# IFAD ANNUAL REPORT 2024





CELLING

#### LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLIC (cover photo) With the income Ladnee earns from her vegetable garden, she is able to send her children to school and save money for household emergencies.

©IFAD/Nicholas Bosoni

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**33** Consolidated financial statements of IFAD as at 31 December 2024

The 2024 edition of the report *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* (SOFI) revealed that

# between 713 million and 757 million people may be facing hunger –

1 out of every 11 people in the world. This is about 152 million more people than in 2019.

The report cites climate extremes as one of the most common causes of vulnerability to hunger. And it calls for more financing to enable smallscale farmers to boost their resilience, and to create jobs in rural areas, in order to lift millions of people out of poverty and hunger. The year 2024 marked the end of the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12) project cycle (2022–2024).

# By the end of 2024, IFAD had delivered US\$3.336 billion in funding for new projects –

99.5 per cent of the IFAD12 target of US\$3.354 billion.

These new investments respond to a challenging global context, one in which progress towards eliminating hunger has stalled.

# At IFAD, 84 per cent of projects approved

during the IFAD12 cycle are strengthening rural people's ability to adapt to climate change. This number is rising: 94 per cent of projects approved in 2024 aim to build climate adaptive capacity in rural communities.

In total, IFAD approved around US\$802 million in climate finance in 2024, of which 88 per cent is specifically dedicated to climate adaptation. Ongoing IFAD-supported projects have created

# 194,710 jobs for rural people

according to data released in 2024. But we know we need to continue to go even further, to reach more rural people, create more jobs and strengthen more livelihoods.

At the end of 2023, ongoing IFAD-supported projects had reached 95.6 million people, an increase from 85.7 million in 2022.

We have committed to improving the lives of at least 100 million rural people

during the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD13) cycle (2025–2027).

To help us to do this, we are continuing to move staff closer to the people we serve.

In 2024, we increased the number of IFAD field offices, which now stands at

51 offices in 49 countries

We now have 42 per cent of IFAD staff based in field offices – 354 full-time IFAD staff members, compared with 267 in 2023 and 143 in 2019.

# 2024 IN BRIEF

Social services

Our investments are increasingly tailored to the factors that improve rural people's lives and livelihoods –

such as market access, essential services and natural resource management.

36% Production sectors







Inclusive rural financ

35% Access to markets

# PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

As we complete the IFAD12 project cycle, IFAD's impact continues to grow – even as the world's challenges seem to deepen in their impact and complexity. Nowhere are the realities confronting us starker, nor the opportunities greater, than in the rural areas of developing countries.

Every day, small-scale farmers deal with uncertainty: changing and unpredictable weather patterns, price fluctuations, and unreliable access to technologies, tools and markets.

## IFAD invests in rural resilience and the ability of communities to withstand uncertainty.

By investing in crucial services and infrastructure like credit, insurance and roads, we ensure that farmers, rural entrepreneurs and youth can grow productivity, nurture small businesses and reach new markets.

We already understand the solutions and we continue to scale up our delivery to benefit even more rural communities and rural people around the world. As of the end of 2024, we had approved more than US\$3.3 billion in financing for the IFAD12 (2022– 2024) cycle, or over 99 per cent of our target. This will allow us to scale up the impact of our ongoing portfolio. Indeed, data released during 2024 showed that our ongoing projects have reached more than 95 million people, created almost 200,000 jobs, and brought more than two million hectares of land under climate-resilient management.

As our recently approved investments take effect, these impacts will be even greater in the years ahead, continuing to benefit rural communities and helping end the scourge of intergenerational poverty.

> But we cannot be complacent. We need to continue to innovate in how we assemble finance so we can scale up our future investments and ambitions.

In 2024, IFAD's AA+ credit rating was reconfirmed for the fourth consecutive year, and we raised more than US\$300 million from financial markets through issuing sustainable bonds. These funds will be reinvested in our portfolio of loans and grants, bringing lifechanging solutions to more rural people across the world.

At the same time, core replenishment contributions from our Member States remain the bedrock of our activities. Ninetyfour Member States pledged US\$1.37 billion towards our IFAD13 replenishment – our highest ever. As the IFAD13 (2025–2027) project cycle begins, we reassert our ambition to improve the lives of 100 million rural people.

Our ongoing impact assessments show how IFAD investments do this. From increasing incomes from small businesses, to improving access to financial services, our projects are transforming communities from the bottom up.

These assessments are also crucial sources of learning, providing important lessons for us and our partners on how we can make serious progress on our globally agreed development goals. It is important that we take these lessons to the global community. During 2024, we highlighted significant lessons from our work at major global forums, including COP29, the World Economic Forum, the G20, the G7 and the United Nations General Assembly, where we shared solutions, and advocated for rural investments and new partnerships, both public and private.

A particular highlight was the beginning of a strategic partnership with the G20 Brazilian Presidency on the new Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, which aligns closely with IFAD's ongoing work and mandate.

During 2024, we also recalibrated our internal structure to reinforce project delivery and impact. Highlights include a new specialized division within the Operations department to deepen engagement with the private sector and a new Office of Development Effectiveness to drive and enforce more systematic and data-driven learning across the institution.

We also moved more staff even closer to programmes, having now doubled the number of staff based in field duty stations in just five years. IFAD enters 2025 and the new project cycle laser-focused on impact and ready to meet this global moment.

While the challenges are significant, we look forward to the future with optimism, knowing that thriving agriculture is the key to solving so many of our problems, and confident that the positive impact of our work will only increase in the years ahead.

We look forward to a future in which all rural people will live in peace and prosperity.

Markonis

Alvaro Lario President of IFAD

# WHERE IFAD WORKS

Washington D.C.

O

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 43

ongoing programmes in **18 countries** 

9 new programmes and projects approved in 2024 in China (2 projects), India (2 projects), Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam (2 projects)

1 new country strategic opportunities programme for **China** 



ongoing programmes in **17 countries** 

9 new programmes and projects approved in 2024 in **Angola**, **Comoros, Eritrea, Eswatini, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania** and **Zambia**  LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

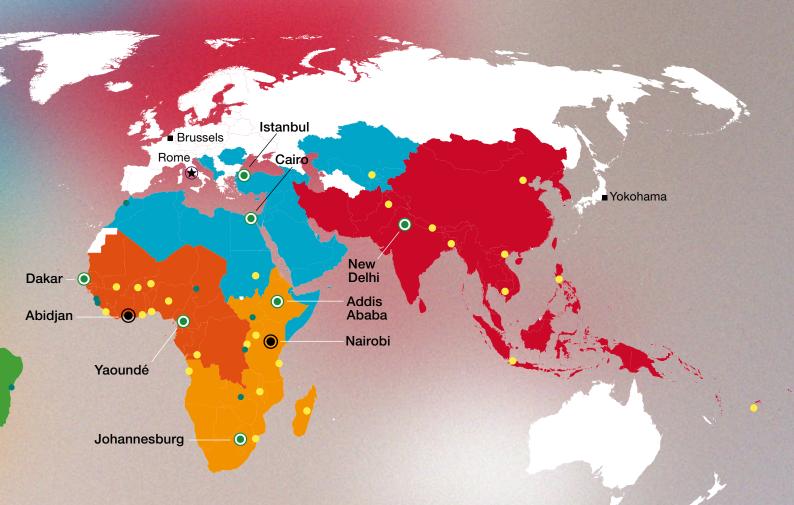
Panama

Lima

ongoing programmes in **12 countries** 

8 new programmes and projects approved in 2024 in **Bolivia** (Plurinational State of), Brazil (4 projects), Colombia, Haiti and Honduras

3 new country strategic opportunities programmes for **Argentina, Brazil** and **Colombia** 



# NEAR EAST, NORTH AFRICA AND EUROPE 25

ongoing programmes in **15 countries** and Gaza and the West Bank

5 new programmes and projects approved in 2024 in **Djibouti**, **Egypt**, **Tunisia**, **Türkiye** and **Uzbekistan** 

3 new country strategic opportunities programmes for Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro and the Republic of Moldova

# WESTAND CENTRAL AFRICA 54

# ongoing programmes in **22 countries**

5 new programmes and projects approved in 2024 in **Côte d'Ivoire**, **Nigeria, Senegal** (2 projects) and **Sierra Leone** 

2 new country strategic opportunities programmes for **Guinea-Bissau** and **Nigeria** 

IFAD headquarters

- Regional office
- Multi-country office
   Country director-led office
- Country programme officer-led office
- Liaison office

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VIET NAM Producing and marketing cockles has provided a small cooperative of farmers in the climate-affected province of Tra Vinh with a steady income.

©IFAD/Nguyen Hoang Sanh

# AND THE PACIFIC

# U\$\$2,356

invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio

in IFAD financing approved in 2024

# 35 COUNTRIES Afghanistan 1 Bangladesh 6 Bhutan 2 =

Cambodia 3 China 2 Cook Islands Democratic People's Republic of Korea Fiji India 5 Indonesia 4 Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kiribati Lao People's Democratic Republic 2 Malaysia Maldives 1 Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Mongolia 1 Myanmar Nauru Nepal 3 Niue Pakistan 5 Palau Papua New Guinea 1 Philippines 2 Samoa 1 Solomon Islands Sri Lanka 2 Thailand Timor-Leste Tonga 1 Tuvalu Vanuatu Viet Nam 1

Numbers indicate ongoing programmes and projects

# HIGHLIGHTED PROJECT



The Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi project focused on connecting small-scale farmers to new markets and improving their access to finance. The project used contract farming arrangements to improve farmers' incomes and food security, while also incorporating diverse income-generating methods – such as land rentals, wages and profit-sharing – to improve livelihood resilience.

# More than 115,000 households supported

29 per cent of project participants were young people

Participating farmers' incomes increased by over 70 per cent

More than three quarters of participating rural businesses increased their sales

## **REGIONAL OVERVIEW**

The Asia and the Pacific region is home to 4.4 billion people – around 60 per cent of the global population. Despite robust economic growth, progress towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remains slow, with current trajectories indicating that the SDGs will not be reached until 2062. Geopolitical tensions, inflationary pressures and inequality are among the challenges holding back progress in the region.

Inflation is still an issue. Although headline inflation is trending downwards in several countries, food price inflation continues to rise - from a median of 3.8 per cent in January 2024 to 5.3 per cent in March 2024. Progress in reducing hunger has been modest. In Asia, 8.1 per cent of the population faced hunger in 2023, marginally down from 8.2 per cent in 2021, while in the Pacific subregion, 7.3 per cent of people faced hunger in 2023, down from 7.5 per cent in 2022, but still above the 2021 level of 7.1 per cent. Across the region of Asia and the Pacific, the number of people facing hunger remains higher than it was before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Vulnerability to climate hazards is a growing issue across the region, especially in small island developing states. Furthermore, geopolitical tensions, coupled with the persistent crises in Afghanistan and Myanmar, and broader debt challenges, have reduced fiscal space across the region.

For IFAD, these developments introduce several risks. Inflationary pressures are increasing operational costs, and post-pandemic debt build-up is affecting the uptake of initiatives such as the Borrowed Resource Access Mechanism. In response, IFAD is implementing a comprehensive strategy that involves early planning and consultation, enhancing the appeal of funding options and prioritizing adaptation measures like disaster risk reduction and climate-smart and resilient agriculture.

Looking ahead to the IFAD13 replenishment cycle, we will be focusing on increasing investments in fragile countries and contexts, particularly through multiphase projects that address both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term development goals. IFAD also aims to enhance climate finance, aligning projects with climate resilience targets and leveraging cofinancing. Additionally, fostering private sector engagement will enable us to catalyse more investment in country programmes to drive innovation, sustainability and scalability across the region.

SOUTH SUDAN Thanks to high-quality seeds and training in modern farming and business techniques, Stella has been able to boost her production and her earnings.

©IFAD/Peter Caton

# invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio

# in IFAD financing approved in 2024

# 22 COUNTRIES

 22 COUNTRIES
 Angola 2 Botswana Burundi 3 Comoros 2 Eritrea 2

 Eswatini 1 Ethiopia 3 Kenya 3 Lesotho 3 Madagascar 4 Malawi 4 Mauriti

 Mozambique 4 Namibia Rwanda 4 Seychelles South Africa South Sudan 2

 Mauritius Uganda 2 United Republic of Tanzania 2 Zambia 1 Zimbabwe 2

Numbers indicate ongoing programmes and projects E Countries with ongoing ASAP grants

# HIGHLIGHTED PROJECT



The <u>Sustainable Agriculture Production</u> <u>Programme</u> has trained farmers in innovative agricultural practices, including optimal plant spacing, agroforestry and conservation agriculture. In its current second phase, the programme has focused specifically on addressing the impacts of the Cyclone Freddy in March 2023 and building resilience to future climate-based shocks, giving particular attention to hard-hit, womenheaded households.

# More than 1 million rural people benefited from the programme

Yields increased by 26 per cent for maize, 60 per cent for soybeans and 80 per cent for pigeon peas

Income from crop production increased by 28 per cent

Climate-resilient agricultural practices were implemented across more than **635,000 hectares** 

# **REGIONAL OVERVIEW**

The East and Southern Africa region continues to confront significant socioeconomic hurdles, compounded by overlapping crises. These include the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and severe droughts, floods and cyclones, which together have destabilized economies, exacerbated food insecurity and hampered poverty reduction efforts. Rising debt burdens are adding further strains, with nine countries in the region classified as being at a high risk of debt distress between 2021 and 2024, up from just three in 2008.

Fiscal pressures have contributed to economic stagnation or contraction, making economic growth precarious, particularly in the Southern and Indian Ocean states. Although there are modest signs of recovery in the Eastern and Horn of Africa subregions, inflation – driven by rising food prices – continues to disproportionately affect low-income households.

As a consequence of these fiscal pressures, food insecurity remains a critical issue across the region, with 13 out of the 17 countries in which IFAD has ongoing projects facing major food crises. A combination of factors – including climate threats, political instability and social inequalities – have undermined progress in reducing hunger and food insecurity. Climate shocks, such as droughts, floods and cyclones, particularly in Southern Africa, are disrupting agricultural productivity and deepening food insecurity.

Urgent action is needed to build climate resilience among smallscale farmers, who are particularly vulnerable to these shocks. IFAD's growing climate investments with key partners, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, are channelling much needed funds to small-scale farmers and other vulnerable rural people across the region. These partnerships are critical to promoting climate adaptation in East and Southern Africa.

Investments like these create opportunities for inclusive growth and improved livelihoods. IFAD also prioritizes partnerships with the private sector through nonsovereign operations, such as our collaboration with Stanbic Bank in Uganda, which is enhancing access to finance for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises through savings and credit groups. Expanding digitalization in rural areas is creating more opportunities to reach small-scale farmers with crucial services that provide access to finance and information, taking advantage of modern technologies and innovations. These tools can also improve market access and income-generating opportunities for rural people, especially in the context of free trade initiatives such as the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

US\$307.5 million invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio

# US\$220.3 million in IFAD financing approved in 2024

CUBA Farmers unload fruit and vegetables to be distributed at a local school as part of a schoolfeeding agreement. ©IFAD/Factstory

# **32 COUNTRIES**

R

32 COUNTRIES Antigua and Barbuda Argentina 1 Bahamas (The) Barbados Belize 1 Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 1 Brazil 3 Colombia Costa Rica Cuba 1 Dominica Dominican Republic 2 Ecuador 2 El Salvador Grenada 1 Guatemala Guyana Haiti 1 Honduras 1 Jamaica Mexico 1 Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru 1 Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Numbers indicate ongoing programmes and projects

Countries with ongoing ASAP grants

# HIGHLIGHTED PROJECT



The Pró-Semiárido Project has advanced innovative, holistic solutions such as territorial approaches to development and agroecological principles for sustainable agriculture. In particular, territorial approaches have allowed the project to address inequalities, include the voices of marginalized people in decision-making processes and develop local institutions that respond to the needs of all local people. The project's success has inspired other IFAD-supported projects across the region.

# Reached over 75,000 families

Multidimensional **poverty rates declined by 34 per cent** among participating families

85 per cent of associations supported by the project now have women in leadership positions

Productivity increased by more than 200 per cent

# **REGIONAL OVERVIEW**

Around half of the people in Latin America and the Caribbean are employed in agrifood systems, and the region is the world's largest net exporter of food products. The region is therefore an important source of the world's food supply, and its food production has helped stabilize global food supply in the face of recent global crises and conflicts.

However, economic growth has been slow for decades and has barely exceeded 2 per cent in recent years. The 2024 figure was projected to be just 1.9 per cent. Inequality continues to hold back progress in reducing poverty and hunger – and rural rates of both poverty and extreme poverty are more than double those found in urban areas.

Latin America and the Caribbean is a region rich in biodiversity, home to six of the world's most biodiverse countries. The region contains more than half of the world's primary forests, and its extensive forests play a significant role in shaping global weather patterns and mitigating climate change. IFAD's strategy in the region is therefore dedicated to preserving crucial natural resources. Sustainable agriculture and climate-smart practices are needed to improve productivity while safeguarding the environment. IFAD's projects focus on providing opportunities for local communities to empower themselves, overcome inequalities and forge their own paths to prosperity. We tailor our strategy to each unique context, taking into account local needs, knowledge and agroecological conditions.

Indigenous Peoples already play an important role in the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. They are important partners in IFAD's work across the region. Their communities possess invaluable knowledge of the local environment and ecosystems and of the sustainable agricultural practices that are needed to adapt to them. When integrated with modern techniques, these practices can help boost productivity, resilience and income-generating opportunities.

Our approach focuses on ensuring that Indigenous Peoples, women and young people have their rights respected and are able to access the resources and opportunities they need to improve their lives and livelihoods.

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TUNISIA "I never thought one day I would own a flock of sheep, breed them and have them graze in the wild," says Fatma, a mother of two.

©IFAD/Chedly Ben Ibrahim

# 

invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio

# US\$227.1 in IFAD financing approved in 2024

# 23 COUNTRIES

and Gaza and the West Bank 1 Albania Algeria Armenia Azerbaijan Bosnia and Herzegovina 1 Djibouti 1 Egypt 3 Georgia 1 Iraq 1 📕 Jordan 2 Kyrgyzstan Lebanon Republic of Moldova 1 Montenegro Morocco 3 Somalia 1 Sudan 1 Syrian Arab Republic 1 Tajikistan 1 Tunisia 3 Türkiye 3 Uzbekistan 1 Yemen

Numbers indicate ongoing programmes and projects E Countries with ongoing ASAP grants

#### **HIGHLIGHTED PROJECT**



The objective of the <u>Rural Economic Growth</u> and <u>Employment Project</u> is to create decent jobs and income-generating opportunities for vulnerable rural people, including refugees, from the Syrian Arab Republic. The project is focused on strengthening local agrifood value chains, making finance available to rural people and training farmers in modern agricultural techniques, including water management techniques, such as advanced irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting.

# Project participants achieved 70 per cent savings in water usage

Around 7,500 jobs were created, with **women taking up more than half of these roles** 

Productivity among participants increased **by between** 15 and 40 per cent

# More than 20,000 people benefited from the project

## **REGIONAL OVERVIEW**

Substantial inequalities persist among countries in the Near East and North Africa. While the Gulf countries are leading the regional economic recovery, with overall economic growth projected at 2.7 per cent in 2024, non-oil-producing economies such as Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia are struggling under high debt burdens and sustained inflation. The average rate of inflation for the region was 11 per cent in 2023. Conflict-affected areas remain economically stagnant, largely due to unresolved political instability and weak infrastructure. Water scarcity exacerbates socioeconomic instability, affecting agriculture and increasing regional tensions.

The region in general has a high level of fragility, with several areas experiencing high-intensity conflict: Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, and Gaza and the West Bank. Food insecurity is high in these areas, and in fragile economies such as Lebanon and Libya. Youth unemployment is a major challenge, averaging around 26 per cent across the Near East and North Africa in 2024. IFAD-supported projects respond to these challenges by focusing on strengthening agricultural value chains and access to finance, as well as on improving the management of natural resources and water management through investments in climate change adaptation and infrastructure. Connecting rural people to remunerative markets and increasing collaboration with the private sector, in particular through extending the use of digital technologies, are also strategic priorities. In fragile situations, building resilience to shocks and securing basic livelihoods and nutrition are important, in particular for displaced people and refugees.

Some of the same challenges also exist in Europe and Central Asia, although per capita incomes are substantially higher. These economies remain reliant on international financial flows and remittances, which have been severely disrupted by the war in Ukraine. Overall, economic growth is 2 per cent, slightly below its pre-pandemic rate. Here, IFAD's work is focused on addressing pockets of poverty in remote areas through approaches such as developing market-based partnerships with the private sector and promoting sustainable agricultural systems and climate-smart innovations.

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LIBERIA "After harvesting my rice, I can sell my share and help my husband to send our children to school," says Hawa.

©IFAD/Peter Caton

# ES ENIRAL RICA

# US\$2,314 million

invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio

# **\$\$395.4** in IFAD financing approved in 2024

# 24 COUNTRIES

Benin 3 Burkina Faso 3 Cabo Verde 1 Cameroon 1 Central African Republic 3 Chad 3 Congo 1 Côte d'Ivoire 2 Democratic Republic of the Congo 3 Equatorial Guinea Gabon Gambia (The) 1 Ghana 3 Guinea 1 Guinea-Bissau 2 Liberia 3 📕 Mali 4 Mauritania 3 📕 Niger 4 Nigeria 3 Sao Tome and Principe 1 Senegal 5 Sierra Leone 2 Togo 2 Countries with ongoing ASAP grants

Numbers indicate ongoing programmes and projects

# HIGHLIGHTED PROJECT

BURKINA FASO

As part of its activities, the <u>Agricultural Value</u> <u>Chains Promotion Project</u> provided funding, technical support and equipment to a local cooperative, SANIGNAN. The result was that SANIGNAN went from producing simple rice couscous to a range of higher-value products, including biscuits and puffed rice. The new products adhere to international quality standards and food hygiene regulations, thereby fetching higher market prices, improving profitability and creating new jobs. Processing capacity increased fivefold

Market value of products grew by 25 per cent

Cooperative membership has more than doubled

Women make up the majority of cooperative members

## **REGIONAL OVERVIEW**

As global commodity prices continue to stabilize, the economic outlook in the West and Central Africa region is optimistic. Median growth is projected to be 4.7 per cent in 2025, higher than projections for both sub-Saharan Africa and the world as a whole. Countries including Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Niger and Senegal are expected to be among the top growing countries globally in 2025.

However, economic growth alone will not put countries on track to end poverty and hunger. Across the region, approximately one in three people still live on less than US\$2.15 per day, which is equivalent to an estimated total of 187 million people living in poverty. Equally worrying, the widespread political instability across the Sahel, much of it driven by worsening environmental and climate crises, has contributed to the region being home to over 14 million internally displaced persons. These dynamics all complicate efforts to end poverty and hunger and to achieve the SDGs. Furthermore, governments are facing mounting fiscal constraints, with many facing high levels of debt – for example, in multiple countries in West and Central Africa, government debt is more than 50 per cent of GDP.

The region's youth population – with a median age of 17 years – presents an enormous opportunity to pursue youth-led agricultural and economic development. However, access to funds, employment opportunities, business development skills, land, and digital tools and solutions remains a challenge for young people, in particular young women. These are areas where the private sector can play a greater role. IFAD is prioritizing working with private investors to create the right conditions to encourage investment that will create opportunities for the rural communities where many of these young people live. Indeed, as the region continues to grapple with shortages in financing and high borrowing costs, the role of private sector investment becomes ever more important.

IFAD works with private businesses and with governments across the region to get more investment into agriculture and rural areas – and to make sure that investment has a positive impact on lives and livelihoods. Much of the emphasis of this investment is on climate-smart practices and green technologies that can sustainably boost agricultural productivity and on linking local farmers and other agrifood businesses to growing markets.

NIGERIA Dorothy, a successful rice seed entrepreneur, shows local farmers how to operate a digital weather forecaster.

©IFAD/Andrew Esiebo

# OUR WORK ON CLIMATE

Time is running out for the international community to finally deliver on its commitment to making robust climate financing readily available. The need could not be more urgent: we know what needs to be done to avoid a global climatic catastrophe, but we need to move beyond commitments to concrete actions and increased financing.

The financing imperative relates not only to how much we invest in climate resilience but also to how we invest it. Financing must flow to the places where it is most desperately needed – to where it will have the greatest impact.

> In particular, much more financing is needed for the rural areas of developing countries, especially for the small-scale farmers and other rural business people who produce, process and distribute much of the world's food.

> Despite their vulnerability to the impacts of a changing climate, small-scale farms and other agrifood businesses receive less than 1 per cent of global climate finance. IFAD is determined to change this.

# OUR WORK ON CLIMATE

# THE VISION FOR ADAPTED CROPS AND SOILS (VACS)

The Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS) is a transformative initiative launched in partnership with the African Union and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in February 2023. It is focused on promoting climateresilient crops and sustainable soil management practices. By diversifying crops and improving soil health, VACS addresses systemic vulnerabilities that are a consequence of soil degradation and overreliance on a few staple crops. This initiative is anchored to IFAD's larger Rural Resilience Programme, allowing for a broader and more sustained impact through integration with IFAD's programme of loans and grants.

## REDUCING AGRICULTURAL METHANE PROGRAMME

Although small-scale farming is not a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, farmers can still contribute to reducing emissions in areas such as improved livestock management and rice cultivation techniques. The <u>Reducing</u> <u>Agricultural Methane Programme</u> (<u>RAMP</u>) is pioneering innovative techniques that show how smallscale farming can be climate-friendly while increasing productivity and income. After US\$8.9 million was allocated in the first tranche, a second tranche, announced at the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification COP16 in December 2024, committed a further US\$41.1 million.

VACS project designs were completed for Malawi and Côte d'Ivoire. In Malawi, we project that scaling up droughtresistant crops like sorghum and cowpea will benefit over 29,000 farming families. In Côte d'Ivoire the focus will be on improving soil health and agricultural productivity in the Gontougo and Boukani regions.

In addition, RAMP is supporting countries in integrating methane reduction into their Nationally Determined Contributions within their climate strategies. This represents a bold shift towards global, coordinated climate action.

#### Between now and 2030:

# RAMP aims to directly benefit over 3 million people and indirectly impact an additional 10 million.

By helping reduce methane emissions from livestock and rice cultivation by 20-25 per cent, RAMP could prevent 26 million tons of crop losses annually.

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aliftell.

BRAZIL Francisca manages the Cooperxique Cooperative, which is accessing new markets now that its agroecological products have their own official branding.

©IFAD/Ueslei Marcelino

# OUR FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

IFAD has reformed its financial architecture in recent years, adopting a long-term view to ensure that we can sustainably scale up the level of our investment in rural people around the world. In 2024, we continued to move forward with this process. In 2024, IFAD also took major steps towards the adoption of Sustainability Reporting Standards.

Highlights in 2024 included:

**Two AA+ credit ratings** reconfirmed by Standard & Poor's and Fitch for the **fourth consecutive year**.

**US\$1.85 billion investment portfolio** managed under IFAD's mandate of capital preservation, liquidity and return, in compliance with the Investment Policy Statement approved by the Executive Board.

**US\$44 million net investment income** generated, with our liquidity portfolio continuing to outperform benchmarks.

**91 per cent of fixed-income investments allocated to high-quality bond holdings** with credit ratings ranging from AAA to AA-.

10 per cent of the net assets of IFAD's investment portfolio invested in sustainable bonds, as part of IFAD's commitment as a responsible investor.

US\$305 million equivalent raised in 2024 from financial markets, with the issuance of four sustainable bonds under IFAD's Sustainable Development Finance Framework, including our first Swedish krona issuance and our first Australian dollar issuance.

**US\$1 billion mobilized in supplementary funds** during IFAD12, inclusive of US\$310 million mobilized during 2024.

**Approximately 41,000 transactions** processed for payroll, vendors, travel, consultants and loan/grant payments.

# MANAGING RISK

In order to scale up our investments, IFAD needs to be able to operate ever more effectively within the context of a more complicated global risk environment. A solid foundation of IFAD financial architecture is the issuance of the annual financial statements and the clean audit opinion, as well as the attestation of the effectiveness of the internal control framework over financial reporting. These provide donors, lenders, rating agencies and other stakeholders with confidence in IFAD's finances.

Extensive reforms in project financial management have recalibrated fiduciary oversight, integrating principles-based and risk-based methodologies across all phases of disbursement, implementation support and project auditing. Furthermore, the internal audit section in IFAD's Office of Audit and Oversight continues to provide objective assurance and advisory services designed to add value and improve IFAD's operations by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

Our Office of Enterprise Risk Management plays a key role in identifying, assessing and mitigating risks that could affect operations, reputation and financial stability – all important factors for the preservation and potential strengthening of IFAD's credit rating. In 2024, we advanced the implementation of IFAD's Enterprise Risk Management Framework. In so doing, we prioritized operational-level risk awareness and effective risk management in order to continue to facilitate IFAD's transition from a "developing" to an "established" level of risk.

By adopting best practices in risk oversight and operationalizing the framework through the implementation of the main risk management components (e.g. key risk indicators, risk control selfassessments, and incident and loss data collection), we are enhancing our capacity for holistic oversight.

Other 2024 highlights included:

More than 350 liquidity forecasting model scenarios run with IFAD's enhanced financial model, forming the backbone of our replenishment scenarios through short- and mediumterm cash flow predictions, thereby supporting liquidity risk management and optimizing funding decisions.

The percentage of projects with high or substantial inherent financial management risk stood at 88 per cent, but we were able to bring the residual risk figure down to 62 per cent by implementing mitigating measures.

About 97 per cent of eligible projects submitted interim financial reports, improving project liquidity management, enabling the systematic tracking of financial progress, and facilitating the updating of project accounting systems.

About 74.4 per cent of ongoing projects were rated as satisfactory or better for the quality of financial management.

# UNDERPINNING INVESTMENT WITH LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE EXPERTISE

Our investment activities must be assured by legal and governance advice from our team of experts. State-of-the-art expertise in these areas is crucial to improving efficiency and maximizing investment impact.

During 2024, our legal team drafted and negotiated 30 loan agreements with our borrowing Member States and 25 grant agreements with other recipients. We also negotiated agreements for additional financing to ten existing projects. IFAD was selected by the Central African Forest Initiative and the Cameroon Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development to implement a US\$20 million project to support Cameroon's transition to deforestation-free agroecological practices, in collaboration with FODECC, the country's coffee and cocoa development fund.

Other milestones included our ongoing negotiation on reaccreditation with the Green Climate Fund, as well as new guidelines on processing and administering non-sovereign operations. We signed a historic procurement framework agreement with the Caribbean Development Bank on collaboration to improve efficiency in project procurement.

VIET NAM Thuy has been able to access small loans and technical training through a women's saving and credit group.

©IFAD/Nguyen Hoang Sanh

# OUR IMPACT

In order to create long-term impact that is inclusive and sustainable, IFAD prioritizes a results-based approach. To do this, each IFAD-supported project contains a monitoring and evaluation system for collecting results throughout the project's life cycle. This includes a set of core indicators that allow us to assess results against the SDGs. Each three-year project cycle also contains a results management framework with specific indicators and targets to assess success against the priorities of that cycle.

In addition, IFAD's Independent Office of Evaluation carries out independent project evaluations that not only enhance transparency but also provide lessons and recommendations for improving effectiveness and impact in future projects.

## **OVERARCHING 2024 DATA ON IFAD'S IMPACT**

According to data released in 2024, by 31 December 2023, ongoing IFAD-supported projects had:

Reached 95.6 million people since their inception

Led to the creation of 194,710 jobs

Brought 2.2 million hectares of land under climate-resilient management

Resulted in 27.3 million tons of GHG emissions being avoided or sequestered

## SELECTED RESULTS BY THEME

IFAD's technical knowledge in thematic areas linked to rural development – such as rural finance, water and livestock – is central to our success. In the years and decades ahead, our delivery in these technical areas will continue to underpin our work with rural people. The following are some of the highlights of our thematic work in 2024.

#### CLIMATE RESILIENCE

About 600,000 rural people, over half of whom are women, are being reached by risk management and climate risk insurance within IFAD-supported projects

#### REMITTANCES

Over 100,000 people have switched to more affordable digital remittance options as a result of projects being implemented by IFAD's <u>Financing</u> Facility for Remittances

#### LAND GOVERNANCE

Over 50,000 people have more secure land access as a result of ongoing IFAD-supported projects

#### **RURAL FINANCE**

Ongoing IFAD-supported projects have extended financial services to more than 10 million people

#### LIVESTOCK

Two thirds of IFAD-supported projects approved since 2010 have included investments in livestock and livestockrelated value-chain activities

# FISHERIES AND

About 82 per cent of participants in the <u>Artisanal Fisheries and</u> <u>Aquaculture Project</u> reported increases in their incomes

#### WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Over 50 government engineers and technicians were trained in <u>Green Roads</u> for Water principles, and over 350 kilometres of new green roads were planned in IFAD-supported projects in Zimbabwe and Kenya

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

In 2024, IFAD advanced its cycle of impact assessments, with a rigorous evaluation process applied to a sample of at least 15 per cent of our portfolio of projects. A synthesis report of the findings will be shared with our Executive Board in September 2025. Findings emerging from the assessments in 2024 included:

As a result of the <u>Adaptation</u> for <u>Smallholders in Hilly Areas</u> <u>Project</u> in Nepal, participants increased the income from their businesses by 44 per cent and livestock sales more than doubled

As a result of the <u>Vocational</u> <u>Training and Agricultural</u> <u>Productivity Improvement</u> <u>Programme</u> in Madagascar, participants' incomes grew by 80 per cent

As a result of the <u>Building</u> <u>Rural Entrepreneurial</u> <u>Capacities Programme</u> in Colombia, participants' incomes increased by 34 per cent

The Adapted Rural Financial Services Development Project in Benin strengthened financial inclusion, with a 32-percentage-point rise in loan access and a 56 per cent increase in livestock ownership

The Dairy Value Chains Development Project in Uzbekistan led to a 49 per cent rise in cattle ownership and an 84 per cent increase in livestock holdings overall

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA Women from the Maziwani group, a farmers' organization, celebrate their good harvest. ©IFAD/Imani Nsamila

# OUR PEOPLE

We are well aware that IFAD's most valuable asset is its people: their knowledge, their skills and their dedication to IFAD's mission. To truly get the best out of IFAD personnel means continually striving for a working environment where they can thrive, develop personally and feel fulfilled. In 2024, we continued our journey towards this goal.

## HARNESSING IFAD'S MOST VALUABLE ASSET

Following IFAD's recalibration exercise, the Human Resources Division has been renamed the People and Culture Division. More than a change in name, this underscores our new vision reflecting an organization-wide, people-centric approach, dedicated to creating an environment where every individual feels valued and supported in their journey to meaningfully contribute to the delivery of IFAD's mandate.

In 2024, we continued implementing our action plan to address the high number of vacancies at IFAD, which stood at 16 per cent of the total number of positions at the beginning of 2024. After completing 83 recruitments, at year-end the vacancy rate decreased to 11 per cent, below the established 12 per cent threshold. Additionally, we are reviewing the recruitment process with a view to streamlining it while maintaining our focus on the quality and diversity of selected candidates. Other important milestones included:

We reached 45 per cent of women in positions at the P-5 level and above, and 56 per cent staff representation from Lists B and C countries. At present 110 different nationalities are represented across IFAD.

About 89 per cent of IFAD supervisors completed the mandatory training in performance management for supervisors to boost their performance management skills.

The 2024 Global Staff Pulse Survey was launched in January, achieving a response rate of 73 per cent. The survey results demonstrated an overall increase in staff engagement, trust in leadership and improved work-life balance.

# CONTINUING TO ADVANCE ON DECENTRALIZATION

Providing corporate services in field duty stations is essential as IFAD's decentralization gets closer to target, with growing numbers of staff and offices based outside headquarters. This is a key component of our IFAD13 operational pillar of enhanced organizational effectiveness and efficiency.

In 2024, we continued implementing initiatives undertaken since 2022 to support the second phase of decentralization. Key steps included setting up, enhancing and closing field office premises; ensuring adequate staffing to provide high-quality service standards across all IFAD duty stations; improving onboarding services and coordination; and achieving efficiency improvements through participation in United Nations reform initiatives. Results in 2024 included:

# 42 per cent of IFAD staff are now based in field duty stations, with the number

of field-based staff well over double what it was five years ago.

# The total number of field offices has grown to 51, spanning 49 countries.

In 2024, six office premises were established, closed, upgraded or rightsized, and work is ongoing for eight more, including two regional offices.

# 61 per cent of IFAD field offices are located in United Nations common

**premises –** above the United Nations efficiency agenda global target of 50 per cent – and 100 per cent benefit from pooled business operations services.

# Field support increased by 52 per cent in 2024, with 80 per cent of the new positions based in regional offices.

# GOING FURTHER TO ENSURE A SAFE, INCLUSIVE AND ETHICAL ENVIRONMENT

The year 2024 marked the first implementation of IFAD's Ethics Charter. This was an important milestone as we strive to ensure that our staff and implementing partners uphold the highest standards of integrity and dedication to supporting rural communities. Highlights in 2024 included:

IFAD's Ethics Office conducted visits to all five IFAD regions, offering in-person guidance to over 550 personnel

We provided performance management training to managers and conducted training sessions as part of corporate inductions We provided sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) training sessions to nearly 900 personnel worldwide

IFAD personnel completed over 1,000 certifications and recertifications of mandatory training on SEA, the IFAD Code of Conduct and anti-harassment awareness

YEMEN Solar-powered water pumps represent a lifeline for rural people like Ismael who live in areas faced with frequent water scarcity.

©IFAD/Gabreez

# LEARNING, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The pace of change in today's world and the complexity of the challenges are unprecedented. Emerging trends and technological breakthroughs, such as artificial intelligence (AI), have created an increasing need for approaches underpinned by state-of-the-art knowledge and innovation. As IFAD's business model responds to the realities of today and tomorrow, it is even more important that learning, innovation and technology are at the heart of everything we do.

# ENGAGING WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Al, particularly generative Al, continues to make headlines and reshape the way we work. The responsible use of Al, supported by our guidelines for the use of generative Al, is enabling efficiency savings in daily institutional tasks. However, over and above efficiency gains, it is in the areas of learning, communicating and developing tailored solutions that Al can potentially have the greatest impact on the effectiveness of IFAD's investments. Moreover, AI is contributing to the way we can extract knowledge and good practices from IFAD teams working on crucial topics such as biodiversity, youth, climate and fragility. For instance, the use of AI contributed to a robust analysis we conducted on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the performance of our projects. It has also enabled us to assess the alignment of IFAD country strategies and project designs with national priorities on various dimensions of food systems.

# LEARNING, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Building on its work with AI, IFAD is taking a leading role in a task force on the use of AI across the United Nations system. In 2024, we co-chaired an assessment of mechanisms for pooling technical capacity and sharing knowledge on AI, contributing to wider United Nations-led efforts on AI governance and adoption.

# STRENGTHENING DIGITAL TIES WITH PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

By upgrading our digital engagement platforms, IFAD has ensured that communication with participants in IFAD-supported projects is smooth.

For example, our Online Project Procurement End-To-End System (OPEN) is an innovative project procurement reporting system for both IFAD and our clients, which has transformed procurement by replacing outdated manual Microsoft Excel spreadsheets with intelligent tools. OPEN includes automatic antifinancial crime vendor screening as a tool to detect and avoid possible illegal acts connected to money laundering, terrorist financing or breaches of related sanctions. The adoption of OPEN has allowed us to boost efficiency and collaboration while enhancing transparency, offering superior oversight and driving improved outcomes.

Currently, OPEN is utilized by over 200 IFAD-financed operations worldwide, with 1,500 external users managing procurement and non-procurement activities worth US\$1.7 billion.

# GOING FURTHER ON LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE

Striving to do more and do better in a complicated global situation necessarily requires a commitment to extracting knowledge and lessons from all aspects of our work. In 2024, during the process of reviewing US\$2.1 billion in loans and grants, we placed a strong focus on knowledge related to project implementation and performance.

This process resulted in two analytical reports that will inform our operational work in the years ahead. One of these reports focused on the ability of projects to fill financing gaps during implementation, and one analysed the relationship between project quality at the design stage and results at project completion, using both IFAD's internal quality review ratings and those of the Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE). Two important IOE evaluations started or were ongoing in 2024: one on IFAD's investments in human nutrition and one on our engagement in small island developing states. Both will provide insights and lessons that will inform our future work on these priority topics. At a higher strategic level, IOE began a corporate-level evaluation of IFAD11 and IFAD12 to assess progress towards those replenishment commitments. The evaluation is to be completed in 2025.

Also during the year, our ongoing impact assessments provided lessons learned on topics central to our work, especially those related to financial and market inclusion. The assessments provided recommendations on how future project designs can prioritize market access and financial literacy and inclusion through flexible loans and insurance schemes, and through targeted strategies that foster participation across all stages of the value chain.

Furthermore, the IFAD-hosted **Global Donor Platform for Rural** Development provided a space for the donor community to coordinate knowledge and information on food systems policies, such as through its Annual General Assembly on Financing Food Systems Transformation and Rural Revitalization. The platform also contributed to global knowledge on financing food systems, building on its report Unleashing the Catalytic Power of Donor Financing to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2, and contributing to FAO's 2024 report on financing to end hunger, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World.

# ADVANCING OUR INNOVATION AGENDA

Finding solutions that work in today's dynamic context means prioritizing innovation. For this purpose, IFAD's innovation labs offer participants the tools to develop innovative solutions, providing safe environments to test the feasibility of new ideas. We organized five innovation labs in 2024, with a total of over 200 participants. Our IFAD innovation talks - a series of knowledge-sharing sessions showcasing new innovations continued, with four talks in 2024, attracting a total of over 500 participants, covering topics such as digital public infrastructures and emerging technologies for rural communities.

# One of our most significant milestones on the topic of innovation and technology was the launch of AgroWeb3, a platform developed in partnership with the Inter-American Development

**Bank.** This initiative, announced during IFAD's 2024 Governing Council and launched in late 2024, aims to reach 1 million people (mostly small-scale farmers) by 2027.

It will improve small-scale farmers' access to markets through blockchain-based certifications that provide proof of compliance with regulations, such as the European Union Regulation on deforestationfree products. AgroWeb3 will be piloted in Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, Rwanda, Uganda and potentially in Nigeria, from 2025 to 2027.

# IFAD AT A GLANCE 1978-2024

Operational activities <sup>a,b</sup>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	1978–2024°
Loan and DSF grant approv	als	1941.38		The Party of	118-14-54		
Number of programmes and projects <sup>d</sup>		18	25	13	15	38	1 232
Amount	US\$ million	782.7	981.0	833.9	528.6	2 029.8	25 500.0
Grant approvals							
Number		25	10	4	5	20	2 221
Amount	US\$ million	35	10.2	1.4	6.1	21.9	1 061.6
Total IFAD loan and grant						14183	Renter
operations <sup>°</sup>	US\$ million	817.7	991.2	835.3	534.7	2 051.7	26 561.6
Cofinancing	US\$ million	181.3	1 112.3	559.3	886.0	1 623.1	16 984.6
Multilateral	000	102.1	987.0	360.3	755.7	1 402.6	13 980.6
Bilateral		3.5	124.6	94.9	46.5	190.1	2 377.1
NGO		3.4	0.7	99.3	83.7	30.4	264.2
Other <sup>f</sup>		72.4	-	4.8	-	-	362.7
Domestic contributions	US\$ million	934.4	950.6	438.1	1 022.9	3 341.6	23 897.5
Total programme and							
project cost <sup>®</sup>	US\$ million	1 933.4	3 054.4	1 832.7	2 443.6	7 016.4	67 443.7
Programmes and projects					a de la composition de la comp	11/10/10/10	
Number of effective programmes and projects							
under implementation 203		207	198	194	182		
Number of programmes and projects completed 25		26	28	22	35	1 019	
Number of approved programmes and projects							
initiated by IFAD 23		24	12	13	34	1 056	
Number of recipient countries/territories							
(current portfolio)		96	94	93	92	87	ATT SUBJECT
Membership and administra	ation						
Member States – at end of period 177		177	177	177	180		
Professional staff - at end of period <sup>h</sup>		457	502	514	573	586	

Note: For the reader's convenience, tables and charts use figures shown in US\$ equivalents, as per the President's report for each programme or project approved by the Executive Board. Any discrepancy in totals is the result of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Excludes fully cancelled programmes and projects. Excludes the Programme Development Financing Facility. <sup>f</sup> Includes financing under basket or similar funding arrangements and financing from private sector resources.

<sup>b</sup> A small number of projects are supervised by IFAD and funded by a grant from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. The programmes are counted under the number of programmes and projects but have no IFAD financing.

<sup>c</sup> Figures for 1986–1995 include the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification.

<sup>d</sup> Includes two regional lending operations.

<sup>e</sup> Includes grants allocated through the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme Trust Fund (ASAP1). <sup>9</sup> Includes DSF grants, component grants, and excludes grants not related to investment projects as well as other nonregular financing managed by IFAD and IFAD's contributions to the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility, IFAD Climate Facility, Climate Finance Design Gap 2021 and the African Agricultural Transformation Initiative.

<sup>h</sup> Includes national professional officers in country offices.

# **Consolidated financial statements of IFAD as at 31 December 2024**

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#### Notes:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the symbols of the International Organization for Standardization.

### Acronyms and abbreviations

AATI	African Agricultural Transformation Initiative
ABC Fund	Agribusiness Capital Fund
APO	associate professional officer
ASMCS	After-Service Medical Coverage Scheme
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
BFFS.JP	
CPL	Belgian Fund for Food Security Joint Programme concessional partner loan
CRI	Crisis Response Initiative
DSF	
	Debt Sustainability Framework
DC	deployable capital
EAD	exposure at default
ECL	expected credit loss
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FVTPL	fair value through profit and loss
FGWB	IFAD Fund for Gaza and the West Bank
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standard (superseded by IFRS)
IFAD13	Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
LGD	loss given default
MLR	minimum liquidity requirement
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PCS	preferred creditor status
PD	probability of default
PIT	point-in-time
RAMP	Reserves Advisory and Management Program
RPSF	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility
PSTF	Private Sector Trust Fund
Spanish Trust Fund	Spanish Food Security Cofinancing Facility Trust Fund
SPA	Special Programme for sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification
SDR	special drawing rights
S&P	Standard & Poor's
ттс	through-the-cycle
UNJSPF	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

# Consolidated and IFAD-only balance sheet As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 (Thousands of United States dollars)

		Consolida	ated	IFAD-o	nly
		31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
Assets	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash on hand and in banks	4	890 995	751 339	561 092	469 285
Investments	4	1 588 145	1 500 874	1 250 973	1 136 140
Other financial assets	17	-	16 859	-	16 859
Share investments at fair value through profit and loss	5	5 190	5 863	-	-
Contributions and promissory notes receivables					
Contributors' promissory notes	6	70 860	102 523	70 860	102 523
Contributions receivable	6	1 325 932	861 003	893 904	427 060
Less: qualified contribution receivables	6	(181 047)	(85 598)	(181 047)	(85 598)
Less: accumulated allowance for contribution impairment loss	7	(117 739)	(117 659)	(117 739)	(117 659)
Net contribution and promissory notes receivables		1 098 006	760 269	665 978	326 326
Other receivables	8	25 854	19 303	160 240	165 637
Fixed and intangible assets	9	14 033	13 612	14 033	13 612
Right-of-use assets	9	92 306	71 580	92 306	71 580
Loans outstanding					
Loans outstanding	10	8 899 809	8 871 487	8 686 169	8 643 285
Less: accumulated allowance for loan impairment losses	10	(157 148)	(185 980)	(147 274)	(174 613)
Less: accumulated allowance for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative	11	(88 244)	(101 377)	(88 244)	(101 377)
Net loans outstanding		8 654 417	8 584 130	8 450 651	8 367 295
Total assets		12 368 946	11 723 829	11 195 273	10 566 734

		Consolida	ated	IFAD-c	only
Liabilities and equity	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Liabilities					
Payables and liabilities	13	195 776	199 996	184 400	191 933
Undisbursed grants	14	377 220	346 834	37 913	49 039
Deferred revenues	15	548 224	575 283	99 296	65 260
Lease liabilities	9	94 067	72 320	94 067	72 320
Borrowing liabilities	16	2 710 349	2 479 749	2 443 121	2 249 705
Other financial liabilities	17	18 189	15 599	18 189	15 599
Total liabilities		3 943 825	3 689 781	2 876 986	2 643 856
Equity					
Contributions					
Regular		11 204 146	10 352 727	11 204 146	10 352 727
Special		20 369	20 369	20 369	20 369
Total contributions	Appendix G	11 224 515	10 373 096	11 224 515	10 373 096
Retained earnings					
General Reserve		95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000
Accumulated deficit		(2 894 394)	(2 434 048)	(3 001 228)	(2 545 218)
Total retained earnings		(2 799 394)	(2 339 048)	(2 906 228)	(2 450 218)
Total equity		8 425 121	8 034 048	8 318 287	7 922 878
Total liabilities and equity		12 368 946	11 723 829	11 195 273	10 566 734

# Consolidated statement of comprehensive income For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	2024	2023
Revenue			
Income from loans	18	137 008	127 928
Income/(losses) from cash and investments	19	93 611	85 407
Income from other sources	20	18 624	11 237
Income from contributions	21	242 474	215 684
Net (loss)/gain from share investments		(308)	(150)
Total revenue		491 409	440 106
Operating expenses			
Staff salaries and benefits	23	(131 294)	(119 050)
Office and general expenses		(36 253)	(35 022)
Consultants and other non-staff costs		(66 041)	(65 434)
Direct bank and investment costs	24	(4 954)	(2 202)
Subtotal operating expenses	22	(238 542)	(221 708)
Other expenses			
Interest expenditures on financial liabilities and leases	28	(103 795)	(85 156)
Allowance for loan impairment losses	10	20 691	(30 302)
HIPC Initiative expenses	27	8 120	6 874
Grant expenses	25	(215 914)	(174 200)
Grant expenses countries in debt distress	25	(172 516)	(178 062)
Depreciation	9	(12 802)	(12 428)
Subtotal other expenses		(476 216)	(473 274)
Total expenses		(714 758)	(694 982)
(Deficit)/Surplus before foreign exchange adjustments and change in hedge		(000.040)	(054.070)
accounting	20	(223 349)	(254 876)
Net (Loss)/Profit from hedging	29	(19 160)	(9 281)
Gains/(Losses) from currency exchange movements of IFAD-only	26	(209 894)	42 494
Net (loss)/profit		(452 403)	(221 663)
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Gains/(Losses) from currency exchange movements and retranslation of consolidated entities	26	(15 572)	11 940
Change in provision for After-Service Medical Coverage Scheme (ASMCS) benefits	23	7 629	(1 361)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		(7 943)	10 579
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(460 346)	(211 084)

# **IFAD-only statement of comprehensive income** For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	2024	2023
Revenue			
Income from loans	18	131 729	123 572
Income /(losses) from cash and investments	19	89 061	79 635
Income from other sources	20	18 624	18 082
Income from contributions	21	170	86
Total revenue		239 584	221 375
Operating expenses			
Staff salaries and benefits	23	(120 403)	(110 052)
Office and general expenses		(32 157)	(31 721)
Consultants and other non-staff costs		(49 727)	(52 758)
Direct bank and investment costs	24	(4 389)	(1 559)
Subtotal operating expenses	22	(206 676)	(196 090)
Other expenses			
Interest expenditures on financial liabilities and leases	28	(96 179)	(77 507)
Allowance for loan impairment losses	10	19 784	(22 007)
HIPC Initiative expenses	27	8 120	6 875
Grant expenses	25	(13 900)	(5 185)
Grant expenses to countries in debt distress	25	(172 516)	(178 062)
Depreciation	9	(12 802)	(12 428)
Subtotal other expenses	_	(267 493)	(288 314)
Total expenses		(474 169)	(484 404)
(Deficit)/Surplus before foreign exchange adjustments and change in hedge accounting		(234 585)	(263 029)
Net (Loss)/Profit from hedging	29	(19 160)	(9 281)
Gains/Losses from currency exchange movements of IFAD-only	26	(209 894)	42 494
Net (loss)/profit		(463 639)	(229 816)
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Change in provision for ASMCS benefits	23	7 629	(1 361)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		7 629	(1 361)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(456 010)	(231 177)

# **Consolidated statement of changes in equity** For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	Contributions	Accumulated deficit	General Reserve	Total equity
Balances as at 1 January 2023	10 184 751	(2 222 964)	95 000	8 056 787
2023				
Instruments of contribution	183 995			183 995
Foreign exchange and other movements	4 350			4 350
Net profit and loss		(221 663)		(221 663)
Total other comprehensive profit or (loss)		10 579		10 579
Balances as at 31 December 2023	10 373 096	(2 434 048)	95 000	8 034 048
2024				
Balances as at 1 January 2024	10 373 096	(2 434 048)	95 000	8 034 048
Instruments of contribution	875 423			875 423
Foreign exchange and other movements	(24 004)			(24 004)
Net profit and loss		(452 403)		(452 403)
Total other comprehensive profit or (loss)		(7 943)		(7 943)
Balances as at 31 December 2024	11 224 515	(2 894 394)	95 000	8 425 121

**IFAD-only statement of changes in equity** For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	Contributions	Accumulated deficit	General Reserve	Total equity
Balances as at 1 January 2023	10 184 751	(2 314 041)	95 000	7 965 710
2023				
Instruments of contribution	183 995			183 995
Foreign exchange and other movements	4 350			4 350
Net profit and loss		(229 816)		(229 816)
Total other comprehensive profit or (loss)		(1 361)		(1 361)
Balances as at 31 December 2023	10 373 096	(2 545 218)	95 000	7 922 878
2024				
Balances as at 1 January 2024	10 373 096	(2 545 218)	95 000	7 922 878
Instruments of contribution	875 423			875 423
Foreign exchange and other movements	(24 004)			(24 004)
Net profit and loss		(463 639)		(463 639)
Total other comprehensive profit or (loss)		7 629		7 629
Balances as at 31 December 2024	11 224 515	(3 001 228)	95 000	8 318 287

# **Consolidated and IFAD-only cash flow statement** For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	Consolidated		IFAD-only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities				
Interest received from loans	140 524	112 445	135 219	107 948
Receipts for non-replenishment contributions	213 991	260 184	18 458	13 966
Payments for operating expenses and other payments	(279 235)	(242 953)	(223 544)	(206 862)
Grant disbursements	(176 655)	(148 901)	(21 673)	(28 748)
DSF disbursements	(172 516)	(178 062)	(172 516)	(178 062)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(273 891)	(197 287)	(264 056)	(291 758)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Loan disbursements	(749 283)	(699 435)	(736 570)	(691 449)
Loan principal repayments	448 616	401 978	434 548	387 562
Receipts from investments	(5 572)	(33 851)	(31 903)	(2 645)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(306 239)	(331 308)	(333 925)	(306 532)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Receipts for replenishment contributions	521 491	412 520	521 491	412 520
Receipts of borrowed funds	372 881	360 188	308 639	360 188
Payments for borrowing liabilities principal	(57 713)	(57 035)	(42 131)	(42 588)
Payments for borrowing liabilities interest	(95 428)	(77 894)	(87 816)	(70 217)
Net cash flows from financing activities	741 231	637 779	700 183	659 903
Effects of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents	(21 449)	(171)	(10 398)	(5 493)
Net (decrease) in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	139 652	109 013	91 804	56 120
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	751 260	642 247	469 206	413 086
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at end of year	890 912	751 260	561 010	469 206
Composed of:				
Unrestricted cash	890 912	751 260	561 010	469 206
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	890 912	751 260	561 010	469 206

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 1

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND AND THE NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (herein after IFAD or the Fund) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. IFAD formally came into existence on

30 November 1977, on which date the agreement for its establishment entered into force, and has its headquarters in Rome, Italy. The Fund and its operations are governed by the Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

As an international financial institution, IFAD enjoys a de facto preferred creditor status (PCS). As is the case for other international financial institutions, PCS is not a legal status, but is embodied in practice and granted by the Fund's stakeholders (177 Member States). The concept of PCS receives consistent universal recognition from entities such as bank regulators, the Bank for International Settlements and rating agencies.

Membership in the Fund is open to any Member State of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies, or the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Fund's resources come from Member contributions, special contributions from non-Member States and other sources, and funds derived or to be derived from operations or otherwise accruing to the Fund, including by borrowing from Members and other sources.

The objective of the Fund is to mobilize additional resources to be made available on concessional terms, primarily for financing projects specifically designed to improve food production systems, the nutrition of the poorest populations in developing countries and the conditions of their lives. IFAD mobilizes resources and knowledge through a dynamic coalition of the rural poor, governments, financial and development institutions, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, including cofinancing. Financing from non-replenishment sources in the form of supplementary funds and human resources forms is an integral part of IFAD's operational activities.

In 2024 the external context was characterized by a general volatility in the exchange rates market by challenges such as the continuing conflicts and instability.

IFAD continued implementing interventions focused on food security and the eradication of rural poverty.

In February 2024 the Governing Council adopted resolution 235/XLVII on the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD13). IFAD13 pledges reached US\$1.4 billion as at 31 December 2024.

#### NOTE 2

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### (a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Fund are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and on a going concern basis, based on the current financial situation and cash flow forecast. Information is provided separately in the financial statements for entities where this is deemed of interest to readers of the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise judgment in the process of applying accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

#### New and amended IFRS mandatorily effective

During 2024, there were no new or amended IFRS standards or pronouncements with a material impact on IFAD.

#### IFRS not yet mandatorily effective

No IFRS accounting standards or interpretations are yet effective for the next year that would have a material impact on the Fund.

#### (b) Area of consolidation

Financing in the form of supplementary funds and other non-core funding forms are an integral part of IFAD's operations. The Fund prepares consolidated accounts that include the transactions and balances for the following entities:

- Special Programme for sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA);
- IFAD Fund for Gaza and the West Bank (FGWB);
- Other supplementary funds including technical assistance grants, cofinancing, associate professional officers (APOs), programmatic and thematic supplementary funds, the Belgian Fund for Food Security Joint Programme (BFFS.JP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and the RPSF launched in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- IFAD's Trust Fund for the HIPC Initiative;
- IFAD's ASMCS Trust Fund;
- Administrative account for Haiti Debt Relief Initiative;
- Spanish Trust Fund;
- Rural Resilience Programme (former ASAP Trust Fund);
- Private Sector Trust Fund (PSTF); and

• African Agricultural Transformation Initiative (AATI), approved by the Executive Board in August 2021.

These entities have a direct link with IFAD's core activities and are controlled by IFAD in accordance with IFRS 10. In line with the underlying agreements and recommendations establishing these entities, IFAD has the power to govern the related financial and operating policies. IFAD is exposed or has rights, at a minimum, to the residual results of its involvement with these entities and has the ability to affect those results through its power over the components. Accordingly, these entities are consolidated in IFAD's financial statements. All transactions and balances among these entities have been eliminated. Additional financial data for the funds are provided upon request to meet specific donor requirements. All entities included in the consolidation area have a fiscal period corresponding to the solar year.

#### Entities housed and other facilities

These entities do not form part of the core activities of the Fund and IFAD does not have power to govem the related financial and operating policies. As such, they are not consolidated as they are not substantially controlled. As at 31 December 2024 the only entity hosted by IFAD is the International Land Coalition (formerly known as the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty).

The Fund is an accredited entity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and in 2020 signed the first contribution agreement with the GCF. As an accredited entity of the GCF, IFAD does not have the power to govern the related financial and operating policies and is not exposed to nor has rights to the results of its involvement in GCF-financed activities.

# (c) Investments in private sector initiatives

Since 2018, IFAD has partnered with the European Union, the Government of Luxembourg, and the Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa to establish the Agribusiness Capital Fund (ABC Fund), a private sector fund that aims to boost investments in small rural agribusinesses across emerging markets. IFAD acted as sponsor in the establishment of the ABC Fund, which is a separate legal entity. IFAD has subscribed share investments through supplementary funds – both on behalf of third parties and directly on its own account (with support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation). In accordance with IFRS 10, IFAD does not exercise control over decision-making in respect of investments made by the ABC Fund.

#### (d) Translation and conversion of currencies

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is IFAD's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the net profit or loss of the period in which they arise except for promissory contributions, which are recognized in equity.

The results and financial position of the entities/funds consolidated that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency and are reported under other comprehensive income/loss as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate and revenue and expenditures are translated at the monthly average rate; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

# (e) Measurement of financial assets and liabilities

#### Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified at "amortized cost" only if both of the following criteria are met: (i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Since both of these conditions are considered to be met, loan receivables are classified at amortized costs.

#### Financial assets at fair value

If the criteria is not met, the asset cannot be classified in the amortized cost category and must be classified at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The fair value through other comprehensive income category is not used by the Fund. All other financial assets not classified at amortized cost are classified as FVTPL.

#### **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost comprise financial instruments (other than liabilities held for trading or those designated at fair value) representing the various forms of third-party funding.

These financial liabilities are recognized at settlement date initially at fair value, which is normally the consideration received less transaction costs directly attributable to the financial liability. Subsequently these instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

When IFRS 9 conditions for hedge accounting are met, financial liabilities are recognized at trade date at amortized cost, adjusted for the fair value movements attributable to the risks being hedged.

Interest is accrued and recognized in profit and loss under loan interest expenditures.

#### Derivative instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative instruments are used to manage interest rate and currency risks and are recognized in the financial statements at trade date at their fair value as "other assets or other liabilities". IFAD applies IFRS 9 hedge accounting treatment to individual identified hedge relationships when conditions set out by the standard are met.

#### (f) Equity

This comprises the following three elements: (i) contributions (equity); (ii) General Reserve; and (iii) retained earnings.

#### (i) Contributions (equity) Background to contributions

The contributions to the Fund by each Member when due are payable in freely convertible currencies, except in the case of Category III Members up to the end of the Third Replenishment period, which were permitted to pay contributions in their own currency whether or not it was freely convertible. Each contribution is to be made in cash or, to the extent that any part of the contribution is not needed immediately by the Fund in its operations, may be paid in the form of non-negotiable, irrevocable, noninterest-bearing promissory notes or obligations payable on demand.

A contribution to IFAD replenishment resources is recorded in full as equity and as receivable when a Member deposits an instrument of contribution, except for qualified instruments of contribution, which are subject to national appropriation measures and which will be proportionally reduced upon fulfilment of those conditions. Amounts receivable from Member States as contributions and other receivables including promissory notes are represented as the balance subscribed but not yet encashed.

Concessional partner loans (CPLs) were introduced with the adoption of the IFAD11 resolution. Borrowing terms of CPLs are concessional: the maturities are either 25 or 40 years with a grace period of 5 years for a 25-year loan and 10 years for a 40-year loan. Voting rights are allocated to Member States that provide CPLs in an amount proportionate to the grant element embedded in such loans. Proceeds received as CPLs consists of two components: a borrowing component and an equity component. The equity component is the derived grant element, computed on the basis of the loan terms and the discount rate agreed over the replenishment consultations. The grant element is recorded as equity.

#### Allowance for contribution impairment losses

The Fund has established a policy on provisions against overdue Member States' contributions while still maintaining PCS as follows:

If there is evidence that an identified asset is impaired, a specific provision for impairment is recognized as a reduction to equity. Impairment is quantified as the difference between the carrying amount and the collectable amount. The criteria used to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal and interest;
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the debtor;
- Breach in contracts or conditions; and
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceeding.

In the absence of such evidence, provisions will be set up as follows:

- Whenever a payment of an instalment against an instrument of contribution or a payment of a drawdown against a promissory note becomes overdue by 24 months, a provision will be made equal to the value of all overdue contribution payments or the value of all unpaid drawdowns on the promissory note(s) outstanding.
- Whenever a payment of an instalment against an instrument of contribution or a payment of a

drawdown against a promissory note becomes overdue by 48 months or more, a provision will be made against the total value of the unpaid contributions of the Member or the total value of the promissory note(s) of that Member related to the particular funding period (i.e. a replenishment period).

• The end of the financial year is currently used for determining the 24- and 48-month periods.

#### (ii) General Reserve

The General Reserve may only be used for the purposes authorized by the Governing Council and was established in recognition of the need to cover the Fund's potential over-commitment risk as a result of exchange rate fluctuations, possible delinquencies in loan service payments or in the recovery of amounts due to the Fund from the investment of its liquid assets. It is also intended to cover the risk of over-commitment as a result of a decrease in the value of assets caused by fluctuations in the market value of investments.

As per Financial Regulation XIII, "annual transfers from the accumulated surplus to the General Reserve shall be determined by the Executive Board after taking into account the Fund's financial position in the context of the review/approval of yearly audited financial statements of the Fund".

#### (iii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative deficit of revenue as compared to expenses inclusive of the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and hedging.

#### (g) Loans

#### (i) Loans to Member States

Loans are made to developing states that are Members of the Fund or to intergovernmental organizations in which such Members participate. In the latter case, the Fund may require governmental or other guarantees. A loan enters into force on the date that both the Fund and the borrower have signed it, unless the financing agreement states that it is subject to ratification. In this case, the financing agreement shall enter into force on the date the Fund receives an instrument of ratification. All IFAD loans are approved and loan repayments and interest are payable in the currency specified in the loan agreement. Loans approved are disbursed to borrowers in accordance with the provisions of the loan agreement.

Lending terms of the Fund are published on IFAD site <a href="https://www.ifad.org/en/financial-products-and-terms">https://www.ifad.org/en/financial-products-and-terms</a>.

#### (ii) Loans to non-Member States

At its twenty-first session in February 1998, the Governing Council adopted resolution 107/XXI approving the establishment of a fund for the specific purpose of lending to FGWB. The application of article 7, section 1(b), of the Agreement Establishing IFAD was waived for this purpose. Financial assistance, including loans, is transferred to the FGWB by decision of the Executive Board and the repayment thereof, if applicable, is made directly to IFAD's regular resources.

At its 129<sup>th</sup> session, the Executive Board approved document EB 2020/129/R.11/Rev.1, setting forth the

framework for IFAD non-sovereign private sector operations.

#### (iii) Measurement of loans

Loan transactions are recognized in the balance sheet at the time the funds are disbursed to the borrower. Loans are recognized initially at fair value, which corresponds to the transaction price (amount disbursed including transaction costs - nominal balance). Loans outstanding are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

#### (iv) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

IFAD participates in the International Monetary Fund/World Bank original and enhanced HIPC Initiative as an element of IFAD's broader policy framework for managing operational partnerships with countries that face the risk of having arrears with IFAD in the future because of their debt-service burden. Accordingly, IFAD provides debt relief by forgiving a portion of an eligible country's debtservice obligations as they become due.

In 1998, IFAD established a Trust Fund for the HIPC Initiative. This fund receives resources from IFAD and from other sources, specifically dedicated as compensation to the loan-fund account(s) for agreed reductions in loan repayments under the Initiative. Amounts of debt service forgiven are expected to be reimbursed by the Trust Fund on a pay-as-you-go basis (i.e. relief is when debt-service obligations become due) to the extent that resources are available in the fund.

The Executive Board approves each country's debt relief in net present value terms. The estimated nominal equivalent of the principal components of the debt relief is recorded under the accumulated allowance for the HIPC Initiative, and as a charge to the HIPC Initiative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. The assumptions underlying these estimates are subject to periodic revision. Significant judgment has been used in the computation of the estimated value of allowances for the HIPC Initiative.

The charge is offset and the accumulated allowance reduced by income received from external donors to the extent that such resources are available. The accumulated allowance for the HIPC Initiative is reduced when debt relief is provided.

In November 2006, IFAD was granted access to the core resources of the World Bank HIPC Trust Fund, in order to assist in financing the outstanding debt relief once countries reach completion point. Compensation from the World Bank HIPC Trust Fund is received based on net present value calculation of future debt relief flows as determined by the World Bank based on IFAD data.

### (v) Accumulated allowance for impairment losses

According to IFRS 9 IFAD has established the forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) methodology to calculate an allowance for loan impairment. The methodology embeds preferred creditor status (PCS) features. It is applied to financial assets recorded at amortized cost such as loans receivables. The Fund is required to recognize an allowance for either 12 months or lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

ECL reflects a probability-weighted outcome, time value of money and the best available forward-

looking information through the inclusion of macroeconomic factors.

ECL comprises a three-stage model based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition/origination of the financial instrument. Origination is the date on which disbursement conditions have been met. Impairments are reported based on either 12-month or lifetime ECLs, depending on the stage allocation of the financial instrument. The stage allocation also determines if interest income for the financial instrument is reported on the gross carrying amount, as for stage 1 and 2, or the net of impairment allowance, as for stage 3.

The staging model relies on a relative assessment of credit risk (i.e. a loan with the same characteristics could be included in stage 1 or stage 2, depending on its credit risk at origination). As a result, the same counterpart could have loans classified in different stages.

**Stage 1** includes "performing" financial instruments that have not had a significant deterioration in credit quality since initial recognition or have a low credit risk at reporting date. For these instruments, the ECL is a probability-weighted result of default events that are possible within the next 12 months after the reporting date. Low-risk assets (investment grade) are classified as stage 1.

**Stage 2** includes "under-performing" financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For these assets, the lifetime ECL results from all possible default events over the expected lifetime, weighted with the probability of default. Interest income is computed on the gross carrying amount.

**Stage 3** includes "non-performing" financial instruments when there is objective evidence of impairment/default at the reporting date (probability of default at 100 per cent). For these instruments, lifetime ECLs are recognized. According to IFRS 9, interest is computed on the net carrying amount. Considering that the Fund fully provides for the interest accrued, the calculation is determined on the gross basis.

Movements between stages depend on the evolution of the financial instrument's credit risk from initial recognition to reporting date. Movements, whether improvements or deterioration, may therefore cause volatility in the impairment allowance balances.

In accordance with IFRS 9, section 5.5 "Impairment", IFAD has adopted some rebuttable presumptions associated with days past due. In line with the debt servicing procedures, financial instruments overdue by more than 75 days are classified at stage 2 while financial instruments overdue by more than 180 days are classified at stage 3.

The carrying amount of the financial instrument is reduced through an allowance account and the loss amount is recognized in the income statement.

Interest and service charges for financial instruments classified at stages 1 and 2 are recognized following the accrual basis, while for financial instruments classified at stage 3, interest and service charges are recognized as income only when actually received.

#### (h) Investments

#### (i) Classification and Measurement

The Fund's investments could be classified at FVTPL or at amortized cost. Investments are classified at amortized cost when they belong to a portfolio managed by the Fund based on a business model to hold those securities until their maturity, by collecting solely maturing interest and principal in line with the contractual characteristics. If the above conditions are not met, the Fund carries investments at FVTPL. Fair value is determined in accordance with the hierarchy set in note 3. For securities at FVTPL, both realized and unrealized security gains and losses are included in income from investments as they arise. Both realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses are included in the account for movements in foreign exchange rates as they arise. All purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The majority of derivatives are used for risk management purposes and they do not qualify for hedge accounting and therefore changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. IFAD's portfolio is currently classified in full as FVTPL.

#### (ii) Accumulated allowance for securities held at amortized cost

Portfolios with securities held at amortized cost are subject to an impairment allowance calculated using an ECL methodology. A three-stage model for impairment is applied based on changes in the credit quality of the financial instrument since origination. The origination of the financial instrument is the date on which the instrument was purchased by the Fund. Considering the Investment Policy requirements adopted by the Fund, the investment portfolio held at amortized cost is classified at stage 1 since the financial instruments are investment grade, and therefore the low credit risk instruments exemption applies.

#### (i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. They also include investments that are readily convertible at the balance sheet date. Net investment payables and investments at amortized cost are excluded from readily convertible investments for cash flow purposes. Restricted cash is excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

#### (j) Share investments

The Fund, through supplementary fund contributions, held equity investments in the private sector. Such investments are accounted for at FVTPL. Share investments have been recognized at day one at settlement date for the subscribed value. Realized gains and losses are recognized in the profit and loss in the proper period based on settlement date and value. Fair value changes may generate unrealized gains and losses which are accounted for in the profit and loss. The fair value of the share investment derives from the net asset value, incorporating a liquidity adjustment on a case-bycase basis. As these investments do not meet IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28 requirements, they are not considered controlled, joint ventures or associated entities, and thus are not wholly or proportionally consolidated, nor accounted for under the equity method. In line with IFRS 9 requirements, as share

investments do not meet the requirements to be accounted for at amortized cost, they are accounted for at fair value.

#### (k) Contributions (non-equity)

Contributions to non-replenishment resources are recorded as revenues in the period in which the related expenses occur. For project cofinancing activities, contributions received are recorded as revenues in the period in which the related grant becomes disbursable. Contributions relating to programmatic grants, APOs, BFFS.JP and other supplementary funds are recorded in the balance sheet as deferred revenues and are recorded as revenue for the amount of project-related expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Where specified in the donor agreements, contributions received (including management fees) and interest earned thereon, for which no direct expenses have yet been incurred, are deferred until future periods to be matched against the related costs. This is consistent with the accounting principle adopted with regard to IFAD's combined supplementary funds and serves to present the underlying nature of these balances more clearly. A list of such contributions can be found in appendix E.

Individual donors provided human resources (in the form of APOs) to assist IFAD in its activities. The contributions received from donors are recorded as revenues and the related costs are included in staff costs.

#### (I) Grants

#### (i) Grants

The Agreement Establishing IFAD empowers the Fund to provide grants to its Member States, or to intergovernmental organizations in which its Members participate, on such terms as the Fund deems appropriate.

Grants are recorded as expenses on disbursable date for the approved amount and as a liability for undisbursed amounts. In accordance to the General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing (April 2009), grants become disbursable when a recipient has the right to incur eligible expenditure.

Cancellations of undisbursed balances are recognized as an offset to the expense in the period in which they occur.

#### (ii) Grants to countries in debt distress

Under the Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF), countries eligible for highly concessional lending receive financial assistance on a grant rather than a loan basis. DSF financing is subject to IFAD's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing. DSF financing is implemented over an extended time-horizon and recognized as expenditure in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which conditions for the release of funds to the recipient are met.

#### (m) Borrowing

Financial liabilities are accounted for at amortized cost. IFAD has signed several borrowing agreements with sovereign institutions at variable rate debt. Maturity could vary from 20 years to 40 years. IFAD may not prepay loans outstanding without incurring penalties. Interest rates are variable (linked to EURIBOR plus a spread). Borrowing activities are subject to the Revised Integrated Borrowing Framework as approved by the Executive Board in 2023 (EB 2023/138/R.8). Borrowed funds are deployed in accordance with IFAD's policies and procedures (with the exception of DSF countries). The Fund's borrowings include loans from Member States in the form of CPLs. These borrowings are carried and reported at amortized cost.

IFAD issues bonds through private placements. Considering that such transactions, together with the related derivative instruments, met IFRS 9 conditions for hedge accounting, such financial liabilities are recognized at trade date at amortized cost, adjusted for the fair value movements attributable to the risks being hedged.

#### (n) Hedge Accounting - Fair Value Hedge

IFAD applies IFRS 9 hedge accounting treatment to each individual identified hedge relationship, when conditions set out by the standard are met. IFAD documents the relationship between the hedging instrument (derivative) and hedged items (bond) upon initial recognition of the transaction and on an ongoing basis. In particular, IFAD assesses the specific relationships between two or more financial instruments in which the change in value of one instrument (the hedging instrument) is highly negatively correlated to the change in value of the other (the hedged item).

IFAD mitigates interest rate risk by using interest rate swaps to convert the interest rate profile of the liabilities from fixed to floating rate in line with the rate applied to loan assets at ordinary terms.

IFAD mitigates currency risks by using cross currency swaps to convert the currency risk profile of the liabilities from the currency of issuance to the denomination currency associated to loan assets at ordinary terms. Based on the assessment of individual transactions, IFAD does not segregate foreign currency basis from financial instruments.

Such derivatives are recognized on trade date as "Other Financial Assets" or "Other Financial Liabilities".

Changes in fair value of the derivatives are included in the income statement along with corresponding changes in the hedge fair value of the liability that is attributable to the specific hedge risk.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting under IFRS 9, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to the point of discontinuation to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortized to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life. If the hedged item is derecognized, the related unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### (o) Employee schemes

#### Pension obligations

IFAD participates in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits. The Pension Fund is a funded, defined benefit plan. The financial obligation of the Fund to the UNJSPF consists of its mandated contribution, at the rate established by the United Nations General Assembly, together with any share of any actuarial deficiency payments under article 26 of the regulations of the Pension Fund. Such deficiency payments are only payable if and when the United Nations General Assembly has invoked the provision of article 26, following determination that there is a requirement for deficiency payments based on an assessment of the actuarial sufficiency of the Pension Fund as of the valuation date. At the time of this report, the United Nations General Assembly has not invoked this provision.

The actuarial method adopted for the UNJSPF is the Open Group Aggregate method. The cost of providing pensions is charged to the statement of comprehensive income so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees, in accordance with the advice of the actuaries, who carry out a full valuation of the period plan every two years. The plan exposes participating organizations to actuarial risks associated with the current and former employees of other organizations, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, plan assets and costs to individual organizations participating in the plan. IFAD, like other participating organizations, is not in a position to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the plan with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes.

#### After-Service Medical Coverage Scheme

IFAD participates in the ASMCS, which provides medical benefits for staff receiving a United Nations pension and eligible former staff on a shared-cost basis. The ASMCS operates on a pay-as-you-go basis, meeting annual costs out of annual budgets and staff contributions. An independent valuation is performed on an annual basis, in accordance with IAS 19R.

IFAD has set up a trust fund into which it transfers the funding necessary to cover the actuarial liability. Service costs are recognized as operating expenditure. The net balance between interest costs and expected retum on plan assets is recognized in the net profit or loss, while actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

#### (p) Accruals for long-service entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave and longservice entitlements are recognized when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long-service separation entitlements as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

#### (q) Taxation

As a specialized agency of the United Nations, IFAD enjoys direct tax-exemption status under the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized United Nations Agencies of 1947 and the Agreement Establishing IFAD; and direct and indirect tax-exemption status under the Agreement between the Italian Republic and IFAD regarding the provisional headquarters of IFAD.

#### (r) Revenue recognition

Service charge income and income from other sources are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred (goods delivered or services provided).

### (s) Tangible and intangible assets

Major purchases of property, furniture and equipment are capitalized. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of each item purchased as set out below:

Permanent equipment fixtures & fittings	10 years
Fumiture	5 years
Office equipment	4 years
Vehicles	5 years

#### Intangible assets

Software development costs are capitalized as intangible assets where future economic benefits are expected to flow to the organization. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software (four to 10 years). Leasehold improvements are capitalized as assets. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life (not exceeding rental period of IFAD headquarters).

#### **Right-of-use assets**

The Fund recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at, or before, the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In order to determine the lease term, the Fund considers the non-cancellable period established in the contract, in which the lessee is entitled to use the underlying asset taking also into account potential renewal options if the lessee is reasonably certain to renew. In particular, with reference to those contracts that allow the lessee to tacitly renew the lease contract after a first set of years, the lease term is determined taking into account factors such as the length of the first period, the existence of dismissal plans for the asset leased and any other circumstance indicating a reasonable certainty of the renewal. It should be noted that, as allowed by the standard, IFAD has decided not to recognize any right-of-use asset or lease liability with reference to the following lease contracts:

- Short-term leases, lower than 12 months; and
- Low-value assets leases. For this purpose an asset is considered as "low value" when its fair value as new is equal to or lower than US\$5,000.

#### Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at IFAD's average cost of funding for IFAD financial liabilities.

#### NOTE 3

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

#### (a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. It is reasonably possible that outcomes within the next financial year are different from the assumptions made based on existing knowledge. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

# Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on the balance sheet are categorized as follows

**Level 1**. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

**Level 2.** Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, or pricing models for which inputs are substantially and significantly observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

**Level 3**. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques requiring inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

#### Valuation of ASMCS

As described in note 2(o), IFAD participates in the ASMCS for staff receiving a United Nations pension and eligible former staff on a shared-cost basis. An independent valuation of the liability is performed on an annual basis. The methodology and principal assumptions used are described in note 23(c). A sensitivity analysis of the principal assumptions is included within note 23(d).

### (b) Critical judgment in applying accounting policies

#### Hedge accounting

For instruments designated for hedge accounting for the hedging instrument-derivatives and hedged items-borrowing liabilities, IFAD calculates the fair value using a discounted cash flow model based on underlying prevailing market interest rates.

### Allowance for impairment losses: Impairment Methodology

#### Governance

IFAD calculates and reports its impairments based on an individual ECL method. The ECL framework is based on the requirements of IFRS 9's financial instruments section and validated by IFAD's Financial Controller's Division and Office of Enterprise Risk Management. The impairment allowances and ECL methodology have been approved by the Associate Vice-President Chief Financial Officer and Chief Controller, Financial Operations Department.

#### Three-stage model

IFAD recognizes a loss allowance for ECL on financial instruments measured at amortized cost and for loan commitments. The ECL comprises a three-stage model based on changes in the credit quality since initial recognition as described in note 2g(v) above. Impairments are reported based on either 12-month or lifetime ECL, depending on the stage allocation of the financial instrument. The stage allocation also determines if interest income for the financial instrument is reported on the gross carrying amount or the net of impairment allowance.

In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since origination – and therefore transition to or from stage 2 – a combination of quantitative and qualitative risk metrics are employed.

The Fund has established an internal rating methodology by leveraging public ratings available in the market and by calculating proxies derived from macroeconomic conditions (e.g. income level and level of debt distress) and geographical area.

A loan's migration across the Fund's internal credit rating scale is monitored from the instrument's origination date to the reporting date. Following a significant deterioration in its counterparty's creditworthiness, the loan is classified at stage 2.

Depending on qualitative assessments, loans may be placed on a watch list and transitioned between stages.

#### Inputs

The ECL calculation is performed at the level of individual financial instruments. Expected losses are determined according to an individual process based on certain risk parameters represented by probability of default, loss given default rate, exposure value and discount factor. The model is forward-looking: current and future macroeconomic conditions are incorporated into the model through macro-financial scenarios. A number of critical accounting estimates and judgments are also factored into the model.

#### Probability of default (PD)

The Fund uses forward-looking point-in-time (PIT) PD rates to calculate ECL. The PIT PD rates are derived from through-the-cycle (TTC) PD rates adjusted for projected macroeconomic conditions.

TTC PD rates express the likelihood of a default based on long-term credit risk trend rates. TTC PD rates are based on PDs associated to external ratings and are calibrated to reflect IFAD's default experience and PCS. On a yearly basis, TTC PD is reviewed based on IFAD's loss experience.

The cumulative TTC PD rates used are set out by internal rating grade according to the methodology detailed below:

Each instrument in the Fund's portfolio has an internal PD associated with it. To calculate ECLs for both stage 1 and stage 2 instruments, a default probability has been retrieved from the PD embedded in the official observable ratings calibrated to the Fund's experience based on IFAD-specific historical default data.

For unrated exposures, a methodology has been developed starting from the rated portfolio and calculating proxies based on indicators such as income level, region and level of debt distress. For financial instruments at stage 3, the PD has been set at 100 per cent.

**Loss given default (LGD)** is the magnitude of the likely loss if a default would occur. An LGD is assigned to individual instruments, indicating how much the Fund expects to lose on each facility if the borrower defaults. For financial instruments at stages 1 and 2 the LGD has been determined in relation to the sovereign sector and calibrated in order to benefit from the Fund's recovery experience and PCS. For financial instruments at stage 3, the LGD has been informed by IFAD's historical data as well as the experience of other multilateral development institutions, currently set at 30 per cent.

**Exposure at default (EAD)** represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. It is measured from discounted contractual cash flows. The **discount factor** is the contractual effective interest rate of the financial instrument since IFAD's lending terms currently do not foresee any additional

charge (i.e. commitment fee). Since EAD is modelled at an individual instrument level, all future expected cash flows, including disbursements, cancellations, prepayments and interest, are considered. EAD combines actual and contractual cash flows for loans outstanding, and models future disbursements and repayments based on the Fund's own experience for undrawn commitments.

Macroeconomic scenarios. IFRS 9 impairment methodology is forward-looking. The starting point is IFAD's view of current and future macroeconomic conditions, and the credit environment. IFAD considers a range of outcomes in a probabilityweighted manner. The purpose is to capture possible non-linear behaviour in the dependence of the ECL on economic conditions. Forward-looking macroeconomic simulations consist of neutral, positive and pessimistic scenarios. Each scenario is assigned a probability of occurrence based on expert judgment and best practices. The probabilities assigned to the pessimistic and optimistic scenarios indicate either a balance or skew in either direction in order to capture the perceived distribution of risks in a forward-looking manner.

Based on expert judgment, Management may adopt temporary adjustments (overlays) to the modelbased ECL impairment allowance in order to reflect additional factors that are not explicitly incorporated into the modelling of ECL or the credit risk ratings and therefore the staging allocation (e.g. significant scenarios or events representative of the Fund's particular experience).

Based on expert judgment, IFAD Management may assign a different stage to specific loans that require a manual override in respect of their ratings at origination, because of different credit risk ratings assigned to the counterparty on a quarterly basis.

#### NOTE 4

#### CASH AND INVESTMENT BALANCES

#### Analysis of balances (consolidated)

Table 1 As at 31 December

	US\$ thousands		
	2024	2023	
Unrestricted cash	890 912	751 260	
Cash subject to restriction	83	79	
Subtotal cash	890 995	751 339	
Unrestricted investments at fair value	1 588 006	1 500 737	
Investments subject to restriction	139	137	
Subtotal investments	1 588 145	1 500 874	
Total cash and investments	2 479 140	2 252 213	

The composition of the portfolio by entity was as follows:

#### Table 2

As at 31 December

_	US\$ thousands		
Entity	2024	2023	
IFAD	1 812 065	1 605 425	
ASMCS Trust Fund	89 293	89 983	
HIPC Trust Fund	2 427	780	
Supplementary funds	306 219	328 174	
Spanish Trust Fund	31 993	38 538	
Haiti Debt Relief Initiative	9 590	10 371	
Rural Resilience Programme	109 291	122 216	
PSTF	112 265	49 796	
AATI	5 997	6 930	
Total cash and investments	2 479 140	2 252 213	

# (a) Cash and investments subject to restriction

In accordance with the Agreement Establishing IFAD, the amounts paid into the Fund by the then-Category III Member States in their respective currencies on account of their initial or additional contributions are subject to restriction in usage.

#### (b) Composition of the investment portfolio by instrument (consolidated)

As at 31 December 2024, cash and investments, including payables for investment purchased and receivables, amounted to US\$2,479 million (2023 – to US\$2,252 million) comprised of the following instruments:

#### Table 3

	US\$ tho	usands
	2024	2023
Unrestricted Cash	890 912	751 260
Fixed-income instruments	1 516 961	1 283 259
Unrealized (loss)/gain on forward contracts	(1 381)	5 118
Unrestricted time deposits and other obligations of banks	58 468	185 373
Unrealized (loss)/gain on futures	38	280
Unrealized (loss)/gain on swaps	13 920	26 7 06
Total cash and investments	2 478 918	2 251 996
Receivables for investments sold and taxes receivable	13	408
Payables for investments purchased	(99)	(588)
Total investment portfolio	2 478 832	2 251 816

#### (c) Composition of the investment portfolio by currency (consolidated)

The currency composition of cash and investments as at 31 December was as follows:

#### Table 4

	US\$ thousands			
Currency	2024	2023		
Chinese renminbi	12 324	13 310		
Euro	676 422	698 368		
Japanese yen*	6 615	8 11 1		
Pound sterling*	8 609	13 688		
United States dollar	1 773 621	1 518 334		
Swiss Franc	20	5		
Australian Dollar	1 207			
Swedish Krona	9			
Vietnamese Dong	5			
Total cash and investment portfolio	2 478 832	2 251 816		

\* This balance includes open positions on foreign exchange forward contracts offset by open positions in United States dollars for the equivalent amount.

#### (d) Composition of the investment portfolio by maturity (consolidated)

The composition of cash and investments by maturity as at 31 December was as follows:

#### Table 5

	US\$ thousands		
	2024	2023	
Due in one year or less	1 398 037	1 332 965	
Due after one year through five years	1 031 925	861 991	
Due from five to 10 years	46 552	55 989	
Due after 10 years	2 318	871	
Total cash and investment portfolio	2 478 832	2 251 816	

The average life to maturity of unrestricted cash and fixed-income investments included in the consolidated investment portfolio at 31 December 2024 was 15 months (2023 - 15 months).

#### (e) Financial risk management

IFAD's investment activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, custodial risk and liquidity risk.

IFAD's portfolio is managed in accordance with its Investment Policy Statement and Investment Guidelines, which address a variety of financial risks through restrictions on the eligibility of instruments and other limitations:

- Benchmarks and limits on deviations from benchmarks;
- 2. Credit floors (refer to note 4[g], credit risk);
- Conditional value at risk limitation, which measures the expected loss under extreme conditions, providing an indication of how much value a portfolio could lose over a forwardlooking period; and
- 4. Duration, which measures the sensitivity of the market price of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates.

The benchmark indices used for the respective portfolios are shown in table 8.

#### (f) Market risk

The actual weights and amounts of each asset class within the overall portfolio, together with the asset allocation weights as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, are shown in tables 6 and 7. Disclosures for the net asset value relate to IFAD-only accounts.

#### Table 6

2024	Actual	allocation
		US\$
Asset class	%	millions
Cash	31.0	561.2
Swaps	0.7	13.2
Time deposit	0.0	0.9
Futures	0.0	0
Global government bonds/agencies	64.3	1 164.3
Corporate bonds	4.0	72.4
Total	100.0	1 812.0
Fixed-income receivables (payables)	0.0	(0.0)
Total	100.0	1 812.0
Table 7		
Table 7 2023	Actual	allocation
	Actual	allocation US\$
	Actual %	
2023		US\$
2023 Asset class	%	US\$ millions
2023 Asset class Cash	% 29.2	US\$ millions 469.3
2023 Asset class Cash Swaps	% 29.2 1.6	US\$ millions 469.3 25.5
Asset class Cash Swaps Time deposit	% 29.2 1.6 2.8	US\$ millions 469.3 25.5 44.3
2023 Asset class Cash Swaps Time deposit Futures	% 29.2 1.6 2.8 0	US\$ millions 469.3 25.5 44.3 0
2023 Asset class Cash Swaps Time deposit Futures Global government bonds/agencies	% 29.2 1.6 2.8 0 56.5	US\$ millions 469.3 25.5 44.3 0 907.5
2023 Asset class Cash Swaps Time deposit Futures Global government bonds/agencies Corporate bonds	% 29.2 1.6 2.8 0 56.5 9.9	US\$ millions 469.3 25.5 44.3 0 907.5 158.8

#### Table 8

#### Benchmark indices by portfolio

Portfolio	Benchmark index
Operational tranche (USD)	ICE BofA 0-1 Year United States Treasury Index
Operational tranche (EUR)	ICE BofA 0-1 Year AAA-AA Euro Government Index
Prudential tranche (USD)	ICE BofA 0-1 Year United States Treasury Index
Prudential tranche (EUR)	ICE BofA 0-1 Year AAA-AA Euro Government Index
World Bank Reserves Advisory and Management Program (RAMP)	ICE BofA 0-1 Year United States Treasury Index
ASMCS	IFAD Global Diversified Fixed-Income for ASMCS Customized Index

Exposure to market risk is managed by modifying the duration of the portfolio.

The upper limit for the duration is set at:

- Operational tranche: effective duration shall not exceed one year
- Prudential tranche: Effective duration shall not exceed two years.\*

\* The specified limit is determined in accordance with Treasury guidelines, which adopt a more conservative approach. In contrast, the Investment Framework permits a duration of up to 5 years.

The effective duration of the IFAD-only investment portfolio as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, and respective benchmarks are shown in table 9.

#### Table 9

### Average duration of portfolios and benchmarks in years (IFAD-only)

As of 31 December

	Portfolio		Benchm	ark
Portfolio	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operational tranche		-		-
Prudential tranche (USD)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Prudential tranche (EUR)	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
World Bank RAMP	n.a	n.a	n.a.	n.a
Total average	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4

The sensitivity analysis of IFAD's portfolio in table 10 shows how a parallel shift in the yield curve (-300 to +300 basis points) would affect the value of the liquidity portfolio as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

#### Table 10

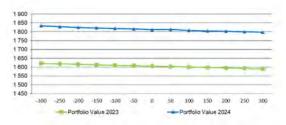
#### Sensitivity analysis on IFAD's portfolio

	2024	4	2023	}
Basis	Change in		Change in	
point	portfolio	Total	value of	Total
shift in	value	portfolio	portfolio	portfolio
yield	(US\$	(US\$	(US\$	(US\$
curve	million)	million)	million)	million)
-300	22	1834	16	1 621
-250	17	1829	13	1 618
-200	13	1825	10	1 616
-150	10	1822	8	1 613
-100	7	1819	5	1 610
-50	4	1816	3	1 608
0		1812		1 605
50	-1	1813	-3	1 603
100	-4	1808	-5	1 600
150	-7	1805	-8	1 598
200	-9	1803	-10	1 595
250	-12	1800	-12	1 593
300	-14	1798	-15	1 590

The graph below shows the negative relationship between yields and fixed-income portfolio value.

Graph 1

#### Sensitivity analysis on investment portfolio value (IFAD-only) (Millions of United States dollars)



As at 31 December 2024, if the general level of interest rates on the global markets had been 300 basis points higher (as a parallel shift in the yield curves) the overall portfolio value would have been lower by US\$14 million as a result of the capital losses on the marked-to-market portion of the portfolio. If the general level of interest rates on the global markets had been 300 basis points lower (as a parallel shift in the yield curves) the overall portfolio value would have been higher by US\$22 million as a result of the capital gains on the marked-to-market portion of the portfolio.

#### (g) Credit risk

The Investment Policy Statement and Investment Guidelines set credit rating floors for the eligibility of securities and counterparties. The eligibility of banks and bond issues is determined on the basis of ratings by major credit rating agencies. The minimum allowable credit ratings for portfolios within IFAD's overall investment portfolio under the Investment Policy Statement and Investment Guidelines are shown in table 11.

#### Table 11

#### Minimum credit rating floor as per Investment Policy Statement as at 31 December 2024

Eligible asset classes	Credit rating floors a
Money market instruments         Demand deposits         Time deposits         Certificates of deposit         Commercial papers         Treasury bills	A-/A3
<ul> <li>Money market funds (contract net asset value, short-term funds only)</li> </ul>	AAA/Aaa
Repurchase and reverse-repurchase	A-/A3
Currency instrument Spot foreign exchange Fixed-income securities: both nominal ar	A-/A3 nd inflation-linked
<ul> <li>Government and government agencies fixed-income bonds at the national or subnational level</li> </ul>	A-/A3
Supra-nationals	A-/A3
<ul> <li>Asset-backed securities (only government-, agency-issued or guaranteed)</li> </ul>	AAA/Aaa
Covered bonds	AAA/Aaa
Corporate bonds	A-/A3
<ul> <li>Bonds issued or guaranteed by financial institutions and depository banks</li> </ul>	A-/A3
Callable bonds	A-/A3
Inflation-linked bonds	A-/A3

Derivatives: for hedging purposes only

- Forward foreign exchange
- Foreign exchange swaps
- Currency forwards
- Forward interest rate
  - agreements
- A-/A3 counterparty Exchange-traded futures and rating options
- Interest rate swaps
- Cross currency swaps
- Credit default swaps

Over-the-counter options	
Repurchase and reverse-repurchase	A-/A3 counterparty
transactions	rating

<sup>a</sup> The credit rating that is compared to the rating floor is the average credit rating available from the four agencies comprising the Bloomberg Composite Credit Ratings, namely, Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's, Fitch and DBRS. The security, issuer, counterparty or their credit support provider must be rated by at least two of the following rating agencies: S&P, Moody's or Fitch.

As at 31 December 2024, the average credit ratings by portfolio were in line with the minimum allowable ratings under the Investment Policy Statement and Investment Guidelines (table 12).

#### Table 12

#### Average a credit ratings by IFAD's portfolio As at 31 December 2024 and 2023

			Average cr	edit rating
Portfo	olio <sup>b</sup>		2024	202
-				

Portfolio <sup>b</sup>	2024	2023	
Transaction tranche	A-	P-1	
Operational tranches.	AA+	P-1	
Prudential tranche (EUR)	AA	Aa3	
Prudential tranche (USD)	AA+	Aa1	
			_

<sup>a</sup> The average credit rating is calculated based on market values as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

<sup>b</sup> IFAD portfolios are renamed based on new Investment Policy Statement

#### (h) Currency risk

IFAD's exposure to currency risk on the cash and investment portfolio is described in table 4 within note 4.

Currency risk arises from the potential for losses stemming from changes in foreign exchange rates. IFAD's Asset and Liability Management Framework is guided by the principle of adequately managing the currency composition of its assets and liabilities, so as to limit losses deriving from fluctuations or an adverse reduction in IFAD's financing capacity.

In the case of misalignments that are considered persistent and significant, IFAD undertakes a realignment procedure by changing the currency composition of its projected inflows to align them to its outflows over a 24-month horizon.

#### (i) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet loan and grant disbursements as well as debt repayments and administrative expenses as they arise.

IFAD's liquidity risk is addressed through IFAD's minimum liquidity ratio (MLR). During 2021, IFAD's liquidity policy stated that highly liquid assets in IFAD's portfolio should remain above 100 per cent of the projected amount of 12 months' disbursements of loans and grants and scheduled repayments of deht

IFAD's latest financial model assumptions, incorporating the 2024 resources available for commitment under IFAD's sustainable cash flow approach, calculates an MLR of US\$1,112 million that is covered by IFAD's portfolio balance of US\$1,812 million.

#### (j) Capital adequacy

The Fund's main internal capital adequacy metric is the deployable capital (DC) ratio. The DC ratio assesses IFAD's capital utilization and the availability of resources to support future commitments. To ensure that the Fund is well capitalized and maintains strong credit ratings at all times, the capital utilization trajectory is managed within appropriate tolerance levels, indicating that IFAD has enough capital to cover expected and unexpected losses derived from core and non-core risks embedded within the Fund's operations. As at December 2024, IFAD's debt to capital available ratio was within the parameters established in its Capital Adequacy Policy.

#### NOTE 5

#### SHARE INVESTMENTS

	US\$ thousands		
	2024 202		
IFAD	-	-	
Supplementary funds	8 717	9 300	
Unrealized (losses)/gains	(3 527)	(3 437)	
Share investments	5 190	5 863	

#### NOTE 6

#### CONTRIBUTIONS PROMISSORY NOTES AND RECEIVABLES

Table 1

	US\$ thousands		
	2024	2023	
Promissory notes to be enca	shed		
Replenishment contributions	70 860	102 523	
Promissory notes to be encashed	70 860	102 523	
Contributions receivable			
Replenishment contributions	884 059	427 060	
Supplementary contributions	441 873	433 943	
Total	1 325 932	861 003	
Qualified instruments of contribution	(181 047)	(85 598)	
Total promissory notes and contributions			
receivables	1 215 745	877 928	

#### (a) Replenishment

Details of contributions and payments are shown in appendix G. IFAD12 became effective on 18 August 2021. The IFAD13 Consultation took place throughout fiscal year 2023, and the IFAD13 Resolution was adopted at the forty-seventh session of the Governing Council, in February 2024.

#### (b) Special Programme for Africa (SPA)

Details of contributions to the SPA under the first and second phases are shown in appendix G, table 3.

#### (c) Credit risk

Because of the sovereign status of its donor contributions, the Fund expects that each of its contributions for which a legally binding instrument has been deposited will ultimately be received, except for the amount described in note 7. Collectability risk is covered by the provisions on contributions.

#### (d) Currency Risk

Appendix G - Statement of Contributions – provides details pertaining to the currency composition of contribution promissory notes and receivables. IFAD overall currency risk is managed as described in note 4(h).

#### (e) Qualified instruments of contribution and promissory notes

At the end of December 2024, contributions receivables and promissory notes still subject to national appropriation measures amounted to US\$181.0 million (US\$85.6 million as at 31 December 2023).

#### NOTE 7

#### ALLOWANCES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS IMPAIRMENT

The fair value of the allowance is equivalent to the nominal value, given that the underlying receivables/promissory notes are already due at the balance sheet date. In accordance with its policy, IFAD has established allowances at 31 December as follows:

Table 1

	US\$ thousands		
	2024	2023	
Balance at beginning of the year Net (increase)/decrease in	(117 659)	(120 145)	
allowance	(80)	2 486	
Balance at year-end	(117 739)	(117 659)	
Analysed as follows:			
Promissory notes of contributors (a)	(31 993)	(31 993)	
Amounts receivable from contributors (b)	(85 746)	(85 666)	
Total	(117 739)	(117 659)	

# (a) Allowances against promissory notes

In accordance with the policy, the Fund has established allowances against promissory notes as at 31 December: Table 2

	US\$ the	US\$ thousands		
	2024	2023		
Initial contributions				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	(29 358)	(29 358)		
	(29 358)	(29 358)		
Third Replenishment				
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	(600)	(600)		
State of Libya	(2 035)	(2 035)		
	(2 635)	(2 635)		
Total	(31 993)	(31 993)		

# (b) Allowances against amounts receivable from contributors

In accordance with its policy, the Fund has established allowances against some of these amounts:

#### Table 3

	US\$ thousands		
	2024	2023	
Initial contributions			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	(83 167)	(83 167)	
Third Replenishment Iran (Islamic Republic of)	(2 400)	(2 400)	
Twelfth Replenishment Mauritania* Gabon Total	(179) ( <b>85 746)</b>	(99) - <b>(85 666)</b>	
* Balance settled in February 202	24		

Balarice settled in February 202

#### NOTE 8

#### **OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023
Receivables for investments sold	13	408
Receivables for reimbursement headquarter expenditures	9 440	9 57 1
Other receivables	16 401	9 324
Total	25 854	19 303

The amounts above are all expected to be received within one year of the balance sheet date. The balance of other receivables includes reimbursements from the host country for expenditures incurred during the year.

#### NOTE 9

#### (a) Fixed and intangible assets

Table 1

	US\$ million		
2024	1 Jan 2024	Increase/ (decrease)	31 Dec 2024
Cost			
Computer hardware	8.6	1.6	10.2
Computer software	33.8	4.3	38.1
Vehicles	2.3	0.4	2.7
Furniture and fittings	1.7	0.4	2.1
Leasehold improvement	2.0	(0.1)	1.9

Total cost	48.4	6.6	55.0
Accumulated depreciati	on		
Computer hardware	(6.6)	(1.0)	(7.6)
Computer software	(24.5)	(4.7)	(29.2)
Vehicles	(1.5)	(0.2)	(1.7)
Furniture and fittings	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.9)
Leasehold improvement	(1.5)	(0.1)	(1.6)
Total depreciation	(34.8)	(6.2)	(41.0)
Net fixed and intangible assets	13.6	0.4	14.0

	US\$ million		
2023	1 Jan 2023	Increase/ (decrease)	31 Dec 2023
Cost			
Computer hardware	7.0	1.6	8.6
Computer software	31.7	2.1	33.8
Vehicles	1.6	0.7	2.3
Furniture and fittings	1.0	0.7	1.7
Leasehold improvement	2.0	-	2.0
Total cost	43.3	5.1	48.4
Accumulated depreciati	on		
Computer hardware	(5.9)	(0.7)	(6.6
Computer software	(22.2)	(2.3)	(24.5
Vehicles	(1.2)	(0.3)	(1.5
Furniture and fittings	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.7
Leasehold improvement	(1.4)	(0.1)	(1.5
Total depreciation	(31.3)	(3.5)	(34.8
Net fixed and intangible assets	12.0	1.6	13.0

# (b) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The recognition of right-of-use assets refers mainly to the operating lease agreement for the headquarter building.

#### Table 2

	US\$ million			
2024	1 Jan 2024	Increase/ (decrease)	Foreign exchange movement	31 Dec 2024
Cost				
Right-of-use assets	116.4	31.4	(7.2)	140.6
Accumulated depre	ciation			
Right-of-use assets	(44.8)	(6.2)	2.7	(48.3)
Net right-of-use assets	71.6	25.2	(4.5)	92.3
Lease liabilities*	(72.3)	(26.2)	4.4	(94.1)

\* Of the total above, US\$8.1 million is payable within one year from the balance sheet date.

	US\$ million			
2023	1 Jan 2023	Increase/ (decrease)	Foreign exchange movement	31 Dec 2023
Cost				
Right-of-use assets	112.6	0.1	3.7	116.4
Accumulated depre	ciation			
Right-of-use assets	(34.2)	(9.1)	(1.5)	(44.8)
Net right-of-use assets	78.4	(9.0)	2.2	71.6
Lease liabilities	(79.1)	9.5	(2.7)	(72.3)

#### NOTE 10

#### LOANS

#### (a) Analysis of loan balances

The composition of the loans outstanding balance by entity as at 31 December is as follows:

Table 1	
---------	--

	US\$ thou	usands
Consolidated	2024	2023
IFAD	8 686 169	8 643 284
Spanish Trust Fund	190 558	217 425
Private Sector Trust Fund	23 082	10 778
Total	8 899 809	8 871 487

The tables below provide details of approved loans (net of cancellations), undisbursed balances and repayments.

#### (b) Sovereign Loans

Table 2

	US\$ thousand	ds
IFAD and SPA	2024	2023
Approved loans	17 955 681	16 811 898
Undisbursed balance*	(4 874 966)	(4 014 347)
Repayments	(4 432 018)	(4 196 448)
	8 648 697	8 601 103
Interest/principal receivable	37 472	42 181
Loans outstanding	8 686 169	8 643 284

\* This balance comprises US\$2.7 billion (in 2023, US\$3.0 billion) pertaining to commitments for disbursing loans and US\$2.1 billion (in 2023, US\$1.0 billion) pertaining to approved loans, which have not yet met disbursement conditions.

Details of loans approved and disbursed, and of loan repayments, are presented in appendix  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{H}}.$ 

#### Table 3

	US\$ thousan	ds
Spanish Trust Fund	2024	2023
Approved loans	280 464	299 684
Undisbursed balance	-	(382)
Repayments	(90 724)	(82 898)
	189 740	216 404
Interest/principal receivable	818	1 021
Loans outstanding	190 558	217 425

#### (c) Non-Sovereign Loans

Table 4

	US\$ thousands			
Private Sector Trust Fund	2024 202			
Approved disbursable	34 4 19	25 866		
Undisbursed balance	(11 107)	(15 252)		
Repayments	(500)	-		
	22 812	10 614		
Interest/principal receivable	270	164		
Loans outstanding	23 082	10 778		

#### (d) Accumulated allowance for impairment losses

An analysis of the accumulated allowance for loan impairment losses by entity is shown below:

#### Table 5a Consolidated US\$ thousands 2024 2023 IFAD (139 198) (163 866) Spanish Trust Fund (STF) (6 2 6 9) (10 214) (3 604) Private Sector Trust Fund (1 154) Accumulated allowance for impairment losses (149 071) (175 234) Provision for Haiti Debt Relief (8 077) (10 746) Total (157 148) (185 980)

The balances for the two years ending on 31 December are summarized below:

#### Table 5b

Balance at end of year	(157 148)	(185 980)
Exchange rate movements	8 141	(1 508)
Change in provision	20 691	(30 302)
Balance at beginning of year	(185 980)	(154 170)
	2024	2023
Consolidated	US\$ thousands	

For the purpose of calculating impairment in accordance with IFRS 9, loans at amortized cost are grouped in three stages.

Stage 1: impairment is calculated on a portfolio basis and equates to a 12-month ECL of these assets.

Stage 2: impairment is calculated on a portfolio basis and equates to the full lifetime ECL of these assets.

*Stage 3*: impairment is calculated on the full lifetime ECL calculated for each individual asset.

The following tables provide details of the accumulated allowance by stage and by entity for sovereign loans.

#### Table 6

Sovereign Loans	2024 US\$ millions		
	IFAD	STF	Total
Stage 1	(3.7)	(0.1)	(3.8)
Stage 2	(71.7)	(1.1)	(72.8)
Stage 3	(63.8)	(5.1)	(68.9)
Allowance impairment losses	(139.2)	(6.3)	(145.5)
Haiti Debt relief	(8.1)	-	(8.1)
Total	(147.3)	(6.3)	(153.6)

Table 7

Sovereign Loans	2023 US\$ millions		
	IFAD	STF	Total
Stage 1	(5.2)	(0)	(5.2)
Stage 2	(64.3)	(0.8)	(65.1)
Stage 3	(94.4)	(9.4)	(103.8)
Allowance impairment losses	(163.9)	(10.2)	(174.1)
Haiti Debt relief	(10.7)	-	(10.7)
Total	(174.6)	(10.2)	(184.8)

The tables below provide a summary of the loan portfolio by stage and exposure (loans outstanding and undrawn commitments) as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

#### Table 8

Sovereign Loans	2024 US\$ n	nillions		
	Exposure	Allowance		
Stage 1	7 630.6	3.7		
Stage 2	3 528.2	72.9		
Stage 3	285.0	68.9		
Total	11 443.8	145.5		
Exposure:				
Loans outstanding	8 737.8			
Loan commitments	2 706.0			
Total	11 443.8			
Table 9				
Sovereign Loans	2023 US\$ n	2023 US\$ millions		
	Exposure	Allowance		
Stage 1	7 960.6	5.2		
Stage 2	3 321.9	65.1		
Stage 3	345.5	103.8		
Total	11 628.0	174.1		
Exposure:				
Loans outstanding	8 817.5			
Loan commitments	2 810.5			
Total	11 628.0			

The table below provides indications of transfers between stages during the year.

#### Table 10

Sovereign Loans	2024 US\$ millions			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Exposure at 1 January 2024	7 960.6	3 321.9	345.5	11 628.0
HIPC Countries		1.6		1.6
Transfer to Stage 1	101.5	(101.5)		-
Transfer to Stage 2	(418.5)	552.2	(133.7)	-
Transfer to Stage 3		(84.9)	84.9	-
New assets originated or purchased	684.7			684.7
Amortization repayments	(327.6)	(113.1)	(1.5)	(442.2)
Cancellations	(167.1)	(0.1)		(167.2)
Forex	(203.0)	(47.9)	(10.2)	(261.1)
Exposure as at 31 December 2024	7 630.6	3 528.2	285.0	11 443.8

The table below provides a sensitivity analysis of the loan portfolio provisioning to the variation of macroeconomic scenarios used in determining the level of impairment.

#### Table 11

US\$ million	Neutral	Optimistic	Pessimistic	Probability- weighted scenario
Stage 1	3.2	2.8	5.4	3.7
Stage 2	72.6	71.1	75.1	72.9
Stage 3	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9
Total	144.6	142.7	149.4	145.5

The accumulated allowance for loan impairment losses for loans in the private sector portfolio amounted to US\$3.6 million (stage 1 - US\$2.4 million and stage 3 - US\$1.2 million) over a

total exposure of US\$25.8 million.

#### (e) Non-accrual status

Loans in stage 3 are in non-accrual status; income from such loans is not recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### (f) Market risk

IFAD's loan portfolio is well diversified. Loans are provided to Member States according to the performance-based allocation system. Appendix H provides a summary of the geographical distribution, an analysis of the portfolio by lending terms and details about the maturity structure.

#### (g) Currency Risk

Appendix H – Statement of loans – provides details pertaining to the loan outstanding portfolio. IFAD's overall currency risk is managed as described in note 4(h).

#### NOTE 11

#### **HIPC INITIATIVE**

#### (a) Impact of the HIPC Initiative

IFAD provided funding for the HIPC Initiative in the amount of US\$260.2 million during the period 1998-2024. Details of funding from external donors on a cumulative basis are found in appendix E2. Contributions amounted to US\$301.5 million. Investment income amounted to US\$8.6 million (2023 – US\$8.5 million) from the HIPC Trust Fund balances.

For a summary of debt relief reimbursed since the start of the Initiative and expected in the future, please refer to appendix I. Debt relief approved by the Executive Board to date excludes all amounts relating to the enhanced Initiative for Eritrea. At the time of preparation of the 2024 consolidated financial statements, the estimate of IFAD's share of the overall debt relief for these countries, including principal and interest, was US\$18.9 million (2023 – US\$19.4 million for Eritrea).

#### (b) Accumulated allowance for the HIPC Initiative

The balances for the two years ended 31 December are summarized below:

	US\$ thousands	
	2024 2023	
Balance at beginning of year	(101 377)	(108 893)
Change in provision	10 336	8 101
Decision Point in the year		
Exchange rate movements	2 797	(585)
Balance at end of year	(88 244)	(101 377)

NOTE 12

#### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Tables 1 and 2 provide information about the Fund's assets and liabilities classification, accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

#### Table 1

Table 2

		US\$ millions	
	Cash		
	and		Loans at
	bank	Investments	amortized
2024	deposits	at FVTPL	cost
Level 1			
Cash and bank balances	891		
Investments at FVTPL		1 548	
Level 2			
Investments at FVTPL		40	
Loans outstanding			8 654
Share investments at FVTPL		5	
Total	891	1 593	8 654
Other financial liabilities		18	

US\$ millions Cash Loans at and amortized bank Investments 2023 deposits at FVTPL cost Level 1 Cash and bank balances 751 1 455 Investments at FVTPL Level 2 Investments at FVTPL 45 Other financial assets 17 Loans outstanding 8 584 Share investments at FVTPL 6 Total 751 8 584 1 523 Other financial Liabilities 16

Borrowing liabilities, other financial liabilities, and undisbursed grants are classified at fair value level 2.

#### **NOTE 13**

#### **PAYABLES AND LIABILITIES**

	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023
Payable for investments purchased	(99)	(588)
ASMCS liability	(104 739)	(109 089)
Other payables and accrued liabilities	(90 938)	(90 3 19)
Total	(195 776)	(199 996)

Of the total above, an estimated US\$155.7 million (2023 – US\$157.1 million) is payable in more than one year from the balance sheet date.

#### **NOTE 14**

#### UNDISBURSED GRANTS

The balance of effective grants not yet disbursed to grant recipients is as follows:

	US\$ thousa	nds
	2024	2023
IFAD	(37 913)	(49 039)
Supplementary funds	(287 819)	(256 634)
Rural Resilience Programme	(51 488)	(41 161)
Undisbursed grants	(377 220)	(346 834)

#### NOTE 15

#### **DEFERRED REVENUES**

Deferred revenue represents contributions received for which revenue recognition has been deferred to future periods to match the related costs. Deferred income includes amounts relating to service charges received for which the related costs have not yet been incurred.

	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023
IFAD	(99 296)	(65 260)
Supplementary funds	(420 814)	(462 225)
Rural Resilience Programme	(82 515)	(104 489)
PSTF	(52 366)	(34 324)
AATI	(9 220)	(10 517)
Consolidation entries	115 987	101 532
Deferred revenue	(548 224)	(575 283)

#### **NOTE 16**

#### **BORROWING LIABILITIES**

The balance represents the funds received for borrowing activities plus interest accrued. For private placements covered by interest rate swap and cross currency swap derivatives that qualify for IFRS 9 hedge accounting, the balance represents the hedge value of borrowing liabilities.

#### Table 1

	US\$ tho	usands
	2024	2023
Borrowing Liabilities at amortized costs		
IFAD	(1 802 631)	(1 900 638)
Spanish Trust Fund	(200 695)	(230 044)
Private Sector Trust Fund	(66 533)	
Subtotal borrowing liabilities at amortized costs	(2 069 859)	(2 130 682)
Borrowing liabilities measured at hedge accounting		

 IFAD
 (640 490)
 (349 067)

 Total borrowing liabilities
 (2 710 349)
 (2 479 749)

Table 2 below provides additional details pertaining to borrowing liabilities issued in the form of private placements and related swaps.

#### Table 2

	US\$ thou	Isands
	2024	2023
Borrowing liabilities hedge accounting		
Opening balance	(349 067)	(141 901)
New issues	(303 125)	(194 416)
Amortization		-
Interest payable	(5 014)	(4 152)
Foreign exchange adjustments	26 820	(4 103)
Hedge accounting adjustment	(10 104)	(4 495)
Subtotal borrowing liabilities measured at hedge	(640,400)	(240.007)
accounting	(640 490)	(349 067)

The maturity structure of IFAD's borrowing liabilities was as follows:

Table 3

Borrowing Liabilities	US\$ thousands	
amortized cost	2024	2023
IFAD		
0-1 years	(48 342)	(51 487)
2-3 years	(76 686)	(44 030)
3-4 years	(91 339)	(80 776)
4-5 years	(102 437)	(95 429)
5-10 years	(709 636)	(583 678)
More than 10 years	(774 191)	(1 045 238)
Subtotal	(1 802 631)	(1 900 638)

Borrowing liabilities hedge accounting		
0-1 years	(9 020)	(4 471)
2-4 years		
5-10 years	(344 054)	(100 000)
More than 10 years	(282 826)	(248 837)
Subtotal	(635 900)	(353 308)
Borrowing hedge accounting adjustment	(4 590)	4 241
Subtotal	(640 490)	(349 067)
Total	(2 443 121)	(2 249 705)

#### NOTE 17

# OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

This balance represents the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges of derivatives held in relation to borrowings liabilities.

Table 1

	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023
Other financial assets		
Cross currency swaps at floating rate	-	16 859
Other financial liabilities		
Fair value held in relation to borrowing liabilities	(9 652)	(15 599)
Cross currency swaps at floating rate	(8 537)	
Total	(18 189)	1 260

Table 2 provides information regarding instruments designated hedge relationship.

#### Table 2

	110	of the up and a	
	03	S\$ thousands	
2024		Other	
		financial	
		assets/	Hedge
	Notional	(liabilities)	adjustment
Cross currency swaps at floating rate	(323 330)	3 054	(13 027)
Cross currency swaps (payables)		(11 591)	
Subtotal	(323 330)	(8 537)	(13 027)
Interest rate swaps	(303 550)	(8 874)	8 437
(fair value hedges)			
Interest rate swaps		(778)	
(payables)/receivable		. ,	
S			
Subtotal	(303 550)	(9 652)	8 437
Total	(626 880)	(18 189)	(4 590)

	US	S\$ thousands	
2023		Carrying amount	
	Notional	assets/ (liabilities)	Hedge adjustmen
Cross currency swaps at floating rate	(198 837)	8 828	(10 601)
Cross currency swaps receivables/(Payables)		8 031	
Other financial assets		16 859	
Interest rate swaps fair value hedges	(150 000)	(15 432)	14 842
Interest rate swaps receivables/ (payables)		(167)	
Other financial liabilities		(15 599)	
Total	(348 837)	1 260	4 241

#### NOTE 18

#### **INCOME FROM LOANS**

This balance represents amounts accrued and received as the interest component on the loan portfolio.

	US\$ thous	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023	
IFAD	131 729	123 572	
STF	4 456	4 356	
PSTF	823	0	
Total	137 008	127 928	

#### **NOTE 19**

# INCOME FROM CASH AND INVESTMENTS

#### (a) Investment management (IFAD-only)

As at 31 December 2024, funds under management in IFAD's portfolio amounted to US\$1,812 million (2023 – US\$1,605 million).

#### (b) Derivative instruments

IFAD's portfolio invests in derivative instruments for risk mitigation purposes, primarily to manage the duration of the global liquidity portfolio and asset and liability portfolio, and to ensure alignment to the currency composition of IFAD's commitments. Accordingly, such investments are not considered hedge accounting.

#### (i) Futures

IFAD had minimal outstanding futures at 31 December 2024. During fiscal year 2024, realized gains on futures amounted to US\$0 million (2023: realized losses US\$0 million).

#### (ii) Swaps

IFAD's asset portfolios use derivative instruments such as swaps to immunize positions from interest rate risk. Positions hedged are of medium- to longterm maturities, fixed-rate coupon bonds, effectively converted to variable rate instruments. The following tables provide information regarding designated hedging instrument relationships.

#### Table 1

	US\$ thousands
	2024
Outstanding swaps notional	1 150 941
Derivative assets	
Interest rate swaps	16 864
Derivative liabilities	
Interest rate swaps	(2 944)
Net unrealized market (losses)/	
gains of swap contracts	13 920
Maturity range of swap contracts	0.1 to 14.4 years

The following table summarizes the notional amount of the hedging instrument, profiled by timing of repayments.

#### Table 2

	US\$ thousands			
-	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Interest rates swaps 2024	128 039	189 263	321 407	512 232
Interest rates swaps 2023	80 000	126 800	345 700	364 029

#### (iii) Forwards

The unrealized market value loss on forward contracts as of 31 December 2024 amounted to US\$0.1 million (2023 – US\$3.3 million). The maturities of forward contracts of 31 December 2024 was 152 days (31 December 2023 – 186 days).

# (c) Income from cash and investments (consolidated)

Gross income from cash and investments for the year ending 31 December 2024 amounted to US\$93.6 million (2023 gross income of US\$85.4 million).

#### Table 3

Fair value	2024	2023
Interest from banks and fixed- income investments	60 273	51 858
Net realized and unrealized (losses)/gains from futures/options/ swaps	11 029	2 532
Realized capital gain/(loss) from fixed-income securities	8 370	(10 282)
Unrealized gain/(loss) from fixed- income securities	13 939	41 299
Total	93 611	85 407

The figures above are broken down by income for the consolidated entities, as follows:

#### Table 4

	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023
IFAD	89 061	79 635
ASMCS Trust Fund	3 236	4 409
HIPC Trust Fund	61	51
Spanish Trust Fund	822	894
Haiti Debt Relief Initiative	17	34
ASAP	158	236
Private Sector Trust Fund	0	0
Supplementary funds	256	149
Total	93 611	85 407

The annual rate of return on IFAD-only cash and investments in 2024 was 4.71 per cent net of investment expenses (2023: 2.17 per cent net of investment expenses).

#### NOTE 20

# INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

This income relates principally to reimbursement from the host government for specific operating expenses. It also includes service charges received from entities housed at IFAD as compensation for providing administrative services. A breakdown is provided below:

	US\$ thousands	
Consolidated	2024	2023
Reimbursement from host government	8 133	8 294
Income from other sources	10 491	2 943
Total	18 624	11 237

#### NOTE 21

#### INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS

	US\$ thousands		
	2024	2023	
IFAD	170	86	
ASAP	30 961	7 153	
PSTF	1 219	7 500	
AATI	1 634	1 202	
Supplementary funds	208 490	199 743	
Total	242 474	215 684	

#### **NOTE 22**

#### **OPERATING EXPENSES**

An analysis of IFAD-only operating expenses by principal funding source is shown in appendix K. The breakdown of the consolidated figures is set out below:

	US\$ thousands		
_	2024 2023		
IFAD	206 676	196 090	
Other entities	31 866	25 618	
Total	238 542	221 708	

The costs incurred are classified in the accounts in accordance with the underlying nature of the expense.

The balance above includes, for the year ended 31 December 2024, external audit fees amounting to EUR 91,280 (EUR 90,560 for fiscal year 2023) and fees for the attestation of the effectiveness of the Internal Control Framework over financial reporting amounting to EUR 79,870 (EUR 79,240 for fiscal year 2023).

#### NOTE 23

#### STAFF NUMBERS, RETIREMENT PLAN AND MEDICAL SCHEMES

#### (a) Staff numbers

Employees that are on IFAD's payroll are part of the retirement and medical plans offered by IFAD. These schemes include participation in the UNJSPF and in the ASMCS.

The number of full-time equivalent employees of the Fund and other consolidated entities in 2024 was as follows (breakdown by principal budget source):

Table 1

Full-time equivalent	Professional	General Service	Total
IFAD administrative budget	477	177	654
APO / special programme officer	22		22
Others	49	9	58
Total 2024	548	186	734
Total 2023	508	184	692

#### (b) Non-staff

As in previous years, in order to meet its operational needs, IFAD engaged the services of consultants,

conference personnel and other temporary contractholders, who are also covered by an insurance plan.

#### (c) Retirement plan

The UNJSPF carries out an actuarial valuation every two years; the latest available report was prepared as at 31 December 2023. This valuation revealed an actuarial surplus. Thus the UNJSPF was assessed as adequately funded and the United Nations General Assembly did not invoke the provision of article 26, requiring participating agencies to provide additional payments. IFAD makes contributions on behalf of its staff and would be liable for its share of the unfunded liability, if any (current contributions are paid as 7.9 per cent of pensionable remuneration by the employee and 15.8 per cent by IFAD). Total retirement plan contributions made for staff in 2024 amounted to US\$18.0 million (2023 – US\$16.2 million).

#### (d) After-Service Medical Coverage Scheme

The latest actuarial valuation for the ASMCS was carried out as at 31 December 2024. The methodology used was the projected unit-credit-cost method with service prorates. The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows: discount rate 4.3 per cent for international staff and 5.6 per cent for national staff; retum on invested assets, 5.4 per cent; initial medical cost increase 4.4 per cent; inflation 3.8 per cent; and exchange rate. The results determined IFAD's liability as at 31 December 2024 to be US\$104.7 million. The 2024 and 2023 financial statements include a provision and related assets as at 31 December as follows:

#### Table 2

	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023
Past service liability	(104 739)	(109 089)
Plan assets*	89 305	89 996
Surplus /(deficit)	(15 434)	(19 093)
Yearly movements		
Opening balance (deficit)	(19 093)	(19 161)
Interest cost	(637)	(840)
Current service charge	(2 642)	(4 016)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	7 629	(1 361)
Interest earned on balances	3 067	4 226
Exchange rate movement	(3 758)	2 059
Closing balance (deficit)	(15 434)	(19 093)
Past service liability		
Total provision at		
1 January	(109 089)	(102 872)
Interest cost	(637)	(840)
Current service charge	(2 643)	(4 016)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	7 629	(1 361)
Provision at 31 December	(104 739)	(109 089)
Plan assets		
Total assets at 1 January	89 996	83 7 1 1
Contribution paid	3 067	4 226
Interest earned on balances	(3 758)	2 059
Exchange rate movement	. ,	
Total assets at 31 December	89 305	89 996

\* Plan asset balance is inclusive of net receivables and payables for pending trades.

ASMCS assets are invested in accordance with the ASMCS Trust Fund Investment Policy Statement as approved by the Executive Board and Governing Council periodically. IFAD provides for the full annual current service costs of this medical coverage, including its eligible retirees. In 2024, such costs included under staff salaries and benefits in the financial statements amounted to US\$2.6 million (2023 – US\$4.0 million).

Based on the 2024 actuarial valuation, the level of assets necessary for funding requirements is US\$70.7 million in net present value terms (including assets pertaining to the International Land Coalition). As reported above, at 31 December 2024 the assets already held in the trust fund are US\$89.3 million; consequently this is sufficient to cover the level of liabilities in actuarial terms.

# (e) Actuarial valuation risk of the ASMCS

A sensitivity analysis of the principal assumptions of the liability contained within the group data as at 31 December 2024 is shown below:

Table 3	
Impact on	Liability
Medical inflation:	
2.8 per cent instead of 3.8 per cent	(18.4)
4.8 per cent instead of 3.8 per cent	24.0

#### NOTE 24

#### DIRECT BANK AND INVESTMENT COSTS

	US\$ thousands	
	2024 2023	
Investment management fees	461	490
Other charges	4 493	1 712
Total	4 954	2 202

#### NOTE 25

#### **GRANT EXPENSES**

The breakdown of the consolidated figures is set out below:

	US\$ thousands		
Expenses (cancellations)	cellations) 2024 202		
IFAD net grants	13 900	5 185	
Supplementary funds	173 557	165 185	
ASAP	28 457	3 830	
Total Grants	215 914	174 200	

The grant expenses to countries in debt distress (former DSF) are set out below:

	US\$ thousands	
IFAD-only	2024	2023
Grant expenses to countries in debt distress	172 516	178 062
Total	172 516	178 062

#### NOTE 26

#### NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS/LOSSES

The following rates of one unit of special drawing rights (SDR) in terms of United States dollars as at 31 December were used:

Table 1
---------

Year	United States dollars
2024	1.30183
2023	1.34400
2022	1.33520

The balance of foreign exchange movement is shown below:

Table 2

	US\$ thousands		
	2024 202		
IFAD	(209 894)	42 494	
Other entities	(15 572)	11 940	
Total movements in the year	(225 466)	54 434	

The movement in the account for foreign exchange rates is explained as follows:

#### Table 3

	US\$ tho	usands
	2024	2023
Exchange movements for the year on:		
Cash and investments	(63 251)	27 949
Net receivables/payables	(900)	1 088
Loans and grants outstanding	(246 600)	63 262
Promissory notes and Members' receivables	(25 844)	4 709
Member States' contributions	23 702	(4 187)
Borrowing liabilities	87 427	(38 387)
Total movements in the year	(225 466)	54 434

#### NOTE 27

#### **HIPC INITIATIVE EXPENSES**

This balance represents the debt relief provided during the year to HIPC eligible countries for both principal and interest. It reflects the overall net effect of new approvals of HIPC debt relief or top-ups, the payments made to IFAD by the Trust Fund on behalf of HIPC and the release of the portion of deferred revenues for payments from past years.

#### **NOTE 28**

#### INTEREST EXPENSES FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

This is the balance of loan interest expenses accrued and fees incurred for borrowing liabilities as well as for financial lease liabilities.

	US\$ thousands		
	2024 202		
Interest expenses on borrowings	99 855	84 927	
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	3 940	229	
Total	103 795	85 156	

#### NOTE 29

#### NET (LOSS)/PROFIT FROM HEDGING

The balance in the table below represents the fair value of the derivatives along with corresponding changes in the hedge value of the hedged liability (or asset) that is attributable to the specific hedge risk. Further details are provided in note 16.

	US\$ thousands	
	2024	2023
Interest Rates Swaps		
Borrowings hedge adjustment	6 406	(6 508)
Derivatives fair value adjustment	(6 557)	6 566
Derivatives interest expenses (revenues)	4 444	3 521
Subtotal	4 293	3 579
Cross Currency Swaps		
Borrowings hedge adjustment	3 697	11 003
Derivatives fair value adjustment	3 102	(8 870)
Derivatives interest expenses (revenues)	8 068	3 569
Subtotal	14 867	5 702
Total	19 160	9 281

#### **NOTE 30**

#### HOUSED ENTITY AND OTHER FACILITIES

At 31 December balances owed to IFAD by the housed entities were:

	US\$ thousands		
	2024 202		
GCF	59	0	
International Land Coalition	2 190	1 176	
Total	2 249	1 176	

#### NOTE 31

#### CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

#### (a) Contingent liabilities

IFAD has contingent liabilities in respect of debt relief announced by the World Bank/International Monetary Fund for three countries. See note 11 for further details of the potential cost of loan principal and interest relating to these countries, as well as future interest not accrued on debt relief already approved as shown in appendix I.

IFAD has a contingent liability for grants to countries in debt distress (former DSF financing) effective but not yet disbursed for a global amount of US\$830 million (US\$887 million in 2023). In particular, at the end of December 2024, grants to member countries in debt distress (former DSF) disbursable but not yet disbursed, because the conditions for the release of funds were not yet met, amounted to US\$167 million (US\$191 million in 2023) and while related projects approved but not yet effective amounted to US\$663 million (US\$696 million in 2023).

#### (b) Contingent assets

At the end of December 2024 the balance of qualified instruments of contribution amounted to US\$181.0 million. These contributions are subject to national appropriation measures, therefore those receivables will be considered due upon fulfilment of those conditions and probable at the reporting date.

#### **NOTE 32**

#### POST-BALANCE-SHEET EVENTS

Management is not aware of any events after the balance sheet date that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date or were indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period that would warrant adjusting the financial statements or require disclosure.

#### **NOTE 33**

#### **RELATED PARTIES**

The Fund has assessed related parties and transactions carried out in 2024. This pertained to transactions with Member States (to which IAS 24, paragraph 25, is applicable) key management personnel and other related parties identified under IAS 24. Transactions with Member States and related outstanding balances are reported in appendices H and I. Key management personnel are the President, Vice-President, Associate Vice-Presidents and Director and Chief of Staff, as they have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Fund.

The table below provides details of the remuneration paid to key management personnel over the course of the year, together with balances of various accruals.

Aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel includes: net salaries; post adjustment; entitlements such as representation allowance and other allowances; assignment and other grants; rental subsidy; personal effect shipment costs; postemployment benefits and other long-term employee benefits; and employer's pension and current health insurance contributions. Key management personnel participate in the UNJSPF.

Independent review of the latest annual financial disclosure statements confirmed that there are no conflicts of interest, nor transactions and outstanding balances, other the ones indicated below, for key management personnel and other related parties identified as per IAS 24 requirements.

	US\$ thousands	
_	2024	2023
Salaries and other entitlements	2 516	2 487
Contribution to retirement and medical plans	615	593
Other related parties		
Total	3 131	3 080
Total accruals	783	762
Total receivables	43	80

#### NOTE 34

#### DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management authorized the issuance of the consolidated financial statements on 12 March 2025. The statements will be submitted for review by the Audit Committee in April 2025 and approved by the Executive Board in May 2025. The 2023 consolidated financial statements were approved by the Executive Board at its 141<sup>st</sup> session in April 2024.

# Statements of complementary and supplementary contributions

#### Table 1

#### Member States:

Statement of cumulative supplementary contributions including project cofinancing from 1978 to 2024<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of United States dollars)

Member States	Project cofinancing	APOs	supplementary funds	ΑΑΤΙ	PSTF	GEF	Total
Algeria	-	-	72	-	-	-	72
Angola	-	_	7	_	_	_	7
Australia <sup>b</sup>	4 819	_	2 025	_	_	_	6 844
Austria	755	_	2 0 2 3	_	_	_	755
Bangladesh	100		41		_	_	41
Belgium	10 214	1 960	148 892		_		161 066
Canada °	28 076	1 300	9 494	-	9 564	_	47 134
China	4 793	1 511	5 504	-	0 004	_	11 808
Colombia	4735	1011	172	-	_		172
Denmark	51 339	5 093	5 639	-	7 035	-	69 106
Estonia	51 559	5 093 405	271	-	7 035	-	675
Finland	2 834	5 960	15 430	-	4 108	-	28 331
					4 100		
France	1 032	2 978	25 210 42 471	-	-	-	29 220 124 367
Germany	33 500	10 045		-	38 351	-	
Ghana	-	-	72	-	-	-	72
Greece	-	-	72	-	-	-	72
Hungary	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Iceland	-	-	19	-	-	-	19
India	-	-	1 072	-	-	-	1 072
Indonesia	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
Ireland	7 602	-	7 835	-	-	-	15 437
Italy	30 891	8 946	43 009	-	-	-	82 847
Japan	3 238	5 358	7 149	-	-	-	15 745
Jordan	-	-	153	-	-	-	153
Kuwait	-	-	114	-	-	-	114
Lebanon	-	-	81	-	-	-	81
Luxembourg	2 085	-	8 723	-	2 256	-	13 064
Malaysia	-	-	28	-	-	-	28
Mauritania	-	-	92	-	-	-	92
Morocco	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	148 151	11 267	44 548	-	-	-	203 967
New Zealand	3 457	-	677	-	-	-	4 134
Nigeria	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
Norway	68 244	2 753	10 742	-	-	-	81 740
Pakistan	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
Paraguay	-	-	15	-	-	-	15
Portugal	142	-	714	-	-	-	855
Qatar	-	-	104	-	-	-	104
Republic of Korea	5 943	7 712	3 580	-	-	-	17 235
Russian Federation	1 320		180	_	_	-	1 500
Saudi Arabia	3 000	-	1 204	_	_	-	4 204
Senegal	-	_	109	-	-	_	109
Sierra Leone	_	_	88	_	_	_	88
Spain	11 801	_	6 111	_	_	_	17 912
Suriname	2 000	-	0111	-	-	-	2 000
Sweden	19 901	- 5 285	- 28 341	-	-	-	53 527
Sweden	19 070	3 868	27 667	-	-	-	50 606
	19070	5 000		-	-	-	
Türkiye	-	-	47	-	-	-	47 26 229
United Kingdom	19 074	-	17 153	-	-	-	36 228
United States  Fotal	<u>9 871</u> <b>493 152</b>	617 73 759	1 741 <b>467 348</b>		- 61 314	-	12 229 1 095 572

<sup>a</sup> Non-United States dollars contributions have been translated at the year-end exchange rate.

 $^{\rm b}$  Australia's withdrawal from IFAD membership became effective 31 July 2007.

<sup>c</sup> Canada does not include a returnable contribution; this is disclosed in appendix L1.

#### Table 2

#### Non-Member States and other sources:

Statement of cumulative supplementary contributions including project cofinancing from 1978 to 2024 <sup>a</sup> (Thousands of United States dollars)

Non-Member States and other sources	Project cofinancing	s APOs	Other supplementary funds	ΔΔΤΙ	PSTF	GEF	Total
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	- connancing	-	1 481	7411	1 311	- GLi	1 481
Adaptation Fund	-	-	134 993	-	-	-	134 993
Adaptation Fund African Development Bank	2 800	-	104 995	-	-	-	3 896
Arrab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development	- 2 800	-	168	-	-	-	168
Arab Bank	(0)	-	25	-	-	-	25
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	2 983	-	-	-	-	-	2 983
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations	299	-	-	-	-	-	299
Argidius Foundation (The Smallholder and Agri-SME Finance and Investment Network [SAFIN])	-	-	262	-	-	-	262
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	11 090	-	16 045	10 000	-	-	37 135
Cassava Programme	-	-	69	-	-	-	69
Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)	-	-	998	-	-	-	998
Congressional Hunger Center	-	-	183	-	-	-	183
Coopemic	-	-	3 107	-	-	-	3 107
European Commission	18 654	-	828 878	-	-	-	847 532
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	14	-	3 472	-	-	-	3 486
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	313 289	-	18 278	-	-	-	331 568
IFAD	38 628	-	3 773	2 000	25 000	-	69 401
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) / Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	-	-	112 958	-	-	-	112 958
New Venture Fund	-	-	56	-	-	-	56
Nordic Development Fund	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC Fund)	2 648	-	50	-	-	-	2 698
Open Society London	950	-	50	-	-	-	1 000
Small Foundation	-	-	400	-	-	-	400
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	278	-	20	-	-	-	298
United States Department of Education	-	-	1 455	-	-	-	1 455
United Nations Fund for International Partnership	78	-	145	-	-	-	223
United Nations Capital Development Fund	359	-	263	-	-	-	623
United Nations Development Programme	856	-	29 803	-	-	-	30 659
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	-	-	353	-	-	-	353
United Nations Organization	3 017	-	-	-	-	-	3 017
Visa Foundation	2 500	-	1 000	-	-	-	3 500
World Bank	1 357	-	5 706	-	-	226 927	233 990
Other Supplementary funds	1 929		10 664	-	-	-	12 593
Total non-Member States and other sources	401 729	-	1 176 252	12 000	25 000	226 927	1 841 908
Total 2024	894 880	73 759	1 643 600	12 000	86 314	226 927	2 937 480
Total 2023	783 004	70 767	1 665 536	12 000	67 054	220 233	2 818 594

<sup>a</sup> Non-United States dollars contributions have been translated at the year-end exchange rate.

### **Statement of cumulative complementary contributions** from 1978 to 2024

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Amour
Other complementary contributions	
Canada	1 51
Germany	45
India	1 00
Saudi Arabia	30 00
Sweden	13 82
United Kingdom	12 00
Subtotal	58 79
Cumulative contributions received from Belgium for the BFFS.JP in the context of replenishments	80 00
Subtotal	138 80
Contributions made in the context of replenishments to the HIPC Trust Fund	
Italy	4 60
Luxembourg	1 05
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	14 02
Subtotal	19 67
Contributions made to ASAP in the context of replenishments	310 64
Contributions made to ASAP in the context of replenishments	310 64
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment	
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada	7 58
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany	7 58 15 30
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	7 58 15 30 23 34
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 10 00
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States Subtotal	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 10 00
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States Subtotal Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Eleventh Replenishment	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 10 00 <b>59 24</b>
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States Subtotal Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Eleventh Replenishment Germany	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 10 00 <b>59 24</b> 22 46
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States Subtotal Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Eleventh Replenishment Germany Luxembourg	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 10 00 <b>59 24</b> 22 46 1 70
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States Subtotal Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Eleventh Replenishment Germany Luxembourg Sweden	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 10 00 <b>59 24</b> 22 46 1 70 12 64
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States Subtotal Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Eleventh Replenishment Germany Luxembourg Sweden Switzerland	7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 <b>59 24</b> 22 46 1 70 12 64 11 95
Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Tenth Replenishment Canada Germany Netherlands (Kingdom of the) Russian Federation United States Subtotal Unrestricted complementary contributions to the Eleventh Replenishment Germany Luxembourg Sweden	310 64 7 58 15 30 23 34 3 00 10 00 59 24 22 46 1 70 12 64 11 95 48 77 577 13

# Statement of contributions from Member States and donors to the HIPC Initiative and contributions to arrears clearance

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Amount
Contributions made in the context of replenishments (see table above)	19 679
Contributions not made in the context of replenishments:	
Belgium	2 713
European Commission	10 512
Finland	5 193
Germany	6 989
Iceland	250
Norway	5 912
Sweden	17 000
Switzerland	3 276
World Bank HIPC Trust Fund	230 020
Total contributions to IFAD's HIPC Trust Fund 2024	301 544
Total contributions to IFAD's HIPC Trust Fund 2023	292 987

Contributions made in the context of arrear clearance for Somalia			
Belgium	2 955		
Italy	482		
Sweden	969		
Germany	6 498		
Total contributions for Somalia arrears clearance 2024	10 904		
Total contributions for Somalia arrears clearance 2023	10 904		

#### **Contributions received in 2024**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mambar States	Currency		JS\$ equivalent
Member States	Currency	Amount	amoun
For project cofinancing Adaptation Fund	USD	13 725	13 725
Canada	CAD	6 000	4 387
European Commission	EUR	4 573	4 972
European Commission	USD	2 205	2 205
Germany	EUR	1 430	1 552
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	USD	42 655	42 655
Global Environmental Facility	USD	18 664	18 664
Least Developed Countries Fund	USD	11 564	11 564
Ireland	EUR	550	579
OPEC Fund	USD	121	121
Republic of Korea	KRW	900 000	643
Saudi Arabia	USD	1 000	1 000
Spain	EUR	300	322
United Nations Development Programme	USD	19 000	19 000
Subtotal			121 390
For APOs			10.1
China Des marte	USD	194	194
Denmark	USD	208	208
France	USD USD	515	515
Germany		188	188
taly Noth orlands (Kingdom of the)	USD USD	357	357
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	USD	327 441	327 441
Republic of Korea Switzerland	USD	441	441
Switzenand	030	44	2 671
50510101			20/1
Other (including supplementary funds contributions to PSTF, AATI,	_		
ADM Cares	USD	500	500
Argidius Foundation (SAFIN)	USD	165	165
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	USD	1 445	1 445
	CAD	100 000	73 573
Colombia	USD	147	147
	DKK	17 250	2 505
Estonia	EUR	50	55
European Commission	EUR	29 448	31 759
Finland	EUR	2 050	2 139
FAO	USD	334	334
France	EUR EUR	250 6 825	273
Germany reland	EUR	6 825 50	7 285 54
taly	EUR	1 700	1 849
Japan	USD	816	816
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR	50	53
Nordic Development Fund	USD	125	125
Republic of Korea	KRW	1200 000	862
Saudi Arabia	USD	267	267
Sweden	SEK	10 000	963
Switzerland	EUR	50	54
Jn Women	USD	215	215
Jnited Kingdom	GBP	50	63
Jnited Nations Development Programme	USD	2 279	2 279
Jnited Nations Office for Project Services	USD	215	215
Jnited States	USD	865	865
	USD	500	500
			8 915
Jnited States Department of State		8 915	
United States Department of State United States Department of Treasury	USD USD	8 915 583	
Jnited States Department of State Jnited States Department of Treasury Visa Foundation	USD		583
United States Department of State United States Department of Treasury Visa Foundation Windward Fund Subtotal	USD USD	583	583 750 <b>139 607</b>

<sup>a</sup> Funds received from Canada include funding for Returnable Contribution

### Unspent funds in 2024 and 2023

 Table 1

 Unspent complementary and supplementary funds from Member States and non-Member States (Thousands of United States dollars)

 \_

Member States	APOs	Other supplementary funds	Total
Australia	-	1 068	1 068
Belgium	-	339	339
Canada	-	698	698
China	140	3 439	3 579
Denmark	203	1 116	1 319
Estonia	271	17	288
Finland	0	4 164	4 164
France	469	2 615	3 084
Germany	439	7 747	8 186
Hungary	-	460	460
India	-	249	249
Ireland	-	1 047	1 047
Italy	369	3 409	3 779
Japan	305	2 440	2 744
Lebanon	-	80	80
Luxembourg	-	253	253
Malaysia	-	13	13
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	200	3 621	3 820
New Zealand	-	1 096	1 096
Norway	101	3 522	3 623
Republic of Korea	477	1 744	2 220
Russian Federation	-	29	29
Saudi Arabia	-	330	330
Spain	-	110	110
Sweden	40	6 333	6 373
Switzerland	486	241	727
United Kingdom	-	335	335
United States	-	185	185
Total	3 499	46 701	50 200

# Table 2 Other unspent complementary and supplementary funds from non-Member States (Thousands of United States dollars)

Non-Member States	APOs Other supplementary funds		Total
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	-	348	348
Adaptation Fund		18 617	18 617
Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development	-	3	3
Argidius Foundation (SAFIN)		88	88
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	-	2 297	2 297
European Commission	-	59 892	59 892
FAO	-	18	18
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme	-	62 790	62 790
IFAD	-	1 460	1 460
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) / Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	-	25 123	25 123
Nordic Development Fund		175	175
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation		10	10
UN Women		66	66
United States Department of Education		564	564
United Nations Development Programme	-	19 938	19 938
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	-	8	8
Visa Foundation	-	601	601
World Bank	-	37 664	37 664
Other	-	12 963	12 963
Total non-Member States and other sources	-	242 626	242 626
Grand total 2024	3 499	289 327	292 826
Grand total 2023	3 927	331 269	335 196

# Summary of the Rural Resilience Programme

### Table 1

Summary of complementary contributions and supplementary funds to the Rural Resilience Programme Trust Fund (2RP)

(As at 31 December 2024)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

ASAP	Member States	Total contribution in local currency	Complementary contributions received <sup>a</sup>	Supplementary funds contributions received	Total contributions received
	Belgium	EUR 6 000	7 855	-	
	Canada	CAD 19 849	19 879	-	
	Finland	EUR 5 000	6 833	-	
	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR 40 000	48 581	-	
	Norway	NOK 63 000	9 240	-	
	Sweden	SEK 30 000	4 471	-	
	Switzerland	CHF 10 000	10 949	-	
	United Kingdom	GBP 147 523	202 837	-	
	Flemish Department for Foreign Affairs	EUR 2 000	-	2 380	
	Republic of Korea	US\$ 3 000	-	3 000	
Subtota	IASAP		310 645	5 380	316 025
ASAP2	Norway	NOK 80 000		9 550	
	France	EUR 300		335	
	Sweden	SEK 50 000		5 904	
Subtota	I ASAP2			15 789	15 789
ASAP+b	'Austria	EUR 2 000		2 418	
	Denmark	DKK 190 000		28 170	
	Germany	EUR 32 000		29 561	
	Ireland	EUR 4 000		4 702	
	Sweden	SEK 100 000		11 018	
	Qatar	US\$ 500		500	
	Norway	NOK 100 000		9 882	
Subtota	I ASAP+			86 251	86 251
Vision f	or Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS)				
	ADM Cares	US\$ 500		500	
	United States Department of the Treasury	US\$ 8 915		8 915	
Sub	ototal VACS			9 415	9 415
Total R	ural Resilience Programme (2RP)		310 645	116 835	427 480

<sup>a</sup> Payments counter-valued at exchange rate prevailing at receipt date.

<sup>b</sup> As at 31 December 2024, overall 2RP supplementary funds contributions amounted to US\$122.5 million of which US\$116.9 million encashed and US\$5.6 million receivables.

# Table 2 Summary of grants under the Rural Resilience Programme

Grant recipient	Approved grants less cancellations	Disbursable	Disbursements 2024	Undisbursed portion of disbursable grants	Grants not yet disbursable as at 31 December 2024
US\$ grants					
Cuba	4 000	4 000	293	3 707	-
Iraq	2 000	2 000	500	1 500	-
Republic of Moldova	4 907	0	4 907	0	-
Total US\$	10 907	6 000	5 699	5 207	-
EUR grants					
Côte d'Ivoire	3 070	3 070	1 210	1 860	-
Montenegro	1 878	0	1 878	-	-
Total EUR	4 948	3 070	3 088	1 860	-
US\$ equivalent	5 123	3 179	3 198	1 926	-
SDR grants	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	3 385	0	3 385	0	0
Benin	3 220	3 220	3 208	12	0
Bangladesh	9 900	9 900	9 497	403	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	9 900 6 401	9 900 0	6 401	403	0
Bhutan	3 580	3 580	3 251	329	0
Côte d'Ivoire	1 619	0000	1 619	020	0
Comoros	740	740	683	57	0
Cabo Verde	2 900	2 900	2 900	0	0
Djibouti	3 999	0	3 995	0	4
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3 380	3 380	3 259	121	0
Ethiopia	7 866	0	7 866	0	0
Ghana Combia (Tho)	6 500	6 500	6 396	104	0
Gambia (The) Kenya	3 536	0	3 536	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	7 100	7 100	7 100	0	0
Cambodia	6 496	0	6 496	0	0
Lao People's Democratic	10 150	0	10 150	0	0
Republic	3 550	0	3 550	0	0
Liberia	3 280	3 280	3 098	182	0
Lesotho	4 568 938	0 0	4 568 938	0	0
Morocco	938 4 200	4 200	3 903	0 297	0
Madagascar	4 200 6 498	4 200 0	6 498	297	0
Mali	3 250	0	3 250	0	0
Mozambique	4 300	4 300	3 505	795	0
Mauritania	4 300 5 150	4 300 5 150	5 079	733	0
Malawi	9 250	9 250	9 1 1 2	138	0
Niger	9 800	9 800	7 161	2 639	0
Nigeria	5 247	0	5 247	0	0
Nicaragua	9 629	0	9 629	0	0
Nepal	3 650	3 650	3 559	91	0
Paraguay	4 509	0	4 509	0	0
Rwanda Sudan	6 877	4 730	6 736	142	0
El Salvador	3 560	3 560	3 560	0	0
Chad	3 240	3 240	3 240	0	0
Tajikistan	3 600	0	3 600	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	6 770	6 770	6 769	1	0
Viet Nam	7 591	0	7 591	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0
Total SDR	190 231	95 250	184 844	5 383	4
US\$ equivalent	247 648	123 999	240 635	7 007	5
Total ASAP1 grants in US\$	263 678	133 178	249 532	14 140	5

# Table 3 Summary of grants under the ASAP2 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Total grants in US\$	4 411	705	4 176	138	96
Total ASAP2 grants in US\$	4 411	705	4 176	138	96
World Food Programme	1 187	-	1 187	-	-
BRAC USA	248		248		
Climate Policy Initiative	1 300	-	1 300	-	-
Somalia	68	-	68	-	-
Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation	272	-	272	-	-
Kenya	290	-	290	-	-
Indonesia	244	-	244	-	-
FAO	802	705	567	138	96
US\$ grants					
Grant recipient	Approved grants less cancellations	Disbursable	Disbursements 2024	Undisbursed portion of disbursable grants	Grants not yet disbursable as at 31 December 2024

### Table 4

# Summary of grants under the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+) (Thousands of United States dollars)

Grant recipient	Approved grants less cancellations	Disbursable	Disbursements 2024	Undisbursed portion of disbursable grants	Grants not yet disbursable as at 31 December 2024
US\$ grants					
Brazil	21 461	21 461	3 893	17 568	-
Ethiopia	10 500	10 500	1 054	9 446	-
Lesotho	4 394	-	-	-	4 394
Malawi	7 000	7 000	3 228	3 772	-
Chad	7 000	7 000	582	6 418	-
Total ASAP+ grants	50 355	45 961	8 757	37 204	4 394
Total Grants Rural Resilience Programme (2RP)	318 444	179 844	262 465	51 482	4 495

# Management and external auditor's reports



# Management Assertion Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (hereinafter IFAD or the Fund) is responsible for the preparation, fair presentation and overall integrity of its Consolidated Financial Statements. The Financial Statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

According to the Financial Regulations of IFAD, the President is responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate internal financial control and audit systems of the Fund which would include those over external financial reporting.

The Executive Board of the Fund established an Audit Committee, whose terms of reference, among other things, is to assist the Executive Board in exercising supervision over the financial administration and internal oversight of the Fund. Financial administration would include effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of selected members of the Executive Board and oversees the process for the selection of the external auditor and makes a recommendation for such selection to the Executive Board for its approval. The Audit Committee meets with the external and internal auditors to discuss, respectively, the scope and design of the audit, and annual workplan, and any other matter within the Audit Committee's terms of reference that may require the Audit Committee's attention.

The system of internal controls over financial reporting contains monitoring mechanisms and actions that are meant to detect, prevent and facilitate correction of deficiencies identified that may result in material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, an effective internal control system can only provide reasonable, as opposed to absolute assurance with respect to financial statements. Furthermore, the effectiveness of an internal control system can change with circumstances.

The Fund's Management assessed the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting for the financial statements presented in accordance with IFRS as of 31December 2024. The assessment was based on the criteria for effective internal controls over financial reporting described in the Internal Control -Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the work performed, Management believes that the Fund maintained an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024, and is not aware of any material control weakness that could affect the reliability of the 2024 financial statements. IFAD's independent external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, S.p.A, has audited the financial statements and has issued an attestation report on Management's assertion on the Fund's internal controls over financial reporting.

varo Lario

President

Hernán Álvarado Associate Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Allègra Saitto Director a.i. Financial Controller's Division



# Independent auditor's report

To the International Fund for Agricultural Development

#### Our Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the International Fund for Agricultural Development ("the Fund" or "IFAD"), which comprise the consolidated and IFAD-only balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated and IFAD-only statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and IFAD-only statements of changes in equity, the consolidated and IFAD-only cash flow statement for the year then ended, the statements of complementary and supplementary contributions, the statement of cumulative complementary contributions from 1978 to 2024, the statement of contributions from Member States and donors to the HIPC initiative and contributions to arrears clearance, the contributions received in 2024, the Unspent Funds and the summary of the Rural Resilience Programme and related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

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### Information Other than the "Consolidated Financial Statements of IFAD as at 31 December 2024" and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Appendices G, H, H1, H2, H3, I, J, K, L and L1 as defined within the section 'Contents' on page i (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 the President and those charged with governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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



As part of our audit conducted in accordance with ISAs, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; we designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks; we obtained 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;
- We obtained 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 Group's internal control;
- We evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the President;
- We concluded on the appropriateness of the President'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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern;
- We evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- We obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Fund to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

We communicated 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 identified during our audit.

Rome, 12 March 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Scott Cunningham

Scott Cunninghan (Partner)



#### INDEPENDENT REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT ON MANAGEMENT'S ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the International Fund for Agricultural Development

We have been engaged to undertake a reasonable assurance engagement of management's assessment that the International Fund for Agricultural Development ("the Fund" or "IFAD") maintained an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting as at 31 December 2024, as contained in the accompanying Management Assertion Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting.

#### **Responsibilities of Management**

Management of the Fund is responsible for implementing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the criteria for effective internal controls over financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management of the Fund is also responsible for the preparation of the *Management Assertion Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting*.

#### Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM Italia 1), which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

#### PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

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#### Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Management Assertion Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting based on the procedures performed. We conducted our work in accordance with International Standards on Assurance Engagements - Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ("ISAE 3000 revised") issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board for reasonable assurance engagements. That standard requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Management Assertion Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting is free from material misstatement.

Our engagement involved performing procedures to obtain evidence regarding the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting, supporting the *Management Assertion Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting*. The procedures selected depend on our professional judgement, including an assessment of the risks of material misstatements in the *Management Assertion Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting*, whether due to fraud or error. In making that risk assessment, we consider internal control relevant to the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of IFAD as at 31 December 2024.

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

#### Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management of the entity; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



### Opinion

In our opinion, management's assessment that IFAD as at 31 December 2024, maintained an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting, is prepared, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Rome, 12 March 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Scott Cunningham (Partner)

3013

# **Statements of contributions**

# Table 1

Summary of contributions (Thousands of United States dollars)

	2024	2023
Replenishments		
Initial contributions	1 017 370	1 017 370
First Replenishment	1 016 564	1 016 564
Second Replenishment	567 245	567 245
Third Replenishment	553 931	553 881
Fourth Replenishment	361 436	361 421
Fifth Replenishment	441 401	441 401
Sixth Replenishment	567 021	567 021
Seventh Replenishment	654 640	654 640
Eighth Replenishment	963 550	963 550
Ninth Replenishment	987 355	987 355
Tenth Replenishment	913 959	913 959
Eleventh Replenishment	1 040 175	1 040 071
Twelfth Replenishment	1 219 780	1 156 353
Thirteenth Replenishment	884 430	1 078
Total IFAD	11 188 857	10 241 909
Special Programme for Africa (SPA)		
SPA Phase I	288 868	288 868
SPA Phase II	62 364	62 364
Total SPA	351 232	351 232
Special contributions <sup>a</sup>	20 369	20 369
Total replenishment contributions	11 560 458	10 613 510
Complementary contributions		
Belgian Survival Fund	80 002	80 002
HIPC Initiative	19 679	19 679
ASAP complementary contributions	310 645	310 645
Unrestricted complementary contributions – Tenth Replenishment	59 240	59 240
Unrestricted complementary contributions – Eleventh Replenishment	48 772	48 772
Other complementary contributions	58 798	58 798
Total complementary contributions	577 136	577 136
Other		
HIPC contributions not made in the context of replenishment resources	301 544	273 308
Belgian Survival Fund contributions not made in the context of replenishment resources	63 836	63 836
Contribution in the context of arrear clearance for Somalia	10 904	10 904
Supplementary contributions <sup>b</sup>		
Project cofinancing	894 880	783 004
	73 759	70 767
APO funds		
APO funds Other supplementary funds	1 643 600	1 665 536
Other supplementary funds	1 643 600	220 233
Other supplementary funds GEF	1 643 600 226 927	220 233 67 054
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000	1 665 536 220 233 67 054 12 000 104 741
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI ASAP supplementary funds	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000 116 835	220 233 67 054 12 000 104 741
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000	220 233 67 054 12 000
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI ASAP supplementary funds Total supplementary contributions Total contributions	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000 116 835 <b>3 054 315</b>	220 233 67 054 12 000 104 744 <b>2 923 33</b>
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI ASAP supplementary funds Total supplementary contributions Total contributions Total contributions	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000 116 835 <b>3 054 315</b>	220 233 67 054 12 000 104 74 <b>2 923 33</b> <b>14 462 02</b>
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI ASAP supplementary funds Total supplementary contributions Total contributions Total contributions include the following: Total replenishment contributions (as above)	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000 116 835 <b>3 054 315</b> <b>15 568 193</b> 11 560 458	220 233 67 054 12 000 104 74 <b>2 923 333</b> <b>14 462 029</b> 10 613 510
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI ASAP supplementary funds Total supplementary contributions Total contributions Total contributions include the following: Total replenishment contributions (as above) Less provisions	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000 116 835 <b>3 054 315</b> <b>15 568 193</b> 11 560 458 (117 738)	220 233 67 054 12 000 104 742 <b>2 923 335</b> <b>14 462 025</b> 10 613 510 (117 659
Other supplementary funds GEF PSTF AATI ASAP supplementary funds Total supplementary contributions Total contributions Total contributions include the following: Total replenishment contributions (as above)	1 643 600 226 927 86 314 12 000 116 835 <b>3 054 315</b> <b>15 568 193</b> 11 560 458	220 233 67 054 12 000 104 741 <b>2 923 335</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Iceland's special contribution prior to membership and US\$20 million from the OPEC Fund.

<sup>b</sup> Includes interest earned according to each underlying agreement.

# Table 2 Replenishments through to IFAD12: Statement of Members' contributions <sup>a</sup> (As at 31 December 2024)

Replenishme			IFAD12				
IFAD11 (thousands of US\$ Member State equivalent)		In	struments dep	osited	Payments (thousands of US\$ equivalent)		
	equivalenty	"	Amount	Thousands of		romissory	valenty
		Currency	(thousands)	US\$ equivalent	Cash	notes	Total
Afghanistan	-		-	0	-	0	
Albania	60	US\$	-	0	-	0	
Algeria	82 430	US\$	500	500	500	0	500
Angola	9 796	US\$	4 000	4 000	4 000	0	4 000
Argentina	29 900	US\$	2 500	2 500	2 500	0	2 500
Armenia	80	US\$	15	15	15	0	15
Australia <sup>b</sup>	37 247	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Austria	126 972	EUR	16 000	17 481	17 481	0	17 481
Azerbaijan	300	US\$	10	10	10	0	10
Bangladesh	8 106	US\$	2 000	2 000	2 000	0	2 000
Barbados	10	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Belgium	149 694	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Belize	205	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Benin	582	US\$	200	200	200	0	200
Bhutan	255	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 600	US\$	140	140	140	0	140
Bosnia and Herzegovina	332	US\$	53	53	53	0	53
Botswana	1 010	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Brazil	104 696	US\$	6 000	6 000	6 000	0	6 000
Burkina Faso	734	US\$	250	250	250	0	250
Burundi	130	US\$	50	50	50	0	50
Cambodia	1 815	US\$	600	600	600	0	600
Cameroon	4 169	US\$	1 255	1 255	1 255	0	1 255
Canada	464 347	CAD	112 500	86 163	86 163	0	86 163
Cabo Verde	-04 047	US\$	23	23	23	0	23
Central African Republic	13	US\$	- 20	0	-	0	20
Chad	391	US\$	_	0	_	0	0
Chile	860	US\$	_	0	_	0	0
China	247 277	CNY	- 593 853	87 391	- 87 391	0	87 391
Colombia	1 040	US\$	595 605 60	60	60	0	60
Comoros	31		-	0		0	
		US\$			-		0
Congo	818	XAF	55 000	95	95	0	95
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 070	US\$	500	500	500	-	500
Cook Islands	5	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	1 735	US\$	217	217	217	0	217
Cuba	106	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Cyprus	432	US\$	60	60	60	0	60
Denmark	152 614	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Djibouti	37	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Dominica	51	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Dominican Republic	1 288	US\$	200	200	200	0	200
Timor-Leste	100	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Ecuador	1 391	US\$	210	210	210	0	210
Egypt	29 409	US\$	3 000	3 000	3 000	0	3 000
El Salvador	200	US\$	100	100	100	0	100
Eritrea	140	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Estonia	59	US\$	-	0	-	0	0
Eswatini	338	US\$	40	40	40	0	40
Ethiopia	381	US\$	100	100	100	0	100
Fiji	425	US\$	44	44	44	0	44
Finland	121 289	EUR	32 101	35 770	35 7 7 0	0	35 770

	Replenishments through _	IFAD12 Payments							
Member State	to IFAD11 (thousands of US\$ equivalent)	In	struments dep	osited	(thousands of US\$ equivalent)				
		Currency	Amount (thousands)	Thousands of US\$ equivalent	F Cash	Promissory notes	Total		
France	439 615	US\$	106 000	106 000	106 000	0	106 000		
Gabon	3 837	US\$	500	500	-	0	0		
Gambia (The)	120	US\$	50	50	50	0	50		
Georgia	30	US\$	50	50	50	0	50		
Germany	594 544	EUR	88 490	95 337	95 337	0	95 337		
Ghana	3 566	US\$	2 000	2 000	2 000	0	2 000		
Greece	4 302	EUR	85	89	89	0	89		
Grenada	75	US\$	20	20	20	0	20		
Guatemala	1 693	US\$	450	450	450	0	450		
Guinea	675	US\$	79	79	79	0	79		
Guinea-Bissau	45	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Guyana	3 268	US\$	713	713	713	0	713		
Haiti	197	US\$	220	220	176	0	176		
Honduras	801	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Hungary	100	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Iceland	375	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
India	216 612	US\$	50 460	50 460	50 460	0	50 460		
Indonesia	81 959	US\$	10 000	10 000	10 000	0	10 000		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		US\$		0	-	0	0		
Iraq	56 599	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Ireland	46 951	EUR	12 500	13 565	13 565	0	13 565		
Israel	481	US\$	25	25	25	0	25		
Italy	554 981	EUR	84 000	91 282	91 282	0	91 282		
Jamaica	326	US\$		0		0	01202		
	598 037	JPY	6 084 784	40 618	21 259	19 359	40 618		
Japan	1 240	US\$	200	40 0 18	21 239	19 3 3 9	200		
Jordan Kazakhstan	80	US\$ US\$	200 37	200 37	200 37	0	200		
	6 690		1 000	1 000	1 000	0	1 000		
Kenya		US\$	1000		1000				
Kiribati	26	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Democratic People's Rep Korea °	oublic of 800	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Republic of Korea	46 1 39	US\$	13 560	13 560	12 344	0	12 344		
Kuwait	218 513	US\$	31 000	31 000	31 000	0	31 000		
Lao People's Democratic	Republic 479	US\$	92	92	92	0	92		
Lebanon	495	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Lesotho	804	US\$	115	115	115	0	115		
Liberia	171	US\$	10	10	10	0	10		
Libya °	52 000	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Luxembourg	12 409	EUR	3 900	4 288	4 288	0	4 288		
Madagascar	776	US\$	200	200	200	0	200		
Malawi	123	US\$	100	100	100	0	100		
Malaysia	1 175	US\$	70	70	70	0	70		
Maldives	101	US\$	50	50	50	0	50		
Mali	638	US\$	281	281	281	0	281		
Malta	55	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Mauritania	234	US\$	100	100	100	0	100		
Mauritius	285	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Mexico	48 131	US\$	3 333	3 333	3 333	0	3 333		
Micronesia (Federated St		US\$	2	2	2	0	2		
Republic of Moldova	135	US\$	30	30	30	0	30		
Mongolia	215	US\$	10	10	10	0	10		
Montenegro		US\$	10	10	10	0	10		
montonogro	-	000	12	14	14	0	14		

	plenishments through to _	IFAD12							
IFA. Member State	D11 (thousands of US\$ equivalent)	Ir	struments depo	osited	Payments (thousands of US\$ equivalent)				
		Currency	Amount (thousands)	Thousands of US\$ equivalent		romissory notes	Total		
Mozambique	655	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Myanmar	266	US\$	6	6	6	0	6		
Namibia	360	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Nepal	419	US\$	75	75	75	0	75		
Netherlands (Kingdom of the	e) 572 830	EUR	72 500	78 851	78 851	0	78 851		
New Zealand	17 710	NZD	4 500	2 876	2 876	0	2 876		
Nicaragua	619	US\$	150	150	150	0	150		
Niger	547	US\$	185	185	185	0	185		
Nigeria	138 169	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Norway	344 604	NOK	648 000	63 059	63 059	0	63 059		
Oman	350	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Pakistan	47 934	US\$	10 000	10 000	10 000	0	10 000		
Panama	449	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Papua New Guinea	170	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Paraguay	1 756	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Peru	2 370	US\$	375	375	375	0	375		
Philippines	2 878	US\$	700	700	700	0	700		
Portugal	4 384	US\$	1 683	1 683	1 683	0	1 683		
Qatar	39 980	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Romania	350	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Russian Federation	21 000	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Rwanda	421	US\$	100	100	100	0	100		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	20	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Saint Lucia	22	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Samoa	80	US\$	30	30	30	0	30		
Sao Tome and Principe	11	US\$	20	20	20	0	20		
Saudi Arabia	481 078	US\$	25 300	25 300	25 300	0	25 300		
Senegal	997	US\$		0		0	0		
Seychelles	200	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Sierra Leone	97	US\$	100	100	100	0	100		
Solomon Islands	10	US\$	-	0	_	0	0		
Somalia	10	US\$	10	10	10	0	10		
South Africa	1 913	US\$	500	500	500	0	500		
South Sudan	10	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Spain	103 983	US\$	3 834	3 834	3 834	0	3 834		
Sri Lanka	11 889	US\$	101	101	101	0	101		
Sudan	1 859	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Sweden	407 432	SEK	800 000	77 532	77 532	0	77 532		
Switzerland	260 020	CHF	47 000	51 157	51 157	0	51 157		
Syrian Arab Republic	1 817	US\$		0	-	0	01107		
Tajikistan	5	US\$	5	5	5	0	5		
United Republic of Tanzania		US\$	120	120	120	0	120		
Thailand	2 100	US\$	300	300	300	0	300		
Тодо	2 100	US\$	-	0	-	0	000		
Tonga	55	US\$	50	50	- 50	0	50		
Tunisia	6 528	US\$	1 250	1 250	1 244	0	1 244		
Türkiye	28 636	US\$	5 000	5 000	5 000	0	5 000		
Uganda	20 836 922	US\$ US\$	3000	300	300	0	300		
United Arab Emirates	922 60 180	US\$ US\$	300	300	300	0	300		
United Kingdom	515 170	GBP	36 960	47 487	3 000 47 487	0	47 487		
-									
United States	1 064 174	US\$	129 000	129 000	129 000	0	129 000		
Uruguay	1 125	US\$	-	0	-	0	0		
Uzbekistan	55	US\$	50	50	50	0	50		

	Replenishments through to			IFAD12				
Member State	IFAD11 (thousands of US\$ equivalent) ª	Ir	struments dep	Paymen ments deposited (thousands of US\$				
		Currency	Amount (thousands)	Thousands of US\$ equivalent	Cash	Promissor y notes	Total	
Viet Nam	3 903	US\$	600	600	200	0	200	
Yemen	4 348	US\$	-	0	-	0	0	
Yugoslavia	108	US\$	-	0	-	0	0	
Zambia	1 294	US\$	-	0	-	0	0	
Zimbabwe	2 803	US\$	200	200	200	0	200	
Total contributions 31 December 2024	9 084 645			1 219 781	1 198 256	19 359	1 217 615	
For 2023	9 084 475			1 156 354	782 531	70 381	852 912	

<sup>a</sup> Amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars, thus payments received of less than US\$500 are not shown in the appendix.
 <sup>b</sup> Australia's withdrawal from membership of IFAD became effective on 31 July 2007.
 <sup>c</sup> Note 7 provides details on allowances for contributions impairment.

# IFAD13: Statement of Members' contributions (As at 31 December 2024)

			IFAD1:		Payments	
	Inst	ruments deposite	ed	(thousands	s of US dollars e	quivalent)
Member State	Currency	Amount (thousands)	Thousands of US dollars equivalent	Cash	Promissory notes	Tota
Algeria	US\$	500	500			
Austria	EUR	18 542	19 200			
Bangladesh	US\$	2 000	2 000			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	240	254	254		254
Botswana	US\$	135	135			
Brazil	US\$	13 000	13 000	1 681		1 68 1
Cameroon	US\$	600	600	600		600
Canada	CAD	100 000	71 309	27 852		27 852
Cabo Verde	US\$	35	35	35		35
China	US\$	623 981	85 486			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	US\$	1 000	1 000	1 000		1 000
Costa Rica	US\$	50	50	50		50
Denmark	DKK	129 000	18 045	10 547		10 547
Djibouti	US\$	100	100	100		100
Dominican Republic	US\$	220	220			
Ecuador	US\$	210	210	210		210
Estonia	EUR	20	21	21		2
Finland	EUR	31 376	13 462			
France	US\$	150 000	150 000			
Germany	EUR	88 4 90	91 631			93
Greece	EUR	85	93	93		
Guinea-Bissau	US\$	50	50	50		50
Guyana	US\$	238	238	238		238
Ireland	EUR	25 000	25 888			
Italy	EUR	110 000	113 905			
Japan	JPY	6 085 000	38 7 19		19 359	19 359
Kenya	US\$	1 000	1 000	1 000	10 000	1 000
Republic of Korea	US\$	14 100	14 100			
Kyrgyzstan	US\$	30	30	30		30
_esotho	US\$	200	200			
Lithuania	EUR	50	52	52		52
Vauritania	US\$	100	100	100		100
Vontenegro	EUR	34	36	36		30
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	US\$	100 000	100 000	48 649		48 649
Papua New Guinea	US\$	130	130	130		130
Poland	US\$	1 000	1 000	1 000		1 000
Spain	EUR	5 000	5 424	5 424		5 424
Sweden	SEK	615 290	55 686	0 72 7		0 42
Sweden	CHF	47 000	54 621			
	US\$			200		200
United Republic of Tanzania Thailand	US\$ US\$	200 300	200 300	200 300		300
	US\$ US\$	50				
Tonga Tunisia	US\$ US\$		50 1 250	50		50
		1 250	1 250			
United Arab Emirates	US\$	3 000	3 000	200		000
Uzbekistan	US\$	200	200	200	-	200
Viet Nam	US\$	900	900 884 430	99 902	19 359	119 26 <sup>,</sup>

#### Table 3 SPA: Statement of contributions (As at 31 December 2024)

		First	phase	Second	phase	
		Instrument	ts deposited	Instruments	deposited	
Donor	Currency	Amount	Thousands of US\$ equivalent	Amount	Thousands of US\$ equivalent	Total
Australia	AUD	500	389	-	-	389
Belgium	EUR	31 235	34 975	11 155	12 263	47 238
Denmark	DKK	120 000	18 673	-	-	18 673
Djibouti	US\$	1	1	-	-	1
European Union	EUR	15 000	17 619	-	-	17 619
Finland	EUR	9 960	12 205	-	-	12 205
France	EUR	32 0 1 4	37 690	3 811	4 008	41 698
Germany	EUR	14 827	17 360	-	-	17 360
Greece	US\$	37	37	40	40	77
Guinea	US\$	25	25	-	-	25
Ireland	EUR	380	418	253	289	707
Italy	EUR	15 493	23 254	5 132	6 785	30 0 39
Italy	US\$	10 000	10 000	-	-	10 000
Japan	JPY	2 553 450	21 474	-	-	21 474
Kuwait	US\$	-	-	15 000	15 000	15 000
Luxembourg	EUR	247	266	-	-	266
Mauritania	US\$	25	25	-	-	25
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR	15 882	16 174	8 848	9 533	25 707
New Zealand	NZD	500	252	-	-	252
Niger	EUR	15	18	-	-	18
Nigeria	US\$	-	-	250	250	250
Norway	NOK	138 000	19 7 59	-	-	19 7 59
Spain	US\$	1 000	1 000	-	-	1 000
Sweden	SEK	131 700	19 055	25 000	4 196	23 251
Switzerland	CHF	25 000	17 049	-	-	17 049
United Kingdom	GBP	7 000	11 150	-	-	11 150
United States	US\$	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	20 000
31 December 2024			288 868		62 364	351 232
31 December 2023			288 868		62 364	351 232

# Table 4 Statement of Members' contributions received in 2024 As at 31 December 2024 (Thousands of United States dollars)

			Payr	nents
	Instruments	Promissory note		Promissory note
Member State	deposited <sup>a,b</sup>	deposit <sup>b</sup>	Cash	encashment
IFAD0				
Iraq			1 000	
TOTAL IFAD0			1 000	
IFAD01				
Iraq			5 773	
Total IFAD01	-	-	5 773	
IFAD03				
Liberia			50	-
TOTAL IFAD10		-	50	-
IFAD04				
Guinea-Bissau			15	-
TOTAL IFAD10		-	15	-
IFAD11				
Bhutan			10	
Botswana			45	-
Mauritania	-	-	50	-
Total IFAD11		-	105	
IFAD12				
Angola			2 000	
Argentina			833	
Armenia			5	
Austria			5 744	
Bangladesh			-	667
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)			140	
Canada			18 558	
China			27 500	
Cyprus			20	
Dominican Republic			134	
Ethiopia			40	
Fiji			44	
Finland			5 384	
France			36 000	
Germany		30 605	-	29 673
Guatemala			150	
Guyana			238	
India			16 153	
Indonesia			4 000	
Ireland			4 485	
Italy			31 656	
Japan			-	10 091
Kazakhstan			10	
Republic of Korea			5 383	
Kuwait			-	10 850
Liberia			10	
Luxembourg			1 409	
Mauritania			100	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)			24 443	
New Zealand			918	
Nicaragua			50	
Norway			20 517	
Pakistan			10 000	
Philippines			233	
Samoa			10	
Saudi Arabia	25 300		25 300	
Somalia			10	
Sri Lanka			100	
Sweden			-	25 538
Switzerland				
Tajikistan			19 274 2	

			Payı	ments
Member State	Instruments deposited <sup>a,b</sup>	Promissory note deposit <sup>b</sup>	Cash	Promissory note encashmen
Tunisia			414	
Türkiye			2 000	
United Arab Emirates			1 000	
United States		22.4.24	43 000	24.620
United Kingdom	25 300	32 121 62 726	207 207	31 639 108 458
Total IFAD12	25 300	62 / 26	307 267	108 450
FAD13				
Algeria	500			
Austria	20 269			
Bangladesh	2 000			
Botswana	135			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.000		187	
Brazil	13 000		1 68 1	
Cameroon			600	
Canada	72 979		27 853	
Cabo Verde			23	
China	85 962			
Democratic Republic of the Congo			1 000	
Costa Rica	50		50	
Denmark	18 311		10 548	
Djibouti			100	
Dominican Republic	220			
Ecuador			210	
Estonia	21		21	
Finland	14 071			
France	150 000			
Germany	96 605			
Greece			93	
Guinea Bissau			50	
Guyana			238	
Ireland	27 140			
Italy	119 301	- · · · -		
Japan	38 675	21 117		
Kenya			1 000	
Republic of Korea	14 100			
Kyrgyzstan	30		30	
Lesotho	200			
Lithuania			52	
Mauritania			100	
Montenegro			36	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	100 000		48 649	
Papua New Guinea			130	
Spain			5 424	
Sweden	56 242			
Switzerland	55 125		000	
United Republic of Tanzania			200	
Thailand			300	
Tonga			50	
Tunisia	1 250			
United Arab Emirates	3 000			
Uzbekistan			200	
Viet Nam	900			
Total IFAD13	890 086	21 117	98 824	
Grand total	915 386	83 843	413 034	108 458

<sup>a</sup> Instruments deposited also include equivalent instruments recorded on receipt of cash or promissory note where no instrument of contribution has been received.
 <sup>b</sup> Instruments deposited and promissory note deposits received in currencies other than United States dollars are translated at the date of receipt.

# **Statement of loans**

Table 1 Statement of outstanding loans (As at 31 December 2024 and 2023) (Amounts expressed in thousands)

Borrower or guarantor	Approved Ioans less cancellations	Disbursed portion	Undisbursed portion	Repayments	Outstandii Ioa
	cancenations	pontion	ponion	Repayments	104
IS\$ loans Angola	95 844	34 911	60 933	6 878	28 0
Argentina	95 844 40 400	16 708	23 692	2 870	13 8
0	239 403	174 247	65 156	27 170	13 0
Bangladesh					20
Belize	8 000	3 619	4 381	1 600	20
Benin	11 080	-	11 080	-	7.0
Bhutan	17 174	7 603	9 57 1	-	76
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	23 600	6 343	17 257	-	63
Brazil	111 000	2 568	108 432	-	25
Burkina Faso	19 000	18 971	29	-	18 9
Burundi	12 7 50	2 696	10 054	· · · · -	20
Cabo Verde	7 433	2 003	5 430	1 803	:
Cambodia	179 446	104 109	75 337	-	104
Cameroon	1 100	1 100	-	-	1 '
Central African Republic	8 050	4 202	3 848	-	4 2
China	285 261	195 318	89 943	21 195	174
Colombia	50 0 00	-	50 000	-	
Côte d'Ivoire	36 889	24 979	11 910	460	24 :
Democratic Republic of the Congo	73 340	15 848	57 492	-	15 8
Djibouti	32 701	15 578	17 123	721	14
Dominican Republic	24 030	5 537	18 493	390	5
Ecuador	44 831	3 730	41 101	_	3
El Salvador	31 300	-	31 300	-	-
Eswatini	22 520	6 456	16 064	1 194	52
Gambia (The)	4 255	4 012	243	-	4
Ghana	99 000	29 155	69 845	_	29
Grenada	6 400	5 330	1 070	121	52
Guinea	36 950	14 827	22 123	121	14 8
	13 990	7 552	6 438	-	7
Guinea-Bissau			0 4 3 0	4 202	
Guyana	7 960	7 960	-	1 393	6
Haiti	3 500	3 500	-	3 194	
Honduras	34 0 30	3 039	30 991	816	2
India	463 135	95 514	367 621	6 269	89 :
Indonesia	125 185	84 966	40 2 1 9	2 371	82
Iraq	15 7 30	1 000	14 7 30	1 000	
Jordan	8 400	7 579	821	1 960	5 (
Kenya	166 800	31 181	135 619	-	31
Lao People's Democratic Republic	28 4 4 9	2 497	25 952	-	2
Lebanon	4 900	-	4 900	-	
Lesotho	11 802	-	11 802	-	
Liberia	72 643	34 614	38 029	-	34
Madagascar	61 000	6 815	54 185	-	6
Malawi	51 000	20 7 56	30 244	-	20
Maldives	3 285	2 067	1 218	-	2
Mali	10 155	-	10 155	-	
Mauritania	23 4 36	8 463	14 973	-	8 -
Mexico	45 4 92	21 788	23 704	2 683	19
Mongolia	10 327	-	10 327	-	
Mozambique	17 000	11 497	5 503	-	11 -
Myanmar	8 984	2 750	6 234	-	2
Nepal	92 208	27 088	65 120	10 386	16
Nicaragua	20 504	19 632	872	-	19
Niger	80 000	798	79 202	_	
Nigeria	307 770	72 052	235 718	2 227	69
Pakistan	254 101	157 791	96 3 10	2 737	155
Papua New Guinea	25 500	16 7 38	8 762	3 188	13
Paraguay	10 000	6 446	3 554	1 667	4
0,	24 000		3 554 3 113	1007	
Peru		20 887		-	20 8
Philippines	70 519	37 215	33 304	2 174	35 (
Republic of Moldova	15 901	15 901	-	2 664	13
Rwanda	3 740	3 740		-	3
Sierra Leone	40 200	23 992	16 208	-	23 9
Solomon Islands	9 300	-	9 300	-	
South Sudan	1 900	830	1 070	-	:
Sri Lanka	108 100	65 158	42 942	18 864	46 2
Tajikistan	22 080	15 345	6 735	_	15 :

	Approved Ioans less	Disbursed	Undisbursed		Outstanding
Borrower or guarantor	cancellations	portion	portion	Repayments	loans
Togo	15 561	-	15 561	-	-
Tonga	900	580	320	-	580
Türkiye	7 832 175 380	7 832 27 620	- 147 760	-	7 832 27 620
Uganda United Republic of Tanzania	134 838	27 620	147 760	8 658	19 010
Uzbekistan	130 200	70 690	59 5 10	4 620	66 070
Viet Nam	160 200	49 726	110 418	8 999	40 727
Zambia	23 379	6 609	16 770	661	5 948
Zimbabwe	72 840	4 721	68 1 1 9	-	4 721
Subtotal US\$ a	4 515 857	1 732 447	2 783 410	150 933	1 581 514
EUR loans					
Angola	10 961	10 961	-	-	10 961
Argentina	22 680	20 642	2 038	6 048	14 594
Bangladesh	71 850	67 303	4 547	-	67 303
Benin	55 815	21 035	34 780	-	21 035
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	21 120	-	21 120	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	36 707	20 247	16 460	2 965	17 282
Brazil	8 000	-	8 000	-	-
Burkina Faso	127 675	51 977	75 698	-	51 977
Cameroon	48 7 36	1 100	47 636	-	1 100
Chad China	10 795	5 272 70 000	5 523 152 310	-	5 272
	222 409 5 830	70 099 3 830	152 310 2 000	20 384	49 7 15 3 830
Comoros Congo	5 830 12 920	3 830 2 166	2 000 10 754	-	3 830 2 166
Côte d'Ivoire	85 170	6 864	78 306	-	6 864
Cuba	24 100	11 850	12 250	1 453	10 397
Ecuador	1 569	1 569	12 230	1400	1 569
Egypt	219 110	61 261	157 849	22 317	38 944
El Salvador	10 850	10 457	393	1 447	9 010
Eswatini	8 550	8 550	-	2 565	5 985
Gabon	1 913	1 913	-	-	1 913
Georgia	16 000	13 223	2 777	2 134	11 089
Indonesia	176 496	104 287	72 209	11 197	93 090
Jordan	11 350	8 257	3 093	-	8 257
Kenya	100 351	49 963	50 388	-	49 963
Lesotho	32 890	5 692	27 198	-	5 692
Madagascar	89 050	2 869	86 181	-	2 869
Mali	72 933	26 134	46 7 9 9	-	26 134
Mauritania	5 000	704	4 296	-	704
Mexico	1 297	1 297	-	540	757
Montenegro	3 803 138 675	3 803	- 105 181	1 289 8 584	2 514 24 910
Morocco Niger	65 270	33 494 22 210	43 060	0 304	24 9 10
Pakistan	74 090	6 096	67 994	_	6 096
Paraguay	8 383	7 576	807	2 084	5 492
Philippines	140 028	37 473	102 555	18 272	19 201
Republic of Moldova	18 939	5 467	13 472		5 467
Rwanda	69 4 1 0	6 184	63 226	-	6 184
Sao Tome and Principe	970	798	172	-	798
Senegal	205 218	59 495	145 723	-	59 495
Sudan	11 300	2 475	8 825	-	2 475
Тодо	15 780	4 491	11 289	-	4 491
Tunisia	69 7 2 5	18 179	51 546	6 688	11 491
Türkiye	130 194	42 981	87 213	4 762	38 2 19
Subtotal EUR	2 463 912	840 244	1 623 668	112 729	727 515 753 342
US\$ equivalent	2 551 381	870 073	1 681 308	116 731	/53 342
SDR loans a				10.000	
Albania	34 462	34 462	-	18 668	15 794
Angola	24 240	24 240	-	9 978	14 262
Argentina	3 831 60 941	3 831	-	2 740 24 873	1 091 36 068
Armenia	43 931	60 941 43 931	-	24 873 16 350	36 068 27 581
Azerbaijan Bangladesh	43 931 470 171	43 93 1 444 313	- 25 858	166 013	27 581
Belize	1 847	1 847	20 000	1 616	278 300
Benin	94 190	91 349	2 841	43 350	47 999
Bhutan	38 492	38 425	67	16 277	22 148
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	72 492	72 490	2	34 724	37 766
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45 686	45 686	-	21 789	23 897
Botswana	842	842	-	681	161
Brazil	91 025	91 022	3	47 962	43 060
Burkina Faso	83 847	83 838	9	36 871	46 967
Burundi	40 859	40 859	-	23 966	16 893
Cabo Verde	24 691	23 966	725	7 323	16 643

	Approved loans less	Disbursed	Undisbursed	_	Outstandi
rower or guarantor	cancellations	portion	portion	Repayments	loa
Cambodia	62 360	62 360		13 815	48 5
Cameroon	119 000	100 274	18 726	19 885	80 3
Central African Republic	26 2 1 5	26 2 15	-	15 864	10 3
Chad	18 1 38	18 138	-	6 201	11 9
China	515 741	515 741	-	286 479	229 2
Colombia	32 0 1 3	32 0 1 3	-	20 706	11 3
Comoros	5 292	5 291	1	2 758	2 5
Congo	22 080	21 957	123	5 238	16 7
Côte d'Ivoire	21 117	21 117	-	9 015	12 1
Cuba	6 840	6 840	-	2 740	4 1
	50 4 96	50 4 96		10 539	39 9
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			-		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50 370	49 563	807	21 565	27 9
Djibouti	7 146	7 146	-	2 429	47
Dominica	1 146	1 146	-	978	
Dominican Republic	17 902	17 902	-	11 232	66
Ecuador	25 487	25 487	-	14 116	11 :
Egypt	176 172	176 172	-	108 848	67 3
El Salvador	45 265	45 265	_	28 068	17
	5 794	5 794		5 230	
Equatorial Guinea			0 74 4		
Eritrea	29 142	25 428	3 714	10 907	14 :
Eswatini	3 47 3	3 473	-	2 594	
Ethiopia	416 436	414 957	1 479	84 099	330
Gabon	3 529	3 529	-	3 217	
Gambia (The)	34 187	34 187	-	16 299	17
Georgia	30 370	30 370	_	12 344	18
Ghana	182 126	181 796	330	54 956	126
	1 632	1 632	-	1 131	120
Grenada			-		
Guatemala	15 366	15 366	-	15 239	
Guinea	64 160	64 160	-	37 205	26
Guinea-Bissau	8 487	8 487	-	4 100	4 :
Guyana	8 522	8 522	-	4 453	4
Haiti	58 463	58 463	-	33 098	25
Honduras	85 463	85 463	_	40 275	45
India	590 143	584 754	5 389	274 161	310
Indonesia <sup>b</sup>	155 017	155 017	0.000	73 065	81
			- 10		
Jordan	14 432	14 4 16	16	9 815	4
Kenya	173 090	173 090	-	36 110	136
Kyrgyzstan	27 660	27 111	549	4 823	22
Lao People's Democratic Republic	65 202	64 646	556	25 179	39
Lebanon	2 406	2 406	-	1 183	1
Lesotho	30 146	30 124	22	12 905	17
Liberia	27 296	26 097	1 199	3 790	22
					142
Madagascar b	197 432	193 370	4 062	50 922	
Malawi <sup>b</sup>	168 680	133 352	35 328	42 520	90
Maldives	10 792	10 7 92	-	5 319	5
Mali	137 964	137 864	100	50 352	87
Mauritania	49 545	49 545	-	23 241	26
Mauritius	1 205	1 205	-	1 119	
Mexico	13 827	13 827	_	6 339	7
	27 169	27 106	63	7 737	19
Mongolia	43 513	43 513		30 350	
Morocco			-		13
Mozambique	143 311	143 311		55 859	87
Myanmar	52 550	14 7 54	37 796	-	14
Nepal	160 572	101 307	59 265	47 511	53
Nicaragua	49 474	49 474	-	19 249	30
Niger	90 9 16	89 4 3 2	1 484	20 994	68
Nigeria	212 379	206 517	5 862	43 083	163
North Macedonia	11 721	11 721		6 304	5
	324 732	294 189	30 543		
Pakistan				110 049	184
Papua New Guinea	23 450	23 186	264	5 296	17
Paraguay	16 298	16 298	-	7 171	9
Peru	45 207	45 207	-	17 792	27
Philippines	83 100	80 478	2 622	38 393	42
Republic of Moldova	55 612	55 612	-	13 071	42
Rwanda <sup>b</sup>	194 102	183 930	10 172	45 458	138
	1 908	1 908	10 172	1 293	150
Samoa			-		
Sao Tome and Principe	13 747	13 747		7 368	6
Senegal	112 027	109 317	2 710	34 804	74
Seychelles	1 875	1 875	-	1 299	
Sierra Leone	45 7 36	45 7 36	-	20 6 30	25
Solomon Islands	4 069	4 069	-	1 815	2
	13 250	13 250	-	12 013	1
Somalia <sup>b</sup>	13 250	156 846	-	62 869	93
Sri Lanka					

	Approved				
	loans less	Disbursed	Undisbursed		Outstanding
Borrower or guarantor	cancellations	portion	portion	Repayments	loans
Sudan	128 641	128 641	-	64 515	64 126
Syrian Arab Republic	15 220	13 664	1 556	6 692	6 972
Tajikistan	6 200	6 200	-	-	6 200
Тодо	24 584	22 2 12	2 372	12 459	9 753
Tonga	5 927	5 832	95	3 036	2 796
Tunisia	22 393	22 374	19	10 038	12 336
Türkiye	29 371	29 371	-	18 526	10 845
Uganda	322 097	263 694	58 403	82 110	181 584
United Republic of Tanzania	225 249	225 249	-	72 877	152 372
Uruguay	2 081	2 08 1	-	977	1 104
Uzbekistan	21 163	21 163	-	4 319	16 844
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	10 450	10 450	-	8 846	1 604
Viet Nam	216 206	216 206	-	58 902	157 304
Yemen	138 389	138 389	-	48 917	89 472
Zambia	128 820	128 820	-	48 680	80 140
Zimbabwe	8 818	8 818	-	5 215	3 603
Subtotal SDR	8 135 487	7 820 355	315 132	3 056 164	4 764 191
IFAD Fund for Gaza and the West Bank c	2 513	2 513	-	1 433	1 080
Total SDR	8 138 000	7 822 868	315 132	3 057 597	4 765 271
US\$ equivalent	10 594 285	10 184 037	410 248	3 980 469	6 203 568
Total outstanding loans as at 31 December 2024 US\$	17 661 523	12 786 557	4 874 966	4 248 133	8 538 424
Other receivables					36 800
Total loan receivables					8 575 224
as at 31 December 2024 US\$					
Total outstanding loans as at 31 December 2023 US\$	16 508 212	12 493 865	4 014 347	4 013 677	8 480 188
Other receivables					41 653
Total loan receivables					8 521 841
as at 31 December 2023 US\$					

<sup>a</sup> Loans in SDR and, for the purpose of presentation in the balance sheet, the accumulated amount of loans denominated in SDR has been valued at the US\$/SDR rate of 1.302 as at 31 December 2024. Loans denominated in EUR have been valued at the US\$/EUR rate of 0.966 as at 31 December 2024.

<sup>b</sup> Repayment amounts include participation by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden in specific loans to these countries, resulting in partial early repayment and a corresponding increase in committable resources.

<sup>c</sup> The amount of the loan to the IFAD Fund for Gaza and the West Bank is included in the above balance. See note 2(g)(ii).

## Table 2 Summary of loans approved at nominal value by year (As at 31 December 2024)

	-		l loans in thousa Curren				value III l	housands o		
		As at 1 January	Effective/ (Reductions/ Cancellations)	Loans fully	As at 31 December	As at 1 January	Effective/ (Reductions/ Cancellations)	Loans fully	Exchange rate movement	As at 31 December
Year		2024	2024	repaid	2024	2024	2024	repaid	SDR/US\$	2024
1978	US\$	68 530	-	-	68 530	68 530	-	-	-	68 530
2016 2017	US\$ US\$	164 568 597 043	(2 299)	-	162 269 597 043	164 568 597 043	(2 299)	-	-	162 269 597 043
2017	US\$	654 428	(1 239)	-	653 189	654 428	(1 239)	-	-	653 189
2019	US\$	386 451	(2 041)	-	384 410	386 451	(2 041)	-	-	384 410
2020	US\$	410 971	(17 000)	-	393 971	410 971	(17 000)	-	-	393 971
2021	US\$	473 489	(56 751)	-	416 738	473 489	(56 751)	-	-	416 738
2022	US\$	663 399	-	-	663 399	663 399	-	-	-	663 399
2023 2024	US\$ US\$	91 726	- 1 084 582	-	91 726 1 084 582	91 726	- 1 084 582	-		91 726 1 084 582
1979	SDR	201 485	- 1004 302	_	201 485	270 794	- 1004 302	-	(8 496)	262 298
1980	SDR	176 647	-	-	176 647	237 413	-	-	(7 448)	229 965
1981	SDR	182 246	-	-	182 246	244 938	-	-	(7 684)	237 254
1982	SDR	103 109	-	-	103 109	138 578	-	-	(4 347)	134 231
1983 1984	SDR SDR	132 091 128 257	-	-	132 091 128 257	177 529 172 377	-	-	(5 570) (5 408)	171 959 166 969
1984	SDR	59 522	-	-	59 522	79 997	-	-	(2 510)	77 487
1986	SDR	23 663	-	-	23 663	31 803	-	-	(998)	30 805
1987	SDR	60 074	-	-	60 074	80 740	-	-	(2 533)	78 207
1988	SDR	52 100	-	-	52 100	70 023	-	-	(2 197)	67 826
1989	SDR	86 206	-	-	86 206	115 861	-	-	(3 636)	112 225
1990 1991	SDR SDR	40 064 98 025	-	-	40 064 98 025	53 846 131 746	-	-	(1 690) (4 134)	52 156 127 612
1991	SDR	79 888	-	-	79 888	107 369	-	-	(3 369)	104 000
1993	SDR	122 240	-	-	122 240	164 290	-	-	(5 154)	159 136
1994	SDR	122 598	-	-	122 598	164 771	-	-	(5 170)	159 601
1995	SDR	149 100	-	-	149 100	200 389	-	-	(6 287)	194 102
1996	SDR	178 369	-	-	178 369	239 727	-	-	(7 521)	232 206
1997 1998	SDR SDR	219 073 203 208	-	-	219 073 203 208	294 433 273 111	-	-	(9 237) (8 569)	285 196 264 542
1998	SDR	240 196	-	-	240 196	322 824	-	-	(10 128)	312 696
2000	SDR	237 216	-	-	237 216	318 818	-	-	(10 003)	308 815
2001	SDR	234 079	-	-	234 079	314 601	-	-	(9 870)	304 731
2002	SDR	190 303	-	-	190 303	255 765	-	-	(8 024)	247 741
2003 2004	SDR SDR	208 536 234 225	-	-	208 536 234 225	280 271 314 798	-	-	(8 793) (9 877)	271 478 304 921
2004	SDR	278 369	-	-	278 369	374 127	-	-	(11 738)	362 389
2006	SDR	308 975	-	(45 775)	263 200	415 260	-	(61 521)	(11 098)	342 641
2007	SDR	254 994	-	-	254 994	342 711	-	-	(10 752)	331 959
2008	SDR	250 829	-	-	250 829	337 112	-	-	(10 576)	326 536
2009	SDR	253 915	-	-	253 915	341 260	-	-	(10 706)	330 554
2010 2011	SDR SDR	390 931 443 360		-	390 931 443 360	525 409 595 874	-	-	(16 484) (18 695)	508 925 577 179
2012	SDR	374 864	(11)	-	374 853	503 815	(15)	-	(15 806)	487 994
2013	SDR	317 535	(1 188)	-	316 347	426 765	(1 596)	-	(13 339)	411 830
2014	SDR	302 124	(693)	-	301 431	406 053	(932)	-	(12 710)	392 411
2015	SDR	418 768	(3 272)	-	415 496	562 823	(4 399)	-	(17 520)	540 904
2016	SDR	172 637	(93)	-	172 544	232 022 290 651	(123)	-	(7 276)	224 623 266 522
2017 2018	SDR SDR	216 259 26 088	(11 530)	-	204 729 26 088	290 651 35 062	(15 496)	-	(8 633) (1 100)	266 522 33 962
2010	SDR	244 788	-	-	244 788	328 994	-	-	(10 322)	318 672
2020	SDR	61 907	-	-	61 907	83 203	-	-	(2 611)	80 592
2021	SDR	15 300	-	-	15 300	20 563	-	-	(645)	19 918
2022	SDR	21 050	-	-	21 050	28 291	-	-	(887)	27 404
2023 2024	SDR SDR	31 948	- 53 400	-	31 948 53 400	42 943	- 69 518	-	(1 350)	41 593 69 518
2024 2014	EUR	- 82 055		-	53 400 82 055	- 90 642		-	- (5 674)	84 968
2015	EUR	232 192	(53 439)	-	178 753	256 491	(59 031)	-	(12 361)	185 099
2016	EUR	95 790	-	-	95 790	105 814	-	-	(6 624)	99 190
2017	EUR	92 230	(77)	-	92 153	101 882	(85)	-	(6 373)	95 424
2018	EUR	106 221	-	-	106 221	117 337	-	-	(7 345)	109 992
2019 2020	EUR EUR	499 531 152 306	(15 899)	-	483 632 152 306	551 807 168 245	(17 563)	-	(33 443) (10 532)	500 801 157 713
2020	EUR	180 621	(1 560)	-	179 061	100 245	(1 723)	-	(10 532)	185 418
2021	EUR	216 632	(1000)	-	216 632	239 303	(1720)	-	(14 980)	224 323
2023	EUR	196 274	-	-	196 274	216 813	-	-	(13 572)	203 241
2024	EUR	-	681 035	-	681 035	-	705 212	-		705 212
Total L		3 510 605	1 005 252	-	4 515 857	3 510 605	1 005 252	-	-	4 515 857
Total S		8 147 161	36 613	(45 774)	8 138 000	10 949 750	46 957	(61 521)	(340 901)	10 594 285
Total E Totals		<u>1 853 852</u> 13 511 618	610 060	-	2 463 912 15 117 769	2 047 857 16 508 212	626 810	(61 521)	(123 286)	2 551 381
TOTAIS		13 311 018	1 651 925	(45 774)	10 11/ /09	10 000 212	1 679 019	(61 521)	(464 187)	17 661 523

# Table 3 Maturity structure of outstanding loans by period at nominal value (As at 31 December 2024 and 2023)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Period due	2024	2023
Less than 1 year	550 157	547 502
1-2 years	469 483	459 993
2-3 years	502 582	490 872
3-4 years	523 214	494 911
4-5 years	509 040	498 712
5-10 years	2 296 223	2 239 866
10-15 years	1 588 710	1 586 532
15-20 years	1 045 214	1 090 452
20-25 years	674 083	681 120
More than 25 years	379 718	390 228
Total	8 538 424	8 480 188

### Table 4

# Summary of outstanding loans by lending type at nominal value (As at 31 December 2024 and 2023) (Thousands of United States dollars)

(		
Lending type	2024	2023
Super highly concessional terms	26 390	7 005
Highly concessional terms	6 432 506	6 545 280
Hardened terms	25 199	29 958
Intermediate terms	116 381	140 298
Ordinary terms	1 167 259	1 086 804
Blended terms	770 689	670 843
Total	8 538 424	8 480 188

#### Table 5

# Disbursement structure of undisbursed loans at nominal value (Projected as at 31 December 2024 and 2023) (Thousands of United States dollars)

Total	4 874 966	4 014 347
5-10 years	921 895	838 226
3-5 years	1 256 516	914 938
1-3 years	1 790 122	1 478 678
Less than 1 year	906 433	782 505
Disbursements in:	2024	2023

# Special Programme for sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA)

Table 1

### Statement of loans at nominal value

(As at 31 December 2024 and 2023)

	Approved loans less	Disbursed	Undisbursed		Outstanding
Borrower or guarantor	cancellations	portion	portion	Repayments	loans
SDR loans (thousands)					
Angola	2 714	2 714	-	1 718	996
Burkina Faso	10 546	10 546	-	7 079	3 467
Burundi	4 494	4 494	-	2 370	2 124
Cabo Verde	2 183	2 183	-	1 329	853
Chad	9 617	9 617	-	5 968	3 649
Comoros	2 289	2 289	-	1 527	762
Djibouti	114	114	-	71	43
Ethiopia	6 660	6 660	-	4 426	2 234
Gambia (The)	2 638	2 638	-	1 649	989
Ghana	22 321	22 321	-	13 427	8 894
Guinea	10 762	10 762	-	6 995	3 767
Guinea-Bissau	2 126	2 126	-	1 488	638
Kenya	12 241	12 241	-	7 010	5 23 1
Lesotho	7 481	7 481	-	4 578	2 903
Madagascar	1 098	1 098	-	714	384
Malawi	5 777	5 777	-	3 033	2 744
Mali	10 193	10 193	-	6 761	3 432
Mauritania	19 020	19 020	-	12 543	6 477
Mozambique	8 291	8 291	-	5 700	2 591
Niger	11 119	11 119	-	7 457	3 662
Senegal	23 234	23 2 34	-	14 285	8 949
Sierra Leone	1 505	1 505	-	828	677
Sudan	26 0 12	26 0 12	-	14 805	11 207
Uganda	8 124	8 124	-	5 483	2 640
United Republic of Tanzania	6 789	6 789	-	4 244	2 546
Zambia	8 607	8 607	-	5 762	2 845
Total	225 958	225 958	-	141 252	84 706
Total outstanding loans as at 31 December 2024 - US\$ equivalent	294 158	294 158	-	183 885	110 273
Other receivables					672
Total loan receivables as at 31 December 202	24 (US\$)				110 945
Total outstanding loans as at 31 December 2023 (US\$)					120 915
Other receivables					528
Total loan receivables as at 31 December 2023 US\$					121 443

# Table 2 Summary of loans by year approved at nominal value (As at 31 December 2024)

	Approved loans in thousands of SDR				Value in thousands of US\$			
Year		As at 1 January 2024	Loans cancelled	As at 31 December 2024	As at 1 January 2024	Loans cancelled	Exchange rate movement SDR/US\$	As at 31 December 2024
1986	SDR	24 902	-	24 902	33 468	-	(1 050)	32 4 18
1987	SDR	41 292	-	41 292	55 495	-	(1 741)	53 754
1988	SDR	34 770	-	34 770	46 731	-	(1 466)	45 265
1989	SDR	25 756	-	25 7 56	34 6 1 6	-	(1 086)	33 530
1990	SDR	17 370	-	17 370	23 345	-	(732)	22 613
1991	SDR	18 246	-	18 246	24 523	-	(770)	23 7 53
1992	SDR	6 952	-	6 952	9 344	-	(294)	9 050
1993	SDR	34 268	-	34 268	46 0 56	-	(1 445)	44 611
1994	SDR	16 320	-	16 320	21 934	-	(688)	21 246
1995	SDR	6 082	-	6 082	8 174	-	(256)	7 918
Total	SDR	225 958	-	225 958	303 686	-	(9 528)	294 158

# Table 3

# Maturity structure of outstanding loans by period (As at 31 December 2024 and 2023) (Thousands of United States dollars)

Total	110 273	120 915
20-25 years	-	-
15-20 years	6 546	10 087
10-15 years	26 345	31 381
5-10 years	37 526	39 037
4-5 years	7 563	7 808
3-4 years	7 563	7 808
2-3 years	7 563	7 808
1-2 years	7 563	7 808
Less than 1 year	9 604	9 178
Period due	2024	2023

#### Table 4

# Summary of outstanding loans by lending type (As at 31 December 2024 and 2023) (Thousands of United States dollars)

Lending type	2024	2023
Highly concessional terms	110 273	120 915
Total	110 273	120 915

# Summary of IFAD and SPA loan balances

IFAD	US\$ thou	sands
	2024	2023
Approved loans	17 661 523	16 508 212
Undisbursed balance	(4 874 966)	(4 014 347)
Repayments	(4 248 133)	(4 013 677)
	8 538 424	8 480 188
Interest/principal receivable	36 800	41 653
Loans outstanding	8 575 224	8 521 841
SPA	US\$ thou	sands
	2024	2023
Approved loans	294 158	303 686
Undisbursed balance	-	-
Repayments	(183 885)	(182 771)
	110 273	120 915
Interest/principal receivable	672	528
Loans outstanding	110 945	121 443

IFAD and SPA	US\$ thou:	sands
	2024	2023
pproved loans	17 955 681	16 811 898
Jndisbursed balance	(4 874 966)	(4 014 347)
lepayments	(4 432 018)	(4 196 448)
	8 648 697	8 601 103
nterest/principal receivable	37 472	42 181
oans outstanding	8 686 169	8 643 284

Statement of grants (As at 31 December 2024 and 2023) (Thousands of United States dollars)

		2024 movements				
	Undisbursed as at 1 January 2024	Disbursable	Disbursements	Cancellations	Exchange rate	Undisbursed as at 31 December 2024
Grants 2024	49 039	12 069	(21 673)	(839)	(683)	37 913
Grants 2023	74 955	7 984	(28 748)	(5 517)	365	49 039

# IFAD-only Debt Sustainability Framework (As at 31 December 2024 and 2023) (Thousands of United States dollars)

Borrower or guarantor	Undisbursed as at 1 January 2024	Effective/ (cancellations) 2024	Disbursements 2024	Undisbursed as a 31 Decembe 202
DSF projects denominated in EUR				
	10,100		(5.070)	6.01
Benin	12 190	-	(5 979)	6 21
Chad	38 706	-	(12 849)	25 85
Comoros	1 498	-	(693)	80
Madagascar	2 185	-	(825)	1 36
Mali	5 136	-	(1 118)	4 01
Niger	18 462	1 184	(2 379)	17 26
Sao Tome and Principe	4 370	-	(1 050)	3 32
Sudan	40 854	-	490	41 34
Тодо	6 24 1	-	(1 529)	4 71
Grand total	129 642	1 184	(25 932)	104 89
US\$ equivalent	134 244	1 227	(26 851)	108 62
DSF projects denominated in US\$				
Afghanistan	32 211	-	-	32.2
Bhutan	791	-	(274)	51
Burkina Faso	981	-	(979)	
Burundi	47 904	19 379	(6 193)	61 09
Central African Republic	22 514	18 180	(12 269)	28 42
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7 787	10 100	(12 209) (2 227)	5 56
	77 804	-	(2 227) (8 188)	5 50 69 6
Ethiopia		-	(0 100)	09.0
	39	(39)	-	11.0
Gambia (The)	5 436	11 930	(5 436)	11 9
Guinea	3 832	7 950	(3 188)	8 59
Guinea-Bissau	12 544	-	(3 998)	8 54
Haiti	14 306	-	(3 188)	11 1
Kiribati	10	-	-	
Liberia	9 145	-	(3 765)	5 38
Madagascar	22 500	-	(3 428)	19 0
Malawi	3 132	18 050	(4 936)	16 24
Maldives	614	-	(375)	2
Mauritania	6 561	-	(6 41 1)	1
Mozambique	67 180	49 300	(24 7 4 4)	91 7
Samoa	3 181	-	(710)	2 4
Sierra Leone	7 689	15 000	(7 830)	14 8
Somalia	-	11 600	(1 579)	10 0
South Sudan	5 607	-	(1 858)	3 74
Tajikistan	30 851	_	(3 654)	27 1
Tonga	2 298	-	(3 054) (960)	1 33
· ·			· · · ·	
Grand total	384 917	151 350	(106 190)	430 0
DSF projects denominated in SDR	o / oo=			
Afghanistan	24 097	-	-	24 09
Benin	105	(105)	-	
Burkina Faso	15	-	-	
Burundi	11 818	-	(4 559)	7 2
Comoros	1	-	-	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 322	-	(2 988)	1 3
Eritrea	23 7 55	-	(10 489)	13 2
Ethiopia	6 523	-	(891)	5 63
Kiribati	10	-	-	
Kyrgyzstan	2 526	-	(587)	1 9
esotho	17	(46)	29	
Madagascar	2 920	-	(2 398)	5
Valawi	13 396	-	(2 888)	10 5
Vali	219	(29)	(166)	100
Mauritania	4 991	(=0)	(2 417)	2 5
Nepal	1 502	(136)	(1 365)	20
Niger	1 502	(100)	(1000)	1 5 <sup>.</sup>
	1012	-	-	15

Borrower or guarantor	Undisbursed as at 1 January 2024	Effective/ (cancellations) 2024	Disbursements 2024	Undisbursed as at 31 December 2024
Тодо	2 37 1	-	-	2 37 1
Tonga	95	-	-	95
Yemen	24 279	-	-	24 279
Zimbabwe	134	-	(130)	4
Grand total	124 666	(316)	(28 849)	95 501
SDR at USD equivalent	162 295	(412)	(37 554)	124 329
2024 total USD/EUR/SDR	681 456	152 165	(170 595)	663 026
Exchange difference			(1 921)	
Total 2024 disbursements			(172 516)	
2023 total USD/EUR/SDR	649 520	225 633	(179 475)	695 678

# Summary of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

As at 31 December 2024 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	Debt relief pro 31 Decembe			be provided e Executive E	as approved by Board	
			To be covere	d by IFAD	To be covered by	
Completion point countries	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	World Bank contribution	Total debt relief
Benin	4 568	1 643	-	-	-	6 211
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5 900	1 890	-	-	-	7 790
Burundi	15 491	3 251	-	-	-	18 742
Burkina Faso	6 769	2 668	-	-	-	9 437
Cameroon	3 074	727	-	-	-	3 80 1
Central African Republic	9 563	2 935	-	-	-	12 498
Chad	2 708	477	-		-	3 185
Comoros	2 242	353	84	8	103	2 791
Congo	0	99	-	-	-	99
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12 081	3 200	998	51	648	16 978
Côte d'Ivoire	1 814	326		-	-	2 140
Ethiopia	20 569	5 905	-	-	-	26 474
Gambia (The)	2 508	619	-	-	-	3 127
Ghana	15 585	5 003	-	-	-	20 588
Guinea	11 202	2 167	-	-	-	13 369
Guinea-Bissau	4 768	1 235	493	26	223	6 746
Guyana	1 526	299	-	-	-	1 825
Haiti	1 946	635	-	-	-	2 581
Honduras	1 077	767	-	-	-	1 844
Liberia	9 344	6 282	61	5	55	15 746
Madagascar	7 810	2 096	-	-	-	9 906
Malawi	20 371	4 445	-	-	-	24 816
Mali	6 21 1	2 431	-	-	-	8 642
Mauritania	8 484	2 60 1	-	-	-	11 085
Mozambique	12 521	3 905	-	-	-	16 426
Nicaragua	7 259	943	-	-	-	8 202
Niger	11 0 16	2 813	0	-	-	13 829
Rwanda	16 7 8 6	5 210	-	-	-	21 996
Sao Tome and Principe	2 546	582	76	10	61	3 276
Senegal	2 247	882	-	-	-	3 129
Sierra Leone	10 956	2352			-	13 308
Somalia <sup>a</sup>	13 086	740	-	-	-	13 826
United Republic of Tanzania	12 691	4 293	-	-	-	16 984
Тодо	2 008	759	-	-	-	2 767
Uganda	12 449	4 655	-	-	-	17 104
Zambia	19 169	4 920	-	-	-	24 089
Decision Point Countries						
Sudan	-		66 072	6 288	-	72 360
SDR	298 348	84 107	67 785	6 389	1 091	457 720
Total US\$ equivalent	388 398	109 493	88 244	8 318	1 421	595 978
As at 31 December 2023						
SDR	288 441	83 398	75 430	6 801	1 588	455 657
Total US\$ equivalent	387 664	112 086	101 377	9 140	2 134	612 401

<sup>a</sup> Somalia reached completion point in December 2023, measures have been fully operationalized during fiscal year 2024.

# Summary of contributions to the Haiti Debt Relief Initiative

(As at 31 December 2024 and 2023)

	Thousands of US\$	Thousands of SDR
2024		
Member State contribution		
Austria	685	438
Belgium	776	509
Canada	3 500	2 303
Denmark	513	339
France	1 700	1 080
Germany	2 308	1 480
Japan	2 788	1 743
Luxembourg	280	178
Mauritius	5	3
Norway	1 626	1 066
Sweden	1 718	1 115
Switzerland	962	637
United Kingdom	2 700	1 717
United States	8 000	5 217
Subtotal	27 561	17 825
Interest earned	1 572	
Debt relief provided	(29 133)	
Total administrative account Member States 2024	-	
IFAD		
IFAD contribution	15 200	
Interest earned	2 585	
Debt relief provided	(3 879)	
Total administrative account IFAD	13 906	
Grand total	13 906	
Exchange rate movement	(4 319)	
Total cash and investments 2024	9 587	
2023		

# **IFAD-only analysis of operating expenses** (For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023)

### An analysis of IFAD operating expenses by principal sources of funding

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Expense	Administrative expenses ª	Service Charges <sup>b</sup>	IFAD's Climate Facility	Other sources <sup>c</sup>	Total
Staff salaries and benefits	114 661	5 010	711	21	120 403
Office and general expenses	29 093	1 382	88	1 595	32 158
Consultants and other non-staff costs	44 555	3 91 3	629	629	49 7 26
Direct bank and investment costs				4 389	4389
Total 2024	188 309	10 305	1 428	6 634	206 676
Total 2023	181 992	8 328	1 168	4 602	196 090

<sup>a</sup> These refer to IFAD's regular budget, the budget of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD, carry-forward and ASMCS costs.
 <sup>b</sup> Includes positions funded from service charges.
 <sup>c</sup> Includes direct charges against investment income; Targeted Investment in IFAD's Capacity budget; Government of Italy reimbursable expenses due to the implementation of IFRS 16 headquarter reimbursable expenditures are disclosed as a reduction in IFAD.

lease liabilities.

# **Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF)**

Table 1 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Member State	Local currency	Contribution denomination currency	Contribution received US\$ equivalent
Canada	CAD	6 000	4 538
Germany	EUR	27 394	33 025
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR	6 000	7 077
Sweden	SEK	50 000	5 734
Switzerland	CHF	2 000	2 261
Total			52 635
IFAD			40 000
Total as at 31 December 2024			92 635
Total as at 31 December 2023			92 635

# Table 2 Summary of grants under the RPSF (As at 31 December 2024) (Thousands of United States dollars)

Country location/beneficiary	Approved grants less cancellations <sup>a</sup>	Disbursements 2024	Undisbursed portion of disbursable grants
Afghanistan	1 884	1 884	
Agricord	401	401	
Agriterra	2 300	2 300	
Angola	1 363	1 363	
Bangladesh	2 007	2 007	
Benin	956	956	
Burkina Faso	1 911	1 911	
Burundi	1 530	1 530	
Cambodia	1 172	1 172	
Cameroon	1 409	1 359	50
Central African Republic	1 408	1 405	3
Chad	1 685	1 685	
Comoros	325	325	
Congo	985	961	25
Côte d'Ivoire	1 160	1 160	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 696	2 696	
Djibouti	414	414	
Eritrea	185	185	
Eswatini	658	658	
Ethiopia	2 240	2 240	
Gabon	425	425	
Gambia (The)	590	590	
Guinea	1 178	1 178	
Guinea-Bissau	773	773	
Kenya	5 593	5 593	
Lebanon	240	240	
_esotho	740	740	
_iberia	1 084	1 084	
Live and Learn Kiribati	168	168	
Madagascar	931	931	
Malawi	1 369	1 369	
Mali	980	980	
Mauritania	541	541	
Mozambique	1 678	1 678	
Myanmar <sup>b</sup>	600	-	
Nepal	1 206	1 206	
Niger	2 842	2 842	
Nigeria	2 044	2 044	
Pakistan	2 372	2 372	
Palestine	604	604	

Country location/beneficiary	Approved grants less cancellations <sup>a</sup>	Disbursements 2024	Undisbursed portion of disbursable grants
Papua New Guinea	612	612	-
Precision Agriculture for Development	3 160	3 160	-
Rwanda	1 400	1 400	-
Samoa	217	217	-
Sao Tome and Principe	442	441	1
Senegal	1 003	979	24
Sierra Leone	978	978	-
Somalia	2 751	2 751	-
South Africa	331	331	-
South Sudan	706	706	-
Sparkassenstiftung	2 543	2 543	-
Sudan	1 657	1 657	-
Syrian Arab Republic	545	545	-
Philippines	3 204	3 204	-
Togo	945	945	-
Tonga	700	700	-
Tunisia	118	118	-
Uganda	2 121	2 121	-
United Republic of Tanzania	1 961	1 961	-
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany	724	724	-
World Vision New Zealand	710	710	-
Yemen	3 746	3 746	-
Zambia	1 455	1 455	-
Zimbabwe	1 555	1 555	-
Total US\$ as at December 2024	86 231	85 528	103
Total US\$ as at December 2023	87 303	85 738	1 565

<sup>a</sup> Balance considers grants approved as well as at disbursable stage, net of refund. <sup>b</sup> Grant cancelled in 2025.

# **Crisis Response Initiative (CRI)**

Table 3 (Thousands of United States dollars)

		Contribution denomination	Contribution Received
Member States	Local currency	currency	US\$ equivalent
Germany	EUR	30 000	31 683
Ireland	EUR	1 000	1 012
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR	10 000	9 989
United States	USD	10 000	10 000
Norway	NOK	300 000	27 647
Total as at 31 December 2024			80 331
Total as at 31 December 2023			80 331

### Table 4

Summary of grants under CRI

Country location	Approved grants less cancellations	Disbursements	Undisbursed grants	
Afghanistan	5 324	4 792	532	
Burundi	4 842	2 262	2 580	
Central African Republic	5 769	5 686	83	
Eritrea	3 300	3 300	-	
Ethiopia	3 300	3 300	-	
Gambia (The)	2 760	2 760	-	
Haiti	3 245	1 750	1 495	
Italy	3 000	3 000	-	
Madagascar	3 000	3 000	-	
Mali	2 887	2745	142	
Mozambique	5 774	5 774	-	
Malawi	8 060	8 060	-	
Somalia	10 000	9 825	175	
Chad	3 253	3248	5	
Uganda	5 050	5 034	16	
Yemen	3 300	3 300	-	
Total as at 31 December 2024	72 864	67 836	5 028	
Total as at 31 December 2023	67 104	34 342	32 762	

# Private Sector Trust Fund (PSTF)

## Table 1

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Total as at 31 December 2023			67 054
Total as at 31 December 2024 <sup>b</sup>			150 322
IFAD			25 000
Canada returnable contribution <sup>a</sup>	CAD	100 000	73 573
Subtotal			51 749
Denmark (Africa Rural Climate Adaptation Finance Mechanism)	DKK	50 000	7 035
Luxembourg	EUR	2 000	2 256
Germany	EUR	35 944	38 351
Finland	EUR	4 000	4 108
Member State	Local currency	Contribution denomination currency	Contribution US\$ equivalent

<sup>a</sup> As at 31 December 2024, no projects have been approved and committed under Canada resources. There are no reimbursable amounts in addition to interests earned.

 $^{\rm b}$  This balance comprises receivables amounting to US\$12.7 million.

Table 2

# **Statement of outstanding loans** (As at 31 December 2024) (Amounts expressed in thousands)

Country of the Borrower	Approved loans less cancellations	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Repavments	Outstanding
EUR loans					J
SOAFIARY	1 750	1 750			1 750
Association Pour La Promotion De L'epargne / Credit A Base Communautaire (PEBCo)	3 000		3 000		
Subtotal EUR	4 750	1 750	3 000	-	1 750
US\$ equivalent	4 919	1 812	3 107	-	1 812
US\$ loans					
Credito Con Educación Rural Institución Financiera De Desarrollo	5 000		5 000		
AMK Microfinance Institution Plc.	5 000	5 000			5 000
Futuro Mcb S.A.	2 000	2 000		500	1 500
New Building Society Bank Plc. (NBS)	5 000	5 000			5 000
Babban Gona Farmer Services Nigeria Limited	5 000	2 000	3 000		2 000
Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited	5 000	5 000			5 000
Joint Stock Commercial Bank with Foreign Capital (Hamkorbank)	2 500	2 500			2 500
Subtotal US\$	29 500	21 500	8 000	500	21 000
Total US\$	34 419	23 312	11 107	500	22 812
Other receivables					269
Total loan receivables as at 31 December 2024 (US\$ equivalent)					23 081
Total loan receivables as at 31 December 2023 (US\$ equivalent)					10 778

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NIGERIA Carolyn and

her daughter, Bella, grow vitamin-rich sweet potatoes and make bread and other goods from them to sell in their shop.

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Sweeiport in Nigeria



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