

**European Bank  
for Reconstruction and Development**

**The EBRD CIF Special Fund**

**Annual Financial Report  
31 December 2014**

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Contents

Income statement.....	1
Statement of comprehensive income .....	1
Balance sheet .....	1
Statement of changes in contributors' resources .....	2
Statement of cash flows .....	2
Accounting policies .....	3
Risk management .....	9
Notes to the financial statements .....	15
Independent Auditor's report to the Board of Governors .....	18

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Year to 31 December 2014 € million	Year to 31 December 2013 € million
Interest income from loans		3	2
Interest income refunded		(2)	(1)
Concessional loan discount		(7)	(4)
Impairment charge on loan investments	6	(5)	-
Disbursements for technical co-operation	3	(1)	(1)
Foreign exchange movements		(6)	2
General administration expenses		(1)	(1)
<b>Net loss for the year</b>		<b>(19)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
Attributable to:			
<b>Contributors</b>		<b>(19)</b>	<b>(3)</b>

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Year to 31 December 2014 € million	Year to 31 December 2013 € million
Net loss for the year	(19)	(3)
<b>Other comprehensive expense</b>		
Foreign exchange movement between functional and presentational currencies	(3)	1
<b>Total comprehensive expense</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Attributable to:		
<b>Contributors</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(2)</b>

These items will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

## Balance sheet

At 31 December 2014

	Note	31 December 2014 € million	31 December 2013 € million
<b>Assets</b>			
Placements with credit institutions		150	32
Contributions receivable	4	25	3
Loan investments			
Loans	5	64	45
Less: Provisions for impairment	6	(6)	(1)
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>233</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other financial liabilities	7	2	1
Contributors' resources			
Contributions	4	273	98
Reserves and accumulated loss		(42)	(20)
<b>Total contributors' resources</b>		<b>231</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>233</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Memorandum items</b>			
Undrawn loan commitments		46	21

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Statement of changes in contributors' resources

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Contributions € million	General reserve € million	Accumulated loss € million	Total € million
At 31 December 2012	97	-	(18)	79
Contributions received and receivable	5	-	-	5
Revaluation of contributions	(4)	-	-	(4)
Total comprehensive expense	-	1	(3)	(2)
At 31 December 2013	98	1	(21)	78
Contributions received and receivable	157	-	-	157
Revaluation of contributions	18	-	-	18
Total comprehensive expense	-	(3)	(19)	(22)
<b>At 31 December 2014</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>231</b>

## Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Year to 31 December 2014 € million	Year to 31 December 2013 € million
<b>Cash flows used in operating activities</b>		
Net loss for the period	(19)	(3)
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	(3)	(2)
Interest income refunded	2	1
Concessional loan discount	7	4
Impairment charge on loan investments	5	-
Foreign exchange movement	6	(2)
	(2)	(2)
Interest income received	1	1
Increase in operating assets:		
Funds advanced for loans	(21)	(19)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	1	(1)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(21)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Contributions received	135	9
Distribution of funds to contributors	(1)	(1)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>(13)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	5	(1)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>32</b>

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Accounting policies

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

### A. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the policies of the EBRD CIF Special Fund ("the Fund"). The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where judgements and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in "Critical accounting estimates and judgements" within the section for accounting policies.

*New and amended IFRS mandatorily effective for the current reporting period*

The following new and amended standards are effective for the current reporting period:

<b>Pronouncement</b>	<b>Nature of change</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Investment entities – amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27	Introduces an exception to consolidating particular subsidiaries for "investment entities", requiring instead such subsidiaries to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. New disclosure requirements are also introduced.	Not applicable as the Fund is not an investment entity.
IAS 32 (Amendment) Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	Updates the application guidance and basis of conclusions in relation to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.	Applicable but no changes of presentation required.

*IFRS not yet mandatorily effective but adopted early*

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments is the IASB's replacement project for IAS 39. The Standard has developed in phases and was completed in July 2014 with a mandatory application date for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Fund adopted the first phase 'recognition and measurement of financial assets' (November 2009) in its 2010 financial statements. See the accounting policy for financial assets for more details.

## The EBRD CIF Special Fund

*IFRS not yet mandatorily effective and not adopted early*

The following standards are not yet effective and have not been adopted early.

<b>Pronouncement</b>	<b>Nature of change</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (October 2010)  Hedge accounting (November 2013)  Impairment methodology and introduction of 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for financial assets represented by simple debt instruments (July 2014).  IFRS 9 to be adopted in its entirety for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.	The Fund is yet to assess the potential impact of adopting this standard
Amendments to: IFRS 10: Consolidation Financial Statements and IAS 28: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Provides guidance for the accounting for the loss of control of a subsidiary as a result of a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method.  Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.	The Fund is yet to assess the potential impact of adopting this standard
Amendments to: IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements	Provides guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business.  Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016.	The Fund is yet to assess the potential impact of adopting this standard
IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.  Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.	The Fund is yet to assess the potential impact of adopting this standard
Amendments to: IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements	Various amendments to improve presentation and disclosure under IAS 1.  Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.	The Fund is yet to assess the potential impact of adopting this standard
Amendments to: IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38: Intangible Assets	Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation.  Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.	The Fund is yet to assess the potential impact of adopting this standard

A number of existing standards were reviewed by the IASB in December 2014 as part of the IFRS annual improvements cycle. It is the Fund's opinion that none of these amendments, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, will have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## B. Significant accounting policies

### Financial assets - Classification and measurement

The Fund early adopted the first instalment of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments, concerning the classification and measurement of financial assets, with effect from 1 January 2010. Pursuant to that adoption, the Fund classifies its financial assets in the following categories: those measured at amortised cost and those measured at fair value. This classification depends on both the contractual characteristics of the assets and the business model adopted for their management.

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

An investment is classified as 'amortised cost' only if both of the following criteria are met: the objective of the Fund's business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flow; and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, interest being consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Investments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. The initial fair value of a financial asset is normally represented by the transaction price exchanged for its acquisition or origination as the price is assumed to reflect the market conditions that an entity would normally have taken into consideration in determining the transaction price. The Fund makes loans to its borrowers at concessional rates and therefore each loan is priced at a discount to normal market rates. This discount to fair value is accounted for as a "day one" loss through the Fund's income statement, with a corresponding reduction in the initial measurement of the related loan.

Subsequently, these loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment that may be necessary. The initial fair value discount applied to each loan is therefore recovered in the effective interest rate at which income is recognised in the income statement over the tenor of the loan.

The Fund's financial assets at amortised cost are recognised at settlement date.

#### *Financial assets at fair value*

If either of the two criteria above is not met, the debt instrument is classified as 'fair value through profit or loss'. The Fund does not currently have any such assets in this category.

### Financial liabilities

The Fund has not adopted early that part of IFRS 9 which relates to financial liabilities and therefore still applies IAS 39: Financial Instruments.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

### Impairment of financial assets

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

The Fund has not adopted early that part of IFRS 9 which relates to impairments and therefore still applies IAS 39: Financial Instruments.

Where there is objective evidence that an identified loan asset is impaired, specific provisions for impairment are recognised in the income statement. Impairment is quantified as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the net present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate where applicable. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly only upon write-off. Resulting adjustments include the unwinding of the discount in the income statement over the life of the asset, and any adjustments required in respect of a reassessment of the initial impairment.

## The EBRD CIF Special Fund

The criteria that the Fund uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower;
- breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- initiation of bankruptcy proceedings;
- deterioration in the borrower's competitive position; and
- deterioration in the value of collateral.

Provisions for impairment of classes of similar assets that are not individually identified as impaired are calculated on a portfolio basis (the general provision). The methodology used for assessing such impairment is based on a risk-rated approach for non-sovereign assets. The Fund's methodology calculates impairment on an incurred loss basis. Impairment is deducted from the asset categories on the balance sheet.

Impairment, less any amounts reversed during the year, is charged to the income statement. When a loan is deemed uncollectible the principal is written off against the related impairment provision. Such loans are written off only after all necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Recoveries are credited to the income statement if previously written off.

Loans and advances are generally renegotiated in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the borrower. Depending upon the degree to which the original loan is amended, it may continue to be recognised or will be derecognised and replaced with a new loan. To the extent the original loan is retained, it will continue to be shown as overdue if appropriate and individually impaired where the renegotiated payments of interest and principal will not recover the original carrying amount of the asset.

### **Contributors' resources**

The Fund recognises contributions received from contributors as a liability on the basis that, should a contributor choose to withdraw from the Fund, the Fund is obligated to return such contributions to the extent these are not needed to meet existing commitments and obligations of the Fund.

### **General reserve**

The general reserve represents foreign exchange movements on translation from functional currency to presentational currency.

### **Statement of cash flows**

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months maturity from the date of the transaction, which are available for use at short notice and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

### **Foreign currencies**

The functional currency of the Fund is the United States dollar (USD) as this reflects the transactions, events and conditions under which the Fund conducts its business. For financial statement reporting purposes the unit of measurement is the euro (€).

For functional currency reporting, transactions in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at exchange rates ruling at the time of the transaction. All assets and liabilities in currencies other than USD are re-translated into USD at spot rates ruling at 31 December 2014 with the resultant exchange gains or losses taken to the income statement.

For financial statement reporting, income and expenses (excluding exchange gains or losses) are translated from the functional currency to euro using exchange rates ruling at the time of the transaction. Exchange gains or losses are translated from the functional currency to euro at 31 December 2014 using the average exchange rate for the year. Assets and liabilities denominated in the functional currency are re-translated to euro at spot rates ruling at 31 December 2014 with the resultant exchange gains and losses taken to other comprehensive income.

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Contributions

Contributions received in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at the exchange rates ruling at the time of the transaction. Contributions are then subsequently re-translated to the presentational currency at the year-end exchange rate.

Contributions are recognised as receivable on the balance sheet on the date of project approval by the Board of Directors (“the Board”) of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (“the Bank”) following receipt of a letter of commitment from the Contributors. Contributions receivable have not been discounted on a present value basis as there is no indication as to their precise payment date. The Fund is satisfied that they will be realised for the amounts stated in the financial statements.

## Interest

Interest is recorded on an accruals basis using the effective interest method. All interest income is recognised within ‘interest income from loans’ in the income statement.

## Disbursements for technical cooperation

Disbursements for technical cooperation, which represent payments for consultancy services provided to the Fund over a period of time, are recorded as expenditure over the period during which the services are received.

## Taxation

In accordance with Article 53 of the Agreement Establishing the Bank (“the AEB”) within the scope of its official activities, the Bank, its assets, property and income are exempt from all direct taxes and all taxes and duties levied upon goods and services acquired or imported, except for those parts of taxes or duties that represent charges for public utility services. As described in note 1, this exemption is extended to the Fund.

## C. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Preparing financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Fund to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts included in the income statement during the reporting period.

The Fund’s critical accounting estimates and judgements are as follows:

### *Provisions for the impairment of loan investments*

The Fund’s method for determining the level of impairment of loan investments is described within the accounting policies section of the report and further explained under credit risk within the risk management section of the report. As described in the risk management section the Fund participates in investments jointly with the Bank and credit risk is jointly managed. Accordingly, the risk management disclosures are based on the Bank’s risk processes and procedures.

Portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments at 31 December 2014 were €6.1 million (2013: €1.2 million). The sensitivity of portfolio provisions to key variables used in determining the level of impairment is provided below.

### **Risk ratings**

- If all loan investments were upgraded by three ‘notches’ or detailed ratings within the Bank’s probability of default rating scale, this would result in a reduction of €4.9 million in portfolio provisions on loan investments (2013: €1 million).
- Conversely, if all loan investments were downgraded by three ‘notches’ or detailed risk ratings within the Bank’s probability of default rating scale, this would result in a charge to the income statement of €3.1 million in relation to portfolio provisions for loans (2013: €5.3 million).

## The EBRD CIF Special Fund

### **Loss emergence period**

- Provisions for unidentified impairment are made to reflect losses arising from events existing but not identified at the balance sheet date and which will emerge within a 12 month period from that date. If the loss emergence period was reduced to three months it is broadly estimated that this would result in a decrease in the portfolio provision charged to the income statement of €4.4 million (2013: €1 million).

### **Probability of default rates**

- In determining the probabilities of default for each risk rating, the relative weighting applied to external data and the Bank's own experience is reviewed annually. The 2014 general provisioning methodology applies a 50 per cent weighting to the Bank's own experience and a 50 per cent weighting to external data, which is consistent with the methodology applied in the previous year. A 10 per cent change in the weighting assigned to the Bank's own experience would lead to a change in portfolio provisions of +/- €0.7 million (2013: €0.2 million).

### **Loss given default rates**

- A change in loss given default rates by ten percentage points would lead to a change in portfolio provisions of +/- €0.9 million (2013: €0.2 million).

The methodology and judgements used for estimating provisions for the impairment of loan investments are reviewed annually to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual experience.

### *Financial assets at amortised cost initial recognition*

The Fund's method for determining the fair value on the initial recognition of concessional loans is further detailed in the significant accounting policies section of the report.

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Risk management

The Fund was established to provide a long-term contribution in support of activities that promote low carbon technologies with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas savings and other climate change activities in certain countries of operations of the Bank. To achieve this, the Fund provides concessional loans alongside the Bank's market rate loans. The Fund's resources may also be used for grants in support of technical assistance.

As the primary purpose of the Fund is to provide concessional lending and grants rather than to generate a return on its assets, most financial risks are not actively managed by the Fund. As the Fund participates in investments alongside the Bank, although under different terms, credit risk is jointly managed; however the Fund does not hedge against market risk and is hence exposed to interest rate and foreign exchange risk.

### Risk governance

The Fund follows the Bank's risk governance procedures as below:

Matters related to Bank-wide risk and associated policies and procedures are considered by the Risk Committee. The Risk Committee is accountable to the President. It oversees all aspects of the Banking portfolio across all sectors and countries, and provides advice on Risk Management policies, measures and controls. It also approves proposals for new products submitted by Banking. The membership comprises senior managers across the Bank including representatives from Risk Management, Finance, Banking and the Office of the General Counsel.

The Risk Committee is chaired by the Vice President Risk and Chief Risk Officer (VP & CRO) who is ultimately responsible for the independent identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of all risks incurred by the Bank. The VP & CRO has the overall responsibility for formulating the risk management strategy.

The Managing Director Risk Management reports directly to the VP & CRO and leads the overall management of the Risk Department. The Risk Department provides an independent assessment of risks associated with individual projects investments and loans undertaken by the Bank and performs an ongoing review of the portfolio to monitor the risk presented by projects investments and loans from inception to exit. It develops and maintains the Risk Management policies to facilitate Banking operations and promotes risk awareness across the Bank.

In exercising its responsibilities, Risk Management is guided by its mission to:

- Provide assurance to stakeholders that risk decision-making in the Bank is balanced and within agreed appetite, and that control processes are rigorously designed and applied; and
- Support the Bank's business strategy including the maximisation of transition impact through provision of efficient and effective delivery of risk management advice, challenge and decision making.

### A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential loss to a portfolio that could result from the default of a counterparty or the deterioration of its creditworthiness. The Fund may also be exposed to concentration risk, which is the risk arising from too high a proportion of the portfolio being allocated to a specific country, industry sector or obligor, or to a particular type of instrument or individual transaction.

The Fund is exposed to credit risk as borrowers and counterparties could default on their contractual obligations, or the value of the Fund's investments could become impaired.

The carrying amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet, together with the undrawn loan commitments as shown under memorandum items, best represents the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Credit risk management and measurement

As stated previously, the Fund participates jointly with the Bank in the financing of investments in the Bank's countries of operations. It therefore benefits from the same governance process employed by the Bank in the measurement and management of credit exposures, which is described below.

### *Underlying principles and procedures*

The Board of Directors ("the Board") approves a credit process document that defines the procedures for the approval, management and review of Banking exposures. The Audit Committee periodically reviews the credit process and its review is submitted to the Board for approval.

### *Individual projects*

The Operations Committee, which is chaired by the First Vice President Banking and whose membership comprises senior managers of the Bank, including the VP & CRO and Managing Director Risk Management, reviews all Banking projects prior to their submission for Board approval. A number of frameworks for smaller projects are considered by the Small Business Investment Committee or by senior management under a delegated authority framework supervised by the Operations Committee. The project approval process is designed to ensure compliance with the Bank's criteria for sound banking, transition impact and additionality. It operates within the authority delegated by the Board, via the Executive Committee, to approve projects within Board-approved framework operations. The Operations Committee is also responsible for approving significant changes to existing operations.

Risk Management conducts reviews of all exposures within the Banking portfolio. At each review, Risk Management assesses whether there has been any change in the risk profile of the exposure, recommends actions to mitigate risk and reconfirms or adjusts the risk rating.

### *Portfolio level review*

Risk Management reports on the development of the portfolio as a whole on a quarterly basis to the Audit Committee of the Board. The report includes a summary of key factors affecting the portfolio and provides analysis and commentary on trends within the portfolio and various sub-portfolios. It also includes reporting on compliance with all portfolio risk limits including an explanation of any limit breaches.

## EBRD internal ratings

### *Probability of default (PD)*

The Bank assigns its internal risk ratings to all counterparties, including borrowers, investee companies, guarantors and sovereigns in the Banking portfolio. Risk ratings reflect the financial strength of the counterparty as well as consideration of any implicit support, for example from a major shareholder. The sovereign rating takes into consideration the ratings assigned by external rating agencies. For sovereign risk projects, the overall rating is the same as the sovereign rating. For non-sovereign operations, probability of default ratings are normally capped by the sovereign rating, except where the Bank has recourse to a guarantor from outside the country which may have a better rating than the local sovereign rating.

The table below shows the Bank's internal probability of default rating scale from 1.0 (lowest risk) to 8.0 (highest risk) and how this maps to the external ratings of Standard & Poor's (S&P). References to risk rating through this text relate to probability of default ratings unless otherwise specified.

## The EBRD CIF Special Fund

EBRD risk category	EBRD risk rating	External rating equivalent	Category name	Broader category
1	1.0	AAA	Excellent	Investment Grade
2	1.7	AA+	Very Strong	
	2.0 2.3/2.5	AA AA-		
3	2.7	A+	Strong	
	3.0	A		
	3.3	A-		
4	3.7	BBB+	Good	
	4.0	BBB		
	4.3	BBB-		
5	4.7	BB+	Fair	Risk class 5
	5.0	BB		
	5.3	BB-		
6	5.7	B+	Weak	Risk class 6
	6.0	B		
	6.3	B-		
7	6.7	CCC+	Special Attention	Classified
	7.0	CCC		
	7.3	CCC-/CC/C		
8	8.0	D	Expected Loss/Impaired	

### *Loss given default (LGD)*

The Bank also assigns loss given default ratings on a scale of 0 per cent to 100 per cent determined by the seniority of the instrument in which the Bank invested and the jurisdiction and sector of the transaction.

### **Impaired loss provisioning**

#### *Impaired definition*

An asset is designated as impaired when either the borrower is more than 90 days past due on payment to any material creditor, or when the counterparty is considered unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security, if held.

#### *Provisioning methodology*

A specific provision is raised on all impaired assets accounted for at amortised cost. The provision represents the amount of impairment loss, being the difference between the outstanding amount from the client and the expected recovery amount. The expected recovery amount is equal to the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate.

#### *General portfolio provisions*

In the performing portfolio, provisions are held against losses incurred but not identified at the balance sheet date. These amounts are based on the PD rates associated with the rating assigned to each transaction, the LGD parameters reflecting product seniority and legal jurisdiction, and the Exposure at Default (EAD). EAD is calculated based on outstanding operating assets and the expected disbursement of committed but not yet disbursed amounts between the occurrence of the impairment event and a loan being identified as impaired.

### **Credit risk exposures**

#### *Placements with credit institutions*

The Fund's placements with credit institutions were all classified at the internal risk rating category of 2 (approximately AA+ to AA- in terms of S&P equivalent).

## The EBRD CIF Special Fund

### Loan investments

Set out below is an analysis of the Fund's loan investments and the associated impairment provisions for each of the Bank's relevant internal risk rating categories.

Risk category	Neither past due nor impaired € million	Total %	Portfolio	Total net of impairment provisions € million	Impairment provisions %
			provisions for unidentified impairment € million		
5: Fair	37	57.8	-	37	-
6: Weak	4	6.3	-	4	-
7: Special Attention	23	35.9	(6)	17	26.1
<b>At 31 December 2014</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Risk category	Neither past due nor impaired € million	Total %	Portfolio	Total net of impairment provisions € million	Impairment provisions %
			provisions for unidentified impairment € million		
5: Fair	26	57.8	-	26	-
6: Weak	19	42.2	(1)	18	5.3
<b>At 31 December 2013</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2.2</b>

At 31 December 2014 the Fund had security arrangements in place for loan investments with a disbursed value of €7.3 million (2013: €5.2 million).

### Undrawn loan commitments

Set out below is an analysis of the Fund's undrawn commitments for loan investments for each of the Bank's relevant internal risk rating categories.

Risk category	Undrawn loan commitments 2014	Undrawn loan commitments 2013
	€ million	€ million
5: Fair	5	1
6: Weak	28	20
7: Special Attention	13	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>

### Concentration of credit risk exposure

The following table breaks down the main credit risk exposures at the carrying amount by geographical region.

	Undrawn loan commitments 2014	Loans 2014	Undrawn loan commitments 2013	Loans 2013
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
Kazakhstan	33	4	10	3
Tajikistan	8	-	-	-
Turkey	-	37	-	26
Ukraine	5	23	11	16
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>

## The EBRD CIF Special Fund

The following table breaks down the main credit risk exposures at the carrying amount by industry sector.

	Undrawn loan	Undrawn loan		Loans
	commitments	Loans	commitments	
	2014	2014	2013	
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
Depository credit (banks)	-	37	-	26
Municipal and environmental infrastructure	17	4	10	3
Power and energy	28	23	11	16
Transport	1	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>

### B. Market risk

Market risk is the potential loss that could result from adverse market movements. The drivers of market risk for the Fund are interest rate and foreign exchange risk.

#### Market risk management and measurement

As discussed at the beginning of the risk management section, the Fund does not actively monitor or hedge against market risk.

##### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The length of time for which the rate of interest is fixed on a financial instrument indicates to what extent it is exposed to interest rate risk.

The Fund's placements and floating rate loan investments are repriced to market interest rates within one month and six months respectively, therefore the exposure to interest rate risk is considered to be minimal.

The Fund also has a number of fixed rate loan investments. Based on a reasonable basis point change in the underlying interest rates, the potential impact to the Fund's net profit is considered to be minimal.

##### *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Fund's net exposure to functional currency foreign exchange risk (euro to USD) is outlined in the table below.

	United States		Total
	Euro	dollars	
	2014	2014	
	€ million	€ million	€ million
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(117)</b>	<b>(116)</b>	<b>(233)</b>
<b>Net currency position at 31 December 2014</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>

	United States		Total
	Euro	dollars	
	2013	2013	
	€ million	€ million	€ million
Total assets	30	49	79
Total liabilities	(37)	(42)	(79)
Net currency position at 31 December 2013	(7)	7	-

The potential impact on other comprehensive income due to presentational currency movement (USD to euro) is also considered minimal.

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Rules of the Fund require that operations are financed from the resources of the Fund which comprise of contributions received. Accordingly, the Fund cannot commit more than the available resources and cannot borrow funds to finance operations. The Fund recognises contributions received as a liability, which will be returned to the contributors either upon termination of the Fund, or to the extent that funds remain uncommitted, upon request from the contributors. As a result, the Fund's exposure to liquidity risk is considered to be minimal.

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Creation of the Special Fund

On 30 May 2008 the International Bank for Reconstruction and the Development (“IBRD”), the Bank and other multilateral development banks reached an agreement on the design and establishment of the Climate Investment Fund (“CIF”) which comprises the Strategic Climate Fund (“SCF”) and the Clean Technology Fund (“CTF”), the Contributors. The IBRD acts as a Trustee for the CIF.

The CTF was established to provide scaled up financing in order to contribute to the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emission savings. The objective of the SCF is to support financing for scaled-up, transformational action in support of adaptation and mitigation measures to specific climate change challenges.

The creation of the Fund was approved by the Board at its meeting on 21 October 2009 and is administered, *inter alia*, in accordance with the AEB and the Rules of the Fund. The Fund became operational on 21 April 2010 following the signing of the Financial Procedures Agreements for the SCF and CTF.

The Fund’s principal office is located in London at One Exchange Square, EC2A 2JN.

The Fund was established in accordance with Article 18 of the AEB. The Fund is not part of the ordinary capital resources of the Bank, but any privileges and immunities available to the Bank are extended to the Fund.

### 2. President’s responsibilities

The President is responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with IFRS issued by the IASB.

### 3. Disbursements for technical cooperation

	Commitments approved € million	Disbursements € million	Undrawn commitments € million
<b>Total projects</b>			
At 31 December 2012	3	(2)	1
Movement in the year	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 December 2013	3	(3)	-
Movement in the year	2	(1)	1
<b>At 31 December 2014</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>1</b>

### 4. Contributions

	2014 € million	2013 € million
<b>Cumulative contributions received</b>		
Clean Technology Fund	229	94
Strategic Climate Fund	19	1
<b>Contributions received at 31 December</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Contributions receivable</b>		
Clean Technology Fund	25	3
Strategic Climate Fund	-	-
<b>Contributions receivable at 31 December</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total contributions</b>		
Clean Technology Fund	254	97
Strategic Climate Fund	19	1
<b>Total contributions at 31 December</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>98</b>

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## 5. Loan investments

	2014	2013
	€ million	€ million
At 1 January	45	31
Disbursements	21	19
Day one fair value adjustment	(7)	(4)
Unwinding discount (loan interest)	1	1
Foreign exchange movements	4	(2)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>
Impairment at 31 December	(6)	(1)
<b>Total loan investments net of impairment at 31 December</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>

## 6. Provision for impairment of loan investments

	2014	2013
	€ million	€ million
<b>Charge for the year</b>		
Portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments	5	-
<b>Impairment charge on loan investments</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Movement in provisions</b>		
At 1 January	1	1
Impairment charge on loan investments	5	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Analysed between</b>		
Portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments	6	1
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## 7. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include interest income reimbursable to contributors of €1.7million (2013: €0.7million), disbursements for technical cooperation payable of €0.3million (2013: €0.5million) and expenses payable of €0.3million (2013: €0.2million).

## 8. Analysis of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The table below provides the classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	2014	2014	2014	2013	2013	2013
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
<b>Assets</b>						
Placements with credit institutions	150	-	150	32	-	32
Contributions receivable	25	-	25	3	-	3
Loans	1	63	64	-	45	45
Provisions for impairment	-	(6)	(6)	-	(1)	(1)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Other financial liabilities	(2)	-	(2)	(1)	-	(1)
Total contributors' resources	(231)	-	(231)	(78)	-	(78)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(233)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(233)</b>	<b>(79)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(79)</b>

## 9. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities presented on the balance sheet approximate to their fair value.

# The EBRD CIF Special Fund

## 10. Events after the reporting period

There have been no material post-reporting date events that would require adjustments to these financial statements. Events in Ukraine in 2015 have also resulted in an increase in specific loan provisioning of approximately €6.2 million on Ukrainian loans. There have been no other material provisioning moves following 31 December 2014.

## 11. Related parties

The Fund's related parties are the Bank and the contributors.

Fees are paid to the Bank based on budgeted expenditure as approved by the Trustee for the CIF. During 2014 the Bank incurred €0.7 million of reimbursable expenses on behalf of the Fund (2013: €0.5 million), of which €0.3 million remain payable at year end (2013: €0.3 million). Included in this amount are audit fees of €13,400 (2013: €12,200). The audit fees remain payable to the Bank at year end. In 2014 the Bank approved an extension of the term of appointment from four years to five with a maximum of two consecutive terms. Deloitte LLP (UK) completes its first four-year term in 2014 and has been re-appointed for the five year period 2015 – 2019.

Contributions received and receivable from the contributors are outlined in note 4. During 2014, interest income of €1.6 million was reimbursed to the contributors (2013: €0.6 million). The amounts refundable at the end of the year are disclosed in note 7.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ("THE BANK")**

## **Report on the financial statements**

We have audited the financial statements of the EBRD CIF Special Fund ("the Fund") for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in contributors' resources, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended together with the accounting policies, the risk management statement and the related notes 1 to 11. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

## **President's responsibility for the financial statements**

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

## **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements 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 Bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

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

## **Opinion**

In our opinion the Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the EBRD CIF Special Fund as at 31 December 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

## **Other reporting responsibilities**

We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Financial Statements are not in agreement with the accounting records, if the proper accounting records have not been kept, or if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit. We have nothing to report in connection with these matters.

## **Other matters**

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the Bank in accordance with Article 24 of the Agreement Establishing the Bank dated 29 May 1990, and for the use of the contributors and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this Report is shown or into whose hands it may come, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.



Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants

London, United Kingdom

8 April 2015