & Audit Committee, who met regularly with management and representatives of the external auditors to review matters relating to financial reporting, internal controls, and auditing.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Schmitz", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr. Stefan Schmitz
Executive Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dezreen", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dezreen Cameron-Stein
Head of Finance and Investment

Bonn, 10 April 2026



Independent Auditor's Report

To Global Crop Diversity Trust, Bonn/Germany

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Global Crop Diversity Trust, Bonn/Germany (the “Crop Trust”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 and the statement of activities and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Crop Trust as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the IASB.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Crop Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Germany, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the “Statement from the Executive Board Chair”, the “Board Statement on Risk Management”, and the “Management Statement of Responsibility for Financial Statements”, included in the publication “Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025”, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is

materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Crop Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Crop Trusts ability to

continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Crop Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

General Terms of Engagement

We issue this report on the basis of the engagement agreed with the Global Crop Diversity Trust, Bonn, which comprises the attached General Engagement Terms of Engagement for Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften [German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms] as of 1 January 2024, which are also applicable to third parties.

Cologne, 14 April, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Clivia Döll
Wirtschaftsprüferin
(German Public Auditor)

ppa. Christina Sethe
Wirtschaftsprüferin
(German Public Auditor)

Attachments

General Terms of Engagement for Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften as of January 1, 2024

GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2025

(all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	2025 USD'000	2024 USD'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	36,770	39,259
Receivable:	6		
Donors		289	118
Other		189	172
Prepaid expenses	7	1,031	1,154
Financial Asset	17	2,972	374
Total current assets		41,251	41,077
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	8	13	26
Intangible assets	9	-	8
Financial Asset	17	443,500	400,265
Total non-current assets		443,513	400,299
TOTAL ASSETS		484,764	441,376
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payable:	10		
Grants in advance		3,294	3,401
Other		866	393
Deferred Income	11	25,427	25,019
Accruals	12	677	568
Provisions	13	173	235
Borrowings	14	39,148	
Total current liabilities		69,585	29,616
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	271	206
Borrowings	14	-	39,448
Total non-current liabilities		271	39,654
TOTAL LIABILITIES		69,856	69,270
NET ASSETS			
Unrestricted net assets	16	10,666	11,398
Permanently restricted net assets	17	404,242	360,708
TOTAL NET ASSETS		414,908	372,106
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		484,764	441,376



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
Statement of Activities & Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	2025				2024			
		Unrestricted	Temporary Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Temporary Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
		USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Revenue and gains	20								
Grant Revenue		1,122	8,851	-	9,973	1,269	11,389	-	12,658
Contribution to Endowment Fund		-	-	57	57	-	-	37,744	37,744
Contribution to Loan Interest		-	-	-	0	-	-	206	206
Other Revenue		35	-	-	35	42	-	-	42
Other Income and gains		455	-	-	455	454	-	-	454
Total revenue and gains		1,612	8,851	57	10,520	1,765	11,389	37,950	51,104
Expenses and losses	21								
Program direct expenses		628	8,851	7,751	17,230	386	10,464	7,309	18,159
External affairs expenses		-	-	1,234	1,234	-	-	1,300	1,300
Management and general expenses		1,681	-	1,050	2,731	1,823	-	557	2,380
Total expenses and losses		2,309	8,851	10,035	21,195	2,209	10,464	9,166	21,839
Finance Income and expenditure	22								
Net gain on endowment fund		-	-	56,105	56,105	-	-	27,345	27,345
FX revaluation Gain		-	2,548	5,172	7,720	-	-	2,766	2,766
FX revaluation Loss		(35)	(2,548)	(5,172)	(7,755)	(16)	(925)	(2,766)	(3,707)
Investment management fees		-	-	(2,004)	(2,004)	-	-	(2,221)	(2,221)
Interest on loan		-	-	(589)	(589)	-	-	(624)	(624)
Net Finance Income/(Expenditure)		(35)	-	53,512	53,477	(16)	(925)	24,500	23,559
Net Income/(Expenditure)		(732)	-	43,534	42,802	(460)	-	53,284	52,824
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expenditure)		(732)	-	43,534	42,802	(460)	-	53,284	52,824



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended 31 December 2025
 (all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Unrestricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Balance as at 1 January 2024	11,858	307,424	319,282
Total comprehensive income for the period	(460)	53,284	52,824
Balance as at 31 December 2024	11,398	360,708	372,106
Total comprehensive income for the period	(732)	43,534	42,802
Balance as at 31 December 2025	10,666	404,242	414,908



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Statement of Cashflow

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(all figures expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Cashflows from (used in) operating activities		
Total comprehensive income for the period	42,802	52,824
Adjustments to reconcile net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	15	19
Amortization of intangibles	8	24
Interest expense	589	624
Net gains on endowment fund	(56,105)	(27,345)
Other Non-Cash Items	2,181	(960)
Decrease/(increase) in assets:		
Accounts Receivable	(188)	323
Prepaid expenses	123	(123)
(Decrease)/Increase in liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	366	1,191
Deferred Income	408	10,783
Accruals	109	(59)
Provisions	3	84
Net cash used in)/provided by operating activities	(9,689)	37,385
Cash flows from investment activities		
Acquisition of equipment	(2)	(14)
Acquisition of intangible asset	-	-
Purchase of investments	(57)	(37,744)
Proceeds from maturity and sale of investments	15,500	18,601
Net cash provided by/(used in) investment activities	15,441	(19,157)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loan	(5,471)	(5,129)
Interest expense	(589)	(624)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	(6,060)	(5,753)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash	(308)	12,475
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	39,259	25,824
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to change in exchange rates	(2,181)	960
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	36,770	39,259



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (hereinafter referred to as the “Crop Trust” or the “Organization”) was established in October 2004 as an independent organization under international law. This status was conferred on it through the signing of an Establishment Agreement by seven states from five of the regions referred to in the basic texts of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The Establishment Agreement has been signed by 28 countries.

As an independent international organization, the Crop Trust does not have any shareholders or parent. It is governed by an Executive Board. The headquarters of the Crop Trust is located at Platz der Vereinten Nationen 7, 53113 Bonn, Germany.

These financial statements have been reviewed by the Finance, Risk & Audit Committee of the Executive Board and were authorized for issue on 08 April 2026 by the Executive Board of the Crop Trust.

Mission

The mission of the Crop Trust is to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity for food security worldwide. Crop diversity is central to food security. It underpins today’s production and provides the raw material needed for ensuring continuing supplies tomorrow, in the face of a rapidly changing world.

Crop collections require constant maintenance and even brief disruptions or variations in funding can leave material at risk of permanent loss. The conservation of crop diversity in genebanks is a long-term task. Only stable, predictable support from an endowment fund can guarantee a global conservation system for a shared resource that is too important for anything less than perpetual care.

Donors to the Crop Trust include governments from developing and developed countries, foundations, the private sector and individuals. Together donors have contributed c. USD 673 million (which include endowment fund contributions, project and operational funding) plus a concessional loan of EUR 50 million to the Crop Trust’s work as at 31 December 2025.

The Crop Trust is building an endowment fund, the income from which will be sufficient to guarantee the conservation and the ready availability of the biological foundation of all major agricultural crops, forever. As at 31 December 2025 contributions of USD 297 million have been received for the endowment from an array of donors. The Crop Trust has also received a EUR 50 million concessional loan, EUR 33 million net of capital repayment as at 31 December 2025. Total non-current financial assets amounted to approximately USD 444 million as at 31 December 2025. 95.93% of the endowment contributions received have been provided by Governments.

The investment objective for the Crop Trust’s Endowment Fund (“the Fund”) is that it is highly diversified and structured for the long-term so that it can withstand short-term market dislocations, whether positive or negative. The key objective of the Fund is to earn returns sufficient to outpace spending, maintaining the Fund’s real purchasing power over time and, if possible, grow it. With this goal in mind and given the 4% cap on spending adopted by the Crop Trust, the Fund aims to attain an annualized real total return of at least 4%, net of fees, over a rolling ten-year periods.

To date, approximately USD 101 million has been allocated by the Crop Trust to support long-term grants with CGIAR, a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future, which holds important international crop collections. The Crop Trust also contributes to the operational costs associated with running the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) genebank and the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, in conjunction with our partners, the Government of Norway and the Nordic Genetic Resource Centre. The support provided by the endowment fund comes solely from investment income earned i.e., the actual contributions invested in the endowment fund are not drawn on. The fund allows the Crop Trust to fulfil its mandate: to create a permanent legacy of support for the key international collections of critical importance to our food supply.

Principal activities of the Crop Trust include:

- (1) Rescuing the seeds in endangered national crop collections;
- (2) Funding the ongoing maintenance of vital global crop collections;
- (3) Documenting the characteristics of conserved seeds so that collections are useful for plant breeders;
- (4) Sponsoring and improving global information systems for managing and sharing crop genetic data, massively enhancing access, and therefore options, for plant breeders everywhere.
- (5) Funding of the ultimate safety back-up facility - the Svalbard Global Seed Vault deep in the Arctic permafrost - where currently 1,385,898 duplicates of the world's seed collections are being stored, originating from every country on earth.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Crop Trust are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investments that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in thousands of US dollars (USD '000) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except where otherwise indicated.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Headquarters Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Crop Trust signed 29 June 2012, the Crop Trust is tax exempt.

The significant accounting policies followed are described below.

2.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise contributions and grants received in advance together with related interest earned. As contributions for the endowment fund are permanently restricted, cash and cash equivalents at the year-end do not include contributions to the endowment fund. Rather, these are reported as financial assets.

Cash is comprised of cash on hand, petty cash funds, and currencies awaiting deposit as well as local or foreign currency deposits in banks which are immediately available for use in current operations.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and when nearing their maturity date there is insignificant risk of changes in value arising from changes in interest rates. In general terms, only investments with original maturities of three months or less will qualify under this definition.

2.2 Receivables

Receivables are claims held against debtors for the future receipt of money from donors, advances to employees, and claims against third parties for services rendered. Receivables due from donors can arise from unrestricted, temporarily restricted and permanently restricted grants that have been agreed between the Crop Trust and the donor. Receivables relating to unrestricted, temporarily restricted and permanently restricted grants are recorded once the donor has signed an irrevocable agreement to provide the grant to the Crop Trust. Receivables are carried at the lower of amortized cost or the estimated future cash flows.

The Crop Trust assesses whether there is objective evidence that the receivables are impaired at the end of each reporting period.

The allowance method is used to provide for doubtful accounts and is calculated as an amount equal to the total receivables shown, or reasonably estimated to be doubtful of collection. The amount in the allowance is based on past experience and a continuous review of receivable reports and other relevant factors. When an account receivable is deemed doubtful of collection, an allowance is provided during the year the receivable is deemed doubtful. Any receivable, or portion of receivable judged to be uncollectible is written off. Write-offs of receivables are done via allowance for doubtful accounts after all efforts to collect have been exhausted.

The Crop Trust did not have any doubtful accounts during the year.

2.3 Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are payments made in advance for equipment, goods and services related to project costs that have not yet been expensed. The prepayment is released once the project costs have been expensed. The project costs for equipment are expensed once the equipment is in use. If project costs are not incurred in the future, the prepaid expenses are subject to repayment. Other prepaid expenses include licenses, subscriptions and insurance.

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Office equipment and furniture are recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the respective asset (between three to five years). The straight-line method is applied where the asset has an original cost greater than USD 2K. Items with an original cost lower than this amount are charged directly to operating expenses in the Statement of Activities in the period in which they are incurred.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in the Statement of Activities as management and general expenses.

2.5 Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are recognized if, and only if, it is probable that the expected future economic benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the Crop Trust and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset is measured initially at cost. The cost of the separately acquired intangible asset comprises a) its purchase price and non-refundable purchase taxes and b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. The Crop Trust has no internally generated intangible assets, only acquired intangible assets.

Intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life of the respective asset, between three to five years, on a straight-line basis. Amortization begins when the asset is available for use. Amortization

ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or the date the asset is derecognized. The amortization charge for each period is recognized in the Statement of Activities as management and general expenses. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at least annually at each financial year end.

2.6 Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets relate primarily to a permanently restricted endowment fund established by the Crop Trust to support the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture. The endowment fund is not a separate investment vehicle, it is a name used for diverse investments which are administered by investment managers on behalf of the Crop Trust during the reporting period.

The endowment fund investments are recorded at fair value. The fair value option was exercised in line with the applied fair value management approach. The fair value of financial assets is determined with reference to quoted market prices, observable market data and unobservable valuation inputs. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting. Changes in the market value of the financial assets are reported as finance income or expense in the Statement of Activities.

Financial liabilities are borrowings, payables and accruals. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities with maturities of more than 3 months but not exceeding one year. Liabilities with the purpose of keeping them for more than one year from their acquisition date are classified as long-term borrowings.

2.7 Payables

Payables are the aggregate amount of short-term liabilities reflecting amounts owed in respect of goods, services and general expenditure relating to the operational activities of the Crop Trust received during the year, grants in advance for the year and grants payable.

Payables are split into grants in advance and other payables. Grants in advance represent amounts that have been expensed by partners and are included as program expenditures in the Statement of Activities; however, the funds in this case have been received from the donors but have not yet been paid to the partners. Other payables include liabilities due to suppliers for services to the Crop Trust.

Payables are stated at amortized costs.

2.8 Deferred Income

According to IAS 20.12, deferred income represents amounts received from the donor for which the related expense has not yet been incurred. Once the funds are expensed, the deferred income is reduced with a corresponding recognition of revenue in the Statement of Activities.

Deferred income includes other income receivable that has not yet been expensed and grants towards loan interest received that have not yet been expensed.

2.9 Employee Benefits

The Crop Trust provides the following employee benefits:

- (1) Short Term obligation - regular monthly benefits (wages, salaries, private medical), compensated absences (annual, medical, maternity/paternity leave) and other benefits (education grant, relocation grant - subject to terms and conditions);
- (2) Post-employment benefits relate to repatriation grants and pension contributions;



- (3) Other Long Term employee benefits include accumulated leave payable on separation; and
- (4) Termination benefits include indemnities for voluntary redundancy payable once a plan has been formally approved.

Employee benefits are generally expensed and recognized in the Statement of Activities in the period in which they occur.

Leave obligations cover the Crop Trust's liability for annual leave. In accordance with the Crop Trust's Executive Board-approved Personnel Policies & Procedures Manual (PPPM), annual leave earned in any calendar year may be accumulated; provided that the total amount of accrued annual leave to be carried forward at the end of the leave year shall not exceed 30 working days. Days over 30 are lost as of 31 December of each year unless the Executive Director approves retention because taking leave was not possible due to exigencies of service. Therefore, all current annual leave obligations are expected to be settled within the next 12 months in the normal course of business.

The Crop Trust has established a defined contribution retirement fund. For all regular employees, and in accordance with the PPPM, the Crop Trust shall make a contribution to the fund of up to 20% of the employee's base salary. The employee may make additional voluntary contributions to the retirement plan. The Crop Trust has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The employer contributions are recognized as an employee benefit and are recorded as an expense in the Statement of Activities when they fall due.

2.10 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when: 1) the Crop Trust has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 2) it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and 3) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Crop Trust expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Activities net of any reimbursement.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Crop Trust; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because: i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Included under provisions is an obligation to provide post-employment benefits to employees for repatriation expenses upon separation from the Crop Trust. In accordance with the Personnel Policies & Procedures Manual, for professional regular employees, the Crop Trust will pay the cost of transportation of personal effects and household goods from the employee's residence in Bonn, Germany or another authorized location to the employee's authorized home location or another authorized location.

2.11 Net Assets

Unrestricted net assets consist of contributions received from unconditional transfers of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust as well as other income.

Permanently restricted net assets consist of contributions received from permanently restricted transfers of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust as well as income from the investment of such funds via the endowment fund. In accordance with the Investment Policy approved by the Executive Board,

an amount may be withdrawn to cover program and operational expenses of the Crop Trust. The amount available to be spent in a given calendar year is subject to a limit calculated in reference to the Fund's average market value over the preceding twelve quarters ending 31 December of the previous financial year. The Executive Board approved withdrawal policy is 4% of assets, subject to the discretion of the Executive Board.

For the calendar year 2025, the Executive Board approved a withdrawal of up to 3.7% from the USD endowment fund in order to fund the long-term grant commitments to the international genebanks, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, system wide support to genebanks and operational activities of the Crop Trust. The actual amount withdrawn is 3.31%. Funds withdrawn are reported as permanently restricted expenses in the Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income and split between program expenditure and management and general expenditure as appropriate.

2.12 Revenue Recognition

Contributions to the Crop Trust fall into three categories:

- (1) Unrestricted revenue and gains - revenue not subject to donor-imposed restrictions.
- (2) Temporarily restricted revenue and gains - revenue subject to donor-imposed time or use restrictions.
- (3) Permanently restricted revenue and gains - revenue subject to donor-imposed restrictions or specific conditions that the funds be invested in perpetuity.

Unrestricted revenue and gains:

Unconditional transfers of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust.

“Unrestricted grant revenue” consists of contributions received from unconditional transfer of cash or other assets to the Crop Trust as well as other income. Those grants are recorded in full upon receipt of funds as contribution income in the period received in accordance with IAS 20 para. 20.

“Other revenue” consists of website donations whereas “other income and gains” include charges for services provided, etc. Both revenue streams are only recognized if they can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Crop Trust.

Temporarily restricted revenue and gains:

Transfer of resources to the Crop Trust for the implementation of specified projects.

Upon receipt of cash, the funds are deferred until the specified project expense has been incurred (deferred income). When the Crop Trust recognizes the expense for the related project costs, the grant is recognized as revenue (IAS 20 para. 12). Unused funds at the end of a project are repaid to the donor.

Temporarily restricted grants are recorded as revenue upon satisfaction of restrictions. Restrictions are deemed satisfied upon expenditure of project costs for which contributions have been pledged based on the terms of the underlying contracts and additional agreements.

Permanently restricted revenue and gains:

At inception, the Crop Trust created a non-reimbursable endowment fund. All contributions are recognized as income in the period received (IAS 20 para. 20). The investment returns on the endowment fund are recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 in the Statement of Activities.

2.13 Expenses and Losses

The activities of the Crop Trust have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities. The costs have been allocated between program direct expenses (i.e. goods or services distributed to and support provided to stakeholders that fulfil the purpose or mission for which the organization exists), and management and general expenses (i.e. all activities other than program expenditure which are indirectly related to the purposes for which the organization exists and necessary for its conduct). External affairs expenses (i.e. activities specifically related to partnership and communication) in the amount of USD 1,234K (2024: USD 1,300K) have been extracted from management and general expenses and are classified as external affairs expenses. Expenses are allocated based on whether the expense is unrestricted, temporarily restricted or permanently restricted. Unrestricted expenses represent administrative and indirect costs not charged to projects or permanently restricted assets. Temporarily restricted expenses are those expenses charged as direct costs to projects. Permanently restricted expenses are primarily amounts provided to partners to cover the routine operations of the genebanks, system-wide support provided to genebanks and a portion of the Crop Trust's operational expenses.

Personnel expenses consist of salaries and other personnel-related costs for Crop Trust staff and have been allocated on a functional basis.

Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis in the Statement of Activities in the period in which the cost is incurred, except for expenses based on management estimates which are recorded at year-end (see note 2.15 for further information).

2.14 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Crop Trust conducts its operations in several currencies and maintains its accounting records in United States Dollars (USD). Thus, the financial statements are prepared in USD, which is also the functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the UN monthly exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date, or the valuation date where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the translation of monetary assets and liabilities at year-end exchange rates are recognized as finance income or expenditure in the Statement of Activities. As at 31 December 2025, the Crop Trust had cash on hand in Norwegian Krone (NOK) and euro (EUR). The average rate of exchange for 2025 was 0.8937 USD/EUR, 10.461 USD/NOK and the year-end exchange rate as at 31 December 2025 was 0.85 USD/EUR and 10.034 USD/NOK.

2.15 Management Estimates

Preparing the Crop Trust's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in future periods.

The level of program expenditure recorded in the Statement of Activities includes information provided by partners up to the time of completion of the Crop Trust's financial statements. In instances where there is incomplete information from partners, management shall use judgment in estimating total program expenditure that results in information that is reliable (in that the financial statements represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Crop Trust); reflects the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; is neutral (i.e. free from bias) and is prudent. Management's estimate of total program expenditure will be based on a signed contract and agreed budget with the partner.

Management has used judgement and decided that this policy is preferable, because it results in the best estimate of expenditures incurred by partners based on signed contracts and agreed budgets, making the entity's financial statements more reliable.

2.16 Non-Financial Grants

In accordance with the Headquarters Agreement signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Crop Trust in 2012, regarding the relocation of the Crop Trust to Bonn, the Crop Trust was granted rent-free premises at the Platz der Vereinten Nationen in Bonn. This qualifies as a non-monetary contribution in accordance with IAS 20.3. In accordance with the Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC) 10.3, the Crop Trust has adopted not to account for this grant at fair value but with the pro-memoria figure.

3. IMPACT OF THE NEW FINANCIAL STANDARDS

The International Accounting Standards Board and the IFRS Interpretations Committee have implemented and approved amendments to a number of existing IFRSs, which became effective for the Crop Trust in 2025.

The following Amendments to the Standards and the interpretation of those does not have any significant impact on the Crop Trust's financial statements:

Standard	Description	Effective for reporting year
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21, Lack of Exchangeability	2025

4. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

IAS10 *Events After the Reporting Period* contains requirements for events after the end of the reporting period, which should be adjusted in the financial statements. Adjusting events are those providing evidence of conditions existing at the end of the reporting period, whereas non-adjusting events are indicative of conditions arising after the reporting period (the latter being disclosed where material).

The Organization has evaluated events and transactions up to 10 March 2026 for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. No other subsequent events have been recognized or disclosed.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025 consist of:

	2025 USD'000	2024 USD'000
Cash and Bank accounts in USD	17,716	14,930
Cash and Bank accounts in EUR	18,681	17,845
Cash and Bank accounts in NOK	373	6,484
TOTAL	36,770	39,259

6. RECEIVABLE

Receivable - Donor

Receivables from donors consists of claims for expenses paid on behalf of restricted projects in excess of the amount received. In 2025 amounts receivable from donors for claims for expenses paid on behalf of restricted projects amounted to USD 289K (2024: USD 118K).

Receivable - Other

Other receivables of USD 189K (2024: USD 172K) consist mainly of VAT receivable in the amount of USD 102K, amount receivable from sub-grantees in the amount of USD 48K, and a formation capital contribution and loan of USD 39K made by the Crop Trust to its German charitable organization, Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH.

The following table provides the detail of receivables as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Accounts Receivable - Donor		
European Commission & FAO	133	62
Government of Germany	97	56
Darwin Initiative	59	-
Accounts Receivable - Donor	289	118
Accounts Receivable - Other		
VAT receivable	102	122
Other	87	50
Accounts Receivable - Other	189	172
TOTAL	478	290

The Crop Trust does not have any significant credit risk exposure as amounts receivable consist primarily of amounts receivable from donors for project expenses, partners for the refund of unspent project balances, tax receivables, and a formation capital loan to the Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH. As at 10 March 2026 a total of USD 183K from the outstanding balance was received.

7. PREPAID EXPENSES

Total prepaid expenses as at 31 December 2025 amount to USD 1,031K (2024: USD 1,154K). Included in this balance is the amount of USD 659K for grants paid in advance, USD 274K for system licenses and subscriptions paid, USD 79K for other prepaid operational expenses and USD 19K for the prepayment of educational allowances for 2026.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Prepaid Expenses		
Grants	659	902
Supplies & Services	372	252
TOTAL	1,031	1,154

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In 2025 the Crop Trust purchased capital equipment amounting to USD 2K. Depreciation is included under “management and general expenses” in the Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income.

Property, Plant and Equipment	Total USD'000
At 1 January 2024	
Cost	90
Accumulated depreciation	(59)
Net book value	31
At 31 December 2024	
Opening net book amount	31
Additions	14
Depreciation Charge	(19)
Net book value	26
At 31 December 2025	
Opening net book amount	26
Additions	2
Depreciation Charge	(15)
Net book value	13
At 31 December 2025	
Cost	106
Accumulated depreciation	(93)
NET BOOK VALUE	13

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets as at December 2025 consist of information system development expenditures. Amortization is included under “management and general expenses” in the Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income.

Intangible Asset	Total USD'000
At 1 January 2024	
Cost	328
Accumulated amortization	(296)
Net book value	32
At 31 December 2024	
Opening net book amount	32
Additions	-
Depreciation Charge	(24)
Net book value	8
At 31 December 2025	
Opening net book amount	8
Additions	-
Depreciation Charge	(8)
Closing net book value	0
At 31 December 2025	
Cost	328
Accumulated amortization	(328)
NET BOOK VALUE	0

10. PAYABLE

This balance consists mainly of amounts relating to grants payable to genebanks in support of project activities and genebank operations under the Crop Trust's long term grants program. The amounts payable at the year-end for grants represents grants and contributions received in advance not yet disbursed. Grants in advance with respect to genebanks amount to USD 3,294K (2024: USD 3,401K) and these will be disbursed in early 2026 once final financial and technical reports for 2025 have been approved. Further information can be found in note 23.

The following table provides the details of payables as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Grants in Advance		
Genebank grants	3,294	3,401
Total	3,294	3,401
Other		
Supplies & services	791	318
Interest on loan payable	75	75
Total	866	393
TOTAL	4,160	3,794

11. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred Income consists primarily of amounts received at the year-end in respect of temporarily restricted grants not yet disbursed. The total for temporarily restricted grants amounted to USD 25,399K (2024: USD 24,901K) and reflects amounts relating to the Crop Trust's major projects. Further information can be found in note 23.

The following table provides details of Deferred Income as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Temporarily restricted contributions	25,399	24,901
Grant for loan interest	-	-
Other	28	118
TOTAL	25,427	25,019

12. ACCRUALS

The following table provides details of accruals as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Employee benefit payable	390	307
Accruals	287	261
TOTAL	677	568

Employee benefit payable consists primarily of accrued leave obligations. Accruals include an amount of USD 287K (2024: USD 261K) for services received during 2025 for which the invoice has not yet been received.

13. PROVISIONS

A provision for repatriation has been calculated based on the estimated costs of repatriating professional level staff to their home countries as specified in their appointment letters. The liability has been split between short term and long term provisions in the Statement of Financial Position with short term representing all obligations resulting from contracts that are ending within the next twelve months and long term for those over twelve months. In addition to the provision for repatriation, a provision has been made for other employment benefits relating to insurance which is expected to be settled within the next twelve months and classified as short term provision.

In 2025 the repatriation provision was increased by USD 36K to USD 444K (2024: USD 408K) represented by a reduction of USD 30K in short-term provision and an increase of USD 65K in long-term provisions. This movement resulted from staff changes and the reclassification of the provision from long-term to short-term depending on the remaining duration of staff contracts. The provision for other employment benefits of USD 32K was released from short-term provision in 2025. The additions to and utilization of repatriation and other employment benefit provisions are recognized as an increase or decrease in expenses in the Statement of Activities and as an increase or decrease in liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. Transfers are recognised as an increase in current liabilities and a reduction in non-current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

The following table provides details of provisions as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	Short Term Provision	Long Term provision	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
At 1 January 2024			
Opening balance	83	274	357
Addition	43	84	127
Utilized	(43)	-	(43)
Transfer	152	(152)	-
Release	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	235	206	441
At 31 December 2025			
Addition	140	180	320
Utilized	(56)	-	(56)
Transfer	(146)	(115)	(261)
Release	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	173	271	444

14. BORROWINGS

On 12 October 2017 the Crop Trust signed a concessional loan agreement with KfW, a development bank existing under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, for EUR 50M (USD 57M) to contribute to the capitalization of the endowment fund of the Crop Trust and ultimately to contribute to long term food security by conserving, making available, and promoting the use of plant genetic resources. The loan term is 15 years with a grace period of five years before loan repayments are due. The interest rate on the loan is 1.39%. Grants from BMZ, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation

and Development (EUR 4,150K) and the Government of the Netherlands (EUR 225K) towards the interest repayments reduces the rate to an effective interest rate of 0.50% over the course of the loan.

In November 2025, the Executive Board approved the early repayment of the concessional loan, with settlement planned for early 2026.

The loan is recognized as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

Interest expense for the period is recognized as a finance expenditure in the Statement of Activities.

As part of the year-end currency revaluation which translates the balance of the loan, EUR 33.3 million, into USD for reporting purposes, foreign exchange unrealized book loss amounted to USD 5,172K which is recognized in the Statement of Activities and reflected in the year end value of the loan of USD 39,148K.

15. RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with IAS24 an entity is related to a reporting entity if, among other circumstances, it is a parent, subsidiary, fellow subsidiary, associate, or joint venture of the reporting entity, or it is controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced or managed by a person who is a related party. The following are related parties to the Crop Trust in accordance with IFRS (IAS24).

(1) Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH is a charitable organization established in 2017 under German law with a registered office in Bonn, Germany. It is represented by the Crop Trust as the only shareholder, and by two Directors. The gGmbH pursues charitable purposes and has tax-privileged status. The purpose of the gGmbH is to support activities related to environmental protection, science and development cooperation. This purpose is achieved by fundraising activities to the exclusive benefit of the Crop Trust. The Crop Trust made a formation capital contribution of USD 28K to the Crop Trust Foundation gGmbH in January 2017 and a further operational loan of USD 11K in May 2019. The capital contribution and the loan, totalling USD 39K are recorded as an account receivable by the Crop Trust as at 31 December 2025.contr

(2) Based on materiality considerations, the Crop Trust is not preparing consolidated financial statements.

(3) Key Management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Crop Trust. The Crop Trust's "key management personnel" are members of the senior management team.

The total remuneration for key management personnel for the year 2025 amounted to USD 1,509K (2024: USD 1,458K). All remuneration are short-term employee benefits.

Transactions between the Crop Trust, related parties and key management personnel were made on an arm's-length transaction basis.

16. NET ASSET BALANCES

Resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into net asset classes according to the restriction imposed.

The following table provides the details of Unrestricted Net Asset movement as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Opening balance	11,398	11,858
Revenue and gains		
Grant Revenue	1,122	1,269
Other Revenue	35	42
Other Income and gains	455	454
Total Revenue and gains	1,612	1,765
Expenses and losses		
Program direct expense	628	386
External affairs expenses	-	-
Management and general expenses	1,681	1,823
Total expenses and losses	2,309	2,209
Finance Income and Expenditure		
FX revaluation (loss)/gain	(35)	(16)
Net Finance (loss)/income	(35)	(16)
Net (loss)/Income	(732)	(460)
Balance as at 31 December	10,666	11,398

The Executive Board approved, on 26 October 2022, the spending of USD 3 million from reserves for the implementation of the fundraising initiative over the 3-year period 2023 - 2025. In 2025, the Executive Board approved the increase of the budget and the duration of the fundraising initiative. The budget was increased to USD 4.5 million and the initiative duration to 2028. A total of USD 735K (2024: USD 460K) was released from reserves for this purpose in 2025.

17. FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Crop Trust manages an endowment fund, which is used to fund the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture. An endowment fund provides a permanent source of financial support matching the long-term nature of conservation with long-term secure and sustainable funding.

Funds are invested in accordance with the Investment Policy approved by the Executive Board. The Investment Committee implements the investment strategy adopted by the Executive Board. Following a tender process for investment management services in 2021, the Crop Trust appointed Mercer Global Investments Europe Limited, based in London to manage the endowment funds. The agreement with Mercer was signed on 26 January 2022.

The Crop Trust is an official signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), an international framework for incorporating sustainability into investment decision-making. The Executive Board of the Crop Trust has approved the incorporation of UNPRI factors into its Investment Policy to ensure that it addresses risks and opportunities of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors in the management of the Crop Trust's assets and has approved a Sustainable Investment Framework, included as an Annex to the Investment Policy, to align its investment strategy with its core mission. As part of its Sustainable Investment Framework, the Crop Trust has become a supporter of the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The Crop Trust also set a net zero target for the decarbonization of the endowment fund of 2040, the decarbonisation pathway is aligned with the European Policy Decarbonisation Curve. The Crop Trust produced its first Climate Disclosures Report in 2024, which was prepared in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-

related Financial Disclosures. This report, which is not audited, provides insight into how the organization integrates climate considerations into its fiduciary duty, with a specific focus on the emissions of the Endowment Fund investment portfolio. By analyzing these emissions, we can proactively identify emerging risks before they pose a material impact. Furthermore, this approach enables us to seize opportunities that arise as social, economic, and regulatory landscapes evolve, reinforcing our commitment to responsible investment and a climate-safe future.

The Crop Trust actively considers responsible investment capabilities when selecting and monitoring its investment advisors and investment managers and encourages them to proactively consider and integrate ESG issues. The Crop Trust monitors the decisions of its investment advisor regarding ESG issues that may have a material impact on the value of the Crop Trust's assets, and monitors the active ownership activities of its investment managers. The Crop Trust encourages its external investment advisors and investment managers to be signatories and demonstrate commitment to the PRI and the TCFD.

The value of the financial assets at year-end was USD 446,472K (2024: USD 400,639K) which represents amounts held in both the USD and EUR endowment fund, including amounts to be withdrawn to cover permanently restricted expenditures. The EUR endowment fund holds the value of the loan received in 2017 and has a balance of USD 45,301K which is made up of the value of the loan as at 31 December 2025 (EUR 33,333K) together with grants received to cover interest payments on this loan (USD 4,833K) and net movement, including capital repayment (USD 18,117K). The loan is recognized as a non-current liability, contributions towards the loan interest are recorded as deferred income and all other contributions, fees and gains/losses are reported as an increase or decrease in the Statement of Activities.

In 2024, a contribution of USD 20,950K from the KfW Development Bank earmarked for securing the long-term conservation of the genetic diversity of opportunity crops in national and regional genebanks in Africa, was made to the endowment. The value of this contribution amounted to USD 23,937K at 31 December 2025, and is included in the year-end financial asset balance of USD 446,472K.

The amount to be withdrawn to fund remaining genebank commitments and operations for 2025 of USD 2,972K (2024: USD 374K) has been recognized as a current asset and the remaining balance of USD 443,500K (2024: USD 400,265K) has been recognized as a non-current asset in the Statement of Financial Position.

The following table provides details of total Financial Assets as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Financial Assets	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Current Financial Asset – Amounts to be withdrawn from the endowment fund	2,972	374
Non - Current Financial Asset – Endowment balance less amounts to be withdrawn	443,500	400,265
Balance as at 31/12	446,472	400,639

The following schedule represents the composition of the market value of the funds held by the investment managers (comprising the endowment fund balance and amounts to be withdrawn) including amounts held in trust in the form of cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

USD Endowment Fund	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Equities	208,645	169,939
Bonds	61,572	72,290
Hedge Funds	23,152	17,419
Private Markets	103,344	87,026
Cash	4,458	10,701
TOTAL	401,171	357,375
EUR Endowment Fund	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Equities	2,150	1,984
Bonds	43,151	41,280
TOTAL	45,301	43,264
GRAND TOTAL	446,472	400,639

The permanently restricted net assets as at 31 December 2025 of USD 404,242K (2024: USD 360,708K) represent the amounts held in both the USD and EUR endowment funds, excluding the loan, which includes the principal together with interest earned, changes in market value less management fees and income released - and cash and cash equivalents. The movements are reported in the Statement of Activities.

The annual return of the endowment in 2025 was 14.3% (2024: 7.3%) against a policy benchmark return (US inflation plus 4%) of 7.1% over the same period.

The following table provides an analysis of changes to the Financial Assets during the year.

USD Endowment Fund	Note	2025	2024
		USD'000	USD'000
Balance as at 1 January		357,375	307,709
Contribution	1	57	37,744
Endowment Fund Gain	2	53,022	24,576
Management fee		(1,849)	(2,027)
Withdrawal	3	(10,035)	(9,166)
Total movement		<u>41,195</u>	<u>51,127</u>
Change in Current Financial Assets		2,601	(1,461)
Balance as at 31 December		401,171	357,375
EUR Endowment Fund	Note	2025	2024
		USD'000	USD'000
Balance as at 1 January		43,264	49,207
Endowment Fund Gain/(Loss)	2	3,083	2,769
Capital Repayment		(5,471)	(5,129)
Loan Interest paid		(589)	(624)
Loan Interest payable		-	-
Management fee		(155)	(194)
Withdrawal	3	-	-
FX revaluation Gain/(Loss)		<u>5,172</u>	<u>(2,766)</u>
Total movement		<u>2,040</u>	<u>(5,944)</u>
Change in Current Financial Assets		(3)	1
Balance as at 31 December		45,301	43,264
GRAND TOTAL		446,472	400,639

Notes:

- (1) Contribution represents donations received from donors during the year for the USD endowment fund.
- (2) Endowment fund gain or loss represents the change in the market value of the Fund and is reported as finance income. This represents an unrealized gain as at 31 December 2025.
- (3) In accordance with the Investment Policy approved by the Executive Board of the Crop Trust, funds may be withdrawn to cover program and operational expenses of the Crop Trust. The amount available to be spent in a given calendar year is subject to a limit calculated with reference to the Fund's average market value over the preceding twelve quarters ending 31 December of the previous financial year. The Executive Board's approved withdrawal policy is currently a limit of 4% of the above calculated asset value. The amount withdrawn is subject to the discretion of the Executive Board. For 2025, the Executive Board approved a withdrawal of 3.7% (2024: 3.50%), the actual amount withdrawn was 3.31% (2024: 3.06%).

18. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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 (i.e. an exit price).

The assets in the endowment fund of the Crop Trust are measured and recognized at fair value. In determining fair value, the Fund uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation techniques used by the Fund to determine fair value are consistent with the market or income approaches. The fair value is determined based on assumptions that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability in the market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels prescribed under the accounting standard on fair value hierarchy disclosure:

Level 1: Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access. The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

Level 2: Valuations based on inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly. The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a

particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes “observable” requires significant judgment. The Crop Trust considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position but for which fair value is disclosed, IFRS 13 requires the organization to disclose the level within the fair value hierarchy which the fair value measurement would be categorized and a description of the valuation technique and inputs used in the technique.

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held with banks and other short-term investments in an active market and are categorized as Level 1.

Pooled investment vehicles that do not have a quoted price on a recognized stock exchange are classified as Level 2. The underlying assets of the pooled fund may be judged to belong to Level 1, for example, the equity funds however, due to the understanding that the level should be applied to the unit holding in the pooled fund, this would classify the equity funds as Level 2. Where funds comprise of collective investment schemes and not segregated investments and the underlying assets can be classed as Level 1 or 2 assets they will be classified as Level 2.

If no trade prices are available, prices are determined with the aid of valuation models which are agreed between the custodian and the investment company and are based as far as possible on the market parameters.

The Fund’s assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as described above.

The following tables present the composition of the funds held by the investment managers (comprising of the endowment fund balance and amounts to be withdrawn as per Note 16 including amounts held in trust in the form of cash and cash equivalents measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 (in thousands):

USD Endowment Fund Portfolio				
At 31 Dec 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial assets at FVPL*				
Equities	-	208,645	-	208,645
Bonds / Credit	-	61,572	-	61,572
Hedge Funds	-	5,353	17,799	23,152
Private Markets	-	-	103,344	103,344
Cash & Other	-	4,458	-	4,458
Total financial assets	-	280,028	121,143	401,171
EUR Endowment Fund Portfolio				
As at 31 Dec 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial assets at FVPL*				
Equities	-	2,150	-	2,150
Bonds	-	43,151	-	43,151
Total financial assets	-	45,301	-	45,301
GRAND TOTAL 2025	-	325,329	121,143	446,472

USD Endowment Fund Portfolio				
At 31 Dec 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial assets at FVPL*				
Equities	-	169,939	-	169,939
Bonds / Credit	-	72,290	-	72,290
Hedge Funds	-	1,309	16,110	17,419
Private Markets	-	-	87,026	87,026
Cash & Other	1,000	9,701	-	10,701
Total financial assets	1,000	253,239	103,136	357,375

EUR Endowment Fund Portfolio				
As at 31 Dec 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial assets at FVPL*				
Equities	-	1,984	-	1,984
Bonds	-	41,280	-	41,280
Total financial assets	-	43,264	-	43,264

GRAND TOTAL 2024	1,000	296,503	103,136	400,639
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*FVPL – changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Activities and other Comprehensive Income as they arise

Level 3 Fair value measurements

The use of valuation techniques for Level 3 investments involve consideration of whether discounts or premiums, if any, are to be applied to the net asset value of the underlying collective investment scheme. No significant premiums or discounts have been applied to the net asset value at 31 December 2025, or 31 December 2024.

The investments are classified as Level 3 due to the inherent nature of these investments (i.e. side-pockets, funds with restricted liquidity and the fact that some of the inputs into the valuation were not observable on the market).

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 items for the periods ending 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	Hedge fund	Private Market
	USD'000	USD'000
Opening Balance 1 January 2024	14,651	73,456
Acquisitions	-	10,074
Redemption	-	-
Gains recognized in permanent net asset	1,459	3,496
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	16,110	87,026
Acquisitions	-	10,154
Redemption	-	-
(Losses)/Gains recognized in permanent net asset	1,689	6,164
Closing balance as at 31 December 2025	17,799	103,344

* includes unrealized gains or (losses) recognized in profit or loss attributable to balances held at the end of the reporting periods

There were no transfers to other levels in the fair value hierarchy in 2025. There are acquisitions included in the amount of USD 10,154K in Private Markets.

The private market investments included in the majority of collective investment schemes classified in Level 3 have been valued on the basis of the net asset value (NAV) of the underlying fund without

adjustment, which management believe is an appropriate measurement of fair value as at the financial period end date.

In relation to Funds invested in Level 3, assuming everything remained equal, but the NAV prices were changed by 3% then the fair value of Level 3 investments would change as outlined in the following table.

Fund	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Hedge fund	2	4
Private Market	3,100	2,611

Loan and other Fair value measurements

The Executive Board approved the early repayment of the concessional loan, planned for the second quarter of 2026. The nominal value of the concessional loan is considered approximate fair value, due to the short maturity.

For cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables the carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of the short maturity of these instruments, and therefore fair value information is not included in the notes.

19. RISK MANAGEMENT

As an international organization, the Crop Trust is exposed to financial risks in the normal course of business. A major objective of the organization’s policy is to minimize the impact of market, liquidity and default risks on the value of the organization in order to avoid adverse fluctuations in cash flows and earnings without forgoing the opportunity to benefit from positive market trends. For this purpose, a systematic financial risk management system has been established. Interest rate and exchange rate risks are managed in accordance with established corporate policies.

Market risk

Market risk can be subdivided into exchange rate, interest rate and equity/other price risk. The organization’s risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee and the Executive Board. The finance department works in close collaboration with the investment manager to identify, evaluate and manage financial risks. The management of these risks is explained below.

Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange rate risk arises from future transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the organization. To the extent that assets are denominated in a different currency (or in currencies in different proportions) compared to expected spending, there is a risk that adverse currency moves could impact the ability of the Crop Trust to meet its obligations. The Crop Trust values its assets and considers its risk in USD terms as it has a global remit and spending can be made in a variety of currencies. The Crop Trust holds endowment funds in USD and EUR with the objective of minimizing its currency risk exposure. Spending from the funds is predominantly made in the respective currency of each fund. The Crop Trust aims to maintain well diversified portfolios by currency and does not consider it cost effective to hedge all currency exposure (for example, into USD).

The exchange rate risks associated with the concessional loan include the risk that investments do not keep pace with inflation or the risk of a mismatch between the currency of debt service obligations and of the currency of invested loan principal and associated investment returns. The EUR denominated

concessional loan is expected to be repaid with receipts from the EUR denominated endowment fund. The loan proceeds and interest subsidies have been invested within a separate EUR investment fund which mitigates the currency risk by matching the currency of the loan and its debt service obligations to the currency of the invested assets and to the corresponding investment income. In addition, net income generated by the investment in the separate EUR investment fund could be used in full, with no further currency risks attached, to support project and operational expenses of the Crop Trust Secretariat in EUR.

The following table summarizes the impact of the increase or decrease in USD exchange rate by 10 percent on total net asset as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Exchange Rate Risk	Impact on total net asset	
	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
USD exchange rate - increase 10%*	(17,799)	(15,806)
USD exchange rate - decrease 10%*	17,799	15,806

*Holding all other variables constant

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate management protects net income from the negative effects of fluctuations in market interest rates.

The Crop Trust's main interest rate risks arise from long-term investments in the endowment funds, one of which holds the EUR concessional loan. The Crop Trust manages the risk associated with the loan by investing the loan proceeds in order to earn an expected average investment return of approximately 3% p.a. The net annual margin of ca. 2% between the expected investment return and the loan interest allows the Crop Trust to build a financial buffer to protect itself against a possible shortfall of investment income against the interest to be paid to the lender. The loan period of 15 years provides a sufficiently long investment horizon to accommodate possible short-term capital market volatility without jeopardizing the long-term investment performance of the invested loan principal. In addition, the loan has a fixed interest rate for the full term of the loan, thereby providing a predictable cost structure. The Strategic Asset Allocation is regularly reviewed in order to diminish the risk exposure as the maturity gets closer.

The interest rate risk of the USD endowment fund is managed by maintaining a well-diversified portfolio. The fund is exposed to interest rate risk via its investments which provide global investment exposure and is aligned with its investment strategy in order to target its investment objectives. In addition to maintaining well diversified portfolios in the two dominant currencies of the Crop Trust's operation, interest rate risk is also managed by entering into operational contracts in the currencies of the underlying expenditure involved, that is, USD or EUR to reduce exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

The following table summarizes the impact of an increase or decrease in USD interest rates by 1 percent on total net assets as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Interest Rate Risk	Impact on total net asset	
	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
USD interest rate - increase 1%*	4,241	3,544
USD interest rate - decrease 1%*	(4,241)	(3,544)

*Holding all other variables constant

The following table summarizes the impact of an increase/decrease in bond prices by 5 percent on total net assets. The price risk of the bonds relates primarily to the interest risk whereas credit risk has no material impact.

Price risk	Impact on total net asset	
	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Bond price - increase 5%	5,236	5,200
Bond price - decrease 5%	(5,236)	(5,200)

*Holding all other variables constant

Equity/Other Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. These fluctuations can be significant in the short term and have an impact on the overall value of the endowment portfolio of the Crop Trust.

The Crop Trust manages price risk exposure by constructing a diversified portfolio of investments across various markets and geographies. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the organization.

The following table summarizes the impact of an increase/decrease in equity prices by 5 percent on total net assets.

Equity Price risk	Impact on total net asset	
	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Equity price - increase 5%	16,865	14,297
Equity price - decrease 5%	(16,865)	(14,297)

*Holding all other variables constant

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments, receivables, derivatives and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The carrying amount of these instruments represents the maximum credit risk of the Crop Trust. At the reporting date, there were no significant arrangements which reduced the maximum credit risk.

Credit risk management divides default risks into the categories, namely, debtors and creditor risk, country risk and the risk of default by financial counterparties, that is, the risk that a counterparty will not fulfil its contractual obligations.

The Crop Trust has in place operating procedures with a stringent due diligence process for the selection of a counterparty before entering into contracts. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of "A" are accepted. The debtors and creditor risk control assess their credit quality taking into account their financial position, past experiences and other factors. Default risks are analysed and monitored continuously with the aid of internal policy and procedures and strong reporting and interaction is implemented to limit risk exposure.

Country risk is also taken into account for donor agreements so that the overall risk assessment considers political risk factors. On the basis of this analysis, specific terms and conditions are defined in agreements with contracting parties. The Crop Trust sets high standards for the credit worthiness of counterparties.

The Crop Trust does not anticipate any debtor or creditor default as at 31 December 2025. Total "Receivable – other" amounts to USD 189K as at 31 December 2025 (see note 5 for details). "Receivable – other" does not contain any impairment and they are not past due. Based on credit history, it is expected that these amounts will be received in full.

The risks associated with the loan are default and erosion risks. The risk of (a) not being able to repay the loan principal and/or interest due to a lack of funds at the loan repayment due date or (b) using endowment funds as ultimate resource to meet loan repayment obligations. The Crop Trust will manage this risk by restricting its withdrawals from investment income on invested loan principal to the actual returns generated minus any loan expenses. This will ensure that only actual net investment income earned will be withdrawn, therefore protecting against withdrawals from invested loan principal. In order to balance the level of funds available for investment with the level of funds withdrawn for funding Crop Trust's activity, the interest subsidies along with the loan principal have been invested, together with the interest subsidies being used up gradually by covering a set proportion of the periodic interest payments.

The Crop Trust manages this risk by investing the loan proceeds in order to earn an expected average investment return of around 3% p.a. The net annual margin of ca. 2% between the expected investment return and the loan interest allows the Crop Trust to build a financial buffer to protect itself against a possible shortfall of investment income and the interest to be paid to lenders. The loan time horizon of 15 years provides a sufficiently long investment horizon to accommodate possible short-term capital market volatility without jeopardizing the long-term investment performance of the invested loan principal. The Strategic Asset Allocation of the loan fund is regularly reviewed in order to diminish the risk exposure as the maturity gets closer.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Liquidity risk management occurs through business planning to ensure that the funds required to finance the current operating business and current and future investments are available at the right time and in the right currency at optimum cost. Liquidity requirements for business operations, investments and other financial activities are derived from financing status and liquidity planning, which form part of liquidity risk management.

Management sets liquidity targets and monitors performance against these targets on the basis of cash and cash equivalents and expected cash flows. The liquidity target set for the endowment fund is 75% redeemable within 3 months under normal market conditions and 5% redeemable within 7 days under normal market conditions. The fund was within target as at 31 December 2025.

Inflation risk

Inflation risk management for an endowment fund is crucial to preserving the purchasing power of the fund's assets over time. As inflation erodes the value of money, the Crop Trust is adopting a strategic approach to investment that includes diversifying its portfolio across asset classes such as equities and inflation-protected securities. Regularly reviewing and adjusting the Crop Trust's asset allocation in response to changing economic conditions and inflation forecasts is essential. By implementing these strategies, the Crop Trust can better safeguard its long-term financial health and ensure it continues to support its mission

The Crop Trust had cash and cash equivalents and current financial assets as at 31 December 2025 of USD 36,770K (2024: USD 39,259K). Approximately USD 3,294K of this amount will be used to settle grants payable in 2026. In addition, as at 31 December 2025, the Crop Trust met all payment terms agreed for financial liabilities.

The table below analyses the Crop Trust's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial assets for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025	Up to 1 year USD'000	1-5 years USD'000	More than 5 years USD'000	Total USD'000
Non-derivatives				
Payables	4,160	-	-	4,160
Accruals	677	-	-	677
Borrowings	39,148	-	-	39,148
Total non-derivatives	<u>43,985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,985</u>
Derivatives				
Trading derivatives	23,153	-	-	23,153
Total Derivatives	<u>23,153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,153</u>

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024	Up to 1 year USD'000	1-5 years USD'000	More than 5 years USD'000	Total USD'000
Non-derivatives				
Payables	3,794	-	-	3,794
Accruals	568	-	-	568
Borrowings	4,931	19,724	14,793	39,448
Total non-derivatives	<u>9,293</u>	<u>19,724</u>	<u>14,793</u>	<u>43,810</u>
Derivatives				
Trading derivatives	17,419	-	-	17,419
Total Derivatives	<u>17,419</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,419</u>

Repayment of contractual obligations, in particular on the concessional loan, is ensured by the assets of the endowment fund. In November 2025, the Executive Board resolved to repay the concessional loan ahead of schedule. The repayment is planned to be executed in early 2026.

Additional Information on Risk Management of the Financial Assets

The Investment Policy issued by the Executive Board of the Crop Trust, affirms the investment principles that govern decisions about the investment of the Crop Trust's Endowment Fund ("the Fund"). This policy provides guidelines for the prudent management of the endowment fund of the Crop Trust.

The investment objective of the USD Fund is to earn returns sufficient to outpace spending, maintaining the Fund's real purchasing power over time and, if possible, growing it. With this goal in mind, the Fund aims to attain an annualized real total return¹ of at least 4%, net of fees, over a rolling ten-year periods.

The investment objective of the EUR Fund is to earn returns which exceed loan interest, maintaining the Fund's real value over time to cover the loan repayment. The Fund aims to earn an expected average annual investment return of approximately 3%.

A further objective is to align investments to the Crop Trust's core mission to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity for food security worldwide. The Crop Trust's Investment Policy, approved by the Executive Board on 02 November 2024, includes a Sustainable Investment Framework to align its investment strategy with its core mission.

¹ Real total return is the sum of realized and unrealized capital appreciation (or loss) and income in the form of dividends and interest, adjusted for inflation as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

The Crop Trust believes that mitigating risk and capturing investment opportunities driven by the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues may have a material impact on investment returns across all asset classes. Therefore, the Crop Trust considers ESG integration into its investment process to be an important component of its investment strategy and could support the broader mission and objectives of the Crop Trust. The Crop Trust also believes that factors beyond financial considerations may impact the assets within the endowment portfolio and that investments should be consistent with the Crop Trust's values and protect the Crop Trust's reputation. Climate change specifically poses a financial risk and therefore it is appropriate that the Crop Trust takes this into consideration in setting asset allocation and selecting investment managers for its investment strategy.

The Crop Trust incorporates climate risks, both transition and physical, into the long-term assessment of the Fund. To better manage climate-related risks and opportunities, the Crop Trust measures greenhouse gas emissions and other climate metrics across the investment portfolio where possible. A key element of this approach is climate scenario modeling, conducted in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The findings directly inform the Endowment's investment strategy, ensuring resilience and alignment with the sustainability goals.

The Endowment Fund aims to achieve its investment objectives within risk levels deemed appropriate by the Investment Committee and consistent with the Executive Board approved Investment Policy.

The aim is to maintain the annualized 10-year volatility of the portfolio within a target range of 20% less than that of global equities.

The investment performance of the Fund is monitored against the investment return objectives, risk tolerances and liquidity requirements set out in the Investment Policy. Performance reports generated by the Investment Manager are reviewed quarterly by the Investment Committee. The evaluation of overall investment performance results is assessed over significantly longer periods of time meant to capture a full economic cycle, such as rolling ten-year periods.

In addition to the above, risk reporting assesses the additional financial risks incurred by the Crop Trust in pursuing its investment objectives, as well as analysis of whether the expected returns justify the risks taken. These financial risks include, but are not limited to:

- **Concentration Risk**

The Executive Board recognizes the risks that may arise from the lack of diversification of investments. The Investment Manager therefore aims to ensure the asset allocation results in an adequately diversified portfolio.

- **Operational Risk**

This is the risk of inadequate or failed internal procedures and systems, inadequate capacity or external events (including legal risks) in the facilitation and administration of a new type of financial resource. To mitigate against this risk, the Crop Trust conducts periodic assessments of its internal capacity as well as the systems and procedures in place. To this effect, the relevant risk indicators relating to these issues are integrated into the Crop Trust's overall institutional risk management procedures and policies.

- **Donor Liability risks**

This is the risk of Crop Trust's donors being liable for acts or obligations of the Crop Trust or to have any actual or contingent liability arising out of their donations. This is not an actual risk in the Crop Trust's donors' case, as the acceptance of the loan would not impose any actual or contingent liabilities for current or future donors providing grant contributions to the Crop Trust.

- **Macroeconomic risks**

Due to the structure of the Crop Trust, the endowment fund is subject to fluctuations in the global financial markets. The endowment fund is highly diversified and structured for the long-term so that it can withstand short-term market dislocations in order to achieve its objectives and these dislocations do not trigger structural changes to the strategic asset allocation of the portfolio. The Crop Trust is fortunate to have strong liquidity and a very long-term perspective.

The above risks relate to the specific financial risks that may be created by financial assets and liabilities. There are also other general risks that the Crop Trust faces in its normal operations, for example, the risk of short-term capital market volatility that is inherent in any endowment structure, such as that of the Crop Trust. These will be mitigated through the institutional Risk Management process of the Crop Trust and the associated metrics, as adapted to cover the aspects related to the loan.

20. REVENUE AND GAINS

Total revenue and gains recognized in 2025 amount to USD 10,520K (2024: USD 51,104K) which includes USD 9,973K (2024: USD 12,658K) grant revenue released from restrictions.

The following table provides further details of revenue.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Grant Revenue	9,973	12,658
Contribution to Endowment Fund	57	37,744
Contribution to loan interest	-	206
Other revenue	35	42
Other income and gains	455	454
TOTAL	10,520	51,104

21. EXPENSES AND LOSSES

Expenses and losses are recorded on an accrual basis in the Statement of Activities in the period in which the cost is incurred.

Program expenses, including personnel costs, amounted to USD 17,230K in 2025 (2024: USD 18,159K). The Crop Trust continued to advance its mission of safeguarding world's most important collections of crop diversity with the support of donors. Central to this work was the ongoing collaboration with international genebanks. Through Long-Term Grants and Long-Term Partnership Agreements, the Crop Trust provided predictable funding for core operations, enabling partners to maintain, regenerate, and make available critical plant genetic resources. Beyond financial support for operations, the Crop Trust also delivered system-wide services in key areas such as information systems, knowledge management, and quality management. These efforts strengthened the overall efficiency, coordination, and resilience of the global crop diversity conservation system. In addition to the thirteen genebanks receiving Long-Term funding, the Crop Trust have been providing time bound support to the ICRAF genebank and in 2025 the Crop Trust agreed to converted this to long-term support from 2026.

In line with the Crop Trust's 2030 Strategy, projects continue to play an essential role in supporting the organization's mission throughout 2025. During the year, the second phase of the Biodiversity for Opportunities, Livelihoods and Development (BOLD) project was launched, alongside the Power of Diversity Funding Facility: A VACS Implementation Initiative, for the promotion of opportunity crops in Africa, Asia and Latin America, funded by the Governments of Germany and Ireland. In addition, the Crop Trust initiated the project 'Optimizing governance and data management for effective conservation

and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, funded by the Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture. The project focus on two key areas of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) management: governance and data management.

Further, the Crop Trust signed project agreement with Google Ireland Ltd entitled “Securing Our Seeds (SOS): Digital Innovation for Global Crop Diversity Conservation, scheduled to commence in January 2026. The project aims to coordinate an initiative to modernize the way in which crop diversity is documented, monitored, and protected. Further information can be found in note 23.

External Affairs expenses cover all costs associated with institutional Partnership and Communications activities, including personnel costs. Expenditure reduced from USD 1,300K in 2024 to USD 1,234K in 2025. This reduction is primarily attributable to lower professional service cost incurred in promoting the work of the Crop Trust in 2025.

Management and general expenses include relevant personnel costs, travel, governance, professional services and IT/Facilities. Expenditure increased from USD 2,380K in 2024 to USD 2,731K in 2025. The increase reflects higher spending in personnel, travel, governance and professional services partially offset by the reduction in facilities costs. In 2025, an external review of the Crop Trust was conducted in line with the constitution of the organization, contributing to the increase in professional services expenditures for the year.

As at 31 December 2025 the Crop Trust employed 55.98 full time equivalent staff members (2024: 47.96). Total personnel costs across programs and operations for 2025 amounted to USD 6,475K (2024: USD 5,588K).

The following table provides further details of expenses as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Personnel costs have been split across program direct expenses, external affairs expenses and management and general expenses.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Program direct expenses		
Grants	10,186	11,964
Personnel	3,894	3,157
Professional services	1,027	1,061
Supplies & services	1,205	726
Travel & meetings	918	1,251
Total Program direct expenses	17,230	18,159
External affairs expenses		
Personnel	901	915
Travel	165	145
Professional services	93	195
Supplies & services	75	45
Total External affairs expenses	1,234	1,300
Management and general expenses		
Personnel	1,680	1,515
Travel & meetings	59	26
Governance	256	227
Professional services	335	191
Facilities	401	421
Total Management and general expenses	2,731	2,380
GRAND TOTAL	21,195	21,839

22. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Finance income and expenditure consists of the net gain/loss on the endowment funds, investment management fees, loan interest and net foreign exchange (FX) revaluation gains and losses totalling USD 53,477K in 2025 (2024 net gain: USD 23,559K). FX revaluation gain in 2025 includes a book gain of USD 2,181K from the revaluation of the operational bank accounts.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Finance Income		
Net gain on endowment funds	56,105	27,345
FX revaluation gains	7,720	2,766
Total Finance income	<u>63,825</u>	<u>30,111</u>
Finance Expenditure		
FX revaluation loss	7,755	3,707
Investment management fees	2,004	2,221
Interest on loan	589	624
Total Finance expenses	<u>10,348</u>	<u>6,552</u>
GRAND TOTAL	53,477	23,559

23. TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Temporarily restricted grants are funds provided to the Crop Trust for the implementation of specific projects. Total temporarily restricted revenue and gains, and expenditure and losses, recognized in 2025 amounted to USD 9,973K in 2025 (2024: USD 12,658K).

The following tables provide details of temporarily restricted grant revenue and gains, as well as expenditure and losses, as at 31 December 2025.



GRANT REVENUE AND GAINS

(ALL FIGURES EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS)

Donor	Code	Funds Available	Accounts Receivable	Deferred Income	Grant	
					2025	2024
Darwin Initiative	C-0805	77	(59)	-	136	196
Dr. Cary Fowler	C-1596	100	-	60	41	0
European Commission	C-0619	-	-	-	-	(13)
Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture	C-0908	382	-	58	325	170
Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture	C-1587	232	-	18	214	0
Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG - Switzerland	C-0044	60	-	19	40	0
Food and Agriculture Organization	C-1010	-	-	-	-	14
Food and Agriculture Organization	C-1491	(62)	(133)	-	71	98
Friends of Global Crop Diversity Trust	C-1445	15	-	-	15	42
German Agency for International Cooperation GmbH	C-1430	(36)	(77)	-	41	442
German Agency for International Cooperation GmbH	C-0639	(20)	(20)	-	-	438
Google Ireland Ltd	C-1699	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Government of Ireland	C-1572	2,385	-	2,258	127	86
Inter-American Development Bank	C-1428	-	-	-	-	36
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	C-1688	170	-	170	-	0
KfW Development Bank	C-0016	4,050	-	3,288	761	1,477
KfW Development Bank	C-1580	11,928	-	10,984	944	132
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	C-0617	8,886	-	2,649	6,237	9,537
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	C-1605	4,916	-	3,895	1,021	-
Norwegian University of Life Science, Norway	S-258	-	-	-	-	3
Total Donor Funding		35,083	(289)	25,399	9,973	12,658



GRANT PLEDGES, EXPENDITURE, AND LOSSES
(ALL FIGURES EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS)

Donor	Project Title	Code	Start Date	End Date	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior years	Expenditure Current year	Total Expenditure	Balance
Darwin Initiative	Sweet potato, a model for food-security and long-term conservation of biodiversity	C-0805	01/06/2022	31/03/2025	725	573	136	709	16
Dr. Cary Fowler	Support for Opportunity Crops	C-1596	11/12/2024	31/05/2025	100	-	41	41	59
Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture	Mainstreaming the Global Crop Conservation Strategies in Plant Treaty Processes	C-0908	15/12/2022	31/12/2025	699	359	325	684	15
Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture	Optimizing governance and data management for effective conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	C-1587	01/12/2024	31/08//2025	232	-	214	214	18
Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG - Switzerland	Food Forever Initiative	C-0044	01/01/2017	31/12/2026	156	96	40	136	20
Food and Agriculture Organization	Enabling the safeguarding and rehabilitation of the Ukrainian Plant Genetic Resources System	C-1010	23/06/2023	31/05/2024	50	50	-	50	-
Food and Agriculture Organization	Technical support to the safeguarding of ex situ collection of PGRFA	C-1491	02/07/2024	31/07/2026	168	98	71	169	(1)
Friends of Global Crop Diversity Trust	Immediate Short-term Needs for the Curation of the International Cocoa Genebank, Trinidad – Trinidad and Tobago	C-1445	01/12/2023	30/04/2025	57	42	15	57	-
German Agency for International Cooperation GmbH	Protecting Plant Genetic Resources for Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture	C-1430	01/12/2023	30/04/2025	522	505	41	546	(24)
German Agency for International Cooperation GmbH	Strategic Development of the Global Crop Diversity Trust	C-0639	01/05/2021	30/06/2024	2,752	2752	-	2,752	-
Google Ireland Ltd	Securing our Seeds	C-1699	01/10/2025	31/03/2029	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Government of Ireland	The Power of Diversity Funding Facility: A VACS Implementation Initiative	C-1572	01/11/2024	31/12/2029	2,169	86	127	213	1,956
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	Flagship Initiative	C-1688	01/01/2025	31/12/2026	170	-	-	-	170
KFW Development Bank	The Power of Diversity Funding Facility: A VACS Implementation Initiative	C-1580	01/11/2024	31/12/2029	10,549	132	944	1,076	9,473
KFW Development Bank	Capitalisation of the endowment fund of the GCDT and Strengthening of national seedbanks	C-0016	24/05/2019	31/12/2026	9,216	5,703	761	6,464	2,752
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	Biodiversity for Opportunities, Livelihoods and Development (BOLD)	C-0617	01/01/2021	31/12/2025	30,759	22,456	6,237	28,693	2,076
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	Biodiversity for Opportunities, Livelihoods and Development (BOLD) Phase II	C-1605	01/01/2025	31/12/2027	21,000	-	1,021	1,021	19,979
GRAND TOTAL					81,3342	32,852	9,973	42,824	38,510

24. FINANCIAL STANDARDS ISSUED NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Crop Trust's financial statements are disclosed below. The Crop Trust intends to adopt these standards if applicable when they become effective.

With the exception of the expected impacts from the initial application of IFRS18, the Crop Trust does not expect any significant impact on its financial statements resulting from the following Standards, Amendments to the Standards and the interpretation of those:

Standard	Description	Effective for reporting year
IFRS 7&9	Amendment to IFRS 7 & IFRS 9: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	2026
IFRS 7&9	Amendment to IFRS 7 & 9: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	Amendments to the following standards; *IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS * IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidelines on implementing IFRS7 * IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; * IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and * IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flow	2026
IFRS 18*	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	2027
IFRS19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure	2027
IAS 21	Amendment to IAS 21: The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, titled Translate to a Hyperinflationary Presentation	2027

* The initial application of IFRS 18 is currently expected to result in changes to the structure and presentation of the statement of activities and other comprehensive income. While changes in the classification and presentation of income and expenses are anticipated, no significant impact on the Crop Trust's overall financial position and financial performance is expected.

On behalf of the Executive Board:



Dr. Stefan Schmitz
Executive Director



Dezreen Cameron-Stein
Head of Finance and Investment

Bonn, 10 April 2026

THE GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

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Germany

GENERAL CONTACT

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General Engagement Terms

for

Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften [German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms]

as of January 1, 2024

1. Scope of application

(1) These engagement terms apply to contracts between German Public Auditors (Wirtschaftsprüferinnen/Wirtschaftsprüfer) or German Public Audit Firms (Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften) – hereinafter collectively referred to as "German Public Auditors" – and their engaging parties for assurance services, tax advisory services, advice on business matters and other engagements except as otherwise agreed in writing (Textform) or prescribed by a mandatory rule.

(2) Third parties may derive claims from contracts between German Public Auditors and engaging parties only when this is agreed or results from mandatory rules prescribed by law. In relation to such claims, these engagement terms also apply to these third parties. A German Public Auditor is also entitled to invoke objections (Einwendungen) and defences (Einreden) arising from the contractual relationship with the engaging party to third parties.

2. Scope and execution of the engagement

(1) Object of the engagement is the agreed service – not a particular economic result. The engagement will be performed in accordance with the German Principles of Proper Professional Conduct (Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Berufsausübung). The German Public Auditor does not assume any management functions in connection with his services. The German Public Auditor is not responsible for the use or implementation of the results of his services. The German Public Auditor is entitled to make use of competent persons to conduct the engagement.

(2) Except for assurance engagements (betriebswirtschaftliche Prüfungen), the consideration of foreign law requires an express agreement in writing (Textform).

(3) If circumstances or the legal situation change subsequent to the release of the final professional statement, the German Public Auditor is not obligated to refer the engaging party to changes or any consequences resulting therefrom.

3. The obligations of the engaging party to cooperate

(1) The engaging party shall ensure that all documents and further information necessary for the performance of the engagement are provided to the German Public Auditor on a timely basis, and that he is informed of all events and circumstances that may be of significance to the performance of the engagement. This also applies to those documents and further information, events and circumstances that first become known during the German Public Auditor's work. The engaging party will also designate suitable persons to provide information.

(2) Upon the request of the German Public Auditor, the engaging party shall confirm the completeness of the documents and further information submitted as well as the explanations and statements provided in statement as drafted by the German Public Auditor or in a legally accepted written form (gesetzliche Schriftform) or any other form determined by the German Public Auditor.

4. Ensuring independence

(1) The engaging party shall refrain from anything that endangers the independence of the German Public Auditor's staff. This applies throughout the term of the engagement, and in particular to offers of employment or to assume an executive or non-executive role, and to offers to accept engagements on their own behalf.

(2) Were the performance of the engagement to impair the independence of the German Public Auditor, of related firms, firms within his network, or such firms associated with him, to which the independence requirements apply in the same way as to the German Public Auditor in other engagement relationships, the German Public Auditor is entitled to terminate the engagement for good cause.

5. Reporting and oral information

To the extent that the German Public Auditor is required to present results in a legally accepted written form (gesetzliche Schriftform) or in writing (Textform) as part of the work in executing the engagement, only that

presentation is authoritative. Draft of such presentations are non-binding. Except as otherwise provided for by law or contractually agreed, oral statements and explanations by the German Public Auditor are binding only when they are confirmed in writing (Textform). Statements and information of the German Public Auditor outside of the engagement are always non-binding.

6. Distribution of, a German Public Auditor's professional statement

(1) The distribution to a third party of professional statements of the German Public Auditor (results of work or extracts of the results of work whether in draft or in a final version) or information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party requires the German Public Auditor's consent be issued in writing (Textform), unless the engaging party is obligated to distribute or inform due to law or a regulatory requirement.

(2) The use by the engaging party for promotional purposes of the German Public Auditor's professional statements and of information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party is prohibited.

7. Deficiency rectification

(1) In case there are any deficiencies, the engaging party is entitled to specific subsequent performance by the German Public Auditor. The engaging party may reduce the fees or cancel the contract for failure of such subsequent performance, for subsequent non-performance or unjustified refusal to perform subsequently, or for unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. If the engagement was not commissioned by a consumer, the engaging party may only cancel the contract due to a deficiency if the service rendered is not relevant to him due to failure of subsequent performance, to subsequent non-performance, to unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. No. 9 applies to the extent that further claims for damages exist.

(2) The engaging party must assert a claim for subsequent performance (Nacherfüllung) in writing (Textform) without delay. Claims for subsequent performance pursuant to paragraph 1 not arising from an intentional act expire after one year subsequent to the commencement of the time limit under the statute of limitations.

(3) Apparent deficiencies, such as clerical errors, arithmetical errors and deficiencies associated with technicalities contained in a German Public Auditor's professional statement (long-form reports, expert opinions etc.) may be corrected – also versus third parties – by the German Public Auditor at any time. Misstatements which may call into question the results contained in a German Public Auditor's professional statement entitle the German Public Auditor to withdraw such statement – also versus third parties. In such cases the German Public Auditor should first hear the engaging party, if practicable.

8. Confidentiality towards third parties, and data protection

(1) Pursuant to the law (§ [Article] 323 Abs 1 [paragraph 1] HGB [German Commercial Code: Handelsgesetzbuch], § 43 WPO [German Law regulating the Profession of Wirtschaftsprüfer: Wirtschaftsprüferordnung], § 203 StGB [German Criminal Code: Strafgesetzbuch]) the German Public Auditor is obligated to maintain confidentiality regarding facts and circumstances confided to him or of which he becomes aware in the course of his professional work, unless the engaging party releases him from this confidentiality obligation.

(2) When processing personal data, the German Public Auditor will observe national and European legal provisions on data protection.

9. Liability

(1) For legally required services by German Public Auditors, in particular audits, the respective legal limitations of liability, in particular the limitation of liability pursuant to § 323 Abs. 2 HGB, apply.

(2) Insofar neither a statutory limitation of liability is applicable, nor an individual contractual limitation of liability exists, claims for damages due to negligence arising out of the contractual relationship between the

engaging party and the German Public Auditor, except for damages resulting from injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a duty of replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG [German Product Liability Act: Produkthaftungsgesetz], are limited to € 4 million pursuant to § 54 a Abs. 1 Number 2 WPO. This applies equally to claims against the German Public Auditor made by third parties arising from, or in connection with, the contractual relationship.

(3) When multiple claimants assert a claim for damages arising from an existing contractual relationship with the German Public Auditor due to the German Public Auditor's negligent breach of duty, the maximum amount stipulated in paragraph 2 applies to the respective claims of all claimants collectively.

(4) The maximum amount under paragraph 2 relates to an individual case of damages. An individual case of damages also exists in relation to a uniform damage arising from a number of breaches of duty. The individual case of damages encompasses all consequences from a breach of duty regardless of whether the damages occurred in one year or in a number of successive years. In this case, multiple acts or omissions based on the same source of error or on a source of error of an equivalent nature are deemed to be a single breach of duty if the matters in question are legally or economically connected to one another. In this event the claim against the German Public Auditor is limited to € 5 million.

(5) A claim for damages expires if a suit is not filed within six months subsequent to the written statement (Textform) of refusal of acceptance of the indemnity and the engaging party has been informed of this consequence. This does not apply to claims for damages resulting from scienter, a culpable injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a liability for replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG. The right to invoke a plea of the statute of limitations remains unaffected.

(6) § 323 HGB remains unaffected by the rules in paragraphs 2 to 5.

10. Supplementary provisions for audit engagements

(1) If the engaging party subsequently amends the financial statements or management report audited by a German Public Auditor and accompanied by an auditor's report (Bestätigungsvermerk), he may no longer use this auditor's report.

If the German Public Auditor has not issued an auditor's report, a reference to the audit conducted by the German Public Auditor in the management report or any other public reference is permitted only with the German Public Auditor's consent, issued in a legally accepted written form (gesetzliche Schriftform), and with a wording authorized by him.

(2) If the German Public Auditor revokes the auditor's report, it may no longer be used. If the engaging party has already made use of the auditor's report, then upon the request of the German Public Auditor he must give notification of the revocation.

(3) The engaging party has a right to five official copies of the report. Additional official copies will be charged separately.

11. Supplementary provisions for assistance in tax matters

(1) When advising on an individual tax issue as well as when providing ongoing tax advice, the German Public Auditor is entitled to use as a correct and complete basis the facts provided by the engaging party – especially numerical disclosures; this also applies to bookkeeping engagements. Nevertheless, he is obligated to indicate to the engaging party any material errors he has identified.

(2) The tax advisory engagement does not encompass procedures required to observe deadlines, unless the German Public Auditor has explicitly accepted a corresponding engagement. In this case the engaging party must provide the German Public Auditor with all documents required to observe deadlines – in particular tax assessments – on such a timely basis that the German Public Auditor has an appropriate lead time.

(3) Except as agreed otherwise in writing (Textform), ongoing tax advice encompasses the following work during the contract period:

- a) preparation and electronic transmission of annual tax returns, including financial statements for tax purposes in electronic format, for income tax, corporate tax and business tax, namely on the basis of the annual financial statements, and on other schedules and evidence documents required for the taxation, to be provided by the engaging party
- b) examination of tax assessments in relation to the taxes referred to in (a)
- c) negotiations with tax authorities in connection with the returns and assessments mentioned in (a) and (b)
- d) support in tax audits and evaluation of the results of tax audits with respect to the taxes referred to in (a)
- e) participation in petition or protest and appeal procedures with respect to the taxes mentioned in (a).

In the aforementioned tasks the German Public Auditor takes into account material published legal decisions and administrative interpretations.

(4) If the German Public auditor receives a fixed fee for ongoing tax advice, the work mentioned under paragraph 3 (d) and (e) is to be remunerated separately, except as agreed otherwise in writing (Textform).

(5) Insofar the German Public Auditor is also a German Tax Advisor and the German Tax Advice Remuneration Regulation (Steuerberatungsvergütungsverordnung) is to be applied to calculate the remuneration, a greater or lesser remuneration than the legal default remuneration can be agreed in writing (Textform).

(6) Work relating to special individual issues for income tax, corporate tax, business tax and valuation assessments for property units as well as all issues in relation to sales tax, payroll tax, other taxes and dues requires a separate engagement. This also applies to:

- a) work on non-recurring tax matters, e.g. in the field of estate tax and real estate sales tax;
- b) support and representation in proceedings before tax and administrative courts and in criminal tax matters;
- c) advisory work and work related to expert opinions in connection with changes in legal form and other re-organizations, capital increases and reductions, insolvency related business reorganizations, admission and retirement of owners, sale of a business, liquidations and the like, and
- d) support in complying with disclosure and documentation obligations.

(7) To the extent that the preparation of the annual sales tax return is undertaken as additional work, this includes neither the review of any special accounting prerequisites nor the issue as to whether all potential sales tax allowances have been identified. No guarantee is given for the complete compilation of documents to claim the input tax credit.

12. Electronic communication

Communication between the German Public Auditor and the engaging party may be via e-mail. In the event that the engaging party does not wish to communicate via e-mail or sets special security requirements, such as the encryption of e-mails, the engaging party will inform the German Public Auditor in writing (Textform) accordingly.

13. Remuneration

(1) In addition to his claims for fees, the German Public Auditor is entitled to claim reimbursement of his expenses; sales tax will be billed additionally. He may claim appropriate advances on remuneration and reimbursement of expenses and may make the delivery of his services dependent upon the complete satisfaction of his claims. Multiple engaging parties are jointly and severally liable.

(2) If the engaging party is not a consumer, then a set-off against the German Public Auditor's claims for remuneration and reimbursement of expenses is admissible only for undisputed claims or claims determined to be legally binding.

14. Dispute Settlement

The German Public Auditor is not prepared to participate in dispute settlement procedures before a consumer arbitration board (Verbraucherschlichtungsstelle) within the meaning of § 2 of the German Act on Consumer Dispute Settlements (Verbraucherstreitbeilegungsgesetz).

15. Applicable law

The contract, the performance of the services and all claims resulting therefrom are exclusively governed by German law.