FMO

Entrepreneurial
Development
Bank

BUILDING PROSPECTS

Annual Report

2022

Building Prospects is the Dutch government fund for private investments in the agribusiness value chain, infrastructure and climate, managed by FMO.

Government of the Netherlands

FMO manages the following funds on behalf of the Dutch government: the Access to Energy Fund (AEF), Building Prospects (BP), MASSIF, the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD), FOM, B-CD. The total committed portfolio of these funds (excluding grants) amounts to € 1,230 mln as per December 31, 2022. The term "fund" as used in this annual report refers to a program in the form of a subsidy received from the Dutch government that is managed by FMO, unless reference is made to an investment made under a program.

Front photo is from HPW, Ghana, one of the leading dried fruit producers in West Africa of responsible tropical dried fruits and fruit snacks with factories in Ghana and Ivory Coast.

Building Prospects is a critical enabler of **transformation towards sustainable social** and economic growth in developing countries.

LETTER FROM THE MB OF THE FUND MANAGER

Dear reader,

In 2022, the global economy faced an intensification of upheaval. The Ukraine war – first and foremost a humanitarian disaster – led to political and economic crises across the region and beyond. Inequality rose, the climate crisis continued to unfold, and a global recession began to loom, pushing an increasing number of vulnerable people into food insecurity, reduced energy access and poverty. The crises also lead to a heightened stress on global trade systems, in particular in the Energy- and (agricultural) Commodities markets.

The poorest economies, where poverty reduction had already slowed down significantly, face continued challenges, confronting the resilience of society. Development finance institutions such as FMO will need to intensify their operations in the coming years to encourage the flow of private finance to meet sustainable investment needs in these societies.

In close consultation with our stakeholders, we updated our strategy towards 2030. In our 'Pioneer-Develop-Scale' strategy the role of our public funds and facilities is pivotal. These help us explore higher risk opportunities and markets to make them ready for additional private investments.

Our long-standing track record in managing public funds to catalyze private finance, has contributed to a significant expansion of our responsibilities. Over the past few years, FMO set up facilities and investment programs with the European Commission and the Green Climate fund. In 2021, the UK government also decided to entrust FMO with the management of the UK's Mobilising Finance for Forests programme.

Building Prospects main objective is to stimulate private sector development and drive job creation, contributing to SDG 8 – decent work and economic growth. This is achieved most efficiently through investing in the agribusiness value chain, and by investing in industry and infrastructure. Development of infrastructure and the agricultural sector are mutually reinforcing as agriculture relies on a strong enabling environment with proper access to natural resources, electricity and logistics.

The war has re-enforced the urgency to continue building and developing agricultural value-chains in emerging markets. Through supporting entrepreneurs in emerging markets to scale their business, Building Prospects helps strengthen the enabling environment for local communities.

Building Prospects provided a €4 million loan to HPW Fresh & Dry, which is the largest processor of tropical dried fruits in West Africa. HPW cooperates with smallholder farmers and plays a role in improving their standard of living. It is also the most important employer in the region and FMO's investment can generate around 250 new local jobs.

In 2023, the developing countries will continue to see hardship and challenges. To support them, courage and ambition are imperative in the deployment of FMOs public funds and facilities, especially against the background of the ongoing climate crisis. We will continue to generate investments that create equal opportunities and equitable access to finance, that protect the value of ecosystems and forests, that provide access to renewable energy and that help build up fair value chains in agriculture.

The Hague, 26 April 2023

On behalf of the Management Board

Fatoumata Bouaré, Chief Finance & Operations Officer
Franca Vossen, Chief Risk Officer
Huib-Jan de Ruijter, Co-Chief Investment Officer
Michael Jongeneel, Chief Executive Officer
Peter Maila, Co-Chief Investment Officer

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AT A GLANCE

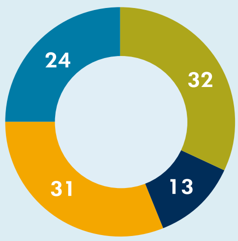
Building Prospects was established in 2002 by the Dutch government and FMO to drive private sector development and job creation in developing countries through investments in infrastructure. In poor countries, agribusiness is generally the most important sector and needs to be the driving engine out of poverty. Building Prospects supports investments in the broad agribusiness value chain. A strong agribusiness value chain needs access to energy and water, and also to logistics and transport. In addition, investment in climate change resilience and mitigation is critical. While there are still remaining legacy customers in the portfolio, Building Prospects no longer invests in non-renewable energy projects. Finally, Building Prospects will build a portfolio that actively takes into account gender equality.

Achievements portfolio as per 31-12-2022

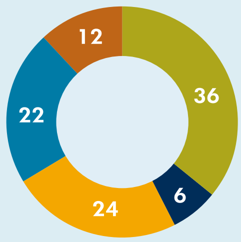
Total committed portfolio

€487 mln

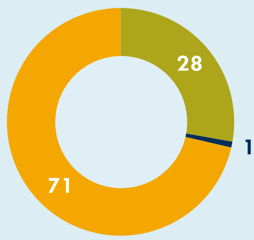
Portfolio by Product
(in % as of 31 Dec 2022)



Portfolio by customer
(in % as of 31 Dec 2022)



Portfolio by currency
(in % as of 31 Dec 2022)



69
Total investments

€9.3 mln
Public co-investments

€1.7 mln
Private co-investments

87.2%
Revolvability

(excluding new investments 2022)

0.8 mln
Beneficiaries reached

70,092
Direct jobs supported

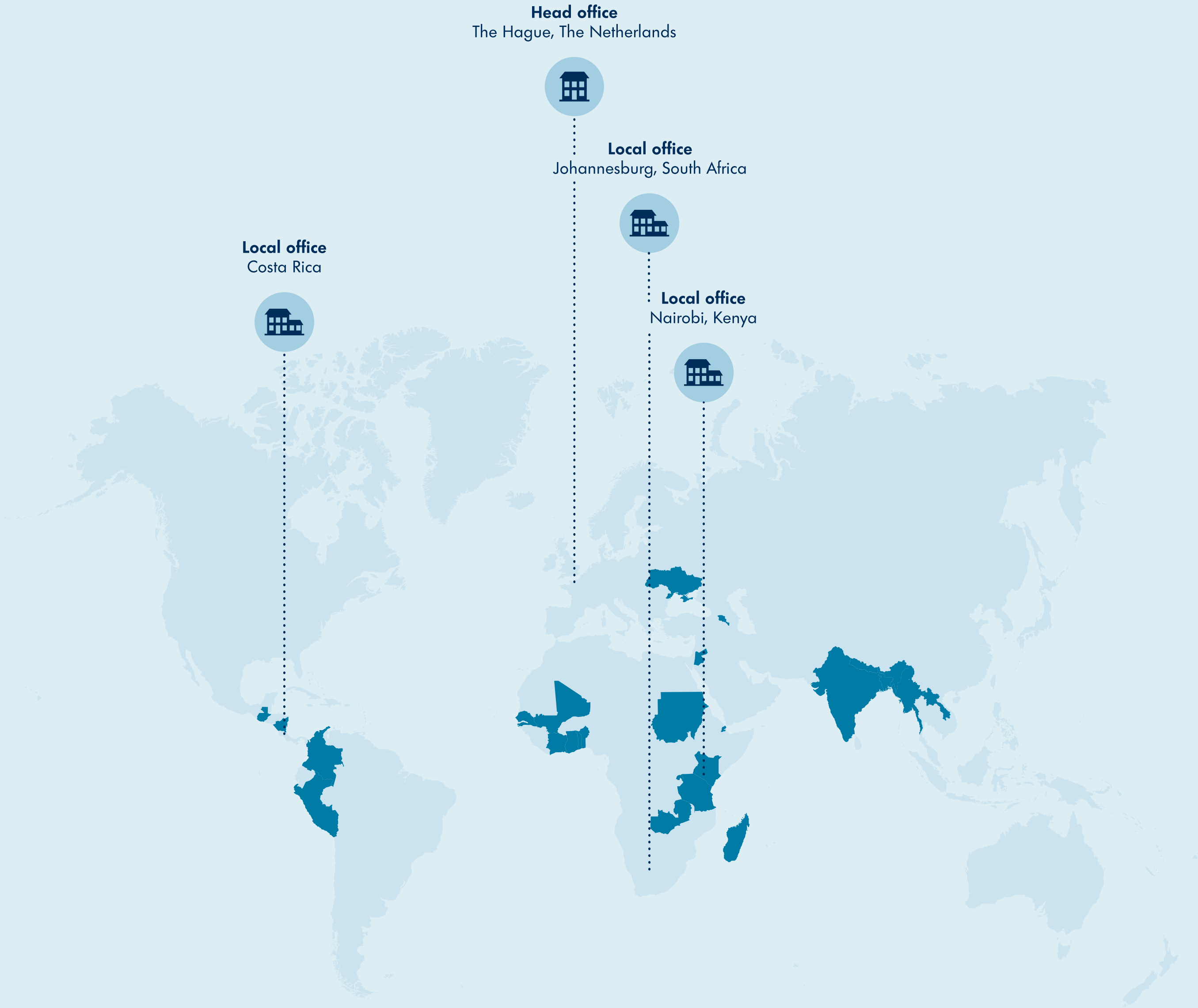
18,787
Direct jobs supported for women

0.2 mln
Beneficiaries reached with renewable energy

1,222,896
Indirect jobs supported[1]

414,428
Indirect jobs supported for women

1 Increase in indirect job supported is due to inclusion of investee level data and the new methodology: the Joint Impact Model (JIM). For more information on the JIM, visit jointimpactmodel.com



Total committed portfolio by region (per 31 December 2022)

Latin America & The Caribbean	Africa	Asia	Global
€44 mln	€243 mln	€126 mln	€74 mln

Total committed portfolio

€487 mln

PERFORMANCE ON OUR STRATEGY

Highlights

This year for Building Prospects has focused on 'building back business' initiatives and to continue the execution of the mandate outlined by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote private sector development and job creation in emerging markets. The fund was able to close eight new transaction totaling EUR 29 mln commitment.

The overall market is still reeling from the aftermath of COVID pandemic, and our focus has continued to ramp up pipeline opportunities.

The war in Ukraine demonstrates the impact of global food systems and the increase urgency for emerging markets to develop and become self-sufficient. We witnessed the war on Ukraine and very pleased for the support from the Dutch Ministry to allow us to participate in a Ukraine transaction: **Horizon Growth Fund IV**

Climate continues to threaten our future and remains a global issue for everyone so this year we are very pleased with a specific climate focused transaction with HPW, a dried fruit producer in Ghana. The transaction supports the growth of this company to transform production pulp that would have been thrown away and to process it into a fruit snack bar. This transaction demonstrates the funds focus on climate coupled with a creative and environmentally and financially sound solution to reduce production waste management in the value-chain.

The year 2023 is a milestone year for Building Prospects as this is the halfway mark of the 2018-2028 strategy. Over the last five years the portfolio has grown significantly and, as of end of last year, stands at EUR 487 mln with 77 facilities to 66 customers.

Building Prospects remains a highly relevant and impactful policy instrument and will continue to create improved economic prospects for people in developing countries, through sustainable social and economic growth. To ensure this is the case the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs will contract an external evaluation of Building Prospects to be conducted during the year of 2023. The evaluation report will be published later this year.

All-in-all one thing is very clear that challenging times remain ahead. We go into 2023 seeking new opportunities, ideas and perspectives, learning from our successes and our failures, and adapting to meet the challenges we know lie ahead that affect people, planet and prosperity.

Production

Production 2022	
hpw fresh&dryltd	**HPW Fresh & Dry Ghana – EUR 4mln debt** HPW is a responsible producer of tropical dried fruits and fruit snacks headquartered in Switzerland. Founded in 1997, the Company expanded from a traditional fresh fruit supplier serving Switzerland to become one of the leading dried fruit producers in West Africa supplying high quality tropical snacks to the international market. The Company has 2 local subsidiaries, HPW Fresh & Dry in Ghana and Ivory Coast, together employing ~2,000 local employees and directly / indirectly impacting ~1,500 smallholder farmers. HPW Fresh & Dry is the largest tropical dried fruits processor in West Africa. HPW cooperates closely with local farmers and plays an important role to improve the standard of living of smallholder farmers. It is also the most important employer in the region, with FMO's investment in the project, in the short term ~250 new jobs will be created locally, adding further value for the economy. The financing will also contribute to reduction of food waste, which is minimized by utilizing fresh fruits that are unnecessarily wasted or discarded by retailers (because of undesirable appearance) into healthy dried fruits and snacks.
	Horizon Capital Growth Fund IV – USD 7.5mln equity

Horizon Capital Growth Fund IV, L.P. (the "Fund", "HCGF IV") is a private equity fund investing in Ukraine and Moldova, managed by Horizon Capital (the "Fund Manager"). FMO has an existing relationship with Horizon Capital, having invested in all four of the private equity funds managed by Horizon Capital and established to date (Emerging Europe Growth Fund I, II & III and Horizon Capital Growth Fund II). FMO is investing USD 20mln at HCGF IV's first close.

Ukraine has a large, talented, and competitive labour force, both for IT and skilled manufacturing. Ukraine and Moldova are experiencing strong demand for growth-stage capital in both technology and traditional sectors. By participating in the Fund's first closing, FMO will send a positive signal to other potential Limited Partners. FMO will thus play a catalysing role in helping the Fund attract other investors (DFIs and private investors) and reach its target size and objectives. Through its commitment, FMO will also support the Fund Manager in contributing to Ukraine's economic recovery and ensuring that local businesses have access to growth capital, thus remaining resilient, agile and continuing to thrive, despite the context of the ongoing war.

DOLMA impact fund II – USD 5mln equity

Dolma Impact Fund II ("DIF II" of Fund II") is the follow-on fund of Dolma Impact Fund I, where FMO played an anchor investor role. DIF II has a strategy to provide scarce (growth) capital to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Nepal, in the healthcare, renewable energy, technology, and other sectors with high growth and impact potential. Fund II is established to generate private sector-led growth while creating positive social and environmental impact. The fund is managed by Dolma Fund Management ("Fund Manager" or "Dolma")
Fund II invests in Nepal which is one of poorest 55 nations in the world and hence is classified as Least Developed Country ("LDC"). Supporting investments in LDCs is one of the core strategies of FMO and MASSIF. In addition, Dolma is one of the first private equity ("PE") fund managers focused on Nepal and has played a key role in developing the PE sector in the country. Fund II's strategy of investing in renewable energy in a country that has an energy deficit and investing in companies that need capital to grow alongside its economy (and hence simultaneously boosting it) touches another cornerstone of FMO's strategy.

Miro Forestry Development Limited – USD 3mln debt

Miro is one of the largest forestry plantation companies in West Africa, with currently 10,000 ha planted. Miro develops and manages high quality, cost-competitive, FSC certified, fast growing industrial timber species (mainly: eucalyptus/acacia) and is in the process of setting up the respective downstream production facilities and market entries to capture the maximum value of the wood grown. The reason for funding is to finance the company's expansion and processing capacity.

SOLARX - EUR 2.50 mln mezzanine

SolarX is a Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") solar rooftop business active in Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal. SolarX offer affordable, clean and reliable power assets with attractive economics to its customers that rely on high cost gensets and/or an unreliable (and expensive) grid. SolarX specializes in the development, construction and operation of grid-connected, stand alone and hybrid solar PV installations in Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal. SolarX provides clean, affordable power in Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal which are among the least developed countries and highly vulnerable to climate change. This investment contributes to access to electricity, reducing the cost of electricity, displacing polluting diesel-powered electricity generation and thereby reducing CO2 emissions and creating local employment.

d.light design Ltd – USD 5.21mln debt

d.light is a leading off-grid energy provider that offers a range of solutions to lower income households, from small solar-lanterns to pay-as-you-go ("PAYGO") solar home systems. d.light is headquartered in Nairobi and mostly sells and finances their products in East Africa and India, thereby providing a sustainable alternative to polluting kerosene lanterns and other fossil fuel based alternative energy sources. The transaction fits FMO's inclusive business strategy and green strategy while it also spurs economic development. d.light's products serve the base of the pyramid and are considered inclusive. The products are solar powered and therefore contribute to the climate change mitigation. Furthermore, d.light's product offering contributes to available lighting which is an enabler for education, reduces spending on kerosene and positively contributes to health.

Mawingu Networks Limited - EUR 1.5 mln equity

Founded in 2013, the Kenya based Mawingu Networks seeks to leverage its low-cost distribution infrastructure and proprietary technology platform to provide internet to rural and peri-urban unconnected communities in Kenya, with expansion plans across East Africa. The company is a Wireless Internet Service Provider (WISP), which offers business, home and public internet services that are low-cost and reliable with unlimited data.

WALO Storage S.A.S. – EUR 800K debt

Walo Storage SASU ("Walo Storage"), an SPV established under the laws of Senegal. The project is developed and owned by Africa REN, an existing FMO client who is an IPP in West Africa.Walo Storage is set to be the first battery storage project in West Africa dedicated to frequency regulation and as such FMO enhances battery storage market creation. FMO is supporting a new technology in a Least Developed Country which faces grid constraints due to limited spinning reserves (to cover short term power shortages) and the ongoing incorporation of intermittent energy. The battery will stabilize the frequency of the grid and reduce power outages. Walo Storage will also help Senegal to gear towards its 2030 Universal Access goal by producing 16MW from green energy resource. The Project is expected to avoid the emission of 17,000-21,000 tons of CO2 per year. The transaction is accompanied by an inclusion program, involving trainings for young people and construction of small solar plants for local pumping stations.

Exits and sales

No exits or sales were made in 2022.

Production capacity development

Contracts CD 2022

Agfunder INC. - EUR 1,948 Technical Assistance

Co-fund with BII the launch and development of AgFunder's AgFunderNews (AFN) project to build a dedicated Africa content channel that complements its existing global / regional agrifoodtech investment news and research platforms.

SFA FZE - EUR 210,000 Technical Assistance

SFA FZE is a branch company of the Sustainable Finance Advisory and provides advisory, facilitation, consulting and training services to companies around the globe. "The Rallying Cry: Catalysing Action on Climate Change and Gender in Africa" (the project) is a private sector-led initiative to surface and enhance the unique and critical role that women have to play in contributing to climate solutions. It consists of an inclusive, purpose-driven eco-system approach at the intersection of climate change and gender to allow for a wider, diverse range of voices to be heard. It will uncover new business initiatives and engage a wider range of stakeholders as a model for change. This project is an opportunity for FMO, the international development finance community and private sector to catalyse, identify and support gender-smart climate solutions on the African continent.

Conservation International Foundation - EUR 1,329,226 Project Development

Conservation International Foundation (CIF) is a global NGO dedicated to nature conservation, landscape restoration and biodiversity. FMO's Forestry team is looking to set up a formal partnership with CIF focused on knowledge sharing, origination/early lead sourcing and ESG and impact. This project will be a pilot for this partnership. Suriname, 93% of which is covered in forest, and which has a strong local CI office in place, is the right location to pilot the partnership and for FMO to learn if and how the generation of carbon credits can play a role in forestry conservation while supporting local communities. FMO, through BP, will provide a repayable development contribution (RDC) to CIF to set up the Climate Smart Forestry Program (CSF-P). The CSF-P aims to incentivize forest conservation through generating carbon credits by i) reduced impact logging and ii) ecosystem services in the forests by local communities in Suriname. The benefits of the carbon credits will be split between the local communities, the concessionaires, the initial investors (including FMO/BP) and the Surinamese government as owner of the forest land.

Husk Power Systems - EUR 135,000 Technical Assistance

This project supports Husk to provide reliable, affordable and clean energy access for both productive, commercial and residential use in rural areas in developing markets. This is firmly in line with FMO's ambitions to promote inclusive and green development and economic growth in rural areas in developing markets.

Seafood Advisory LTD. - EUR 36,400

The objective of the project is to hire the services of a consultancy body to i) conduct a Technical Assessment for the Company's production facilities; and to ii) conduct an ASC and Social and Environmental Gap analysis on their operations, to support the expansion of its shrimp production according to sustainable aquaculture practices.

Stichting Triple Jump Advisory Services - EUR 199,948 Technical Assistance

Combined with its equity investment in EEGF, FMO aims to prepare companies in the solar sector to successfully scale their business model and achieve ESG related goals. This is in line with FMO's aim to support climate action and access to clean energy, support Bottom of the Pyramid customers and SMEs.

The Aspen Institute - EUR 225,000 Development Contribution

Support to ANDE's Accelerating Women Climate Entrepreneurs (AWCE) Fund which seeks to build the gender-lens investing ecosystem for growth-oriented women entrepreneurs and grow scalable climate-related ventures in Sub-Saharan Africa. As well as support ANDE's West African ecosystem convening that is complementary to the AWCE Fund's objectives.

Yalelo Limited - EUR 250,000 Repayable Development Contribution

FMO aims to support its clients with mitigation measures to limit their GHG emissions. This project can be considered a pilot for possible decarbonization and mitigation measures within its wider portfolio.

Global Food and Agribusiness Network - EUR 20,000 Technical Assistance

The case studies will provide an opportunity to the Cheetahs to be confronted with real challenges growing African business are facing. The problems faced by the case-study candidates (e.g. how to institutionalize the business or develop a route-to-market) will be similar for other Cheetahs. By trying to solve the challenges via interactive discussions we stimulate learning, cooperation and build an unique network of Africa's most promising food & agri companies.

Omnivore Advisors Private Limited - EUR 197,105 Technical Assistance

The funding will enable OAPL to support two FMO Ventures Program agritech investees to respond to Covid-19 related challenges. The projects will enable them to mobilise and adapt their business models to provide underserved populations with services to better mitigate the impact of Covid-19.

INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES

Our impact goes beyond our investments. To embrace our mission fully, we are committed to doing business in a responsible and sustainable way, guided by global standards and guidelines.

	Equator Principles We have been implementing the Equator Principles (EP) since 2006. This risk management framework provides financial institutions with a minimum standard for due diligence and monitoring to determine, assess and manage environmental and social risks in projects. Our annual EP report is available online.	Signatory
	IFC Performance Standards Our E&S approach is guided by the IFC Performance Standards of Environmental & Social Sustainability . This framework helps us understand, avoid and mitigate E&S risks and impacts, for example through stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the customer in relation to project-level activities.	Adopter
	OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises We follow OECD Guidelines on responsible business conduct, notably human rights, labor rights and the environment.	Adopter
	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights We integrate the set of guidelines defined by the UN for states and companies to prevent, address and remedy human rights abuses in business operations.	Adopter
	ILO Standards We follow the set of ILO legal instruments that set out basic principles and rights at work.	Adopter
	Operating Principles for Impact Management In 2019, FMO became a signatory to and advisory board member of the Operating Principles for Impact Management, a global initiative led by the IFC to increase the transparency and accountability of impact investing. FMO publishes a report every year to disclose how it has interpreted and applied these nine principles. These reports are available on our website.	Signatory
	Principles of Repsonsible Investment FMO applies the six principles of the PRI: incorporating ESG into investment practices (Principle 1 and 2), disclosing on ESG issues (Principle 3), supporting acceptance and effective implementation of the principles (Principle 4 and 5), and reporting on progress (Principle 6). FMO's latest report is available on the PRI website.	Signatory
	UNEP FI | Principles for responsible banking FMO is a signatory of the Principles for Responsible Banking. FMO publishes a report every year to disclose how it has progressed towards implementing these principles.	Signatory
	Global Impact Investing Network We support the GIIN because it is dedicated to increasing the scale and effectiveness of impact investing through knowledge sharing, best practice exchanges, and tools and resources production.	Member
	Sustainable Development Goals Charter We joined the SDG Charter Network to foster cooperation between business, civil society and local governments in the Netherlands, in order to achieve the SDGs at home and abroad.	Signatory
	Natural Capital Finance Alliance We closely follow the developments of the NCFA initiative to integrate natural capital considerations into loans, public and private equity, and fixed income and insurance products.	Signatory
	UNEP FI / EBF Working Group on Banking and Taxonomy We are part of the UNEP Finance Initiative / European Banking Federation Working Group that assesses how the EU Taxonomy on Sustainable Activities can be implemented by banks and applied to selected banking products.	Member
	Dutch Climate Accord We signed the financial sector commitment to fight climate change and support the Dutch Climate Accord. In 2022, we published our Climate Action Plan, which is available on our website.	Signatory
	Client Protection Principles FMO has adopted the CPP which set the minimum standards that end-customers should expect to receive when doing business with a financial service provider.	Adopter

Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials We are one of the early adopters of PCAF, an industry-led global partnership to develop and implement a harmonized approach to assess and disclose GHG emissions of loans and investments. This facilitates transparency and accountability of the financial sector to the Paris Agreement.	Signatory
Netherlands Advisory Board on Impact Investing FMO is an active member of the Netherlands Advisory Board (NAB) on Impact Investing - a foundation that is part of the Global Steering Group for impact investment and aims to accelerate the growth and improve the effectiveness of the Dutch impact investing market.	Member
Consultative Group to Assist the Poor We are part of the CGAP global partnership to test, learn and share knowledge intended to help build inclusive and responsible financial systems.	Member
European Microfinance Platform We are part of the e-MFP network to foster activities that increase global access to affordable, quality, sustainable and inclusive financial services for the un(der)banked through knowledge-sharing, partnership development and innovation.	Member
2X Challenge In 2019, FMO joined the 2X Challenge, which was launched in 2018 by DFIs from the G7 countries. The initiative allows for setting financial ambitions among DFIs and collaboration with various stakeholders towards women's empowerment. FMO continues to be a participant in the 2X Challenge and a member of the 2X Collaborative (now 2X Global)	Member
Global Private Capital Association We are a member of the GPCA. This aims to catalyze the development of private equity and venture capital industries in emerging markets through research, conferences, networking, and advocacy.	Member
Corporate Governance Development Framework We adopted the Corporate Governance Development Framework as a common approach to corporate governance risks and opportunities in DFI investment operations.	Adopter
Financial Action Task Force We use the FATF framework to combat money laundering and terrorism financing, as well as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	Adopter
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) We report according to the standards defined by the GRI to help businesses and governments understand and communicate about their impact on critical sustainability issues.	Adopter
The Paris Development Banks Statement on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment We call for accelerating the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls through the international financial system. We recognize our substantive role in the achievement of the SDGs.	Signatory
EDFI statement on climate and energy finance We commit to this statement where EDFI group outlines shared commitments to phase out fossil fuels and mobilise private sector climate finance, aligning with Paris Agreement and high disclosure standards.	Signatory
COP26 Joint Statement on Public Finance We commit to supporting the clean energy transition and end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with the 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.	Signatory
Accelerating Investment in Adaptation and Resilience We are a signatory member to the Adaptation and Resilience Investors Collaborative, an international partnership of development finance organizations. We have committed to substantially increase investments in climate adaptation and resilience to support vulnerable developing and emerging countries.	Signatory
Value Reporting Foundation - Integrated Reporting Framework We follow the Integrated Reporting framework to produce our annual report. In line with this, we link our strategy and performance to the external environment and value creation in the longer term.	Adopter

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Amortized Cost
AWS	Alliance for Water Stewardship
ASC	Aquaculture Stewardship Council
CD	Capacity Development
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation
EAD	Exposure at Default
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ExCo	Executive Committee
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FV	Fair Value
FVOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FVPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
GHG	Green House Gas
Gwh/yr	GigaWatt hours per year
ha	Hectares
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IASB	International Accounting and Standards Board
IDF	Infrastructure Development Fund
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IPP	Independent Power Plant
IRC	Investment Review Committee
LDC	Least Developed Country
LGD	Loss Given Default
MT	Mega Tonne
MW	Mega Watt
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPL	Non-Performing Loans - loans in default
NPV	Net Present Value
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PD	Probability of Default
PIM	Public Investment Management team within FMO
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Solar Home Systems
SPPI	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
tCO2eq	Tonnes of CO2 equivalent
VC	Venture Capital
VER	Voluntary Emission Rights
YE	Year End

Read more about	
CIO	www.climatefundmanagers.com/nl
FMO	www.fmo.nl/
ODA	www.rijksbegroting.nl/system/files/10/odaenoesodac-criteria.pdf
OECD	www.oecd.org/
SDGs	sustainabledevelopment.un.org

Statement of financial position

At December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Banks	(1)	34,395	30,020
Current account with FMO	(2)	493	76
Short-term deposits	(3)	467	14,082
Derivatives financial instruments	(4)	12,154	2,988
Loan portfolio	(5)		
- of which: at Amortized cost		86,935	80,540
- of which: at Fair value through profit or loss		69,076	63,666
Equity investments	(6)	118,323	140,217
Other financial assets at FV		32,872	-
Other receivables	(7)	107	134
Total assets		**354,822**	**331,723**
Liabilities			
Accrued liabilities	(8)	2,748	1,736
Provisions	(9)	231	73
Total liabilities		**2,979**	**1,809**
Fund capital			
Contribution DGIS previous years		394,516	384,516
Contribution DGIS current year		20,000	10,000
Total contribution DGIS		**414,516**	**394,516**
Other reserves		6,505	6,505
Undistributed results previous years		-71,107	-79,398
Net profit/(loss)		1,929	8,291
Total fund capital	**(10)**	**351,843**	**329,914**
Total liabilities and fund capital		**354,822**	**331,723**
Irrevocable facilities	(17)	89,251	99,862
Total subsidy allocated to BP		462,012	462,012
Total subsidy withdrawn from DGIS		414,516	394,516
Subsidy available BP		**47,496**	**67,496**

Statement of comprehensive income

At December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
Income			
Interest income from financial instruments measured at AC		7,723	7,471
Interest income from financial instruments measured at FVPL		3,829	-2,822
Interest expenses from financial instruments measured at AC		-69	-55
Total net interest income	(11)	11,483	4,594
Fee and commission income	(12)	551	523
Results from equity investments	(14)	-14,947	18,735
Dividend income	(13)	2,153	2,480
Results from financial transactions	(15)	24,016	2,741
Remuneration for services rendered		25	50
Other income		-	8
Total income		**23,281**	**29,131**
Expenses			
Remuneration FMO		-9,332	-8,930
Capacity development expenses		-2,514	-568
Evaluation expenses		-292	-51
Total expenses	**(16)**	**-12,138**	**-9,549**
Impairments on			
Loans	(5)	-9,057	-11,354
Loan commitments		-157	62
Banks		-	1
Total impairments		**-9,214**	**-11,291**
Net profit/(loss)		**1,929**	**8,291**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**1,929**	**8,291**

Statement of changes in fund capital

At December 31, 2022

	Contributed Fund capital	Other reserves	Undistributed results previous years	Net profit/ (loss)	Total fund capital
Balance at January 1, 2021	**384,516**	**6,505**	**-30,071**	**-49,327**	**311,623**
Transfer profit/(loss) PY to Undistr. Results PY	-	-	-49,327	49,327	-
Contribution DGIS	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Contribution FMO	-	-	-	-	-
Results current year	-	-	-	8,291	8,291
Net balance at December 31, 2021	**394,516**	**6,505**	**-79,398**	**8,291**	**329,914**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**394,516**	**6,505**	**-79,398**	**8,291**	**329,914**
Transfer profit/(loss) PY to Undistr. Results PY	-	-	8,291	-8,291	-
Contribution DGIS	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Contribution FMO	-	-	-	-	-
Results current year	-	-	-	1,929	1,929
Net balance at December 31, 2022	**414,516**	**6,505**	**-71,107**	**1,929**	**351,843**

Statement of cash flows

At December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Inflows			
Interest received on loans		9,527	9,837
Repayments on loans	(5)	9,329	18,760
Sales of loans to FMO	(5)	-	10,792
Results from sale of loans to FMO		-	91
Sale of equity instruments to parties other than FMO		2,358	2,016
Results from equity investments		94	364
Dividends and fees received		2,729	3,103
Other financial assets repayments		11	
Other received amounts		-	538
Outflows			
Disbursements on loans	(5)	-28,063	-21,113
Investments in equity instruments	(6)	-13,109	-15,747
Disbursements on development contributions		-1,511	-789
Management fees FMO		-9,332	-8,930
Other financial assets investments		-2,272	
Other paid amounts		-335	-149
Net cash from operating activities		**-30,574**	**-1,227**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Inflows			
Contribution DGIS current year	(10)	20,000	10,000
Net cash from financing activities		**20,000**	**10,000**
Net change in cash & cash equivalent		**-10,574**	**8,773**
Position of cash at January 1 [1)]		44,178	34,060
Foreign exchange translation		1,751	1,345
Position of cash at end of period [1)]		**35,355**	**44,178**

1 Cash includes current account with FMO.

Summary of accounting policies

General information

Building Prospects (BP), the Fund, is established by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2002 to support private investments in infrastructures in developing countries. FMO executes the Fund at the risk and expense of the Dutch State. The total subsidy received till date amounts to €462 million and the anticipated end date of the Fund is December 2028.

Basis of preparation

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. These annual accounts are based on the 'going concern' principle.

The annual accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for:

- Equity investments, short-term deposits, and all derivative instruments that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss.
- A part of the loans to the private sector which is mandatory measured at fair value (refer to business model assessment and contractual cash flow assessment in this chapter below).

Adoption of new standards, interpretations and amendments

There are no new standards, interpretations or amendments adopted that have an impact on BP.

Issued but not yet adopted standards

BP has assessed the amendments and new standards and does not expect them to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Significant estimates, assumptions and judgements

In preparing the annual accounts in conformity with IFRS, management is required to make estimates and assumptions affecting reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgment is inherent to the formation of estimates. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from such estimates and the differences may be material to the annual accounts. The most relevant estimates and assumptions relate to:

- The determination of the fair value of financial instruments based on generally accepted modeled valuation techniques;
- The determination of the ECL allowance for loans to private sector, loans commitments.

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies are related to the following:

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest;
- The inputs and calibration of the ECL model which include the various formulas and the choice of inputs, aging criteria and forward-looking information;

Foreign Currency translation

The Fund uses the euro as the unit for presenting its annual accounts. All amounts are denominated in thousands of euros unless stated otherwise. In accordance with IAS 21, foreign currency transactions are translated to euro at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities are reported using the closing exchange rate. Non-monetary assets that are not measured at cost denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the exchange rate that existed when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the date of the transaction and unrealized foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, are recognized in the profit and loss account under 'results from financial transactions'.

When preparing the annual accounts, the Fund's share in associates is translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date, while income and expense items are translated at weighted average rates for the period. Differences resulting from the use of closing and weighted average exchange rates, and from revaluation of a entity's opening net asset value at closing rate, are recognized directly in the translation reserve within fund capital. These translation differences are maintained in the translation reserves until disposal of the associate.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received when selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When available, the fair value of an instrument is measured by using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. If there is no quoted price in an active market, valuation techniques are used that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Amortized cost and gross carrying amount

The AC of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The *gross carrying amount* of a financial asset is the AC of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Assets

Financial assets – Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost (AC), fair value through P&L (FVPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

A financial asset is measured at AC if it meets both of the following conditions and is not classified as at FVPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not measured at FVPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

For equity investments that are not held for trading an irrevocable election exists (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI

All financial assets not classified and measured at AC or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVPL. In addition, on initial recognition The Fund may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at AC or at FVOCI as at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Transaction costs related to financial assets, not measured at FVPL, are directly added to its fair value for initial recognition and therefore attributed directly to its acquisition.

Business model assessment

The Fund has made an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information that is considered includes:

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to management of the Fund;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Fund stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets whose performance is based on a fair value basis are measured at FVPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Contractual cashflow assessment
For the purpose of the contractual cash flow assessment, related to solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Fund has considered the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Fund has considered among others:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows – e.g. prepayment and extension features, loans with performance related cash flows;
- Features that modify the consideration for the time value of money – e.g. regulated interest rates, periodic reset of interest rates;
- Loans with convertibility and prepayment features;
- Terms that limit the Funds' claim to cash flows from specified assets – e.g. non-recourse assets;
- Contractually linked instruments.

Reclassification
Financial assets can be only reclassified after initial recognition in very infrequent instances. This happens if the business model for managing financial assets has changed and this change is significant to the Funds operations.

Financial assets – Impairment
The Fund estimates an allowance for expected credit losses for the following financial assets:

- Banks;
- Loans;
- Loan commitments.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

Impairment stages: loans and banks
The Fund groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below:

- Stage 1 – Performing loans: when loans are first recognized, an allowance is recognized based on a 12-month expected credit loss;
- Stage 2 – Underperforming loans: when a loan shows a significant increase in credit risk, an allowance is recorded for the lifetime expected credit loss;
- Stage 3 – a lifetime expected credit loss is recognized for these loans. In addition, in Stage 3, interest income is accrued on the AC of the loan net of allowances.

ECL measurement
The Fund's ECL model is primarily an expert based model and this model is frequently benchmarked with other external sources if possible.

ECL measurement Stage 1 and Stage 2
IFRS 9 ECL allowance reflects unbiased, probability-weighted estimates based on loss expectations resulting from default events over either a maximum 12-month period from the reporting date or the remaining life of a financial instrument. The method used to calculate the ECL allowances for Stage 1 and Stage 2 assets are based on the following parameters:

- PD: the Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. The Fund uses a scorecard model based on quantitative and qualitative indicators to determine PDs. The output of the scorecard model is mapped to the Moody's PD master scale based on idealized default rates. A point in time adjustment is made to these PDs using a z-factor approach to account for the business cycle;
- EAD: the Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns and accrued interest from missed payments;
- LGD: the Loss Given Default is an estimate of the Fund's loss arising in the case of a default at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and any future cashflows or collateral that the Fund would expect to receive;
- Z-factor: the Z-factor is a correction factor to adjust the client PDs for current and expected future conditions. The Z-factor adjusts the current PD and PD two years into the future. GDP growth rates per country from the IMF, both current and forecasted, are used as the macro-economic driver to determine where each country is in the business cycle. Client PDs are subsequently adjusted upward or downward based on the country where they are operating.

Macro economic scenarios in PD estimates

In addition to the country-specific Z-factor adjustments to PD, the Fund applies probability-weighed scenarios to calculate final PD estimates in the ECL model. The scenarios are applied globally and are based on the vulnerability of emerging markets to prolonged economic downturn. The scenarios and their impact are based on IMF data and research along with historical default data in emerging markets

The three scenarios applied are:

- Positive scenario: Reduced vulnerability to an emerging market economic downturn;
- Base scenario: Vulnerability and accompanying losses based on the Fund's best estimate from risk models;
- Downturn scenario: Elevated vulnerability to an emerging market economic downturn.

ECL measurement Stage 3

The calculation of the expected loss for Stage 3 is different when compared to the Stage 1 and Stage 2 calculation. Reason for this is that loan-specific impairments provide a better estimate for Stage 3 loans in the Fund's diversified loan portfolio. The following steps are taken which serve as input for the Investment Review Committee (IRC) to decide about the specific impairment level:

- Calculate probability weighted expected loss based on multiple scenarios including return to performing (and projected cash flows), restructuring, and write-off or sale;
- Based on these probability weights, a discount curve is generated and the discounted cashflow (DCF) model is used to determine the percentage to be applied on the outstanding amount of a loan;
- Take expected cash flows arising from liquidation processes and "firm offers" into account. The cashflows from "firm offers" serve as a cap for the provision (or a floor for the value of the loan).

Staging criteria and triggers

Financial instruments classified as low credit risk

The Fund considers all financial instruments with an investment grade rating (BBB- or better on the S&P scale or F10 or better on Fund's internal scale) to be classified as low credit risk. For these instruments, the low credit risk exemption is applied and irrespective of the change of credit risk (as long as it remains investment grade) a lifetime expected credit loss will not be recognized. This exemption lowers the monitoring requirements and reduces operational costs. This exemption is applied for 'Current Accounts with FMO'.

No material significant increase in credit risk since origination (Stage 1)

All loans which have not had a significant increase in credit risk since contract origination are allocated to Stage 1 with an ECL allowance recognized equal to the expected credit loss over the next 12 months. The interest revenue of these assets is based on the gross amount

Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified in Stage 2 when their credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition. For these assets, a loss allowance needs to be recognized based on their lifetime ECLs. The Fund considers whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of an asset by comparing the lifetime probability of default upon initial recognition of the asset against the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the end of each reporting period. Interest revenue for these financial assets is based on the gross amount. This assessment is based on either one of the following items:

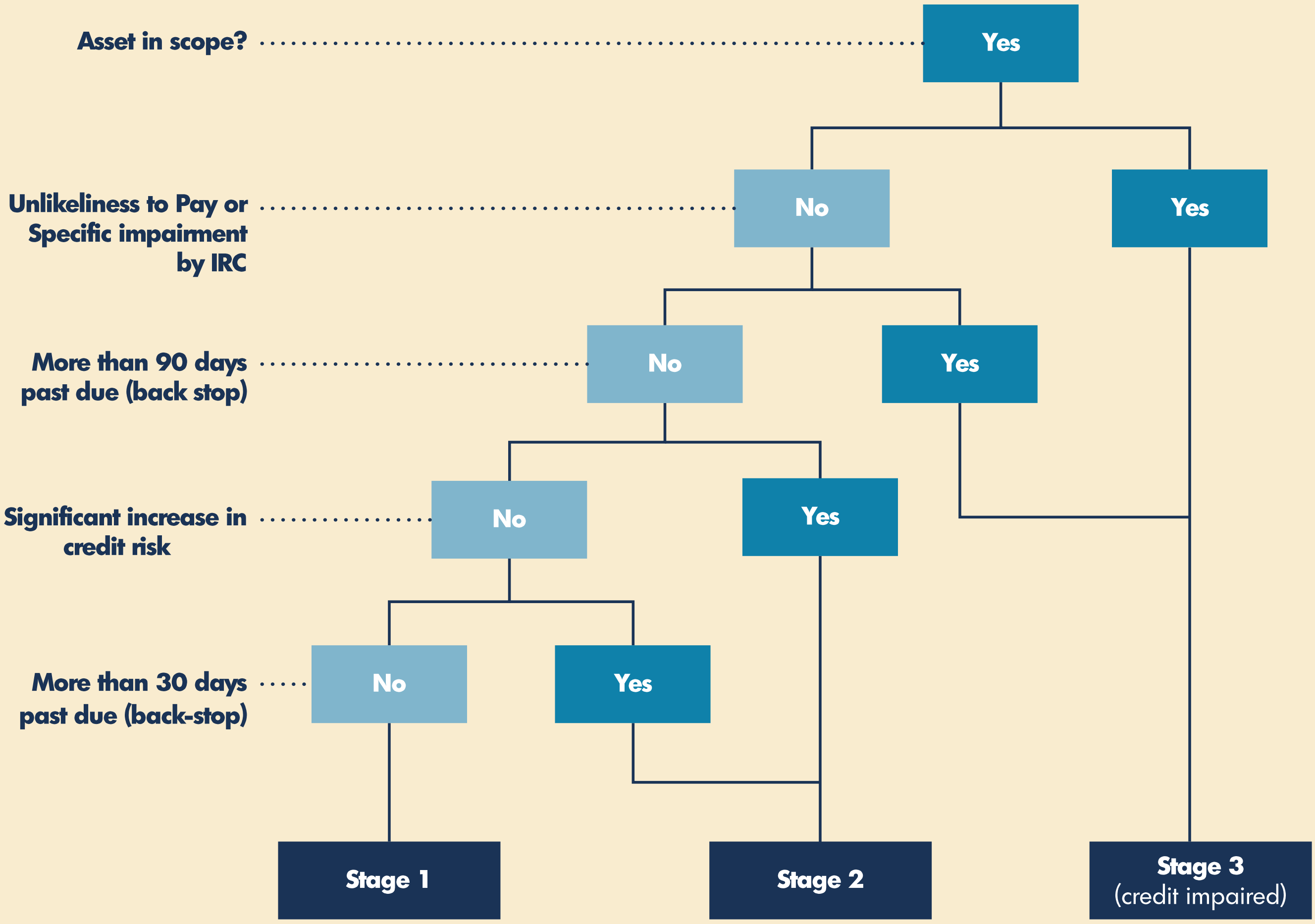
- The fact that an early warning signal has triggered financial difficulty following a transfer to the watchlist;

- The fact that the financial asset is 30 days past due or more on any material obligation to the Fund, including fees and excluding on charge expenses (unless reasonable information and supportable information is available demonstrating that the client can service its debt).

Definition of default (Stage 3)
A financial asset is considered as default when any of the following occurs:

- The client is past due more than 90 days on any material obligation to the Fund, including fees (excluding on-charged expenses);
- The Fund judges that the client is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Fund due to occurrence of credit risk deterioration and the IRC decides on a specific impairment on individual basis. The triggers for deciding on specific impairment include among others bankruptcy, days of past due, central bank intervention, distressed restructuring or any material adverse change or development that is likely to result in a diminished recovery of debt;

The following diagram provides a high level overview of the IFRS 9 impairment approach at the Fund.



Reversed staging

Reversed staging relates to criteria which trigger a stage transfer to Stage 1 for loans which are in Stage 3 or Stage 2. The following conditions must apply for a transfer to stages representing lower risk:

- Loans which are in stage 3 will revert to stage 2 when the specific impairment is released by the IRC and there are no obligations past due for more than 90 days;
- Loans which are in stage 2 will only revert to stage 1 when there is no indication of financial difficulty and the exposure is removed from watchlist, the regulatory forbearance probation period of minimum two years has passed and no material amounts are past due for more than 30 days.

Written-off financial assets
A write-off is made when a claim is deemed non-collectible, when the Fund has no reasonable prospects of recovery after, among others, enforcement of collateral or legal enforcement with means of lawsuits. Furthermore, a write-off is performed when the loan is being forgiven by the Fund. There are no automatic triggers, which would lead to a write-off of the loan; specific impaired loans are assessed on individual basis depending on their circumstances. Generally when the impairment percentage exceeds 95%, the IRC is advised to consider a write-off.

Write-offs are charged against previously booked impairments. If no specific impairment is recorded on basis of IRC decision making from the past, the write-off is included directly in the profit and loss account under 'Impairments'.

Modification of financial assets
The Fund has defined specific events-based triggers, related to the type of restructuring being carried out in order to determine whether a specific change in contractual terms gives rise to derecognition or modification, instead of relying only on a quantitative threshold related to differences in net present value (NPV).

Modification of terms and conditions arise from lending operations where the Fund enters into arrangements with clients, which implies modifications to existing contractual cash flows or terms and conditions. Such arrangements are usually initiated by the Fund when financial difficulty occurs or is expected with a borrower. The purpose of such an arrangement is usually to collect original debt over different terms and conditions from the borrower. Modifications may include extending the tenor, changing interest rate percentages or their timing, or changing of interest margin.

During the modification assessment, the Fund will evaluate whether the modification event leads to a derecognition of the asset or to a modification accounting treatment. Generally loans that are sold to a third party or are written off lead to a derecognition. When existing debt is converted into equity, a derecognition of the debt will occur and recognized again on the balance sheet as equity. For modifications in interest percentages or tenor changes of existing amortized cost loans do not pass the SPPI test, the loan will also be derecognised and will be recognised as new loans on the Fund's balance sheet according to the new classification.

When modification measures relate to changes in interest percentages or extensions of tenors and the loan is at amortized cost, the Fund will recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset by discounting the modified expected cash flows using the original effective interest rate and recognizes the difference in the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit and loss. However when the NPV of the original loan is substantially different than the NPV of the modified loan, the original loan is derecognized and re-recognized on the balance sheet. The Fund considers a variance of greater than 10% as substantially different.

Modification of contractual terms versus forbearance
Forbearance is not an IFRS term, but relates to arrangements with clients which imply modifications to existing terms and conditions due to financial difficulties of the client. Financial difficulties include, among others, prospects of bankruptcy or central bank intervention. Forbearance must include concessions to the borrower such as release of securities or changes in payment covenants that implies giving away payment rights. Forbearance measures do not necessarily lead to changes in contractual cash flows (e.g. waiver of specific covenant breaches).

Theoretically modification of contractual cash flows or terms and conditions, does not necessarily apply to clients in financial difficulties or performed due to potential higher credit risk. However for the Fund, a modification of the contractual terms is usually initiated when financial difficulty occurs or is expected. Therefore only in exceptional cases, changes in modifications of contractual terms not following from credit risk related triggers, will not lead to forbearance e.g. in case of an environmental covenant breach. For the Fund, generally modifications will follow from financial difficulties of the borrower and will be classified as forborne assets.

Derivative instruments
Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the Fund enters into a derivative contract and are subsequently remeasured at its fair value. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized immediately in profit and loss. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives
Part of the derivatives related to the asset portfolio concerns derivatives that are embedded in other financial instruments. Such combinations are known as hybrid instruments and arise predominantly from providing mezzanine loans and equity investments.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts, where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9, are not separated. Instead, the whole hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification as set out in the section Financial assets- Classification.

Certain derivatives embedded in other contracts are measured as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss, and if a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss. An assessment is carried out when the Fund first becomes party to the contract. When there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the expected cash flows, the modification results in derecognition of the original instrument and leads to recognition of a new instrument again on the balance sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of banks, current account maintained with FMO and short-term deposits that usually mature in less than three months from the date of acquisition. Short-term deposits are consist of money market funds which are measured at FVPL. These financial instruments are very liquid with high credit rating and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value. There is no restriction on these financial instruments and the Fund has on demand full access to the carrying amounts.

Loans

Loans originated by the Fund include loans to the private sector in developing countries for the account and risk of the Fund.

Loans on the balance sheet of the Fund include:

- Loans measured at AC which comply with the classification requirements for AC as indicated in the section Financial assets – classification. These loans are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration paid, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at AC using the effective interest rate method.
- Loans mandatory measured at FVPL which do not comply with the classification requirements for AC as indicated in the section Financial assets – classification. These are measured at fair value with changes recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Equity investments

Equity investments on the balance sheet of the Fund include:

- Equity investments are measured at FVPL. The Fund has a long-term view on these equity investments, usually selling its stake within a period of 5 to 10 years. Therefore these investments are not held for trading and are measured at fair value with changes recognized immediately in profit and loss;
- Equity investments designated as at FVOCI. The designation is made, since these are held for long-term strategic purposes. These investments are measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in the fair value reserve (OCI) and are never reclassified to profit and loss.

Other financial assets at FV

Other financial assets reflect the Dutch State's investment in the Ventures Program. The Program is a structured entity and is a co-investment between FMO, the Dutch Government and the European Commission. Following the specific conditions the investment of the State Funds the asset is classified as “Other financial assets at fair value”. The balance sheet presentation has been amended in the 2021 comparative information in which the investment was classified as equity investment. The change in presentation does not impact fund capital, comprehensive income or cashflows.

These financial assets are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. The underlying equity investments (financial assets) in the Ventures Program are measured mandatorily at FVPL and the valuation of these assets form the basis of the value attributable to the program's co-investors. Refer to the 'Fair value of financial assets and liabilities' note for the description of the valuation technique applied to these financial liabilities.

Revaluation of other financial assets is reported under 'Results from financial transactions'.

Liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when:

- The Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; and
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are recognised for loan commitments.

Fund Capital

Contributed Fund Capital

The contributed capital contains the subsidies provided by the Dutch State to finance the portfolio of loans and equity investments.

Other reserves

Other reserves includes the reserve adjustments that arose out of the transition to IFRS 9 from IAS 39 in the financial year beginning 1 January 2018. This includes the transfer of previous available-for-sale reserves as well differences in measurement arising on transition.

Undistributed results previous years

The undistributed results consist of the part of the annual results that the Fund is accumulating to maintain the recoverability of the Fund.

Profit and Loss

Net interest income: interest income and expense

Interest income and interest expenses from financial instruments measured at AC are recognized in the profit and loss account for all interest-bearing financial instruments on an accrual basis using the ‘effective interest’ method based on the fair value at inception. Interest income and interest expenses also include amortized discounts, premiums on financial instruments and interest related to derivatives.

When a financial asset measured at AC is credit-impaired and regarded as Stage 3, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying value of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest income from loans measured at FVPL is recognized under 'Interest income from financial instruments measured at FVPL

Fee and commission income and expense

The Fund earns fees from a diverse range of services. The revenue recognition for financial service fees depends on the purpose for which the fees are charged and the basis of accounting for the associated financial instrument. Fees that are part of a financial instrument carried at fair value are recognized in the profit and loss account. Fee income that is part of a financial instrument carried at AC can be divided into three categories:

- *Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument (IFRS 9)*
  These fees (such as front-end fees) are generally treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. When the facility is not used and the commitment period expires, the fee is recognized at the moment of expiration. However, when the financial instrument is to be measured at fair value subsequent to its initial recognition, the fees are recognized as interest-income;
- *Fees earned when services are provided (IFRS 15)*
  Fees charged by the Fund for servicing a loan (such as administration fees and agency fees) are recognized as revenue when the services are provided. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized in line with the periods and the agreed services of the applicable service contracts;
- *Fees that are earned on the execution of a significant act (IFRS 15)*
  These fees (such as arrangement fees) are recognized as revenue when the significant act has been completed.

Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in dividend income when a dividend is declared. The dividend receivable is recorded at declaration date.

Results from equity investments

Gains and losses in valuation of the equity investment portfolio are recognized under 'Results from equity investments'. These gains and losses include foreign exchange results of equity investments which are measured at fair value.

Results from financial transactions
Results from financial transactions include foreign exchange results (excluding foreign exchange results related to equity investments measured at fair value), valuation gains and losses related to derivatives, driven by changes in the market. Furthermore, the valuation gains and losses related to loans measured at fair value are recognized in the profit and loss immediately under 'Results from financial transactions'.

Capacity development expenses and contributions
Development contributions disbursed to recipients are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account when the Fund incurs an irrevocable obligation to disburse the amount. Development contributions which contain repayment rights which meet the recognition criteria of an asset are treated in accordance with the policy on financial assets described above. Development contributions which do not contain a right to payment that meets the asset recognition criteria are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account when the Fund incurs an irrevocable obligation to disburse the amount.

Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows from operations are presented using the direct method.

Taxation

The BP programme contributes to the overall income of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and this income is considered business income subject to corporate income tax. No separate tax calculation is performed for BP in the preparation of the annual financial statements. The results of the Fund are included in the Ministry's overall calculation of tax payable. The Ministry’s overall calculation of tax payable is not allocated back to BP as an expense.

Notes to the annual accounts

1. Banks

	2022	2021
Banks	34,395	30,020
Balance at December 31	**34,395**	**30,020**

The cash on bank accounts can be freely disposed of. All banks are classified as Stage 1.

2. Current account with FMO

	2022	2021
Current account with FMO	493	76
Balance at December 31	**493**	**76**

The current account which can be freely disposed of.

3. Short-term deposits

Short-term deposits are very liquid accounts with high credit ratings and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value. The Fund has on demand full access to the carrying amounts.

	2022	2021
Money market funds	467	14,082
Balance at December 31	**467**	**14,082**

4. Derivatives

The following tables present the fair value of derivatives which are related to the loan portfolio.

At December 31, 2022	Notional amounts	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities
Derivatives related to asset portfolio	-	12,154	-

At December 31, 2021	Notional amounts	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities
Derivatives related to asset portfolio	-	2,988	-

5. Loan portfolio

Loans originated by the Fund include loans to the private sector in developing countries for the account and risk of the Fund. The tables below present the movement in loans during 2021 and 2022.

	Loan portfolio measured at AC	Loan portfolio measured at FVPL	Total 2022
Balance at January 1	**178,935**	**63,666**	**242,601**
Disbursements	20,205	7,858	28,063
Interest capitalization	44	1,345	1,389
Conversion from Loans versus Equity	-	-1,380	-1,380
Sale of loans	-	-	-
Repayments	-8,340	-989	-9,329
Write-offs	-26,605	-	-26,605
Derecognized and/or restructured loans	-	-	-
Changes in amortizable fees	188	-	188
Changes in fair value	-	-5,842	-5,842
Changes in accrued income	-28	491	463
Exchange rate differences	7,743	3,927	11,670
Balance at December 31	**172,142**	**69,076**	**241,218**
Impairment	-85,207	-	-85,207
Net balance at December 31	**86,935**	**69,076**	**156,011**

	Loan portfolio measured at AC	Loan portfolio measured at FVPL	Total 2021
Balance at January 1	**183,369**	**72,159**	**255,528**
Disbursements	14,058	7,055	21,113
Conversion from Loans versus Equity	-	-	-
Sale of loans	-10,792	-	-10,792
Repayments	-11,595	-7,165	-18,760
Write-offs	-5,715	-	-5,715
Derecognized and/or restructured loans	24	-	24
Principal Capitalization	-	-	-
Interest capitalization	-	1,168	1,168
Changes in amortizable fees	279	-	279
Changes in fair value	-	-16,740	-9,005
Changes in accrued income	-650	1,760	1,110
Exchange rate differences	9,957	5,429	15,386
Balance at December 31	**178,935**	**63,666**	**242,601**
Impairment	-98,395	-	-98,395
Net balance at December 31	**80,540**	**63,666**	**144,206**

The contractual amount of assets that were written off during the period (2022: 26.6 million, 2021: €5.7 million) are still subject to enforcement activity. There were no recoveries from written off loans (2021: €0.0 million).

The following tables summarize the loans segmented by sector and by geographical area:

	2022					
Loans segmented by sector	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Fair value**	**Total 2022**	**Total 2021**
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	669	669	-
Energy	14,634	4,264	5,781	18,707	43,386	43,832
Agribusiness	27,786	19,938	4,875	39,528	92,127	78,534
Infrastructure, Manufacturing and Services	5,765	-	3,892	10,172	19,829	21,840
Net balance at December 31	**48,185**	**24,202**	**14,548**	**69,076**	**156,011**	**144,206**

	2022					
Loans segmented by geographical area	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Fair value**	**Total 2022**	**Total 2021**
Africa	19,021	10,528	8,862	27,121	65,532	59,923
Asia	19,740	-	1,795	20,519	42,054	48,409
Latin America & the Carribbean	-	13,674	3,891	10,977	28,542	28,309
Europe & Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non - region specific	9,424	-	-	10,459	19,883	7,565
Net balance at December 31	**48,185**	**24,202**	**14,548**	**69,076**	**156,011**	**144,206**

	2022	2021
Gross amount of loans to companies in which the Fund has equity investments	28,029	26,580
Gross amount of subordinated loans	79,208	92,076

The movements in the gross carrying amounts and ECL for the loan porfolio at AC are as follows:

Changes in loans to the private sector at AC in 2022	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
	Gross amount	**ECL allowance**	**Gross amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Gross amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Gross amount**	**ECL allowance**
At December 31, 2021	35,142	-556	24,251	-1,694	119,542	-96,145	178,935	-98,395
Additions	15,286	-383	4,919	-	-	-	20,205	-383
Exposures derecognised or matured / lapsed (excluding write-offs and modifications)	-2,900	266	-4,663	8	-777	3,024	-8,340	3,298
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modifications of financial assets (including derecognition)	44	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
Changes in risk profile not related to transfers	-	-115	-	90	-	-11,601	-	-11,626
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-26,499	26,499	-26,499	26,499
Changes in amortizable fees	13	-	-15	-	190	-	188	-
Changes in accrued income	222	-	363	-	-614	-	-29	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,181	-15	1,033	-90	5,424	-4,495	7,638	-4,600
At December 31, 2022	**48,988**	**-803**	**25,888**	**-1,686**	**97,266**	**-82,718**	**172,142**	**-85,207**

Changes in loans to the private sector at AC in 2021	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
	Gross amount	**ECL allowance**	**Gross amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Gross amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Gross amount**	**ECL allowance**
At December 31, 2020	62,786	-845	11,877	-759	108,706	-85,782	183,369	-87,386
Additions	15,400	-490	-	-	-	-	15,400	-490
Exposures derecognised or matured / lapsed (excluding write-offs and modifications)	-8,919	180	-1,953	67	-723	1	-11,595	248
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-12,583	296	12,583	-296	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-10,616	162	-	-	10,616	-162	-	-
Modifications of financial assets (including derecognition)	-12,134	-	24	-	-	-	-12,110	-
Changes in risk profile not related to transfers	-	205	-	-672	-	-10,630	-	-11,097
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-5,715	5,715	-5,715	5,715
Changes in amortizable fees	183	-	35	-	62	-	280	-
Changes in accrued income	-47	-	-36	-	-569	-	-652	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,072	-64	1,721	-34	7,165	-5,287	9,958	-5,385
At December 31, 2021	**35,142**	**-556**	**24,251**	**-1,694**	**119,542**	**-96,145**	**178,935**	**-98,395**

Total impairments on loans in the profit and loss account	**2022**	**2021**
Additions / exposure derecognised or matured/lapsed (excluding write - offs)	2,915	-242
Changes in risk profile (including changes in accounting estimates)	-11,626	-11,097
Other	-346	47
Balance at December 31	**-9,057**	**-11,292**

The table below show the values of the IMF GDP forecasts used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations of the top 10 countries where the Fund operates. The upside and downside scenario calculations are derived from the base case scenario, adjusted based on an indicator of public debt to GDP in emerging markets.

IMF GDP % Growth Forecasts	2022	2023
Benin	5.7%	6.2%
Togo	5.4%	6.2%
Sudan (The)	-0.3%	2.6%
Peru	2.7%	2.6%
Myanmar	2.0%	3.3%
Cote D Ivoire	5.5%	6.5%
Kenya	5.3%	5.1%
Colombia	7.6%	2.2%
Tanzania, United Republic Of	4.5%	5.2%
Jordan	2.4%	2.7%

The following tables outline the impact of multiple scenarios on the ECL allowance.

Note that macroeconomic scenarios have been updated by using the latest available information by the IMF, as published in October 2022.

ECL allowance

December 31, 2022	Total unweighted amount per ECL scenario	Probability	Loans to the private sector 1	Total
ECL Scenario:				
Upside	84,538	2%	1,691	1,691
Base case	85,324	50%	42,662	42,662
Downside	86,713	48%	41,622	41,622
Total	**256,575**	**100%**	**85,975**	**85,975**

1 Loans to the private sector include amounts related to ECL allowances for off balance loan commitments

ECL allowance

December 31, 2021	Total unweighted amount per ECL scenario	Probability	Loans to the private sector 1	Total
ECL Scenario:				
Upside	97,783	2%	1,956	1,956
Base case	98,468	50%	49,234	49,234
Downside	100,185	48%	48,088	48,088
Total	**296,436**	**100%**	**99,278**	**99,278**

1 Loans to the private sector include amounts related to ECL allowances for off balance loan commitments

The table below represents sensitivity of ECL stage 2 allowance for the loan portfolio and loan commitments.

December 31, 2022

ECL allowance - Stage 2 trigger assessment	Loan portfolio	Loan commitments	Total
More than 30 days past due	-	-	-
Forbearance	-	-	-
Deterioration in credit risk rating - financial difficulties	-1,686	-	-1,686
Total	**-1,686**	**-**	**-1,686**

December 31, 2021			
ECL allowance - Stage 2 trigger assessment	**Loan portfolio**	**Loan commitments**	**Total**
More than 30 days past due	-	-	-
Forbearance	-1,588	-	-1,588
Deterioration in credit risk rating - financial difficulties	-106	-	-106
Total	**-1,694**	**-**	**-1,694**

We also refer to our accounting policy on macro-economic scenarios on PD estimates.

6. Equity investments

The equity investments in developing countries are for the Fund's account and risk. The movements in fair value of the equity investments are summarized in the following table.

	Equity investments measured at FVPL
Net balance at January 1, 2022	140,217
Purchases and contributions	13,109
Conversion from loans or development contributions	1,380
Return of Capital	-2,456
Changes in fair value	-14,943
Other	-18,984
Net balance at December 31, 2022	**118,323**

	Equity investments measured at FVPL
Net balance at January 1, 2021	108,115
Purchases and contributions	15,747
Return of Capital	-2,493
Changes in fair value	18,848
Net balance at December 31, 2021	**140,217**

The following table summarizes the equity investments segmented by sector:

	2022	**2021**
Energy	40,189	42,145
Agribusiness	30,249	22,696
Multi-Sector Fund Investments	25,500	46,687
Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Services	22,385	28,689
Net balance at December 31	**118,323**	**140,217**

7. Other receivables

Fee receivables primarily relate to front-end fees.

	2022	**2021**
Fee receivables	107	134
Balance at December 31	**107**	**134**

8. Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities relate mainly to CD expenses.

	2022	**2021**
Suspense account	10	2
Accrued costs capacity development	2,738	1,735
Balance at December 31	**2,748**	**1,737**

9. Provisions

	2022	2021
Allowance for loan commitments	231	73
Balance at December 31	**231**	**73**

10. Contributed fund capital and other reserves

	2022	2021
Contributed Fund Capital		
Contribution DGIS previous years	394,516	384,516
Contribution DGIS current year	20,000	10,000
Balance at December 31	**414,516**	**394,516**

	2022	2021
Other reserves	6,505	6,505
Balance at 31 December	**6,505**	**6,505**

Undistributed results	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	-71,107	-79,398
Addition: Net profit/loss	1,929	8,291
Balance at December 31	**-69,178**	**-71,107**

11. Net interest income

Interest income

	2022	2021
Interest on loans measured at AC	7,723	7,471
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at AC	**7,723**	**7,471**
Interest on loans measured at FVPL	3,804	-2,829
Interest on short-term deposits	25	7
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at FVPL	**3,829**	**-2,822**
Total net interest income	**11,552**	**4,649**

Interest expenses

	2022	2021
Interest expenses related to banks (assets)	-69	-55
Total interest expenses	**-69**	**-55**

12. Fee and commission income

	2022	2021
Prepayment fees	479	503
Administration fees	36	84
Other fees (like arrangement, cancellation and waiver fees)	36	-64
Total fee and commission income	**551**	**523**

13. Dividend income

	2022	2021
Dividend income direct investments	2,063	37
Dividend income fund investments	90	2,443
Total dividend income	**2,153**	**2,480**

14. Results from equity investments

	2022	2021
Results from equity investments		
Unrealized results from FX conversions - cost price	7,587	8,925
Unrealized results from FX conversions - capital results	-714	-1,821
Unrealized results from capital results	-21,817	11,744
Results from Fair value re-measurements	**-14,944**	**18,848**
Results from sales		
Realized results	94	-529
Release unrealized results	-97	416
Net results from sales	**-3**	**-113**
Total results from equity investments	**-14,947**	**18,735**

15. Results from financial transactions

	2022	2021
Results on sales and valuations of FVPL loans	-5,842	-9,005
Results on sales and valuations of AC loans	-	175
Results on sale and valuation of embedded derivatives related to asset portfolio	8,999	-
Foreign exchange results	9,233	11,571
Other changes	11,626	-
Total results from financial transactions	**24,016**	**2,741**

16. Operating expenses

Remuneration FMO concerns the management fees paid to FMO.
Capacity development expenses relate to development contributions contracted with beneficiaries in terms of the fund's objectives.
Evaluation costs are expenses made during frequent investigations and controls of existing investments and costs related to due diligence of new projects.

	2022	2021
Remuneration FMO	-9,332	-8,930
Capacity development expenses	-2,514	-568
Evaluation expenses	-292	-51
Total expenses	**-12,138**	**-9,549**

17. Off-Balance Sheet information

To meet the financial needs of borrowers, the Fund enters into various irrevocable commitments (loan commitments, equity commitments). Though these obligations are not recognized on the balance sheet, they do obtain Credit Risk similar to the loan portfolio. Therefore, provisions are calculated for loan commitments according to ECL measurement methodology. Refer to the 'Accounting Policy' chapter.

Nominal amounts for irrevocable facilities is as follows:

	2022	2021
Irrevocable facilities		
Contractual commitments for disbursements of:		
Loans	28,041	38,829
Development contributions	590	-
Equity investments	60,620	61,033
Total irrevocable facilities	**89,251**	**99,862**

The movement in exposure and ECL allowances for commitments of AC loans is as follows:

Movement of loan commitments in 2022	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
	Nominal amount	**ECL allowance**	**Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**
At January 1, 2022	22,341	-73	-	-	-	-	22,341	-73
Additions	33,471	-144	-	-	-	-	33,471	-144
Exposures derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	-41,614	172	-	-	-	-	-41,614	172
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-184	-	-	-	-	-	-184
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	883	-2	-	-	-	-	883	-2
At December 31, 2022	**15,081**	**-231**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,081**	**-231**

Movement of loan commitments in 2021	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
	Nominal amount	**ECL allowance**	**Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**
At January 1, 2021	16,953	-135	-	-	-	-	16,953	-135
Additions	35,119	-160	-	-	-	-	35,119	-160
Exposures derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	-30,592	183	-	-	-	-	-30,592	183
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-22	-	22	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	62	-	-22	-	-	-	40
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	861	-1	-	-	-	-	861	-1
At December 31, 2021	**22,341**	**-73**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,341**	**-73**

18. Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by measurement basis

The significant accounting policies summary describes how financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognized. The following table gives a breakdown of the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities by category as defined by balance sheet heading.

December 31, 2022	**FVPL - mandatory**	**Amortized cost**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at fair value			
Short-term deposits	467	-	467
Derivative financial instruments	12,154	-	12,154
Loan portfolio	69,076	-	69,076
Equity investments	118,323	-	118,323
Other financial assets at FV	32,872	-	32,872
Total	**232,892**	**-**	**232,892**
Financial assets not measured at fair value			
Banks	-	34,395	34,395
Loan portfolio	-	86,935	86,935
Current accounts with FMO	-	493	493
Other receivables	-	107	107
Total	**-**	**121,930**	**121,930**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Provisions	-	231	231
Accrued liabilities	-	2,748	2,748
Total	**-**	**2,979**	**2,979**

December 31, 2021	**FVPL - mandatory**	**Amortized cost**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at fair value			
Short-term deposits	14,082	-	14,082
Derivative financial instruments	2,988	-	2,988
Loan portfolio	63,666	-	63,666
Equity investments	140,217	-	140,217
Other financial assets at FV	-	-	-
Total	**220,953**	**-**	**220,953**
Financial assets not measured at fair value			
Banks	-	30,020	30,020
Loan portfolio	-	80,540	80,540
Current accounts with FMO	-	76	76
Other receivables	-	134	134
Total	**-**	**110,770**	**110,770**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Provisions	-	73	73
Accrued liabilities	-	1,736	1,736
Total	**-**	**1,809**	**1,809**

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognized or disclosed are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, as follows:
Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
Level 3 – Valuation technique for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Valuation process

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the Fund has a valuation process in place to decide its valuation policies and procedures and analyze changes in fair value measurement from period to period.

The Fund's fair value methodology and governance over its methods includes a number of controls and other procedures to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure its quality and adequacy. The responsibility of ongoing measurement resides with the relevant departments. Once submitted, fair value estimates are also reviewed and challenged by the Investment Review Committee (IRC). The IRC approves the fair values measured including the valuation techniques and other significant input parameters used.

Valuation technique

When available, the fair value of an instrument is measured by using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument (level 1). A market is regarded as active if transactions of the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, valuation techniques are used that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Valuation techniques include:

- Recent broker / price quotations
- Discounted cash flow model
- Option-pricing models

The techniques incorporate current market and contractual prices, time to expiry, yield curves and volatility of the underlying instrument. Inputs used in pricing models are market observable (level 2) or are not market observable (level 3). A substantial part of fair value (level 3) is based on net asset values.

Equity investments are measured at fair value when a quoted market price in an active market is available or when fair value can be estimated reliably by using a valuation technique. The main part of the fair value measurement related to equity investments (level 3) is based on net asset values of investment funds as reported by the fund manager and are based on advanced valuation methods and practices. When available, these fund managers value the underlying investments based on quoted prices, if not available multiples are applied as input for the valuation. For the valuation process of the equity investments we further refer to the accounting policies within these Annual Accounts as well as section 'Equity Risk', part of the Risk Management chapter. The determination of the timing of transfers is embedded in the quarterly valuation process, and is therefore recorded at the end of each reporting period.

Other financial assets carried at FVPL represent amounts attributable to the Dutch State in return for their co-investment in the FMO Ventures Program. The amount attributable to co-investors is based on a predefined value sharing waterfall which utilizes the values of the underlying investments in the program. The underlying investments in the program are valued using the existing equity investment fair valuation techniques described in the paragraphs above. The waterfall calculation defines the timing and amount of distributions to respective co-investors and is therefore applied to estimate the fair values of the related financial asset.

The table below presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of non fair value financial assets and liabilities.

	2022		2021	
At December 31	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**
Banks	34,395	34,395	30,020	30,020
Loan portfolio	86,935	82,345	80,540	75,022
Total non fair value financial assets	**121,330**	**116,740**	**110,560**	**105,042**

The following table gives an overview of the financial instruments measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

December 31, 2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVPL				
Short-term deposits mandatory at FVPL	467	-	-	467
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	12,154	12,154
Loan portfolio mandatory at FVPL	-	-	69,076	69,076
Equity investments	-	-	118,323	118,323
Total financial assets at FVPL	**467**	**-**	**199,553**	**200,020**

December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVPL				
Short-term deposits mandatory at FVPL	14,082	-	-	14,082
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	2,988	2,988
Loan portfolio mandatory at FVPL	-	-	63,666	63,666
Equity investments	-	-	140,217	140,217
Total financial assets at FVPL	**14,082**	**-**	**206,871**	**220,953**

The following table shows the movements of financial assets measured at fair value based on level 3.

	Derivative financial instruments	Loan portfolio	Equity investments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	**2,988**	**63,666**	**140,217**	**206,871**
Total gains or losses				
· In profit and loss (changes in fair value)	-	-5,842	-21,816	-27,658
Purchases/disbursements	9,000	7,858	13,109	29,967
Sales/repayments	-	-989	-2,456	-3,445
Interest Capitalization	-	1,345	-	1,345
Accrued income	-	491	-	491
Exchange rate differences	166	3,927	6,873	10,966
Conversion from loans to equity	-	-1,380	1,380	-
Other	-	-	-18,984	-18,984
Balance at December 31, 2022	**12,154**	**69,076**	**118,323**	**199,553**

	Derivative financial instruments	Loan portfolio	Equity investments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	2,780	72,159	108,115	183,054
Total gains or losses				
· In profit and loss (changes in fair value)	-	-16,740	11,744	-4,996
Purchases/disbursements	-	7,055	15,747	22,802
Sales/repayments	-	-5,997	-2,493	-8,490
Interest Capitalization	-	-	-	-
Accrued income	-	1,760	-	1,760
Exchange rate differences	208	5,429	7,104	12,741
Conversion from loans to equity	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	**2,988**	**63,666**	**140,217**	**206,871**

Type of debt investment	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Loans	18,130	Discounted cash flow model	Based on client spread	A decrease/increase of the used spreads with 1% will result is a higher/lower fair value of approx €1.0m.
	20,709	ECL measurement	Based on client rating	An improvement / deterioration of the Client Rating with 1 notch wil result 1.1% increase/ decrease
	16,733	Credit impairment	n/a	n/a
Debt Funds	13,504	Net Asset Value	n/a	n/a
Total	**69,076**			

The amount for loans based on a valuation with the Discounted cash flow model includes one development contribution which is recognized as a loan, for an amount of €3.0 million (2021: €2.8 million). Due to the absence of future cashflows, interest rates and a maturity, the value of the development contribution is based on the disbursed amount and revaluation for foreign exchange adjustments.

Type of equity investment	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity based on the significant unobservable inputs
Private equity fund investments	60,065	Net Asset Value	n/a	n/a
Private equity direct investments	4,875	Recent transactions	Based on at arm's length recent transactions	n/a
	39,323	Book multiples	1.0	A decrease/increase of the book multiple with 10% will result in a lower/higher fair value of €4 million.
	9,064	Earning Multiples	Depends on several unobservable data such as EBITDA multiples (range 1.0 - 1.7)	A decrease/increase of the used unobservable data with 10% will result in a lower/higher fair value of €1million.
	4,540	Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)	Based on discounted cash flows	A decrease/increase of the used unobservable data with 10% will result in a lower/higher fair value of €0.5 million.
	456	Put option	The guaranteed floor depends on several unobservable data such as IRR, EBITDA multiples, book multiples and Libor rates	A decrease/increase of the used unobservable data with 10% will result in a lower/higher fair value of €0.04 million.
Total	**118,323**			

19. Related party information

The Fund defines the Dutch Government, FMO and its Management Board and Supervisory Board as related parties.

Dutch Government

The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directoraat-Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS) sets up and administers the Building Prospects fund, according to the Dutch Government's development agenda. DGIS is the main contributor to Building Prospects, providing funding upon FMO's request (2022: €20 million; 2021: €10 million).

Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. ("FMO")

The Dutch development bank FMO supports sustainable private sector growth in developing and emerging markets by leveraging its expertise in agribusiness, food & water, energy, financial institutions and Dutch business focus areas to invest in impactful businesses. FMO is a public-private partnership, with 51% of FMO's shares held by the Dutch State and 49% held by commercial banks, trade unions and other members of the private sector. FMO has a triple A rating from both Fitch and Standard & Poor's.

FMO has been entrusted by the Dutch Government to execute the mandates of the Funds. Currently MASSIF, Building Prospects, Access to Energy – I, FOM and the Land Use Facility of the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD) are under FMO's direct management; the execution of Access to Energy – II and the other facilities of DFCD are performed by third parties under FMO's supervision.

FMO charges a management fee to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and it is reimbursed accordingly from the subsidy amount of Building Prospects. The management fee amounts up to €9 million in 2022 (2021: €9 million). BP has sold no loan or equity exposure to FMO (2021: transfer of a loan for €11 million).

20. Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of these accounts which would be reported by the Fund.

Risk management

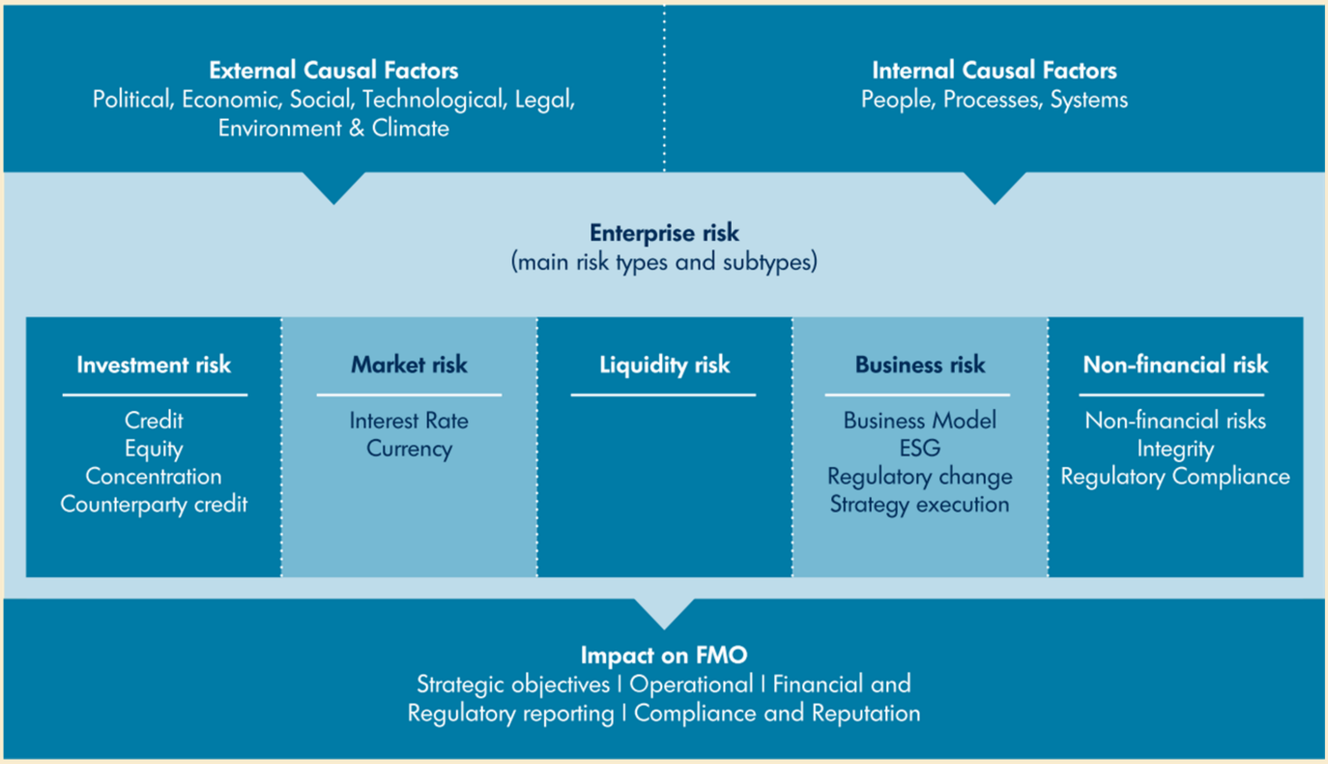
Organization of risk management

For FMO, acting in its role as Fund Manager (hereafter 'FMO') to be able to carry out the Fund's strategy, it is essential to have an adequate risk management system in place to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate financial and non-financial risks. Building Prospects (hereafter 'the Fund') has a pre-defined risk appetite translated into limits for group, customer, country, region, and currencies exposures. Limit usages are monitored monthly and for each proposed transaction.

The Fund Manager reviews each transaction and provides consent to eligible proposals. The Investment Committee, comprising of senior representatives of several departments, reviews financing proposals for new transactions. Each financing proposal is assessed in terms of specific counterparty, product risk as well as country risk. All financing proposals are accompanied by the advice of the Credit department. This department is responsible for credit risk assessment of both new transactions and the existing portfolio. For small exposures, Credit department has the authority to review new transactions.

In addition, financial exposures in emerging markets are subject to a periodic review, which are in general executed annually. Exposures that require specific attention are reviewed by the Investment Review Committee (IRC). The larger and higher risk exposures are accompanied by the advice of the Credit department. If the Investment Review Committee concludes that a customer has difficulty in meeting its payment obligations, the customer is transferred to the Special Operations department – responsible for the management of distressed assets – where it is intensely monitored.

Risk taxonomy framework FMO



Risk profile & appetite

The Fund actively seeks to take risk stemming from debt and equity investments in private institutions in developing countries. This risk profile is supported by maintaining prudent levels of capital and liquidity and strong diversification of the portfolio across regions and sectors.

Capital management

The Fund aims to optimize development impact. This can only be achieved with a sound financial framework in place, combining a healthy long-term revolvability of ≥100% and sound capital adequacy. Therefore, FMO seeks to maintain a strong capital position for the Fund. The Fund's structure is based on a 100% contribution from the Dutch government. Total contribution from the Dutch government is €414.5 million at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: €394.5 million). Total fund capital – which is the sum of the contribution by the government, undistributed results from previous years, results from the current year, development contribution and evaluation costs – increased to €352.3 million in 2022 (2021: €329.9 million).

Financial risk

Investment risk

Investment risk is defined as the risk that actual investment returns will be lower than expected returns, and includes credit, equity, concentration, and counterparty credit risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will suffer economic loss because a counterparty cannot fulfill its financial or other contractual obligations arising from a financial contract. Credit risk is the main risk within the Fund and occurs in two areas of its operations: (i) credit risk in investments in emerging markets and off-balance instruments such as loan commitments; and (ii) credit risk in the treasury portfolio, only consisting of bank accounts and money market instruments.

Management of credit risk is FMO's core business, both in the context of project selection and project monitoring. In this process, a set of investment criteria per sector is used that reflects benchmarks for the required financial strength of FMO's customers. This is further supported by internal scorecards that are used for risk classification and the determination of economic capital use per transaction. As to project monitoring, the Fund's customers are subject to periodic reviews. Credit policies and guidelines are reviewed regularly and approved by the IRC.

Developments

FMO has embarked on an overhaul of its credit risk policy and processes. The objective is to implement a more aligned and effective portfolio management framework across the organization. Implementation has started in 2021 via the Investment Risk Project, which will continue further in 2023.

Credit risk in the emerging markets loan portfolio

The Fund offers loans in emerging market countries. Strong diversification within the Fund's emerging market portfolio is ensured through stringent limits on individual counterparties (single customer limit of 10% of the Fund's capital), countries and sectors (max. 40% of the annually available budget to be invested in one sector, fund, or country).

Internal credit approval process

Credit risk from loans in emerging market countries arises from a combination of counterparty risk, country risk and product specific risks. These types of risk are assessed during the credit approval and credit review process and administrated via internal scorecards. The lending process is based on formalized and strict procedures. Decisions on authorizations depend on both the amount of economic capital and the risk profile of the financing instrument. For distressed assets, the Special Operations department applies an advanced workout and restructuring approach.

In measuring the credit risk of the emerging market portfolio at counterparty level, the main parameters are the credit quality of counterparties and the expected recovery ratio in case of defaults. Counterparty credit quality is measured by scoring counterparties on various dimensions of financial strength. Based on these scores, FMO assigns ratings to each counterparty on an internal scale from F1 (lowest risk) to F20 (default), equivalent to a scale from AAA to C ratings.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

	2022	2021
On balance		
Banks	34,395	30,020
Short-term deposits	467	14,082
Derivative financial instruments	12,154	2,988
Loans to private sector		
-of which: Amortized cost	172,667	179,617
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	86,593	74,717
Current account with FMO	493	76
Other receivables	107	134
Total on-balance	**306,876**	**301,634**
Off-balance		
Irrevocable facilities	28,631	38,829
Total off-balance	**28,631**	**38,829**
Total credit risk exposure	**335,509**	**340,463**

Credit quality analysis

In addition to on balance loans, irrevocable facilities (off-balance) represent commitments to extend finance to customers and consist of contracts signed but not disbursed yet which are usually not immediately and fully drawn.

The following tables provide insights in the credit risk allocation of loan portfolio and loan commitments according to internal ratings.

Loan portfolio at December 31, 2022 **Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Fair Value**	**Total**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	-	-
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	24,829	-	-	12,539	37,368
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	17,138	14,672	-	31,620	63,430
F17 and lower (CCC+ and lower)	7,254	11,387	97,387	42,434	158,462
Sub-total	**49,221**	**26,059**	**97,387**	**86,593**	**259,260**
Less: amortizable fees	-233	-171	-121	-	-525
Less: ECL allowance	-803	-1,686	-82,718	-	-85,207
Plus: FV adjustments	-	-	-	-17,517	-17,517
Carrying value	**48,185**	**24,202**	**14,548**	**69,076**	**156,011**

Loans commitments at December 31, 2022 **Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Other[1]**	**Total**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	-	-
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	-	-	-	4,333	4,333
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	11,867	-	-	7,861	19,728
F17 and lower (CCC+ and lower)	3,214	-	-	1,356	4,570
Total nominal amount	**15,081**	**-**	**-**	**13,550**	**28,631**
ECL allowance	-231	-	-	-	-231
Total	**14,850**	**-**	**-**	**13,550**	**28,400**

1 Other loan commitments consist of transactions for which no ECL is calculated.

Loan portfolio at December 31, 2021 Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair Value	Total
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	-	-
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	16,118	-	-	13,135	29,253
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	19,262	16,849	-	24,850	60,961
F17 and lower (CCC+ and lower)	-	7,548	119,836	36,736	164,120
Sub-total	**35,380**	**24,397**	**119,836**	**74,721**	**254,334**
Less: amortizable fees	-238	-146	-294	-	-678
Less: ECL allowance	-556	-1,694	-96,145	-	-98,395
Plus: FV adjustments	-	-	-	-11,055	-11,055
Carrying value	**34,586**	**22,557**	**23,397**	**63,666**	**144,206**

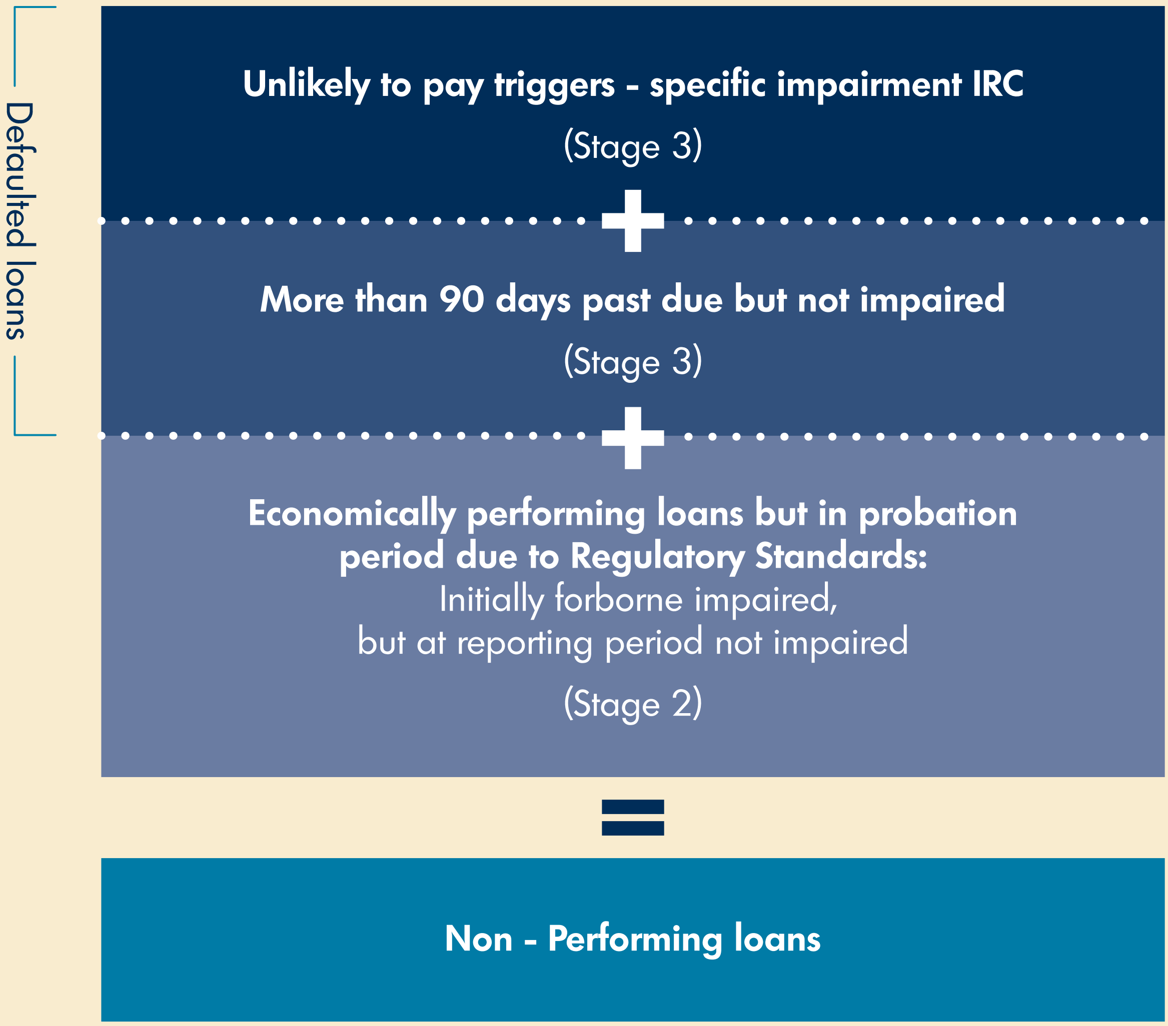
Loans commitments at December 31, 2021 Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Other[1]	Total
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	-	-
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	15,642	-	-	9,613	25,255
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	6,699	-	-	6,611	13,310
F17 and lower (CCC+ and lower)	-	-	-	264	264
Total nominal amount	**22,341**	**-**	**-**	**16,488**	**38,829**
ECL allowance	-73	-	-	-	-73
Total	**22,268**	**-**	**-**	**16,488**	**38,756**

1 Other loan commitments consist of transactions for which no ECL is calculated.

Non-Performing loans

Non-Performing Loans (NPL) are defined when any of the following occur:

- When FMO judges that the customer is "unlikely to pay" its credit obligation to FMO and IRC decides on a specific impairment on a loan (Stage 3);
- Loans with interest, principal or fee payments that are past due for more than 90 days (Stage 3);
- One of the loans is classified as non-performing due to criteria mentioned above, all loans of the customer will be identified as non-performing (Stage 3);
- Forborne exposures which are economically performing but are still in probation (curing) period due to Regulatory Standards (Stage 2). Probation period before returning to performing status is one year;
- Additional forbearance measures are applied for forborne performing loans which have exited the NPL probation (Stage 2);
- Performing forborne loans which have exited the NPL probation period have past due amounts for more than 30 days (Stage 2).



The Fund's NPL ratio decreased from 61.9% (2021) to 51.6% (2022).

Loans past due and impairments 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair value	Total
Loans not past due	47,080	26,059	-	86,593	159,732
Loans past due:					
-Past due up to 30 days	2,141	-	-	-	2,141
-Past due 30-60 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due 60-90 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due more than 90 days	-	-	97,387	-	97,387
Subtotal	**49,221**	**26,059**	**97,387**	**86,593**	**259,260**
Less: amortizable fees	-233	-171	-121	-	-525
Less: ECL allowance	-803	-1,686	-82,718	-	-85,207
Plus FV adjustments	-	-	-	-17,517	-17,517
Carrying value	**48,185**	**24,202**	**14,548**	**69,076**	**156,011**

Loans past due and impairments 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair value	Total
Loans not past due	35,380	24,397	10,537	68,724	139,038
Loans past due:					
-Past due up to 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due 30-60 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due 60-90 days	-	-	-	5,997	5,997
-Past due more than 90 days	-	-	109,299	-	109,299
Subtotal	**35,380**	**24,397**	**119,836**	**74,721**	**254,334**
Less: amortizable fees	-238	-146	-294	-	-678
Less: ECL allowance	-556	-1,694	-96,145	-	-98,395
Plus FV adjustments	-	-	-	-11,055	-11,055
Carrying value	**34,586**	**22,557**	**23,397**	**63,666**	**144,206**

Stage 3 loans - ECL distributed by regions and sectors

At December 31, 2022	Energy	Agribusiness	Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Services	Total
Africa	-50,459	-20,619	-	-71,078
Asia	-	-8,387	-	-8,387
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	-	-3,253	-3,253
Total	**-50,459**	**-29,006**	**-3,253**	**-82,718**

Stage 3 loans - ECL distributed by regions and sectors

At December 31, 2021	Energy	Agribusiness	Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Services	Total
Africa	-46,033	-34,066	-	-80,099
Asia	-8,129	-5,046	-	-13,175
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	-	-2,871	-2,871
Total	**-54,162**	**-39,112**	**-2,871**	**-96,145**

Modified financial assets

Changes in terms and conditions usually include extending the maturity, changing the interest margin and changing the timing of interest payments. When the terms and conditions are modified due to financial difficulties, these loans are qualified as forborne. Refer to paragraph related to 'Modification of financial assets' in Accounting Policies section

The watch-list process and the Credit department review modified loans periodically. When a loan is deemed no longer collectible, it is written off against the related loss allowance. In 2022, there were two write-offs for a total amount of €26.5 million (2021: €5.7 million).

The following table provides a summary of the Fund's forborne assets, both classified as performing and not, as of December 31.

December 31, 2022	Performing	*of which: performing but past due > 30 days and <=90 days*	*of which: performing forborne*	Non Performing	*of which: non performing forborne*	*of which: impaired*	Sub Total	Less: amortizable fees	Less: ECL allowance	Plus: fair value adjustments	Carrying value
Loan portfolio measured at AC	**75,279**	-	14,672	**97,388**	33,928	33,928	**172,667**	-525	-85,207	-	**86,935**
Loan portfolio measured at FVPL	**50,254**	-	-	**36,339**	14,989	-	**86,593**	-	-	-17,517	**69,076**
Total	**125,533**	**-**	**14,672**	**133,727**	**48,917**	**33,928**	**259,260**	**-526**	**-85,207**	**-17,517**	**156,011**

December 31, 2021	Performing	*of which: performing but past due > 30 days and <=90 days*	*of which: performing forborne*	Non Performing	*of which: non performing forborne*	*of which: impaired*	Sub Total	Less: amortizable fees	Less: ECL allowance	Plus: fair value adjustments	Carrying value
Loan portfolio measured at AC	**59,777**	-	21,173	**119,836**	45,932	45,932	**179,613**	-678	-98,395	-	**80,540**
Loan portfolio measured at FVPL	**40,157**	-	-	**42,299**	14,394	-	**82,456**	-	-	-11,055	**71,401**
Total	**99,934**	**-**	**21,173**	**162,135**	**60,326**	**45,932**	**262,069**	**-678**	**-98,395**	**-11,055**	**151,941**

Equity risk

Equity risk is the risk that the fair value of an equity investment decreases. It also includes exit risk, which is the risk that Fund's stake cannot be sold for a reasonable price and in a sufficiently liquid market.

The Fund takes a long-term view of its equity portfolio, aiming to sell its equity stake within a period of five to ten years. The Fund can accommodate an increase in the average holding period of its equity investments and wait for markets to improve again to realize exits. The fund has no deadlines regarding the exit date of our equity investments. Equity investments are assessed by the Investment Committee in terms of specific obligor as well as country risk. The Investment Review Committee assesses the valuation of the majority of equity investments quarterly. The performance of the equity investments in the portfolio is periodically analyzed during the fair value process. Based on this performance and the market circumstances, exits are pursued in close cooperation with our co-investing partners. The total outstanding equity portfolio on December 31, 2022, amounts to €118.7 million (2021: €140.9 million).

Equity portfolio distributed by region and sector

At December 31, 2022	Energy		Agribusiness		Multi-Sector Fund Investments		Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Services		Total	
	Direct	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**
Africa	17,604	9,453	2,022	3,068	-	9,507	4,726	-	24,352	22,028
Asia	9,519	-	-	10,832	-	7,600	-	-	9,519	18,432
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	-	-	9,798	-	-	-	-	-	9,798
Europe & Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	1,105	-	-	-	1,105
Non-region specific	3,613	-	-	4,529	-	4,173	20,774	-	24,387	8,702
Total	**30,736**	**9,453**	**2,022**	**28,227**	**-**	**22,385**	**25,500**	**-**	**58,258**	**60,065**

Equity portfolio distributed by region and sector

At December 31, 2021	Energy		Agribusiness		Multi-Sector Fund Investments		Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Services		Total	
	Direct	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**	**Direct**	**Funds**
Africa	18,513	10,267	2,471	1,937	-	13,229	2,988	-	23,972	25,433
Asia	9,850	-	-	7,851	-	27,961	-	-	9,850	35,812
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	-	254
Europe & Central Asia	3,254	-	-	3,990	-	5,245	25,701	-	28,955	9,235
Non-region specific	261	-	-	6,445	-	-	-	-	261	6,445
Total	**31,878**	**10,267**	**2,471**	**20,223**	**-**	**46,689**	**28,689**	**-**	**63,038**	**77,179**

Concentration risk

Country risk

Country risk arises from country-specific events that adversely impact the Fund’s exposure in a specific country. Within FMO, country risk is broadly defined. It includes all relevant factors that have a common impact on the Fund’s portfolio in a country such as economic, banking and currency crises, sovereign default and political risk events. The assessment of the country rating is based on a benchmark of external rating agencies and other external information.

In the fund risk appetite, the country risk exposure for BP is set at a maximum of 40% of the total portfolio.

FMO recognizes that the impact of country risk differs across the financial products it offers. Multiple countries and regions were subject to a downgrade throughout 2022. Noteworthy changes in country ratings are downgrades of Ghana to F20 (2021: F16), the Lao People's Democratic Republic to F19 (2021: F18) and Peru to F9 (2021: F8). Building Prospects has several investments which cover multiple countries, which are labeled as regional investments. Therefore, the one-notch downgrades of the regions Global and Latin America & the Caribbean are noteworthy as well.

The following tables present how the Fund’s loan portfolio is concentrated according to country ratings. The comparison with FMO demonstrates that loan portfolio of the Fund is concentrated in countries with higher ratings and is relatively prone to higher credit risk.

Overview country ratings BP Portfolio

Indicative external rating equivalent 2021	BP (%)	FMO-A (%)
F9 and higher (BBB and higher ratings)	8.8	3.9
F10 (BBB-)	2.5	6.4
F11 (BB+)	0.0	2.6
F12 (BB)	0.0	10.9
F13 (BB-)	5.2	8.6
F14 (B+)	17.6	13.7
F15 (B)	22.1	29.6
F16 (B-)	19.9	8.8
F17 and lower (CCC+ and lower ratings)	23.8	15.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Overview country ratings BP Portfolio

Indicative external rating equivalent 2021	BP (%)	FMO-A (%)
F9 and higher (BBB and higher ratings)	8.1	2.5
F10 (BBB-)	8.8	7.3
F11 (BB+)	0.0	2.2
F12 (BB)	0.0	5.3
F13 (BB-)	6.6	11.5
F14 (B+)	17.0	26.6
F15 (B)	10.8	22.0
F16 (B-)	20.0	10.5
F17 and lower (CCC+ and lower ratings)	28.7	12.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Gross exposure of loan portfolio distributed by region and sector

	Financial Institutions	Energy	Agribusiness	Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Services	Total
At December 31, 2022					
Africa	669	73,682	62,612	6,457	143,420
Asia	-	9,868	29,767	21,349	60,984
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	3,000	24,708	7,214	34,922
Non-region specific		8,191	11,743	-	19,934
Total	**669**	**94,741**	**128,830**	**35,020**	**259,260**
At December 31, 2021					
Africa	-	64,476	69,258	8,295	142,029
Asia	-	20,954	29,467	20,170	70,591
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	6,009	21,608	6,532	34,149
Non-region specific	-	7,042	523	-	7,565
Total	**-**	**98,481**	**120,856**	**34,997**	**254,334**

Single and group risk exposures
In the fund risk appetite the maximum customer exposure for BP is set at 10% of the total portfolio.

Counterparty credit risk
Credit risk in the treasury portfolio stems from bank account holdings and placements in money market instruments to manage the liquidity in the Fund. The Risk department approves each obligor to which the Fund is exposed through its treasury activities and sets a maximum limit for the credit exposure of that obligor. Depending on the obligor’s short and long-term rating, limits are set for the total and long-term exposure. The Fund pursues a conservative investment policy.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to fulfil the financial obligations and meet financial commitments due to insufficient availability of liquid means. The Fund aims to maintain adequate liquidity buffers, enough to support the implementation of the Fund’s development agenda and impact objectives while avoiding putting pressure on Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs DGIS subsidy budget allocated to the Fund. To realize this ambition, the Fund benefits from the experience of FMO’s treasury and risk management functions in managing the liquidity risk, which primarily involves periodical forecasting of the Fund’s liquidity position under normal and stress scenarios. During these periodical exercises, the assumptions underlying the liquidity model are reviewed. Changes in expected cashflows, stemming from updated portfolio management strategies and changes in the Fund’s operating environment, are reflected in the said assumptions. As a result of the forecasting activity, the predicted liquidity shortfall is avoided through arrangements in investments portfolio. If possible this is done through the utilisation of the subsidies available from the budget allocated to the Fund by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs DGIS (‘beschikkingsruimte’); and lastly, through the request of a loan from FMO, not exceeding 10% of the Fund’s net committed portfolio. In requesting subsidies that will be made available to the Fund’s utilization from Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Fund administrators strictly follow the Ministry's directives.

Market risk
Market risk can be divided into interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk of potential loss due to adverse movements in interest rates. Changing interest rates mainly have an effect on the fair value of fixed interest balance sheet items. Given the balance sheet and capital structure of the Fund interest rate risks are considered limited.

Interest re-pricing characteristics

December 31, 2022	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	Non-interest-bearing	Total
Assets						
Banks	34,395	-	-	-	-	34,395
Short-term deposits	467	-	-	-	-	467
Derivative financial instruments1	12,154	-	-	-		12,154
Loan portfolio						-
-of which: Amortized cost	5,508	40,206	-303	41,524	-	86,935
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	5,861	21,508	12,570	29,137	-	69,076
Equity investments: Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	118,323	118,323
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets at FV					32,872	32,872
Current accounts with State funds and other programs	-	-	-	-	493	493
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	107	107
Total assets	**58,385**	**61,714**	**12,267**	**70,661**	**151,795**	**354,822**
Liabilities and Fund capital						-
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,748	2,748
Provisions	-	-	-	-	231	231
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Capital	-	-	-	-	351,843	351,843
Total liabilities and Fund capital	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**354,822**	**354,822**
Interest sensitivity gap 2022	**58,385**	**61,714**	**12,267**	**70,661**	**-203,027**	**-**

Interest re-pricing characteristics

December 31, 2021	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	Non-interest-bearing	Total
Assets						
Banks	30,020	-	-	-	-	30,020
Short-term deposits	14,082	-	-	-	-	14,082
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	2,988	2,988
Loan portfolio						
-of which: Amortized cost	4,202	35,264	4,025	37,049	-	80,540
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	16,736	24,398	22,532	-	-	63,666
Equity investments: Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	140,217	140,217
Current accounts with State funds and other programs	-	-	-	-	76	76
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	134	134
Total assets	**65,039**	**59,662**	**26,558**	**37,049**	**143,415**	**331,723**
Liabilities and Fund capital						
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,736	1,736
Provisions	-	-	-	-	73	73
Fund Capital	-	-	-	-	329,914	329,914
Total liabilities and Fund capital	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**331,723**	**331,723**
Interest sensitivity gap 2021	**65,039**	**59,662**	**26,558**	**37,049**	**-188,308**	

Currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk of having an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's financial position and future cash flows due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Fund offers debt, equity and guarantee instruments in denominated in USD, EUR and partly in emerging market currencies, while the main source of funding to the Fund, subsidies received from Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in EUR. The Fund targets to invest in USD as a risk-averse alternative to investing in local currencies when possible; additionally, cash inflows denominated in local currencies are converted to hard currencies when received. Due to its commitment to the implementation of the Fund's development agenda and impact objectives, the Fund does not exclusively look for investments that counter-balance this currency risk exposure in its portfolio; the Fund also does not use derivatives and other financial instruments to hedge against the currency risk, and avoids bearing the cost of these engineered measures. The Fund does not take active positions in any currency for the purpose of making a profit.

Currency risk exposure (at carrying values)

December 31, 2022	EUR	USD	XOF	Other	Total
Assets					
Banks	29,764	4,631	-	-	34,395
Short-term deposits	-	467	-	-	467
Derivative financial instruments	-	12,154	-	-	12,154
Loan portfolio					
-of which: Amortized cost	28,554	58,381	-	-	86,935
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	2,949	66,127	-	-	69,076
Equity investments: Fair value through profit or loss	9,732	105,159	2,976	456	118,323
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-
Current account with state funds	493	-	-	-	493
Other receivables	32	75	-	-	107
Other financial assets at FV	32,872	-	-	-	32,872
Total assets	**104,396**	**246,994**	**2,976**	**456**	**354,822**
Liabilities and Fund capital					**-**
Accrued liabilities	2,748	-	-	-	2,748
Provisions	187	44	-	-	231
Other liabilities					-
Fund Capital	351,843	-	-	-	351,843
Total liabilities and Fund capital	**354,778**	**44**	**-**	**-**	**354,822**
Currency sensitivity gap 2022		246,950	2,976	456	
Currency sensitivity gap 2022 excluding equity investments and investments in associates		141,791	-	-	

Currency risk exposure (at carrying values)

December 31, 2021	EUR	USD	XOF	Other	Total
Assets					
Banks	23,773	6,247	-	-	30,020
Short-term deposits	21	14,061	-	-	14,082
Derivative financial instruments	-	2,988	-	-	2,988
Loan portfolio					
-of which: Amortized cost	24,639	55,901	-	-	80,540
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	527	63,139	-	-	63,666
Equity investments: Fair value through profit or loss	29,513	105,664	2,988	2,052	140,217
Current account with FMO	76	-	-	-	76
Other receivables	48	86	-	-	134
Total assets	**78,597**	**248,086**	**2,988**	**2,052**	**331,723**
Liabilities and Fund capital					
Accrued liabilities	1,736	-	-	-	1,736
Provisions	58	15	-	-	73
Fund Capital	329,914	-	-	-	329,914
Total liabilities and Fund capital	**331,708**	**15**	**-**	**-**	**331,723**
Currency sensitivity gap 2021		248,071	2,988	2,052	
Currency sensitivity gap 2021 excluding equity investments and investments in associates		142,407	-	-	

Sensitivity of profit & loss account and fund capital to main foreign currencies

	IFRS 9 December 31, 2022	
Change of value relative to the euro	**Sensitivity of profit & loss account**	**Sensitivity of shareholders' equity**
USD value increase of 10%	24,695	-
USD value decrease of 10%	-24,695	-
XOF value increase of 10%	298	-
XOF value decrease of 10%	-298	-

Sensitivity of profit & loss account and fund capital to main foreign currencies

	IFRS 9 December 31, 2021	
Change of value relative to the euro	**Sensitivity of profit & loss account**	**Sensitivity of shareholders' equity**
USD value increase of 10%	24,807	-
USD value decrease of 10%	-24,807	-
XOF value increase of 10%	299	-
XOF value decrease of 10%	-299	-

Non-financial risk

Environmental, social and governance risk

Environmental & Social (E&S) risk refers to potential adverse impacts of the Fund's investments on the environment, employees, communities, or other stakeholders. Corporate Governance (G) risks refers primarily to risk to customer business. ESG risks can lead to non-compliance with applicable regulation, NGO and press attention or reputation damage. These risks stem from the nature of the Fund's projects in difficult markets, where regulations on ESG are less institutionalized.

The Fund has an appetite for managed risk in portfolio, accepting ESG performance below standards when starting to work with a customer, with the goal that performance is brought in line with our ESG risk mitigation requirements within a credible and reasonable period. ESG risks are mitigated through environmental and social action plans and monitoring. The risk appetite for deviations from the exclusion list and human rights violations is zero.

As part of the investment process, all customers are screened on ESG risk and categorizes them according to the ESG risk that their activities represent. FMO assesses in detail customers with a high ESG risk category to identify ESG impact and risks and to assess the quality of existing risk management and mitigation measures. Due diligence also includes an analysis of contextual and human rights risk. In case of gaps in ESG risk management, FMO works with customers to develop and implement an Action Plan to avoid adverse ESG impacts and/or to improve ESG risk management over time. Key ESG risk items are tracked during the tenor of the engagement. FMO's ESG risk management support to customers is an important part of development impact ambitions.

In addition, for customers with a high ESG category, FMO monitors customer performance on key ESG risk themes (against the IFC Performance Standards) using the ESG Performance Tracker (ESG-PT). The ESG-PT keeps track of key ESG risks and customer performance level, enabling FMO to have a portfolio-wide view of its ESG risks.

Compliance risk

Compliance Risk is the risk of failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organization, standards and codes of conduct applicable to FMO's services and activities.

Definition

Fund's customers follow FMO's procedures to mitigate compliance risk. FMO's standards and policies and good business practices foster acting with integrity. FMO is committed to its employees, customers, and counterparties, adhering to high ethical standards. FMO has a compliance framework that entails identifying risks, designing policies, monitoring, training, and providing advice. FMO has policies on topics such as financial economic crime (including KYC, sanctions, anti-bribery, and corruption and transaction monitoring and unusual transaction reporting), conflicts of interest, anti-fraud, private investments, protection of personal data and speak-up.

FMO also regularly trains its employees to raise awareness through virtual classroom trainings and mandatory compliance related e-learnings. Employees are also encouraged to speak up in case of suspected integrity violations conducted by an FMO employee. Management is periodically informed via the Compliance Committee or when required on an ad-hoc basis, on integrity related matters at customer or employee level. In case of signals of violations, e.g., money laundering, fraud or corruption, Management will take appropriate actions.

The governance of compliance also entails the following key risks:

Financial Economic Crime, incl. sanctions

FMO’s financial economic crime procedures include, amongst others, screening of customers on compliance with applicable anti-money laundering, counter financing of terrorism and international sanctions laws and regulations. Due diligence is performed on customers, which includes checks such as identifying and verifying the ultimate beneficial owners of the customer we finance, identifying politically exposed persons, and screening against relevant international sanctions lists. These checks are also performed regularly during the relationship with existing customers.

There is always a risk that a customer is involved or alleged to be involved in illicit acts (e.g. money laundering, fraud or corruption). If such an event occurs, FMO will initiate a dialogue with the customer, if possible and appropriate given the circumstances, to understand the background in order to be able to assess and investigate the severity. When FMO is of the opinion that there is a breach of law that cannot be remedied or that no improvement by the customer will be achieved (e.g. awareness, implementing controls) or that the risk to FMO’s reputation is unacceptably high, FMO may be able to exercise certain remedies under the contract such as the right to cancel a loan or suspend upcoming disbursements and will report to regulatory authorities if deemed necessary.

In 2021, FMO completed its financial economic crime (FEC) enhancement project. This included an extensive Know Your Customer (KYC) file remediation, tailored to the specific requirements of developing and emerging economies. The external validation, which was overall positive, identified several recommendations that FMO has followed up in 2022. For certain compliance themes, such as anti-bribery and corruption, as well as sanctions and unusual transactions, awareness sessions (refreshers) were organized with targeted front-office departments. We are determined to continue to improve in the regulatory domain and to ensure that the changes we implement are tailored to the day-to-day realities and complexities of the markets we are active in.

General Data Protection Act (GDPR)

In 2021, FMO started a project to further develop a data privacy framework and raise privacy awareness within the organization. The project is almost completed and has delivered several essential privacy improvements. A GDPR eLearning for all employees was rolled out to ensure the necessary knowledge within the organization. Next to that the privacy governance is strengthened in the organization by appointing a Data Protection Officer (DPO). The DPO conducts privacy assessments in new projects and initiatives, gives advice on reducing privacy risks and monitors FMO's privacy compliance.

Sanctions

Several additional measures have been taken since the start of 2022 in relation to sanctions involving Russia, Belarus and Myanmar to ensure FMO’s funds are not directly or indirectly provided to sanctioned parties. These measures include, setting up of a Sanctions Working Group, increased frequency of adverse news screenings and communication with customers in the affected regions and industries. In August 2022, FMO received a request from DNB to participate in an industry-wide investigation on the effectiveness of its sanctions screening system (transaction screening and customer screening).

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events, including legal risks, excluding strategic risks. Operational risks are not actively sought and have no direct material upside in terms of return/income generation, yet operational risk events are inherent in operating a business. Operational risk events can result in non-compliance with applicable (internal and external) standards, losses, misstatements in the financial reports, and reputational damage.

Overall, FMO is cautious with operational risks. Safe options, with low inherent risk are preferred, despite consequence of limited rewards (or higher costs). There is no appetite for high residual risk. Risk metrics are reported on a quarterly basis. These metrics cover operational risks in general, such as the amount of loss per quarter and timely follow-up of management actions, and specific metrics for risk-(sub)types.

Management of the first line of defense is primarily responsible for managing (embedded) risks in the day-to-day business processes. The first line acts within the risk management framework and supporting guidelines defined by specialized risk functions that make up the second line of defense. Internal Audit in its role of the third line of defense provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of the first and second lines.

Departmental risk control self-assessments are conducted annually to identify and assess risks and corresponding controls. The strategy and business objectives are also reviewed annually by the Directors in a risk perspective. Based on among others these Risk and Control Self Assessments, the Directors sign a departmental In Control Statement at the year-end, which provides the underpinning for the management declaration in the Annual Report. Despite all preventive measures, operational risk events will occur. FMO systematically collects risk event information and analyses such events to take appropriate actions.

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Independent auditor's report

To: The management board of the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 of Building Prospects (hereinafter: BP or The Fund), based in The Hague.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of BP as at 31 December 2022, and of its result and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS).

The financial statements comprise:

- The Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022
- The Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022
- The Statement of Changes in Fund Capital
- The Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2022
- The notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of BP in accordance with the the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

Report on other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- The management report
- Performance on our strategy
- International principles
- List of abbreviations
- Annexes

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements 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. Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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
- Obtaining 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
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management'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 a fund to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Communication

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

Amsterdam, 26 April 2023

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

signed by J.G. Kolsters

Colophon

Contact details Should you have any feedback or questions, please feel free to contact us.

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