

**European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development**

The EBRD Green Energy Special Fund

**Annual Financial Report
31 December 2015**

The EBRD Green Energy Special Fund

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Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	Year to 31 December 2015 € 000	Year to 31 December 2014 € 000
Net interest			
From loans		22	13
From credit institutions		14	12
Net interest		36	25
Other operating expenses		(15)	-
Foreign exchange movement		1,561	1,131
Impairment release/(charge) on loan investments	5	26	(120)
Concessional loan discount		(1,149)	(4)
Net profit and comprehensive income		459	1,032
Attributable to:			
Contributor		459	1,032

Balance sheet

At 31 December 2015

		31 December 2015 € 000	€ 000	31 December 2014 € 000	€ 000
Assets					
Placements with credit institutions		23,113		21,645	
Net interest receivable		3		1	
Commitment fees receivable		3		3	
Loan investments					
Loans	4	336		130	
Less: Provisions for impairment	5	(95)		(120)	
		241		10	
Total assets		23,360		21,659	
Liabilities					
Concessional loan discount		1,246		4	
Contributor's resources					
Contributions		20,838		20,838	
Reserves and retained earnings		1,276		817	
Total contributor's resources		22,114		21,655	
Total liabilities		23,360		21,659	
Memorandum items					
Undrawn loan commitments		13,510		8,870	

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Statement of changes in contributor's resources

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Contributions	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated loss)	Total
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
At 31 December 2013	20,838	(215)	20,623
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,032	1,032
At 31 December 2014	20,838	817	21,655
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	459	459
At 31 December 2015	20,838	1,276	22,114

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Year to 31 December 2015		Year to 31 December 2014	
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities				
Net profit/(loss) for the year	459		1,032	
Adjustments for:				
Net interest	(36)		(25)	
Provisions and concessional loan discount	1,123		124	
Foreign exchange movement	(1,561)		(1,131)	
	(15)		-	
Net interest received	22		13	
Loan fees received	24		28	
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:				
Funds advanced for loans	(255)		(150)	
Proceeds from repayment of loans	31		-	
Net cash used in operating activities		(193)		(109)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(193)		(109)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		1,661		1,131
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		21,645		20,623
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		23,113		21,645

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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 Green Energy 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

There are no new or amended standards for the current reporting period.

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 1 January 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.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Potential Impact
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 1 January 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 a date to be determined by the IASB.	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 January 2016.	The Fund considers that this amendment has no applicability to its existing operations.
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 2018.	The Fund is yet to assess the potential impact of adopting this standard.
IFRS 16: Leases	Sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, ie the customer ('lessee') and the supplier ('lessor'). Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.	The Fund considers that this amendment has no applicability to its existing operations.
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 considers that this standard will have minimal impact on the presentation of its financial statements and the disclosures therein.
Amendments to: IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows	An entity shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.	This is a disclosure requirement only which the Fund will comply with in 2017.
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 considers that this amendment has no applicability to its existing operations.

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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 in 2011. 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 liability. The day one loss is recognised upon signing of the 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

The Fund has not adopted early that part of IFRS 9 which relates to impairment 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.

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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.

Contributor's resources

The Fund recognises contributions received from the contributor 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.

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.

Contributions

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

Interest and fees

Interest is recorded on an accruals basis using the effective interest method. All interest, positive & negative earned on placement with credit institutions is recognised within 'net interest' in the income statement.

Commitment fees are deferred in accordance with IAS 18: Revenue. These are then recognised in interest income using the effective interest method over the period from disbursement to repayment of the related loan. If the commitment expires without the loan being drawn down, the fee is recognised as income on expiry.

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Taxation

In accordance with Article 53 of the Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (“the AEB”) (“the Bank”), 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 2015 were €95,000 (2014: €120,000).

During 2015 the Bank carried out a review of its loss parameters underpinning estimates of unidentified impairment, with the aim of better reflecting the Bank’s loss experience. The review resulted in a reduction in the level of portfolio provisions. The key revisions to these estimates were:

Probability of default

- 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 2015 general provisioning methodology applies a 67 per cent weighting to the Bank’s own experience and a 33 per cent weighting to external data. A +/- 10 percentage points change in the weighting assigned to the Bank’s own experience would lead to a change in portfolio provisions of +/- €7,000 (2014: €14,000).

Loss given default

- The approach taken to assign loss given defaults has been simplified, with an overall reduction in the level of average loss given default. Internal recoveries experience did not support the existing more granular approach and a decision was taken to apply values aligned to those used within the regulatory capital framework.

As an illustration, if these changes to loss parameter estimates had been applied as at 31 December 2014, the portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments would have reduced by €67,000 from €120,000 to €53,000. Of the €67,000 reduction, approximately €49,000 would have resulted from changes to probability of default estimates and €18,000 would have resulted from changes to loss given default estimates. No estimate of the effect these changes may have on future periods has been undertaken on grounds of impracticability.

In addition, the sensitivity of portfolio provisions as at 31 December 2015 to the 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 €76,000 (2014: €103,000) in portfolio provisions on loan investments.
- Conversely, if all loan investments were downgraded by three 'notches' or detailed ratings within the Bank’s probability of default rating scale, this would result in a charge to the income statement of €174,000 (2014: €403,000) in relation to portfolio provisions for loans.

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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 portfolio provisions charged to the income statement of €70,000 (2014: €89,000).

Loss given default rates

- A change in loss given default rates by ten percentage points would lead to a change in portfolio provisions of +/- €24,000 (2014: €27,000).

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.

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Risk management

The Fund was established to provide financial support to eligible projects related to sustainable and green energy investments. To achieve this, the Fund provides concessional loans alongside the Bank's market rate loans in support of projects and activities which promote energy efficiency and the reduction of carbon emissions.

As the primary purpose of the Fund is to provide concessional lending 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:

The Bank's overall framework for identification and management of risks is underpinned by: (i) the Banking Vice-Presidency being the "first line of defence" in identifying and managing risks related to debt and equity operations, (ii) independent "second line of defence" control functions, including Risk Management, Office of the Chief Compliance Officer, Environmental and Social Department, Procurement Department, Office of the General Counsel, Evaluations Department and other relevant units, and (iii) Internal Audit Department, which acts as "third line of defence" and independently assesses the effectiveness of the processes within the first and second lines of defence. The Vice President Risk and Chief Risk Officer (VP & CRO) is responsible for ensuring independent risk management of the Banking and Treasury exposures, including adequate processes and governance structure for independent identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of risks incurred by the Bank. The challenge of the control functions, review of their status and assessment of their ability to perform duties independently fall within the remit of the Audit Committee of the Board.

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 VP & CRO.

The Managing Director Risk Management reports directly to the VP & CRO and leads the overall management of the department. Risk Management (i) provides an independent assessment of risks associated with individual investments undertaken by the Bank, (ii) performs an ongoing review of the portfolio to monitor the risk presented by investments from inception to repayment or exit, (iii) assesses and proposes ways to manage risks arising from correlations and concentrations within the portfolio, and (iv) ensures that adequate systems and controls are put in place for identification and management of operational risks across the Bank. It develops and maintains the Risk Management policies to facilitate Banking and Treasury 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.

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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 undrawn commitments as shown under memorandum items, best represents the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

Credit risk management and measurement

As previously stated, 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 document that defines the principles underlying the credit process for the approval, management and review of Banking exposures. The Audit Committee periodically reviews these principles and its review is submitted to the Board for approval.

Individual projects

The Operations Committee reviews all Banking projects prior to their submission for Board approval. The Committee is chaired by the First Vice President Banking and its membership comprises senior managers of the Bank, including the VP & CRO and Managing Director Risk Management. 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. It also reviews the fair value of equity investments.

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.

To identify emerging risk and enable appropriate risk mitigating actions Risk Management also conducts regular Bank-wide (top-down) and country level (bottom-up) stress testing exercises and comprehensive reviews of its investment portfolios. The Bank recognises that any resulting risk mitigation is constrained by the limited geographical space within which the Bank operates.

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 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.

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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.

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	Risk class 5
	4.0	BBB		
	4.3	BBB-		
5	4.7	BB+	Fair	
	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	Non-performing	

Loss given default (LGD)

The Bank assigns loss given default percentages on a scale of 0 to 100 determined by the seniority of the instrument in which the Bank invested.

Non-performing loans (NPL)

NPL definition

An asset is designated as non-performing when either the borrower is more than 90 days past due on payment to any material creditor, or when Risk Management considers that the counterparty is 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 NPLs accounted for at amortised cost. The provision represents the expected amount of expected loss, being the difference between the outstanding amount from the client and the 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 counterparty, the LGD parameters reflecting product seniority and the Exposure at Default (EAD). EAD is calculated based on outstanding operating assets and the expected disbursement of committed but not yet drawn amounts.

Credit risk exposures

Placements with credit institutions

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

Loan investments

The Fund's only loan investment was internally risk rated 7 (approximately CCC+ to C in terms of S&P equivalent). The loan investment is neither past due nor impaired.

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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.

	2015	2014
Risk rating	€ 000	€ 000
5: Fair	7,364	2,469
6: Weak	5,151	5,151
7: Special Attention	995	1,250
At 31 December	13,510	8,870

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	Loans	Undrawn loan commitments	Loans
	2015	2015	2014	2014
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Moldova	995	303	1,250	103
Romania	5,151	(33)	5,151	(87)
Kazakhstan	2,762	(28)	2,469	(6)
Jordan	4,602	(1)	-	-
At 31 December	13,510	241	8,870	10

The loan balances above include provisions on undrawn commitments which cause individual regions to show balances of less than zero. The Fund's credit risk exposure is concentrated in a single industry sector, infrastructure.

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 risk 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 are repriced to market interest rates within one month, therefore the exposure to interest rate risk is considered to be minimal. The Fund also has a fixed rate loan investment. Based on reasonable basis point change in the underlying interest rates, this potential impact on 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.

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The Fund's net exposure to foreign exchange risk is outlined in the table below.

	United States		Total
	Euro	dollars	
	2015	2015	
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Total assets	7,690	15,670	23,360
Total liabilities	(23,360)	-	(23,360)
Net currency position at 31 December 2015	(15,670)	15,670	-

	United States		Total
	Euro	dollars	
	2014	2014	
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Total assets	7,669	13,990	21,659
Total liabilities	(21,659)	-	(21,659)
Net currency position at 31 December 2014	(13,990)	13,990	-

Based on the average five year absolute rolling average movement in the USD to euro exchange rate, the potential impact on the Fund's net profit from a 5 per cent strengthening or weakening (2014: 5 per cent) is €0.7 million (2014: €0.7 million)

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 loan investments 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 existing commitments. As a result, the Fund's exposure to liquidity risk is considered to be minimal.

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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 at its meeting of 29 March 2011 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 19 May 2011 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.

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 comprise of administrative costs directly related to the Fund and include fees payable to the Bank for operating the Fund, calculated in accordance with the Rules and Regulations.

4. Loan investments

	2015	2014
	€ 000	€ 000
Operating assets		
At 1 January	130	-
Disbursement	255	150
Repayments	(31)	-
Movement in net deferral of commitment fees	(18)	(20)
At 31 December	336	130
Impairment at 31 December	(95)	(120)
Total loan investments net of impairment at 31 December	241	10

5. Provisions for impairment of loan investments

	2015	2014
	€ 000	€ 000
Release/(charge) for the year		
Portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments	26	(120)
Provisions for impairment of loan investments	26	(120)
Movement in provisions		
At 1 January	(120)	-
Release/(charge) for the year to the income statement	26	120
Foreign exchange movement	(1)	-
At 31 December	(95)	(120)
Representing:		
Portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments	26	(120)
At 31 December	26	(120)

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6. Analysis of current and non-current assets and liabilities

	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	2015	2015	2015	2014	2014	2014
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Assets						
Placements with credit institutions	23,113	-	23,113	21,645	-	21,645
Interest receivable	3	-	3	1	-	1
Commitment fees receivable	3	-	3	3	-	3
Loan investments						
Loans	61	275	336	17	113	130
Less: Provisions for impairment	(17)	(78)	(95)	(4)	(116)	(120)
Total assets	23,163	197	23,360	21,662	(3)	21,659
Liabilities						
Concessional loan discount	(176)	(1,070)	(1,246)	(4)	-	(4)
Total contributor's resources	(22,114)	-	(22,114)	(21,655)	-	(21,655)
Total liabilities	(22,290)	(1,070)	(23,360)	(21,659)	-	(21,659)

7. 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.

8. Events after the reporting period

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

9. Related parties

The Fund's related parties are the Bank and the contributor, International Cooperation Development Fund (TaiwanICDF).

The Bank is entitled to charge the Fund a management fee of an amount equal to 1 per cent on contributions greater than €10 million and 2 per cent on contributions of less than €10 million. As there were no contributions received in 2015, there were no management fees paid by the Fund to the Bank (2014: nil) and there was no accrued management fee payable by the Fund to the Bank at 31 December 2015 (2014: nil).

External auditor's remuneration of €7,700 (2014: €7,200) is payable by the Bank from the management fee. 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) completed its first four-year term in 2014 and was re-appointed for the five year period 2015 - 2019.

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 EBRD Green Energy Special Fund ("the Fund") for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in contributor's 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 9. 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 Green Energy Special Fund as at 31 December 2015 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 contributor 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
6 April 2016

