

**European Bank  
for Reconstruction and Development**

**EBRD SME Special Fund**

**Annual Financial Report  
31 December 2014**

# The EBRD SME Special Fund

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# The EBRD SME Special Fund

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Year to 31 December 2014 € 000	Year to 31 December 2013 € 000
Interest income		4	5
Interest income refunded		(4)	(5)
Disbursements for technical cooperation		(1,127)	(878)
Client cost sharing for technical cooperation		29	65
Foreign exchange movement		277	(145)
Other operating expenses	3	(7)	(7)
<b>Net loss and comprehensive expense for the year</b>		<b>(828)</b>	<b>(965)</b>
Attributable to:			
<b>Contributors</b>		<b>(828)</b>	<b>(965)</b>

## Balance sheet

At 31 December 2014

	Note	31 December 2014 € 000		31 December 2013 € 000	
<b>Assets</b>					
Placements with credit institutions		2,022		2,853	
Business Advisory Services Programme advances		126		54	
Client cost sharing for technical cooperation receivable		-		8	
Contributions receivable		4,526		-	
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>6,674</b>		<b>2,915</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Other financial liabilities	4		174		113
Contributors' resources					
Contributions	5	37,919		33,393	
Reserves and accumulated loss		(31,419)		(30,591)	
<b>Total contributors' resources</b>		<b>6,500</b>		<b>2,802</b>	
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6,674</b>		<b>2,915</b>	

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## Statement of changes in contributors' resources

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Contributions	Accumulated loss	Total
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
At 31 December 2012	33,393	(29,626)	3,767
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(965)	(965)
At 31 December 2013	33,393	(30,591)	2,802
Contributions receivable	4,526	-	4,526
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(828)	(828)
At 31 December 2014	<b>37,919</b>	<b>(31,419)</b>	<b>6,500</b>

## Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Year to 31 December 2014		Year to 31 December 2013	
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
<b>Cash flows used in operating activities</b>				
Net loss for the year	(828)		(965)	
Adjustment for:				
Interest income	(4)		(5)	
Interest income refunded	4		5	
Foreign exchange movement	(277)		145	
	<u>(1,105)</u>		<u>(820)</u>	
Interest income received	4		5	
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:				
Business Advisory Services Programme advances	(72)		40	
Client cost sharing for technical cooperation receivable	8		(8)	
Increase in operating liabilities				
Accrued expenses	55		35	
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(1,110)</b>		<b>(748)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(1,110)</b>		<b>(748)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>2,853</b>		<b>3,747</b>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		279		(146)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>2,022</b>		<b>2,853</b>

# The EBRD SME 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 on a going concern basis.

*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.

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*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.

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## 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. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. 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.

### 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.

### 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 Fund’s reporting currency for the presentation of its financial statements is the euro (€).

Foreign currency transactions are initially translated into euro 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 the year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are included in the income statement.

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## **Contributions**

Contributions received in currencies other than euro are translated into euro at the exchange rates ruling at the time of transaction.

Outstanding contributions are recognised as receivables in the balance sheet on the date of signature of a contribution arrangement by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("the Bank") and a contributor. 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.

## **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.

## **Interest**

Interest is recorded on an accruals basis. All interest income is recognised within 'interest income' in the income statement.

## **Client cost sharing for technical cooperation**

Client cost sharing for technical cooperation represents reimbursements in relation to consultancy services provided. A letter of engagement indicates expected amounts and timing of payments, however these are not considered due until an invoice is issued from the Fund to the client. Amounts are recorded as income when invoiced.

## **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.

# The EBRD SME Special Fund

## Risk management

The Fund was established to assist the development of small (including micro) and medium-size enterprises (“SMEs”) in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (collectively, the “Eligible Countries”).

To achieve this, the resources of the Fund may be used to:

- participate alongside the Bank in providing loans to SMEs;
- finance technical assistance which includes procuring consultancy services to assist SMEs; and
- provide guarantees on a first loss basis on the Bank’s SME loans.

As the primary purpose of the Fund is to assist the development of SMEs rather than to generate a return on its assets, financial risks, with the exception of credit risk, are not actively managed by the Fund.

## 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.

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’s exposure to credit risk is currently limited to the financial institutions with which it may place its cash resources, as well as client cost sharing amounts receivable and contributions receivable from the Contributor. For banks with which the Fund places its cash, internal credit ratings are determined by Risk Management and are the same as those used for Banking exposures. These ratings are based on internal analysis of approved counterparties’ creditworthiness through the synthesis of externally provided credit research and market data, including approved external agency ratings. All individual counterparty credit lines for banks are measured, monitored and reviewed by Risk Management annually.

At year end the Fund’s cash was placed with a financial institution which ranked in the second highest internal credit rating risk category assigned by the Bank’s Risk Management department. This rating approximated to a Standard & Poor’s equivalent rating in the range of AA+ to AA-.

Business Advisory Services Programme advances are held with institutions in local countries of operations and may be risk rated below A-; however balances are monitored to ensure credit exposure is minimal.

The carrying amount of placements presented on the balance sheet represents the Fund’s maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

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## 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 placement is repriced to market interest rates within one month, therefore the exposure to interest rate risk 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 foreign exchange risk is considered to be minimal as outlined in the table below.

	Euro 2014 € 000	United States dollars 2014 € 000	Total € 000
<b>Total assets</b>	126	6,548	6,674
<b>Total liabilities</b>	(154)	(6,520)	(6,674)
<b>Net currency position at 31 December 2014</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>

	Euro 2013 € 000	United States dollars 2013 € 000	Total € 000
Total assets	54	2,861	2,915
Total liabilities	(99)	(2,816)	(2,915)
Net currency position at 31 December 2013	(45)	45	-

## 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 Fund's Rules and Regulations require that technical assistance, loan investments and guarantees are financed from the resources of the Fund, which comprise contributions received and investment income. 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 may be returned to a contributor upon termination of a contribution agreement. Amounts returned are based on the Fund's net assets and take into account any existing commitments. As a result, the Fund's exposure to liquidity risk is considered to be minimal.

# The EBRD SME Special Fund

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Creation of the Special Fund

The creation of the Fund was approved by the Board of Directors (“the Board”) of the Bank on 28 June 2000 and is administered, *inter alia*, in accordance with the AEB and under the terms of the Rules and Regulations of the Fund. The Fund became operational on 24 July 2000 following the signing of the first contribution agreement.

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. The objective of the Fund is to assist the development of SMEs in the Eligible Countries.

### 2. President's responsibilities

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

### 3. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses represents external auditor's remuneration of €7,200 (2013: €6,500). At 31 December 2014 €7,200 (2013: €6,500) is payable to the Bank in relation to the 2014 external audit. 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.

### 4. Other financial liabilities

	2014	2013
	€ 000	€ 000
Interest income reimburseable to contributor	20	14
Disbursements for technical cooperation payable	147	92
Audit fees payable	7	7
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>113</b>

### 5. Contributions

	2014	2013
	€ 000	€ 000
<b>Cumulative contributions received</b>		
United States of America	33,393	33,393
<b>Contributions Receivable</b>		
United States of America	4,526	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>37,919</b>	<b>33,393</b>

On 22 December 2014 a contribution arrangement was signed between the Bank and the United States of America for USD 5,500,000. As at year end this amount is recognised as a receivable.

### 6. Undrawn Commitments

	2014	2013
	€ 000	€ 000
Total commitments approved	26,708	25,625
Total disbursements for technical cooperation	(26,471)	(25,344)
<b>Undrawn commitments at 31 December</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>281</b>

This represents amounts for which the Fund has contracted but for which the transaction or service was not undertaken at 31 December 2014.

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## **7. Analysis of current and non-current assets and liabilities**

All assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are classified as current for both 2014 and 2013.

## **8. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities**

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

## **9. Events after the reporting period**

There have been no material post-reporting date events that would require disclosure or adjustment to these financial statements.

## **10. Related parties**

The Fund's related parties are the Bank and the contributors, including the United States Government.

The Bank is entitled to charge the Fund a management fee of an amount equal to 1.25 per cent of contributions received. As there were no contributions received in 2014, there were no management fees paid by the Fund to the Bank (2013: nil) and there was no accrued management fee payable by the Fund to the Bank at 31 December 2014 (2013: nil).

Audit fees payable to the Bank are outlined in note 3.

Contributions received and receivable from the contributors are outlined in note 5. Interest income reimbursable to the contributors is disclosed in note 4.

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

## **Report on the financial statements**

We have audited the financial statements of the the EBRD SME Special Fund ("the Fund") for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise 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 10. 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 SME 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