

**European Bank  
for Reconstruction and Development**

**The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund**

**Annual Financial Report  
31 December 2016**

# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

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# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

## Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year to 31 December 2016 € 000	Year to 31 December 2015 € 000
Interest and similar income			
From loans		95	387
From credit institutions		233	77
Dividend income		12	10
Net unrealised gains/(losses) from share investments	3	629	(113)
Foreign exchange movement		213	(468)
Loan investments written off		-	(321)
Financial guarantees movement	4	699	(2,640)
Other operating expenses	5	(7)	(8)
Impairment release on loan investments	6	14	689
<b>Net gain/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>1,888</b>	<b>(2,387)</b>
Attributable to:			
Contributors		1,888	(2,387)

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year to 31 December 2016 € 000	Year to 31 December 2015 € 000
Net gain/(loss) for the year		1,888	(2,387)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Foreign exchange movement between functional and presentational currencies		1,674	6,683
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>3,562</b>	<b>4,296</b>
Attributable to:			
Contributors		3,562	4,296

This item will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

## Balance sheet

At 31 December 2016

	Note	31 December 2016 € 000		31 December 2015 € 000	
<b>Assets</b>					
Placements with credit institutions		63,117		60,206	
Other financial assets	7	18		4	
Loan investments					
Loans	8	402		856	
Less: Provisions for impairment	6	(33)		(39)	
		369		817	
Share investments	9	1,950		1,329	
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>65,454</b>		<b>62,356</b>	
<b>Liabilities and contributors' resources</b>					
Audit fees payable		7		8	
Financial guarantee liability	10	2,788		3,251	
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,795</b>		<b>3,259</b>	
Contributions	11	59,351		59,351	
Reserves and accumulated loss		3,308		(254)	
<b>Total contributors' resources</b>		<b>62,659</b>		<b>59,097</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and contributors' resources</b>		<b>65,454</b>		<b>62,356</b>	
<b>Memorandum items</b>					
Guarantees		2,096		11,959	

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## Statement of changes in contributors' resources

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Contributions	General reserve	Accumulated loss	Total
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
At 31 December 2014	59,351	924	(5,474)	54,801
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	-	6,683	(2,387)	4,296
At 31 December 2015	59,351	7,607	(7,861)	59,097
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	-	1,674	1,888	3,562
At 31 December 2016	<b>59,351</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>(5,973)</b>	<b>62,659</b>

## Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Year to 31 December 2016	Year to 31 December 2015
	€ 000	€ 000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net profit/(loss) for the year	<b>1,888</b>	(2,387)
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	<b>(328)</b>	(464)
Impairment release on loan investments	<b>(14)</b>	(689)
Net unrealised (gains)/losses from share investments	<b>(629)</b>	113
Foreign exchange movement	<b>(213)</b>	468
Loans written off	-	321
Financial guarantees movement	<b>(699)</b>	2,640
	<b>5</b>	2
Interest income received	<b>318</b>	527
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Proceeds from repayment of loans	<b>897</b>	4,216
Dividends receivable	-	14
Loan guarantees paid	-	(3,585)
Funds advanced for loans	<b>(326)</b>	-
(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities		
Accrued expenses	<b>(1)</b>	1
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>893</b>	1,175
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>893</b>	1,175
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>60,206</b>	52,746
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	<b>2,018</b>	6,285
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b>63,117</b>	60,206

# The Russia Small Business Investment 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, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements 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 Russia Small Business Investment 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 a number of amendments to standards effective for the current reporting period which have no or negligible impact on the Fund's financial statements, namely:

- IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements
- IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements
- IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment
- IAS 38: Intangible Assets

#### *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 but adopted early*

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

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Potential Impact
Amendments to: IFRS 2: Share-based Payment	Accounting for a modification of a share-based payment transaction that changes its classification from cash-settled to equity-settled.  Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.	The Fund considers that this standard is not applicable to its operations.
Amendments to: IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts	Provides guidance for insurers in applying IFRS 9: Financial Instruments with IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts.  Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.	The Fund considers that this standard is not applicable to its operations.
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 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 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 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 12: Income Taxes	Clarifies the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value  Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.	The Fund is exempt from all forms of direct taxes and so this Standard is not applicable.

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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’.

All of the share investments held by the Fund are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The basis of fair value for share investments that are unlisted is determined using valuation techniques appropriate to the market and industry of each investment. The primary valuation technique used is net asset value.

The Fund’s share investments are recognised on a trade date basis.

At initial recognition, the Fund measures these assets at their fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the income statement. Such assets are carried at fair value on the balance sheet with changes in fair value included in the income statement in the period in which they occur.

### 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, except for financial guarantees which are measured in accordance with IAS 39, as described under “Financial guarantees” below.

### Impairment of financial assets

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

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

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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 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.

## **Financial guarantees**

The Fund provides guarantees to cover losses incurred by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("the Bank") in parallel loan and equity investments, such guarantees being limited to the resources of the Fund. When a guarantee is issued, its initial fair value reflects the fees charged for such guarantee, assuming an arm's-length commercial transaction. As the Fund does not charge the Bank any fee for its guarantee, its estimated initial fair value is based on the fee that the Fund might otherwise have charged, given the credit risk attaching to the guaranteed portfolio. This initial fair value is recognised as a financial guarantee liability with a corresponding charge to the income statement. Subsequently the guarantee is measured at the higher of the initial fair value less cumulative amortisation or, if appropriate, the expenditure required to settle the commitment at the balance sheet date.

## **Contributors' resources**

The Fund recognises contributions received from the contributors as equity on the basis that, should a contributor choose to withdraw from the Fund, the Fund is not obliged to return such contributions until the residual assets are distributed to the contributors upon the winding up 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.

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## 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 (EUR).

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 denominated in currencies other than USD are re-translated into USD at spot rates ruling at 31 December 2016 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 2016 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 2016 with the resultant exchange gains and losses taken to other comprehensive income.

## Contributions

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

## Interest, dividends and fees

Interest is recorded on an accruals basis using the effective interest method. All interest income is recognised within 'interest and similar income' in the income statement.

Dividends relating to share investments are recognised in accordance with IAS 18: Revenue when the Fund's right to receive payments has been established, and when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the amount can be reliably measured.

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.

## 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:

### *Fair value of share investments*

The Fund's method for determining the fair value of share investments is described under "Financial assets" within the accounting policies section of the report and an analysis of the share investment portfolio is provided in note 9. Where unobservable market data has been used, a sensitivity analysis has been included within the risk management section of the report and in note 9.

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## *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 2016 were €18,000 (2015: €26,000).

During 2016 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 revision to these estimates was:

### **Probability of default**

- In determining the probabilities of default for each risk rating, the historical datasets used to calibrate the rates were updated to include 2015. This was carried out for both the internal and external data used to determine the final probability of default rates.

If this change to loss parameter estimates had been applied at 31 December 2015, the portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments would have reduced by €2,000 from €26,000 to €24,000. No estimate of the effect these changes may have on future periods has been undertaken on the grounds of impracticability.

In addition, the sensitivity of portfolio provisions as at 31 December 2016 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 on the Bank's probability of default rating scale, this would result in a reduction of €16,000 (2015: €23,000) in portfolio provisions on loan investments.
- Conversely, if all loan investments were downgraded by three 'notches' or detailed ratings on the Bank's probability of default rating scale, this would result in a charge to the income statement of €6,000 (2015: €30,000) in relation to portfolio provisions for loans.

### **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 2016 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 +/- €2,000 (2015: €2,000).

### **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 €14,000 (2015: €20,000).

### **Loss given default rates**

- A change in loss given default rates by ten percentage points would lead to a change in portfolio provisions of +/- €4,000 (2015: €6,000).

With respect to specific provisions, an increase or decrease of ten per cent level of impaired loans would have an impact of +/- €2,000 (2015: €1,000).

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### *Financial guarantee liability*

The Fund's method for determining the fair value of financial guarantees is described under "Financial guarantees" within the accounting policies section of the report and further explained under credit risk within the risk management section of the report.

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## Risk management

The Fund was established to assist the development of small businesses in the private sector in the Russian Federation. To achieve this, the resources of the Fund may be used to:

- participate alongside the Bank in providing loans to small businesses;
- participate alongside the Bank in equity investments; and
- provide guarantees on a first loss basis on the Bank's parallel loans and investments.

As the primary purpose of the Fund is to assist the development of small businesses in the Russian Federation 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 jointly with the Bank, credit risk is jointly managed; however the Fund does not hedge against market risk and is hence exposed to interest rate, foreign exchange and equity price risk.

## Risk governance

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

The Bank's overall framework for identifying and managing risks is underpinned by the Banking Vice-Presidency being the first line of defence related to debt and equity operations and an independent second line of defence control functions, including the Risk Management department, Office of the Chief Compliance Officer, Environmental and Social Department, Finance Department, Evaluations Department and other relevant units. An Internal Audit Department 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 Compliance, Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for ensuring the 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 falls 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 and Treasury portfolios 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 or Treasury. 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 Risk and Compliance, CRO.

The Managing Director, Risk Management reports to the VP Risk and Compliance, CRO and leads the overall management of the department. Risk Management provides an independent assessment of risks associated with individual investments undertaken by the Bank, and performs an ongoing review of the portfolio to monitor credit, market and liquidity risks and to identify appropriate risk management actions. It also assesses and proposes ways to manage risks arising from correlations and concentrations within the portfolio, and ensures that adequate systems and controls are put in place for identifying and managing 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.

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## 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 guarantees as shown under memorandum items, best represents the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, 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 and Head of Client Services Group and its membership comprises senior managers of the Bank, including the VP Risk & Compliance, CRO and the 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 President, to approve projects within Board-approved framework operations. The Operations Committee is also responsible for approving significant changes to existing operations.

The Equity Committee acts as the governance committee for the equity portfolio and reports to the Operations Committee.

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.

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## 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.

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 rating 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	AA		
	2.3/2.5	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	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 amount of expected 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 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.

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## Credit risk exposures

### Placements with credit institutions

The Fund's placements with credit institutions were classified in internal credit rating risk category 2 (€59.2 million) and category 5 (€1 million) (approximately AA+ to BB- in terms of the S&P equivalent).

### 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 rating category	Neither past due nor impaired		Total %	Portfolio provisions for unidentifed impairment		Total net of impairment	Impairment provisions
	€ 000	Impaired € 000		€ 000	€ 000		
7: Special attention	387	-	96.3%	(18)	-	369	4.76
8: Non-performing	-	15	3.7%	-	(15)	-	100.0
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>8.31</b>

Risk rating category	Neither past due nor impaired		Total %	Portfolio provisions for unidentifed impairment		Total net of impairment	Impairment provisions
	€ 000	Impaired € 000		€ 000	€ 000		
6: Weak	209	-	24.4%	(1)	-	208	0.5
7: Special attention	634	-	74.1%	(25)	-	609	3.9
8: Non-performing	-	13	1.5%	-	(13)	-	100.0
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>4.6</b>

### Credit risk in the loan portfolio

Distressed restructured loans<sup>1</sup> represent €0.38 million of disbursed loan investments at 31 December 2016 (2015: nil).

### Guarantees

In accordance with the Fund's Rules and Regulations, losses incurred in respect of the Fund's investments and the parallel Bank investments up to a maximum aggregate amount of USD 75 million will be borne by the resources of the Fund. Thereafter, losses will be borne equally by the Fund and the Bank.

At 31 December 2016, the Bank had outstanding parallel loans and share investments amounting to €2.1 million for which, in the event of a future default or loss, losses incurred by the Bank may be refunded in part from the resources of the Fund (2015: €12.0 million). At 31 December 2016, the Fund's maximum exposure under such guarantees was €2.1 million (2015: €12.0 million).

At 31 December 2016 €0.9 million has been recognised as a financial guarantee contract as a result of a specific impairment on a Bank loan (2015: €0.8 million). The guarantee liability on the balance sheet of €2.8 million (2015: €3.3 million) includes this amount plus the initial fair value of the liability recognised when the guarantees were issued less cumulative amortisation. The Fund does not actively manage credit risk on its guarantee exposure.

### Concentration of credit risk exposure

The Fund's credit risk exposure is concentrated in a single geographic region, the Russian Federation, and a single industry sector, finance.

<sup>1</sup> Defined as a loan in which any of the key terms and conditions have been amended due to the financial stress of the borrower, and without such amendment(s) would likely have become an impaired loan.

# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

## 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, foreign exchange risk and equity 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. The potential impact on the Fund's net profit based on the average 12 month rolling interest rate movement from a 43.02 basis point (USD) and 263 basis point (RUB) strengthening or weakening of the underlying interest rates is €0.6 million (2015: €0.9 million).

#### *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 outlined in the table below.

	Euro	Russian rouble	United States dollar	Total
	2016	2016	2016	Total
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
<b>Total assets</b>	3	4,348	61,103	<b>65,454</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	(7)	(889)	(1,899)	<b>(2,795)</b>
<b>Net currency position at 31 December 2016</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>59,204</b>	<b>62,659</b>

	Euro	Russian rouble	United States dollar	Total
	2015	2015	2015	Total
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Total assets	11	3,194	59,151	62,356
Total liabilities	(8)	(751)	(2,500)	(3,259)
Net currency position at 31 December 2015	3	2,443	56,651	59,097

Based on the average five year absolute rolling average movement in the Russian rouble to United States dollar exchange rate, the potential functional currency impact on the Fund's net profit from a 16 per cent strengthening or weakening (2015: 13 per cent) is €0.5 million (2015: €0.3 million).

The potential impact on other comprehensive income due to presentational currency movement based on the average five year absolute rolling average movement, from a 13 per cent strengthening or weakening of the Russian rouble (2015: 11% rouble) and a 5 per cent strengthening or weakening of the USD (2015: 5 per cent) is €3.0 million (2015: €2.9 million).

# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

## *Equity price risk*

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The Fund expects the effect of equity price risk on net profit will bear a linear relationship to the movement in equity indices.

Based on the five year rolling average movement in the RTS index, the potential impact on the Fund's net profit from a 24 per cent strengthening or weakening (2015: 18 per cent) is €0.5 million (2015: €0.2 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, equity 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 equity, which will only be returned to the contributor as part of the residual assets upon termination of the Fund. As a result, the Fund's exposure to liquidity risk is considered to be minimal.

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

IFRS 13 specifies classification of fair values on the basis of a three-level hierarchy of valuation methodologies. The classifications are determined based on whether the inputs used in the measurement of fair values are observable or unobservable. These inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes share investments, derivative financial instruments and loans at fair value through profit or loss for which not all market data is observable.

The fair values of the Fund's share investments, derivative financial instruments and loans at fair value have been classified as Level 3, that is, those which have fair values determined by inputs not based on observable market data.

A sensitivity analysis based on reasonably plausible alternative valuations has been included within note 9.

# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Creation of the Special Fund

The creation of the Fund was approved by the Board of the Bank at its meeting of 18 October 1993 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 in 1994 following the commitment of USD 3 million by contributors. The pilot phase of the programme was further extended during that year. An amendment to the Rules and Regulations was approved by the Board on 14 July 1994 to change the denomination of the Fund from euro to United States dollars. However, consistent with the Bank's financial statements, the unit of measurement for the presentation of the Fund's financial statements is euro. The full-scale phase of the Russia Small Business Fund Programme was approved by the Board at its meeting of 30 August 1995 and a revised version of the Rules and Regulations of the Fund, in connection with the full-scale phase, was approved by the Board on 1 April 1996.

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. Net unrealised gains/(losses) from share investments

	2016	2015
	€ 000	€ 000
Net unrealised gains from share investments	620	37
Functional currency foreign exchange movement	9	(150)
<b>Net losses from share investments</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>(113)</b>

### 4. Financial guarantees movement

	2016	2015
	€ 000	€ 000
Amortisation of day one fair value	673	584
Release of estimated settlement of impaired guaranteed loans	26	361
Guarantee payment	-	(3,585)
<b>Financial guarantees movement</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>(2,640)</b>

### 5. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses represent external auditor's remuneration of €6,700 (2015: €7,700). The Bank pays the remuneration on behalf of the Fund, who in turn reimburses the Bank in full. At 31 December 2016 €6,700 (2015: €7,700) is payable to the Bank in relation to the 2016 external audit. In 2014 the Bank approved an extension of the term of appointment from four year to five with a maximum of two consecutive terms. Deloitte LLP (UK) completed its first four year term in 2014 and has been re-appointed for the five year period 2015 – 2019.

The fall in the fee for the audit paid to the Fund's external auditor from 2015 to 2016 is attributable to movements in the value of pound sterling. The pound sterling equivalent of these fees was £5,800 (2015: £5,700).

# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

## 6. Provision for impairment of loan investments

	2016	2015
	€ 000	€ 000
<b>Release for the year</b>		
Portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments	14	233
Specific provisions for the identified impairment of loan investments	-	456
<b>Impairment release on loan investments</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>689</b>
<b>Movement in provisions</b>		
At 1 January	(39)	(782)
Release for the year to the income statement	14	689
Foreign exchange movement	(8)	54
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(39)</b>
<b>Analysed between</b>		
Portfolio provisions for the unidentified impairment of loan investments	(18)	(26)
Specific provisions for the identified impairment of loan investments	(15)	(13)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(39)</b>

## 7. Other financial assets

	2016	2015
	€ 000	€ 000
Interest receivable on loans	7	4
Interest receivable on placements	11	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>

## 8. Loan investments

	2016	2015
	€ 000	€ 000
At 1 January	856	5,546
Disbursements	326	-
Repayments	(897)	(4,216)
Written off	-	(321)
Foreign exchange movements	117	(157)
Movement in net deferral of commitment fees	-	4
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>856</b>
Impairment at 31 December	(33)	(39)
<b>Total loan investments net of impairment at 31 December</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>817</b>

# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

## 9. Share investments

IFRS 7 specifies classification of fair values on the basis of a three-level hierarchy of valuation methodologies. The classifications are determined based on whether the inputs used in the measurement of fair values are observable or unobservable. The fair values of the Fund's share investments have been classified as Level 3, that is, those which have fair values determined by inputs not based on observable market data.

The main valuation technique used in the valuation of these share investments is net asset value (NAV). Reasonably plausible alternative valuations have been determined based on the NAV multiple range used in the valuation and would lead to a favourable change in value of €0.5 million (2015: €0.3 million) and an unfavourable change in value of €0.4 million (2015: €0.2 million).

The table below provides information about the Fund's share investments.

	2016	2015
	€ 000	€ 000
<b>Outstanding disbursements</b>		
At 1 January	207	207
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Fair value adjustment</b>		
At 1 January	1,122	1,086
Movement in fair value revaluation	629	(113)
Movement in functional currency foreign exchange	(8)	149
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,122</b>
<b>Fair value at 31 December</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,329</b>

## 10. Financial guarantee liability

	2016	2015
	€ 000	€ 000
At 1 January	3,251	4,077
Financial guarantee movement	(699)	(945)
Movement in functional currency	236	119
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>3,251</b>
Represented by:		
Unamortised balance of day one fair value	1,899	2,500
Estimated settlement of impaired guaranteed loans	889	751

## 11. Contributions

Contributions received are set out below:

	2016		2015	
	€ 000	%	€ 000	%
<b>Cumulative contributions received</b>				
Canada	2,707	4.5	2,707	4.5
France	7,686	12.9	7,686	12.9
Germany	9,843	16.6	9,843	16.6
Italy	8,402	14.2	8,402	14.2
Japan	21,162	35.7	21,162	35.7
Switzerland	2,360	4.0	2,360	4.0
United States of America	7,191	12.1	7,191	12.1
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>59,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# The Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund

## 12. 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.

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

	Current 2016 € 000	Non-current 2016 € 000	Total 2016 € 000	Current 2015 € 000	Non-current 2015 € 000	Total 2015 € 000
<b>Assets</b>						
Placements with credit institutions	63,117	-	63,117	60,206	-	60,206
Other financial assets	18	-	18	4	-	4
Loans	232	170	402	653	203	856
Provisions for impairment	(11)	(22)	(33)	(20)	(19)	(39)
Share investments	-	1,950	1,950	-	1,329	1,329
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>63,356</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>65,454</b>	<b>60,843</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>62,356</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Audit fee payable	(7)	-	(7)	(8)	-	(8)
Financial guarantee liability	(2,788)	-	(2,788)	(3,251)	-	(3,251)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(2,795)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,795)</b>	<b>(3,259)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,259)</b>

## 14. 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.

## 15. Related parties

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

The Bank is entitled to charge the Fund a management fee of an amount equal to 3 per cent of contributions received. As there were no contributions received in 2016, there were no management fees paid by the Fund to the Bank (2015: nil) and there was no accrued management fee payable by the Fund to the Bank at 31 December 2016 (2015: nil).

Guarantees issued by the Fund to the Bank are disclosed under credit risk exposures.

Audit fees payable to the Bank are outlined in note 5.

Contributions received from the contributors are outlined in note 11.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (“THE BANK”)**

## **Report on the financial statements**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund (“the Fund”) for the year ended 31 December 2016 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, the accounting policies, the risk management statement and the related notes 1 to 15.

In our opinion the Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Russia Small Business Investment Special Fund as at 31 December 2016 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 (IASB).

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **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.

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

The President is responsible for overseeing the Fund’s financial reporting process.

### **Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the President.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the President's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

#### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

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  
5 April 2017