

African Development Bank

Financial Statements
period ended 30 September 2023

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Balance sheet as at 30 September 2023

(UA thousands)

ASSETS	2023	2022
CASH (Note E)	1,435,517	2,830,737
DEMAND OBLIGATIONS	1,143	1,143
TREASURY INVESTMENTS (Note F)		
Treasury investments at fair value	3,927,823	4,691,711
Treasury investments at amortized cost	7,937,028	7,020,916
	11,864,851	11,712,627
DERIVATIVE ASSETS (Note G)	954,760	924,352
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (Note H)		
Accrued Income and Charges receivable on loans	630,916	501,710
Other Accounts Receivable	526,080	821,514
	1,156,996	1,323,224
DEVELOPMENT FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans, net (Note C & H)	21,187,287	20,695,328
Hedged Loans - Fair value adjustment (Note G)	(395,866)	(394,435)
Equity participations (Note I)	1,142,567	1,043,838
	21,933,988	21,344,731
OTHER ASSETS		
Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets (Note J)	82,160	84,121
Miscellaneous	259	289
	82,419	84,410
TOTAL ASSETS	37,429,674	38,221,224
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
Accrued Financial Charges	434,529	527,025
Other Accounts Payable	915,013	703,941
	1,349,542	1,230,966
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES (Note Q)	255,512	228,431
DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES (Note G)	2,864,903	2,624,884
BORROWINGS (Note K)		
Borrowings at fair value	22,262,060	24,006,353
Borrowings at amortized cost	129,409	247,854
	22,391,469	24,254,207
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,861,426	28,338,488
EQUITY (NOTE L)		
Capital		
Subscriptions paid	6,770,839	6,366,244
Cumulative Exchange Adjustment on Subscriptions (CEAS)	(148,875)	(154,169)
Subscriptions Paid (net of CEAS)	6,621,964	6,212,075
Reserves	3,946,284	3,670,661
TOTAL EQUITY	10,568,248	9,882,736
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	37,429,674	38,221,224

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form part of this statement

Income statement for the period ended 30 September 2023

(UA thousands)	Sep 2023	Sep 2022
OPERATIONAL INCOME & EXPENSES		
Income from:		
Loans and related derivatives (Note M)	859,660	329,848
Treasury investments and related derivatives (Note M)	358,508	140,082
Equity Participation Investments (Dividends)	7,748	8,590
Other Securities	6,486	4,934
Total Income from Loans and Treasury Investments	1,232,402	483,454
Borrowing expenses (Note O)	(873,224)	(188,755)
Interest and amortized issuance costs	(389,275)	(315,090)
Net interest on borrowing-related derivatives	(483,949)	126,335
Losses on borrowings at FVTPL and related derivatives (Note O)	46,238	(137,243)
Net Impairment write-back/(provisions) (Note H)	24,338	(83,337)
Loan principal	17,684	(167,270)
Loan charges	6,654	83,933
Impairment write-back/ (provisions) on Financial Guarantees	27	(343)
Impairment (provisions)/write-back on Treasury Investments	(22)	41
Impairment write-back on Equity Accounted Investments (Note H)	759	2,108
Currency translation (losses)/ gains	(5,220)	65,357
Other income (Note N)	7,538	7,275
Net operational income	432,836	148,557
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administrative expenses (Note P)	(143,189)	(149,884)
Depreciation and Amortization (Note J)	(20,734)	(21,573)
Sundry expenses	62	(4,590)
Total Other Operating Expenses	(163,861)	(176,047)
Net Income/(Loss) before distributions approved by the Board of Governors	268,975	(27,490)
Distributions of income approved by the Board of Governors	(46,000)	(64,000)
NET INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	222,975	(91,490)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form part of this statement.

Statement of other comprehensive income for the period ended 30 September 2023

(UA thousands)	Sep 2023	Sep 2022
NET INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	222,975	(91,490)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Net fair value gains on Equity Investments at FVOCI	71,875	(39,746)
Unrealized fair value (losses)/gains on borrowings at FVTPL - 'own credit'	(19,227)	70,005
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	52,648	30,259
Total other comprehensive income for the period	52,648	30,259
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	275,623	(61,231)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form part of this statement.

Statement of changes in equity
For the period ended 30 September 2023

(UA thousands)

	Reserves						
	Capital Subscriptions Paid	Cumulative Exchange Adjustment on Subscription	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	Net Gains/ (losses) on Financial Assets at FVOCI	Unrealized Gains/ (Losses) on Borrowings at Fair Value Arising from 'Own Credit'	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	5,710,568	(155,837)	3,290,130	(214,437)	62,409	13,086	8,705,920
Net income for the period	-	-	(91,490)	-	-	-	(91,490)
Other comprehensive income:							
Net fair value losses on Equity Investments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(39,746)	-	(39,746)
Unrealized fair value gains on Borrowings at FVTPL arising from 'own credit'	-	-	-	-	-	70,005	70,005
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(39,746)	70,005	30,259
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(91,490)	-	(39,746)	70,005	(61,231)
Net increase in paid-up capital	402,539	-	-	-	-	-	402,539
Net conversion loss on new subscription	-	(1,468)	-	-	-	-	(1,468)
Balance at 30 September 2022	6,113,107	(157,305)	3,198,640	(214,437)	22,663	83,091	9,045,759
Balance at 1 January 2023	6,366,244	(154,169)	3,465,408	68,936	30,608	105,709	9,882,736
Net income for the period	-	-	222,975	-	-	-	222,975
Other comprehensive income:							
Net fair value gains on Equity Investments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	71,875	-	71,875
Unrealized fair value losses on Borrowings at FVTPL arising from 'own credit'	-	-	-	-	-	(19,227)	(19,227)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	71,875	(19,227)	52,648
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	222,975	-	71,875	(19,227)	275,623
Net increase in paid-up capital	404,595	-	-	-	-	-	404,595
Net conversion gains on new subscription	-	5,294	-	-	-	-	5,294
Balance at 30 September 2023	6,770,839	(148,875)	3,688,383	68,936	102,483	86,482	10,568,248

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form part of this statement.

Statement of cash flows for the period ended 30 September 2023

(UA thousands)

	Sep 2023	Sep 2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income for the period	222,975	(91,490)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	20,734	21,573
Losses on disposal of Property and Equipment	93	-
Net impairment (write-back)/provisions on Loan Principal and Charges	(24,338)	83,337
Unrealized (gains) on Treasury Investments and related derivatives	(50,320)	(43,812)
Amortization of discount or premium on Treasury Investments at amortized cost	2,279	7,617
Impairment provisions/(write-back) on Treasury Investments	22	(41)
Impairment provisions/(write-back) on Financial Guarantees	(27)	343
Income on Equity Accounted Investments	(759)	(2,108)
Amortization of Borrowing issuance costs	518	6,596
Unrealized losses/(gains) on Borrowings at FVTPL and related derivatives	(46,238)	137,243
Currency translation (gains)/losses	5,220	(65,357)
Share of (gains)/losses on Equity Accounted Investments	(301)	3
Net movements in Derivatives	131,295	(142,966)
Changes in Accrued Income on Loans	(122,552)	(103,431)
Changes in Accrued Financial Charges	(92,497)	88,501
Changes in Employee Benefit Liabilities	27,081	49,782
Changes in Other Accounts Receivable and Payable	492,324	19,998
Net cash used in operating activities	565,509	(34,212)
INVESTING, LENDING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:		
Disbursements on Loans	(1,894,850)	(1,407,908)
Repayments of Loans	1,559,800	1,897,242
Investments maturing after 3 months of acquisition:		
Treasury investments at FVTPL	718,300	(2,601,786)
Treasury investments at amortized cost	(860,925)	(133,149)
Acquisition of Property and Equipment	(18,782)	(10,887)
Disbursements on Equity Participations	(48,027)	(71,750)
Repayments on Equity Participations	17,641	25,960
Net cash used in investing, lending and development activities	(526,843)	(2,302,278)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
New borrowings	3,658,448	5,108,369
Repayments on borrowings	(5,451,612)	(3,993,711)
Cash from capital subscriptions	409,888	401,071
Net cash generated from financing activities	(1,383,276)	1,515,729
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,344,610)	(820,761)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(96,117)	(252,535)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,298,386	3,623,543
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,857,659	2,550,247
COMPOSED OF:		
Investments maturing within 3 months from acquisition:		
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	422,061	1,406,648
Cash	1,435,598	1,143,599
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,857,659	2,550,247
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE		
1. Interest and dividend paid or received:		
Interest paid	(780,727)	(17,453)
Interest received	1,038,221	337,522
Dividend received	7,748	8,590
2. Movement resulting from exchange rate fluctuations:		
Loans	(58,116)	(53,260)
Borrowings	(461)	291,050
Currency swaps	56,290	194,586

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form part of this statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 30 September 2023

NOTE A – Operations and affiliated organizations

The African Development Bank (ADB or the Bank) is a multilateral development finance institution dedicated to the economic and social progress of its regional member states. The Bank's Headquarters is located in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The Bank finances development projects and programs in its regional member states, typically in cooperation with other national or international development institutions. In furtherance of this objective, the Bank participates in the selection, study and preparation of projects contributing to such development and, where necessary, provides technical assistance.

The Bank also promotes investments of public and private capital in projects and programs designed to contribute to the economic and social progress of the regional member states. The activities of the Bank are complemented by those of the African Development Fund (ADF or the Fund), which was established by the Bank and certain countries; and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF), which is a special fund administered by the Bank. The ADB, ADF, and NTF each have separate and distinct assets and liabilities. There is no recourse to the ADB for obligations in respect of any of the ADF or NTF liabilities. The ADF was established to assist the Bank in contributing to the economic and social development of the Bank's regional members, to promote cooperation and increased international trade particularly among the Bank's members, and to provide financing on concessional terms for such purposes.

In accordance with Article 57 of the Agreement establishing the Bank, the Bank, its property, other assets, income and its operations and transactions shall be exempt from all taxation and customs duties. The Bank is also exempt from any obligation to pay, withhold or collect any tax or duty.

NOTE B – Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

The Bank's individual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried at fair value.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized below.

Revenue Recognition

Interest income is accrued and recognized based on the effective interest rate for the time such instrument is outstanding and held by the Bank. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount. Interest income is recognized on loans and treasury investments.

Fee and commission income and expenses are recognized in the income statement when due in line with the contract, giving rise to the income or expenses.

Realized and unrealized fair value gains or losses are recognized in the income statement on financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivatives) classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Dividends are recognized on equity participation instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) when the Bank's right to receive the dividends is established.

Functional and Presentation Currencies

The Bank conducts its operations in the currencies of its member countries. As a result of the application of IAS 21 revised, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", the Bank prospectively changed its functional currency from the currencies of all its member countries to the Unit of Account (UA) effective 1

January 2005, as it was concluded that the UA most faithfully represented the aggregation of economic effects of events, conditions and the underlying transactions of the Bank conducted in different currencies.

The UA is also the currency in which the financial statements are presented. The value of the Unit of Account is defined in Article 5.1 (b) of the Agreement establishing the Bank (the Agreement) as equivalent to one Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or any unit adopted for the same purpose by the IMF.

The IMF formally approved the inclusion of the Chinese Renminbi Yuan (CNY) in its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket with effect from 1st October 2016 with a weight of 10.92 percent. In line with the Bank's policy, Management approved the execution of currency exchange transactions to align the net assets composition of the Bank to the SDR.

Currency Translation

Income and expenses are translated to UA at the rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into UA at rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. The rates used for translating currencies into UA at 30 September 2023 and December 2022 are reported in Note S. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated into UA at historical rates.

Currency translation changes (gains or losses) are recognized in the income statement in the determination of net income. Capital subscriptions are recorded in UA at the rates prevailing at the time of receipt. When currencies are translated into other currencies, the resulting gains or losses are recognized in the Income statement.

The currency translation changes arising from capital subscription payments are reported in the equity component of the Balance sheet as the Cumulative Exchange Adjustment on Subscriptions (CEAS) as it arises from transactions with member countries. This currency translation gains or losses represents the difference between the UA amount at the predetermined rate and the UA amount using the rate at the time of receipt.

Member Countries' Subscriptions

The Bank classifies financial instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements of the instruments and the definition under IAS 32. Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities if the contractual arrangements result in the Bank having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder of the instrument. If this is not the case, the instrument is generally classified as an equity instrument and the proceeds included in equity, net of transaction costs.

The Bank's member countries' subscriptions meet the conditions for classification as equity with features of puttable financial instruments that include contractual obligations for repurchase or redemption for cash or another financial asset when certain conditions are met.

Although the Agreement establishing the ADB allows for a member country to withdraw from the Bank, no member has ever withdrawn its membership voluntarily, nor has any member indicated to the Bank that it intends to do so. The stability in the membership reflects the fact that the members, who constitute both African and non-African countries, are committed to the purpose of the Bank to contribute to the sustainable economic development and social progress of its Regional Member Countries individually and jointly. Accordingly, as of 30 September 2023, the Bank did not expect to distribute any portion of its net assets due to member country withdrawals.

In the unlikely event of a withdrawal by a member, the Bank shall arrange for the repurchase of the former member's shares. The repurchase price of the shares is the value shown by the books of the Bank on the date the country ceases to be a member, hereafter referred to as "the termination date". The Bank may partially or fully offset amounts due for shares purchased against the members liabilities on loans and guarantees due to the Bank.

The former member would remain liable for direct obligations and contingent liabilities to the Bank for so long as any parts of the loans or guarantees contracted before the termination date are outstanding. If at a date subsequent to the termination date, it becomes evident that losses may not have been sufficiently taken into account when the repurchase price was determined, the former member may be required to pay, on demand, the amount by which the repurchase price of the shares would have been reduced had the losses been taken into account when the repurchase price was determined.

In addition, the former member remains liable on any call, subsequent to the termination date, for unpaid subscriptions, to the extent that it would have been required to respond if the impairment of capital had occurred and the call had been made at the time the repurchase price of its shares was determined.

In the event that a member were to withdraw, the Bank may set the dates in respect of payments for shares repurchased. If, for example, paying a former member would have adverse consequences for the Bank's financial position, the Bank could defer payment until the risk had passed, and indefinitely if appropriate. Furthermore, shares that become unsubscribed for any reason may be offered by the Bank for purchase by eligible member countries, based on the share transfer rules approved by the Board of Governors. In any event, no payments shall be made until six months after the termination date.

If the Bank were to terminate its operations, all liabilities of the Bank would first be settled out of the assets of the Bank and then, if necessary, out of members' callable capital, before any distribution could be made to any member country. Such distribution is subject to the prior decision of the Board of Governors of the Bank and would be based on the pro-rata share of each member country.

Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term benefits (such as wages, salaries, bonuses etc.) are employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Short-term employee benefits are expensed in the profit or loss as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-employment benefits

The Bank operates a post-employment benefit plan that combines the features of a defined benefit (DB) and a defined contribution (DC) plan into a hybrid pension structure which are explained below.

Defined Contribution Plans

Under the defined contribution plan component of the hybrid pension scheme, the Bank and its employees pay fixed contributions to an externally administered fund with investment-grade credit rating, on behalf of the participants. The retirement benefits of the participants depend solely on the contributions made and the plan's investment performance. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The contributions are recognized as pension expense in the income statements when they are due. Contributions not yet transferred to the fund are recorded in accounts payable on the balance sheet and are transferred within the shortest possible time frame.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Bank also operates a Staff Retirement Plan (SRP) as part of the hybrid pension scheme, that is accounted for as a defined benefit plan. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as accrual rate, age, contribution years of service and average remuneration. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets.

The calculation of the cost of providing benefits for the DB is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Upon reaching retirement age, pension is calculated based on the average remuneration for the final three years of pensionable service and the pension is subject to annual inflationary adjustments.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses as well as the differences between expected and real returns on assets are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the year they occur. Net interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit are recognized in the income statement.

When benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Bank recognizes gains and losses on settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Medical Benefit Plan

The Bank also operates a defined Medical Benefit Plan (MBP), which provides post-employment healthcare benefits to eligible former staff, including retirees. Membership of the MBP includes both staff and retirees of the Bank. The entitlement to the post-retirement healthcare benefit is usually conditional on the employee contributing to the Plan up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period.

The expected costs of these benefits derive from contributions from plan members as well as the Bank and are accrued over the period of employment and during retirement. Contributions by the Bank to the MBP are charged to expenses and included in the income statement.

The MBP Board, an independent body created by the Bank, determines the adequacy of the contributions and is authorized to recommend changes to the contribution rates of both the Bank and plan members.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of MBP is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The calculation of the cost of providing benefits for the MBP is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses as well as the differences between expected and real returns on assets are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the year they occur. Net interest expense and other expenses related to the MBP are recognized in the profit or loss.

The effect of changes in accounting policies and further details of the Bank's employee benefits are included in Note Q – Employee Benefits.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the Bank's balance sheet when the Bank assumes related contractual rights or obligations. All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue.

1) Financial Assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank manages its financial assets in line with the applicable business model and accordingly, classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost; financial assets at FVTPL; and financial assets at FVOCI.

In line with the Bank's business model, financial assets are held either for the stabilization of income through the management of net interest margin or for liquidity management. The Bank's investments in the equity of enterprises, whether in the private or public sector is for the promotion of economic development of its member countries and not for trading to realize fair value changes. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

A financial asset is classified as at “amortized cost” only if the asset meets two criteria: the objective of the Bank’s business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. The nature of any derivatives embedded in debt investments are considered in determining whether the cash flows of the investment are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and are not accounted for separately.

Financial assets other than those classified at amortized cost are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate, if either of the two criteria above is not met.

Financial assets at amortized cost include, cash and cash equivalents, some loans and receivables on amounts advanced to borrowers and certain debt investments that meet the criteria of financial assets at amortized cost. Receivables comprise demand obligations, accrued income and receivables from loans and investments and other amounts receivable. Loans and receivables meeting the two criteria above are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Loan origination and similar fees are deferred and recognized over the life of the related loan or financial product as an adjustment of the yield. The amortization of origination fee for loans and related financial products is included in income under the relevant category, as appropriate.

Loans that have a conversion option that could potentially change the future cash flows to no longer represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVTPL as required by IFRS 9. The fair value is determined using the expected cash flows model with inputs including interest rates and the borrower’s credit spread estimated based on the Bank’s internal rating methodology for non-sovereign loans.

Debt Investments classified as financial assets at amortized cost include non-derivative treasury investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities. These investments are carried and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets that do not meet the amortized cost criteria as described above are measured at FVTPL. This category includes all treasury assets held for resale to realize short-term fair value changes as well as certain loans for which either of the criteria for recognition at amortized cost is not met. Realized and unrealized gains or losses on these financial assets are reported in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Derivatives are also categorized as financial assets at FVTPL.

In addition, financial assets that meet amortized cost criteria can be designated and measured at FVTPL. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

On initial recognition, the Bank can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments not held for trading as financial assets measured at FVOCI.

Equity investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from fair value measurement recognized in other comprehensive income and transferred to appropriate reserve in equity. The cumulative gains or losses in equity are not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments but may be reclassified to retained earnings. No impairments are recognized in the income statement. Dividends earned from such investments are recognized in profit and loss unless the dividends clearly represent a repayment of part of the cost of the investment, in which case, it is recognized against the carrying amount of the equity investment.

iv) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for an incurred loss because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a specified debt instrument. The Bank writes or issues financial guarantee contracts - which are not managed on a fair value basis - to its clients including banks, financial institutions and other parties. IFRS 9 requires written or issued financial guarantee contracts to be initially recognized at fair value. The fair value of a financial guarantee contract issued in a stand-alone arm's length transaction to an unrelated third party is likely equal to the amount of premium received.

For financial guarantee contracts managed on a fair value basis, they are subsequently designated and measured at FVTPL, with fair value gains or losses recognized. For financial guarantee contracts that are not managed on a fair value basis, they are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization, and the loss allowances determined under IFRS 9.

Where the Bank is the buyer or holder of a transaction (e.g. credit protection or similar activities) that meets the definition of a financial guarantee contract, it determines whether the financial guarantee contract is an integral element of the loan or debt instrument (or pool of loans or debt instruments) or not. When measuring ECLs, IFRS 9 requires that the estimate of expected cash shortfalls shall reflect the cash flows expected from collateral and other credit enhancements that are part of the contractual terms and are not recognized separately by the Bank. Accordingly, when the purchased financial guarantee contract is deemed integral to the loan or debt instrument by the Bank, the cashflow expected from the collateral and other credit enhancements is included in the ECL estimation of the loan or debt instrument and the cost is treated as a transaction cost included in EIR. The cash flow from the purchased financial guarantee contract is not accounted for as a separate contract on the financial statements.

The Bank applies the derecognition principles when it purchases transactions that meet the definition of a financial guarantee contract.

Recognition and Derecognition of Financial Assets

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade-date basis, which is the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans are recognized when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in the transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability on the Balance sheet.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in the income statement. Any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI and retained in the reserve in respect of equity instruments designated as at FVOCI is not recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such instruments.

During the course of its development activities, the Bank enters into transactions (for example - sale and repurchase agreements, credit protection or financial guarantee contracts etc.) whereby it transfers financial assets recognized on its Balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the

transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized on the Balance sheet.

Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements, Securities Lent under Securities Lending Agreements and Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements and Payable for Cash Collateral Received

Securities purchased under resale agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and securities sold under repurchase agreements are recorded at market rates. The Bank receives securities purchased under resale agreements, monitors the fair value of the securities and, if necessary, closes out transactions and enters into new repriced transactions. The securities transferred to counterparties under the repurchase and security lending arrangements and the securities transferred to the Bank under the resale agreements do not meet the accounting criteria for treatment as a sale.

Therefore, securities transferred under repurchase agreements and security lending arrangements are retained as assets on the Bank balance sheet, and securities received under resale agreements are not recorded on the Bank's Balance Sheet. In cases where the Bank enters into a "reverse repo" – that is, purchases an asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the same at a fixed price on a future date – a receivable from reverse repurchase agreement and an obligation under repurchase is recognized in the statement of financial position. However, the underlying asset is not recognized in the financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have a time to maturity upon acquisition of three months or less.

2) Financial Liabilities

i) Borrowings

In the ordinary course of its business, the Bank borrows funds in the major capital markets for lending and liquidity management purposes. The Bank issues different debt instruments denominated in various currencies, with differing maturities at fixed or variable interest rates. The Bank's borrowing strategy is driven by three major factors, namely: timeliness in meeting cash flow requirements, optimizing asset and liability management with the objective of mitigating exposure to financial risks, and providing cost-effective funding.

In addition to long and medium-term borrowings, the Bank also undertakes short-term borrowing for cash and liquidity management purposes only. Borrowings not designated at fair value through profit or loss are carried on the balance sheet at amortized cost with interest expense determined using the effective interest method. Borrowing expenses are recognized in profit or loss and include the amortization of issuance costs, discounts and premiums, which is determined using the effective interest method. Borrowing activities may create exposure to market risk, most notably interest rate and currency risks.

The Bank uses derivatives and other risk management approaches to mitigate such risks. Details of the Bank's risk management policies and practices are contained in Note C to these financial statements. Certain of the Bank's borrowings obtained prior to 1990, from the governments of certain member countries of the Bank, are interest-free loans.

ii) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial liabilities held for trading, and those designated at FVTPL at inception. Derivatives are categorized as held-for-trading. The Bank applies fair value designation primarily to borrowings that have been swapped into floating-rate debt using derivative contracts. In these cases, the designation of the borrowing at fair value through profit or loss is made in order to significantly reduce accounting mismatches that otherwise would have arisen if the borrowings were carried on the balance sheet at amortized cost while the related swaps are carried on the balance sheet at fair value.

- In accordance with IFRS 9, fair value changes in the Bank's financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL are presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the Bank's "own credit risk" are presented in OCI; and the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

Amounts presented in OCI are never reclassified to profit or loss when the liability is settled or derecognized. However, the Bank may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity i.e., to retained earnings.

iii) Other Liabilities

All financial liabilities that are not derivatives or designated at FVTPL are recorded at amortized cost. These include certain borrowings, accrued finance charges on borrowings and other accounts payable and liabilities. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are discharged or canceled or when they expire.

Derivatives

The Bank uses derivative instruments in its portfolios for asset/liability management, cost reduction, risk management and hedging purposes. These instruments are mainly cross-currency swaps and interest rate swaps. The derivatives on borrowings are used to modify the interest rate or currency characteristics of the debt the Bank issues. This economic relationship is established on the date the debt is issued and maintained throughout the terms of the contracts. The interest component of these derivatives is reported as part of borrowing expenses.

The Bank classifies all derivatives at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. When the criteria for the application of the fair value option are met, then the related debt is also carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.

The Bank assesses its hybrid financial assets (i.e. the combined financial asset host and embedded derivative) in its entirety to determine their classification. A hybrid financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the combined cash flows represent solely principal and interest on the outstanding principal; otherwise it is measured at fair value. As at 30 September 2023, the Bank had no hybrid loans that were measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities or other non-financial host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics were not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract was not carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported in profit or loss. Such derivatives are stripped from the host contract and measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in profit or loss.

Derivative Credit Valuation (CVA) and Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA)

Valuation adjustment for counterparty and funding risk (CVA/FVA) is recognized on derivative financial instruments to reflect the impact on fair value of counterparty credit risk and the Bank's own credit quality. This adjustment takes into account the existing compensating agreements for each of the counterparties. The CVA is determined on the basis of the expected positive exposure of the Bank vis-à-vis the counterparty, the FVA is calculated on the basis of the expected negative exposure of the Bank vis-à-vis the counterparty, and the funding spreads, on a counterparty basis. These calculations are recognized on the life of the potential exposure and concentrates on the use of observable and relevant market data.

Hedge Accounting

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to interest rate swaps contracted to hedge the interest rate risk exposure associated with its fixed rate loans. Under fair value hedge accounting, the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the income statement. On adopting IFRS 9, the Bank's policy choice is to continue applying the requirements of IAS 39 regarding hedge accounting until when the proposed "Financial Instruments: Accounting for Dynamic Risk Management" standard is completed and mandatorily effective.

At inception of the hedge, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking the hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Bank's risk management objective for the hedging relationship has changed, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting except where the reason for the discontinuation is linked to the IBOR reforms amendments of IFRS 9 and IAS 39. The cumulative fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECLs) for the following categories of financial assets: Debt instruments measured at amortized cost, Loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and Treasury investments held at amortized cost. Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition:

i) Stage 1: 12-months ECL

Stage 1 includes financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. The Bank recognizes 12 months of ECL for stage 1 financial assets. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date, with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of its initial recognition

ii) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

Stage 2 comprises financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment. The Bank recognizes lifetime ECL for stage 2 financial assets. For these exposures, the Bank recognizes an allowance amount based on lifetime ECL (i.e. an allowance amount reflecting the remaining lifetime of the financial asset). A significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due and the amount overdue is more than UA 25,000 for sovereign and non-sovereign loans or where, in the case of non-sovereign loans, there has been a rating downgrade since initial recognition.

iii) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired

Included in stage 3, are assets that have been categorized as credit impaired. The Bank recognizes lifetime ECL for all stage 3 financial assets, as a specific provision. A financial asset is classified as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred after its initial recognition.

Evidence of impairment includes indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulties, or a default or delinquency has occurred. A default occurs with regard to an obligor when either or both of the following have taken place:

- The Bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security; or
- The obligor is past due by more than 180 days for sovereign loans and more than 90 days for non-sovereign loans provided that the amount overdue is more than UA 25,000.

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost (net of the applicable impairment loss provision) for impaired financial assets falling under stage 3. For assets falling within stage 1 and 2 interest revenue is recognized on the gross carrying amount.

When the Bank has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that criteria for recognizing the lifetime ECL is no longer met i.e., cured, the Bank measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date. A financial asset is considered cured (i.e., no longer impaired) when all past due amounts, including interest, have been recovered, and it is determined that the principal and interest are fully collectable in accordance with the original contractual terms or revised market terms of the financial instrument with all criteria for the impaired classification having been remedied.

Determining the stage for impairment

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. Refer to Note C Risk Management Policies and Procedures.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates or improves. For both non-sovereign and sovereign loans, a significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred when the rating at reporting date has been downgraded or contractual payments are more than 30 days past due and the overdue amount is higher than UA 25,000. Except that in the case of sovereign loans both the rating downgrade and 30 days overdue must occur at the same time with the overdue amounts exceeding the limit.

If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination is reversed, then the provision for doubtful debts reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL. Exposures whose credit rating remains within the Bank's investment grade criteria are considered to have a low credit risk even where their credit rating has deteriorated.

When there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of an asset, it is written off against the related provision. Such assets are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off reduce the amount of the expense in the income statement.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are measured as follows:

Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date : as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted by the effective interest rate. The cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive.

Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted by the effective interest rate.

Undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive.

Financial guarantee contracts: as the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover. ECLs are recognized using a loss allowance account and recognized in the profit and loss.

For further details on how the Bank calculates ECLs including the use of forward-looking information, refer to the Credit quality of financial assets section in Note C Risk Management Policies and Procedures.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported on a net basis when there is a current legally enforceable right to off-set the recognized amount. A current legally enforceable right exists if the right is not contingent on a future event and is enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties and there is an intention on the part of the Bank to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Bank discloses all recognized financial instruments that are set off and those subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset. Information relating to financial assets and liabilities that are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement is provided in Note C Risk Management Policies and Procedures.

Fair Value Disclosure

In active markets, the most reliable indicators of fair value are quoted market prices. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive.

Indications that a market might be inactive include when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few or no recent transactions observed in the market. When markets become illiquid or less active, market quotations may not represent the prices at which orderly transactions would take place between willing buyers and sellers and therefore may require adjustment in the valuation process. Consequently, in an inactive market, price quotations are not necessarily determinative of fair values.

Considerable judgment is required to distinguish between active and inactive markets. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Bank measures fair values using other valuation techniques that incorporate the maximum use of market data inputs.

The objective of the valuation techniques applied by the Bank is to arrive at a reliable fair value measurement. Other valuation techniques include net present value, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exists and other valuation models commonly used by market participants. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The Bank uses widely recognized valuation models for measuring the fair value of common and simpler financial instruments, like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require minimum management judgment and estimation. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with the measurement of fair value. Observable market prices and inputs available vary depending on the products and markets and are subject to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

Where the Bank measures portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of net exposures, it applies judgment in determining appropriate portfolio level adjustments such as bid-ask spread. Such judgments are derived from observable bid-ask spreads for similar instruments and adjusted for factors specific to the portfolio.

The following three hierarchical levels are used for the measurement of fair value:

- Level 1:** Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging).
- Level 2:** Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Included in this category are instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3:** Valuation techniques for which significant input is not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. Instruments that are valued based on quoted market prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments are included in this category.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price.

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in measuring the fair values of financial instruments are as follows:

Cash: The carrying amount is the fair value.

Investments: Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

Borrowings: Fair values of the Bank's borrowings are based on market quotations when possible or valuation techniques based on discounted cash flow models using London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) market-determined discount curves adjusted by the Bank's credit spread. Credit spreads are obtained from market data as well as indicative quotations received from certain counterparties for the Bank's new public bond issues. The Bank also uses systems based on industry standard pricing models and valuation techniques to value borrowings and their associated derivatives.

The models use market-sourced inputs such as interest rates, yield curves, exchange rates and option volatilities. Valuation models are subject to internal and periodic external reviews. When a determination is made that the market for an existing borrowing is inactive or illiquid, appropriate adjustments are made to the relevant observable market data to arrive at the Bank's best measure of the price at which the Bank could have sold the borrowing at the balance sheet date.

For borrowings on which the Bank has elected fair value option, the portion of fair value changes on the valuation of borrowings relating to the credit risk of the Bank is reported in Other Comprehensive Income in accordance with IFRS 9.

Equity investments: The Bank holds direct equity in various enterprises and private funds which may be listed or unlisted. All equity investments held by the Bank are measured at fair value in line with IFRS 9. Where, as in the case of private funds, the underlying assets are periodically valued by fund managers or independent valuation experts using market practices, Management has concluded that these valuations are representative of fair value.

Where such valuations are unavailable, the percentage of the Bank's ownership of the net asset value of such funds is deemed to approximate the fair value of the Bank's equity participation. The fair value of investments in listed enterprises is based on the latest available quoted bid prices.

Derivative financial instruments: The fair values of derivative financial instruments are based on market quotations where possible or valuation techniques that use market estimates of cash flows and discount rates. The Bank also uses valuation tools based on industry standard pricing models and valuation techniques to value derivative financial instruments.

The models use market-sourced inputs such as interest rates, yield curves, exchange rates and option volatilities. All financial models used for valuing the Bank's financial instruments are subject to both internal and periodic external reviews.

Loans: The Bank does not sell its sovereign loans, nor does it believe there is a comparable market for these loans. The Bank's loan assets, except for those at fair value, are carried on the balance sheet at amortized cost. The fair value of loans carried at amortized cost are deemed to approximate their carrying value net of the impairment losses based on the expected credit loss model and represents Management's best measures of the present value of the expected cash flows of these loans.

The fair valuation of loans has been measured using a discounted cash flow model based on year-end market lending rates in the relevant currency including impairment, when applicable, and credit spreads for non-sovereign loans. In arriving at its best estimate Management makes certain assumptions about the unobservable inputs to the model, the significant ones of which are the expected cash flows and the discount rate. These are regularly assessed for reasonableness and impact on the fair value of loans.

An increase in the level of forecast cash flows in subsequent periods would lead to an increase in the fair value and an increase in the discount rate used to discount the forecast cash flows would lead to a decrease in the fair value of loans. Changes in fair value of loans carried at fair value through profit and loss are reported in the income statement.

Valuation Processes Applied by the Bank

The fair value measurements of all qualifying treasury investments, borrowings, loans and equity investments are reported to and reviewed by the Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) in line with the Bank's financial reporting policies.

Where third-party information from brokers or pricing experts are used to measure fair value, documents are independently assessed and evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusions.

The assessment and documentation involves ensuring that (i) the broker or pricing service provider is duly approved for use in pricing the relevant type of financial instrument; (ii) the fair value arrived at reasonably represents actual market transactions; (iii) where prices for similar instruments have been adopted, that the same have been, where necessary, adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to measurement and where a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, fair value has been properly determined using those quotes.

Day One Gain or Loss

At initial recognition, the Bank determines fair value of its financial instruments in line with the requirements of IFRS 13. As a result, when the Bank issues a new financial asset or financial liability, it measures the financial asset or financial liability at fair value, plus or minus (in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss) transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. The best evidence of fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price, that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received.

However, where the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, commonly referred to as day one gain or loss, IFRS requires the Bank to determine the fair

value at initial recognition and any gains or losses between the fair value measure at initial recognition and the transaction price is recognized in the income statement as follows.

- if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e., a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the Bank recognizes any difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price immediately as a gain or loss in the income statement.
- in all other cases, the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is deferred. After initial recognition, the Bank recognizes that deferred difference as a gain or loss in the income statement only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

The difference between the transaction price and the fair value measurement that is not evidenced by a quoted price in an active market or by a valuation technique that uses only observable market data, commonly referred to as “day one profit and loss”, is either: (i) amortized over the life of the transaction; or (ii) deferred until the instrument’s fair value can be measured using market observable inputs or is realized through settlement.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at fair value and the resulting gains or losses are recognized in the income statement at the end of the reporting period, with an adjustment for the day one gain or loss.

Investment in Associates

Under IAS 28, “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”, the ADF and any other entity in which the Bank has significant influence are considered associates of the Bank. An associate is an entity over which the Bank has significant influence, but not control, over the entity’s financial and operating policy decisions. The relationship between the Bank and the ADF is described in more detail in Note I.

IAS 28 requires that the equity method be used to account for investments in associates. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor’s share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

The investor’s share of the profit or loss of the investee is recognized in the investor’s income statement. The subscriptions by the Bank to the capital of the ADF occurred between 1974 and 1990. At 30 September 2023, such subscriptions cumulatively represented less than 1 percent of the economic interest in the capital of the ADF.

Although ADF is a not-for-profit entity and has never distributed any dividend to its subscribers since its creation in 1972, IAS 28 require that the equity method be used to account for the Bank’s investment in the ADF. Furthermore, in accordance with IAS 36, the net investment in the ADF is assessed for impairment, and any impairment losses (or impairment reversals) are recognized in the income statements. Cumulative losses as measured under the equity method are limited to the investment’s original cost as the ADB has not guaranteed any potential losses of the ADF.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is measured at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement when they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to amortize the difference between cost and estimated residual values over estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings: 15–20 years
- Fixtures and fittings: 6–10 years
- Furniture and equipment: 3–7 years
- Motor vehicles: 5 years
- Right-of-use assets: over the shorter of the estimated useful life and lease term.

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed periodically and adjusted if appropriate. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed annually for impairment. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. Gains and losses on disposal are determined as the difference between proceeds and the asset's carrying amount and are included in the income statement in the period of disposal.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include computer systems software and are stated at historical cost less amortization. An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits attributable to it will flow to the Bank. Amortization of intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives of 3–5 years.

Leases

As a lessee, the Bank has several contracts for its offices in the headquarters and certain member countries that conveys the right to use the offices (the underlying asset) for a period in exchange for consideration. Under such agreements, the contract contains an explicitly identified asset and the Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the offices throughout the period of the lease.

At lease commencement date, the Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. Right-of-use assets are measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities have been included in Other Accounts Payable. The Bank depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

At the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

Allocations and Distributions of Income Approved by the Board of Governors

In accordance with the Agreement establishing the Bank, the Board of Governors is the sole authority for approving allocations from income to surplus account or distributions to other entities for development purposes. Surplus consists of earnings from prior years which are retained by the Bank until further decision is made on their disposition or the conditions of distribution for specified uses have been met. Distributions of income for development purposes are reported as expenses on the income statement in the year of approval. Distributions of income for development purposes are deemed as made on behalf of member countries and may be funded from amounts previously transferred to surplus account or from the current year's income in equity.

Allocable Income

The Bank uses allocable income for making distributions out of its net income. Allocable income excludes unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses associated with instruments held for trading and adjusted for translation gains and losses.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings of the Bank consist of amounts allocated to reserves from prior years' income, balance of amounts allocated to surplus after deducting distributions approved by the Board of Governors, unallocated current year's net income, and expenses recognized directly in equity as required by IFRS.

Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (that is, Management under the direct authority of the Board) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Operating segments are identified and reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to Management and the Board. The measurement of segment assets, liabilities, income and expenses is in accordance with the Bank Group's accounting policies.

Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation

Uncertainty In the preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS, Management makes certain estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The most significant judgments and estimates are summarized below:

1) Significant Judgments

The Bank's accounting policies require that assets and liabilities be designated at inception into different accounting categories. Such decisions require significant judgment and relate to the following circumstances:

Fair Value through profit and loss: In designating financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the Bank has determined that such assets or liabilities meet the criteria for this classification.

Amortized cost and embedded derivatives: The Bank follows the guidance of IFRS 9 on classifying financial assets and those with embedded derivatives in their entirety as at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. In making this judgment, the Bank considers whether the cash flows of the financial asset are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and classifies the qualifying asset accordingly without separating the derivative.

Consolidation: The Bank follows the guidance of IFRS 10 in ascertaining if there are any entities that it controls, and that may require consolidation.

Impairment losses on financial assets: The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- The Bank's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades.
- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk necessitating the loss allowance to be measured on a 12 month or lifetime ECL basis and the applicable qualitative assessment.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on the probability of default, likely loss in the event of default, and exposure at default.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

2) Significant Estimates

The Bank also uses estimates for its financial statements in the following circumstances:

Fair Value of Financial Instruments – The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets is measured by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to measure fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All valuation models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, valuation models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require Management to make estimates.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes “observable” requires significant judgment by the Bank.

Post-employment Benefits – The present value of retirement benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial and financial assumptions used, including the discount rate. At the end of each year, the Bank determines the appropriate discount rate and other variables to be used to determine the present value of estimated future pension obligations. The discount rate is based on market yields of high-quality corporate bonds in the currencies comprising the Bank's UA at the end of the year, and the estimates for the other variables are based on the Bank's best judgment.

Change in Presentation and Comparative

In some cases, the Bank may in the current year, change the presentation of certain line items in the financial statements to enhance inter-period comparability. When such a change in presentation is made, the comparative information is also adjusted as may be necessary to reflect the new presentation.

Economic Outlook

The global economy proved more resilient than expected in the first half of 2023, but the growth outlook remains weak. Current market conditions suggest that global growth would fall further exacerbated by the high inflation, and the tight monetary stance of central banks across the world.

The persistent rise in central bank rates, continues to weigh economic activity down, with cost of borrowings (on sovereign and commercial debts, mortgages and other interest-bearing instruments) skyrocketing beyond normal levels for countries, businesses and individuals. Inflation has begun to show signs of abating in some

economies. However, global growth is still expected to slow down in the second half of 2023, with weakness continuing well into 2024, amid deepening social, economic, climate and financial crises, especially in the more vulnerable emerging market and developing economies.

According to IMF October 2023 Economic Outlook report (Navigating Global Divergences) the world economy is expected to slow from 3.5 percent in 2022 to 3.0 percent in 2023 and 2.9 percent in 2024. The IMF stated that inflation was slowing down in most economies and expects the headline to continue from 9.2 percent in 2022 to 5.9 percent 2023 and 4.8 percent in 2024. It also expects core inflation, excluding food and energy prices, to decline more gradually than headline inflation, to 4.5 percent in 2024. In all, the IMF noted that there are significant divergences in growth across the world, as slowdown is more pronounced in advanced economies than in emerging markets and developing economies. For most economies therefore, the priority is to consolidate efforts on containing inflation and maintaining a stable financial system while ensuring a sound fiscal intervention for the most vulnerable and a strong debt stress management.

For Africa, the Bank in its May 2023 Africa Economic Outlook Mobilizing Private Sector Financing for Climate and Green Growth in Africa projected growth to average about 4.1 percent in 2023 and 2024 from 3.8 percent in 2022. The report identified multiple shocks that African countries are dealing with, including the disruptions to global supply chains due to the prolonged global tensions and a tightening of monetary conditions by central banks. For Africa, therefore, economic growth in 2023 and 2024 requires containment of the stubbornly high inflation to moderate the cost of production and living crises. Also imperative are, sound fiscal management policies to optimize revenue and avert debt default and overhang, focus on critical sectors (e.g., health, agriculture, power, and education), and development of adaptation strategies to minimize disruptions to livelihoods from climate change. Despite headwinds in the first half of 2023, African economies remain resilient, with a stable economic outlook for the remainder of 2023 and 2024.

From a financial reporting perspective, the known and estimable effects of the various global events have been recorded in these Financial Statements for the period ended 30 September 2023, manifesting in Net Income before distribution approved by the Board of Governors of UA 268.97 million compared to a loss of UA 27.49 million reported in the same period in 2022, representing a 1,078.43percent YoY increase.

The continuous increase in market interest rates caused total interest income from loans and treasury investments to increase by 139.23 percent (UA 649.31 million) in September 2023. However, this was accompanied by a steeper 362.64 percent (UA 684.47 million) increase in interest expense, leading to a 12.66 percent (UA 35.16 million) decline in Net Interest Income on YoY basis. The global rise in market interest rates and other similar market factors also impacted the fair value of borrowings and related derivatives, leading to gains of UA 46.24 million in September 2023 compared to losses of UA 137.24 million in 2022, a significant 133.69 percent YoY decrease in fair value losses. Furthermore, the net realized, and unrealized fair value gains on trading treasury investments in 2023 increased to UA 97.46 million compared to losses of UA 3.30 million in 2022.

The ensuing financial market turbulence, increasing inflation, and market interest rates, coupled with the mixed global economic growth prospects may cause the Bank's fair value and currency translation changes, credit risks, and other performance indicators to remain less predictable in the later part of 2023 compared to 2022. Accordingly, the Bank will continue to monitor and take appropriate action to manage its business and financial risks, apply risk management adjustments on its exposures, and report the effects of the evolution of geopolitical tensions, and market conditions in its Financial Statements as they become known and estimable.

Events after the Reporting Period

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect events that occurred between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue, provided they give evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date.

Events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date, but do not result in an adjustment of the financial statements themselves, are disclosed. For the period ended 30 September 2023, no events after the reporting period have been disclosed.

Internal Control over financial reporting

The unaudited interim financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2023 are prepared under similar internal controls over financial reporting as at 31 December 2022.

Management is responsible for the preparation, fair presentation and overall integrity of the published financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls over financial reporting in conformity with the basis of accounting. The system of internal controls contains monitoring mechanisms and actions that are taken to correct deficiencies identified. Internal controls for financial reporting are subject to ongoing scrutiny and testing by Management and internal audit, and are revised as considered necessary. Management believes that such controls support the integrity and reliability of these financial statements.

In this respect, Management represents with respect to material matters that:

- The unaudited interim financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2023 are prepared and fairly presented in line with accounting policies consistent with the IFRS financial reporting framework.
- Significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates, including fair value, are reasonable.
- Estimates used in the financial statements consider all known information available for the period ended 30 September 2023.
- Selection or application of the methods, assumptions and data used by Management in making the accounting estimates are appropriate, consistent with market participant assumptions where available without undue cost and effort and were consistently applied in accordance with IFRS.
- We have reviewed all the financial assets and liabilities as of the period end and have, recognized, classified, measured and disclosed these assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS.
- The Bank has no plans or intentions that may affect the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities.
- To the best of our knowledge, there are no events or transactions that have occurred subsequent to the end of the reporting period, through the date of this representation which would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements for the period ended.
- We have no knowledge of any allegations communicated by employees, former employees, or others, of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the financial statements.
- We acknowledged responsibility for the design and implementation of internal control over financial reporting and we are not aware of any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting for the period ended.

NOTE C – Risk Management Policies and Procedures

In carrying out its development mandate, the Bank seeks to maximize its capacity to assume core business risks resulting from its lending and investing operations while at the same time minimizing its non-core business risks (market risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, staff benefit plans risk and other operational risk) that are incidental but nevertheless unavoidable in the execution of its mandate.

As the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) UK has discontinued the publishing of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) used in setting floating or adjustable rates for loans, bonds, derivatives, and other financial instruments from the end of 2021, the Bank is committed to an orderly transition of all outstanding USD and other LIBOR linked contracts to their appropriate RFRs. This LIBOR Transition Project is ongoing and further disclosures will be provided in the financial statements when the outstanding IBOR is eventually discontinued. Refer to ‘Interest Rate Risk’ section below for details of the Bank’s LIBOR Transition Project.

Risk Governance and Risk Appetite

The highest level of risk management oversight in the Bank is assured by the Board of Executive Directors, which is chaired by the President. The Board of Directors is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance. In addition to approving all risk management policies, the Board of Directors regularly reviews trends in the Bank’s risk profile and performance to ensure compliance with the underlying policies.

Four management level committees perform monitoring and oversight roles: The Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), the Credit Risk Committee (CRC), the Operations Committee (OPSCOM) and the Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC). The ALCO is the oversight and control organ of the Bank’s finance and treasury risk management activities. It is the Bank’s most senior management forum on finance and treasury risk management issues and is chaired by the Vice President for Finance.

The CRC which is chaired by the Group Chief Risk Officer ensures effective implementation of the Bank’s credit policies and oversees all credit risk issues related to sovereign and non-sovereign operations. OPSCOM is chaired by the Senior Vice President and reviews all operational activities before they are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. The ORMC—which has two co-chairs; Vice President, PTVP (People and Talent Management Complex) and the Group Chief Risk Officer—is a committee of representative business units across the Bank which exercises oversight over the Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) implementation process.

It provides a forum to facilitate monitoring, discussing and deciding on issues with policy implications related to operational risk management. ORMC meets on quarterly basis, the chairperson may also convene special meetings of the committee at any time. ORMC reports to Senior Management and subsequently to the Board of Directors (if necessary) on any significant operational risk issues that require top management attention.

The ALCO, CRC and OPSCOM meet on a regular basis to perform their respective oversight roles. Among other functions, the ALCO reviews regular and ad-hoc finance and treasury risk management reports, financial products and financial projections and approves proposed strategies to manage the Bank’s balance sheet. The CRC is responsible for end-to-end credit risk governance, credit assessments, portfolio monitoring and rating change approval, amongst other responsibilities. The ALCO and CRC are supported by several standing working groups that report on specific issues including country risk, non-sovereign credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, financial projections, and financial products and services.

The Group Chief Risk Officer, who reports directly to the President of the Bank, is charged with oversight over all credit, market and operational risk issues. However, the day-to-day operational responsibility for implementing the Bank’s financial and risk management policies and guidelines are delegated to the appropriate business units. The Financial Management Department and the office of the Group Chief Risk Officer are responsible for monitoring the day to-day compliance with those policies and guidelines. Day-to-day risks are managed through the three lines of defense approach where business units as primary risk takers

constitute the first line of defense. The risk department act as the second line of defense while the audit department act as the third line of defense.

The degree of risk the Bank is willing to assume to achieve its development mandate is limited by its risk-bearing capacity. This institutional risk appetite is embodied in the Bank's risk appetite statement, which articulates its commitment to maintain a prudent risk profile consistent with the highest credit rating. The Bank allocates its risk capital between non-core risks (up to 10 percent), with sovereign and non-sovereign lending and investing operations. The capital allocation for non-sovereign operations is up to 45 percent of the Bank's risk capital. The Bank revises its credit risk model and inputs into the credit risk model in response to changes in risk and business environment in line with its credit risk management policies and governance control. Any changes are reflected prospectively from the date the revision to the credit risk model or input takes effect.

Policy Framework

The policies, processes and procedures by which the Bank manages its risk profile continually evolve in response to market, credit, product, and other developments. The guiding principles by which the Bank manages its risks are governed by the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement, the Capital Adequacy Policy, the General Authority on Asset and Liability Management (the ALM Authority), the General Authority on the Bank's Financial Products and Services (the FPS Authority) and the Bank's Credit Policy and associated Credit Risk Management Guidelines.

The ALM Authority is the overarching framework through which Management has been vested with the authority to manage the Bank's financial assets and liabilities within defined parameters. The ALM Authority sets out the guiding principles for managing the Bank's interest rate risk, currency exchange rate risk, liquidity risk, authorized transactions, counterparty credit risk and operational risk. The ALM Authority covers the Bank's entire array of ALM activities such as debt-funding operations and investment of liquid resources, including the interest rate and currency risk management aspects of the Bank's lending and equity investment instruments.

The FPS Authority provides the framework under which the Bank develops and implements financial products and services for its borrowers and separate guidelines prescribe the rules governing the management of credit and operational risk for the Bank's sovereign and non-sovereign loan, guarantee and equity investment portfolios.

Under the umbrella of the FPS Authority and the ALM Authority, the President is authorized to approve and amend more detailed operational guidelines as necessary, upon the recommendations of the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), the Credit Risk Committee (CRC) and the Operations Committee (OPSCOM).

The following sections describe in detail the manner in which the different sources of risk are managed by the Bank.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the inability or unwillingness of counterparties to discharge their financial obligations. It is the potential for financial loss due to default of one or more debtors/obligors. Credit risk is by far the largest source of risk for the Bank arising essentially from its development lending and treasury operations.

The Bank manages three principal sources of credit risk: (i) sovereign credit risk in its public sector portfolio; (ii) non-sovereign credit risk in its portfolio of non-sovereign portfolio; and (iii) counterparty credit risk in its portfolio of treasury investments and derivative transactions used for asset and liability management purposes. These risks are managed within an integrated framework of credit policies, guidelines and processes, which are described in more detail in the sections that follow.

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral received and other credit enhancements for 30 September 2023 and December 2022 is as follows:

(UA thousands)

Assets	2023	2022
Cash	1,435,517	2,830,737
Demand obligations	1,143	1,143
Treasury investments at fair value	3,927,823	4,691,711
Treasury investments at amortized cost	7,937,028	7,020,916
Derivative assets	954,760	924,352
Accrued income and charges receivable on loans	630,916	501,710
Other accounts receivable	526,080	821,514
Loans	21,187,287	20,695,328

1) Sovereign Credit Risk

When the Bank lends to the borrowers from its public sector window, it generally requires a full sovereign guarantee or the equivalent from the borrowing member state. In extending credit to sovereign entities, the Bank is exposed to country risk which includes potential losses arising from a country's inability or unwillingness to service its obligations to the Bank.

The Bank manages country credit risk through its policies related to the quality at entry of project proposals, exposure management, including individual country exposures and overall creditworthiness of the concerned country. These include the assessment of the country's risk profile as determined by its macroeconomic performance, debt sustainability, socio-political conditions, the conduciveness of its business environment and its payment track record with the Bank. The Bank also applies a sanctions policy that imposes severe restrictions on countries that fail to honor their obligation to the Bank.

Gross Exposure in Borrowing Member Countries

The Bank's exposures as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 from its lending activities to borrowing member countries as well as the private sector projects in those countries are summarized below:

Summary of loans as at 30 September 2023

(UA thousands)

Country	N° of Loans*	Total Loans*	Unsigned Loan Amounts	Undisbursed Balance	Outstanding Balance-Gross	% of Total Outstanding Loans
Algeria	1	628,399	-	-	628,399	2.87
Angola	9	1,398,068	57,035	494,624	846,409	3.86
Benin	4	282,336	-	252,212	30,124	0.14
Botswana	5	693,558	136,626	-	556,932	2.54
Burkina Faso	3	94,888	-	78,763	16,125	0.07
Cameroon	19	1,562,038	82,754	693,692	785,592	3.59
Cabo Verde	17	220,971	-	21,665	199,306	0.91
Republic of the Congo	5	345,771	-	82,255	263,516	1.20
Côte D'Ivoire	18	1,302,914	60,423	576,242	666,249	3.04
Egypt	20	2,368,594	64,451	188,647	2,115,496	9.66
Equatorial Guinea	5	76,650	-	56,554	20,096	0.09
Eswatini	12	383,449	84,383	143,228	155,838	0.71
Ethiopia	2	133,633	-	63,797	69,836	0.32
Gabon**	15	981,289	-	269,041	712,248	3.25
Kenya	18	1,596,923	43,746	477,069	1,076,108	4.91
Mauritius	8	633,362	-	83,651	549,711	2.51
Morocco	67	4,330,545	384,020	646,873	3,299,652	15.07
Namibia	12	890,744	-	111,875	778,869	3.56
Nigeria	16	2,096,725	76,047	766,966	1,253,712	5.72
Rwanda	7	573,014	-	348,325	224,689	1.03
Senegal	23	1,385,168	-	641,623	743,545	3.39
Seychelles	7	77,003	-	1,250	75,753	0.35
South Africa	9	1,156,797	-	186,287	970,510	4.43
Tanzania	10	1,086,372	-	655,451	430,921	1.97
Tunisia	41	2,599,764	-	684,280	1,915,484	8.75
Uganda	9	677,875	-	435,493	242,382	1.11
Zambia	10	366,336	-	100,153	266,183	1.22
Zimbabwe**	12	208,176	-	-	208,176	0.95
Multinational	2	149,462	149,462	-	-	-
Total Public Sector	386	28,300,824	1,138,947	8,060,016	19,101,861	87.22%
Total Private Sector	139	4,874,992	1,352,484	722,502	2,800,006	12.78%
Total	525	33,175,816	2,491,431	8,782,518	21,901,867	100%

*Excludes fully repaid loans and cancelled loans. Trade finance and related guarantee exposures are also excluded

**Countries in non-accrual status as at 30 September 2023.

Slight differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

As at 31 December 2022

(UA thousands)

Country	N° of Loans*	Total Loans*	Unsigned Loan Amounts	Undisbursed Balance	Outstanding Balance-Gross	% of Total Outstanding Loans
Algeria	1	646,495	-	-	646,495	3.02
Angola	8	1,364,506	-	514,749	849,757	3.97
Benin	3	184,929	-	161,816	23,113	0.11
Botswana	5	759,985	134,997	-	624,988	2.92
Burkina Faso	3	94,005	-	79,738	14,267	0.07
Cameroon	19	1,517,838	31,630	758,844	727,364	3.39
Cabo Verde	16	219,360	11,174	6,140	202,046	0.94
Republic of the Congo	5	347,736	-	88,825	258,911	1.21
Côte D'Ivoire	16	1,209,884	-	620,207	589,677	2.75
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	33,308	-	-	33,308	0.16
Egypt	20	2,474,851	63,851	458,716	1,952,284	9.11
Equatorial Guinea	5	77,834	-	60,562	17,272	0.08
Eswatini	12	317,884	-	168,180	149,704	0.70
Ethiopia	2	133,695	-	68,298	65,397	0.31
Gabon	13	996,032	-	285,500	710,532	3.32
Kenya	17	1,547,986	50,283	578,806	918,897	4.29
Mauritius	6	366,918	-	-	366,918	1.71
Morocco	67	4,269,815	165,309	762,257	3,342,249	15.60
Namibia	13	1,012,143	-	148,875	863,268	4.03
Nigeria	15	2,043,991	100,688	761,888	1,181,415	5.51
Rwanda	7	580,731	-	376,591	204,140	0.95
Senegal	23	1,390,365	185,806	620,164	584,395	2.73
Seychelles	7	78,136	18,785	1,863	57,488	0.27
Tanzania	9	1,007,604	121,329	567,784	318,491	1.49
Tunisia	40	2,651,771	-	670,336	1,981,435	9.25
Uganda	9	678,563	53,350	418,051	207,162	0.97
Zambia	10	372,408	-	123,995	248,413	1.16
Zimbabwe**	12	205,695	-	-	205,695	0.96
Multinational	2	148,071	148,071	-	-	-
Total Public Sector	381	28,081,702	1,085,273	8,499,630	18,496,800	86%
Total Private Sector	139	4,838,908	1,155,627	752,490	2,930,791	14%
Total	520	32,920,610	2,240,900	9,252,120	21,427,591	100%

*Excludes fully repaid loans and cancelled loans. Trade finance and related guarantee exposures are also excluded

**Countries in non-accrual status as at 31 December 2022.

Slight differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

Balance Sheet Optimization Initiatives

Since 2018, in line with G20 calls to Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to optimize their balance sheets while mobilizing additional financial resources, the Bank has implemented Balance Sheet Optimization (BSO) initiatives aimed at (i) reducing concentration risk on the Bank's sovereign and non-sovereign loan and guarantee portfolios; (ii) diversifying and crowding in investors into development finance and (iii) increasing the institution's lending headroom. These initiatives involve the purchase of credit protection on defined sovereign and non-sovereign exposures, through Exposure Exchange Agreements (EEA), credit insurance and guarantee transactions, among other structures.

Since inception, BSO has become a valuable tool for recycling lending headroom to facilitate the Bank's counter cyclical lending role especially during the pandemic which hit the globe towards the end of 2019, continued into 2022. The mainstreaming of BSO within the operations of the Bank was strengthened by the approval of the BSO Framework by the Board of Directors in June 2020.

Balance Sheet Optimization Initiatives – Sovereign

In this section, BSO initiatives transacted for the benefit of sovereign obligors are discussed. Other similar transactions impacting non-sovereign credit exposures are described under Non-Sovereign Credit Risk.

Exposure Exchange Agreement

The Exposure Exchange Agreement (EEA) was the first sovereign BSO transaction completed by the Bank, as part of efforts at the time to reduce sovereign concentration risk and increase lending headroom. Concluded in 2015, it involves an EEA between the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the World Bank (IBRD), all AAA-rated entities.

An EEA involves a simultaneous exchange of equivalent credit risk on defined reference portfolios of sovereign exposures, subject to each participating MDB retaining a minimum of 50 percent of the total exposure to each country that is part of the EEA. The EEA has a final maturity in 2030 with linear annual reduction of the notional amounts starting from 2025.

Under the EEA, the MDB that originates the sovereign loans and buys protection continues to be the lender of record. An exposure exchange in no way affects the application of the normal sovereign sanctions policies by the buyer of protection. Purchased or sold credit protection pays out only upon the occurrence of certain credit events with respect to any sovereign borrower in the reference portfolio.

When the default event is resolved, payments made under an exposure exchange are returned to the seller of protection.

The Bank accounts for exposures arising from the EEAs and similar transactions as financial guarantee contracts, in accordance with IFRS 9, as described in Note B.

The counterparty credit exposure that can arise from the purchase or sale of protection, under the MDB exposure exchange, is limited given the AAA credit ratings of the Bank's counterparties.

The table below presents the countries and notional amounts of credit protection contracted under the EEA;

(USD millions)

Protection Purchased						Protection Sold					
World Bank		Inter-American Development Bank		Asian Development Bank		World Bank		Inter-American Development Bank		Asian Development Bank	
Angola	213.71	Angola	85.00	Angola	150.00	Albania	126.00	Argentina	750.00	Bangladesh	220.00
Botswana	225.00	Egypt	720.00	Cameroon	180.00	China	128.18	Brazil	820.00	India	256.00
Gabon	150.00	Morocco	990.00	Congo	100.00	India	450.00	Ecuador	303.20	Pakistan	224.00
Namibia	49.00	Nigeria	95.00	Egypt	100.00	Indonesia	475.32	Mexico	800.00	Mongolia	100.00
Nigeria	100.00	Tunisia	990.00	Gabon	190.00	Jordan	13.00	Panama	206.80	Philippines	200.00
South Africa	850.00			Morocco	180.00	Pakistan	10.21				
				Senegal	100.00	Romania	185.00				
						Türkiye	200.00				
TOTAL	1,587.71		2,880.00		1,000.00	TOTAL	1,587.71	TOTAL	2,880.00	TOTAL	1,000.00

Credit Insurance

Other than the EEA described above, the Bank also purchases credit insurance protection and Partial Credit Guarantee (PCG) that covers the obligations of one or more of its sovereign borrowers. No default events have occurred on any sovereign exposures covered (either for the counterparties for which credit protection was purchased or sold) under the exposure exchanges or the credit insurance transaction as of September 30, 2023.

The Bank continues to expect full recovery of its sovereign and sovereign- guaranteed exposures covered.

In October 2022, the Room 2 Run Sovereign (R2RS) transaction with the UK's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and three private insurers from the Lloyd's market provided the Bank with an

estimated additional USD 2 billion in new lending capacity for climate finance. R2RS is a BSO initiative to increase the efficient use of the Bank's risk capital by hedging its portfolio credit risk and thereby creating additional headroom for the Bank's operations. It's a purely synthetic transaction meaning that the Bank remains the lender of record of the covered loans and guarantees in the reference portfolio. The transaction was launched as part of a multi-prong approach to improve the overall risk profile of the Bank's assets from BBB with the goal of contributing towards achieving a standalone AAA rating. In addition to this primary objective, R2RS has a secondary finance mobilization goal to create new pathways that enable Africa's development projects to benefit from new sources of private capital. Specifically, R2R Sovereign is a credit protection of up to USD 2 billion on a notional reference portfolio of exposure to eleven (11) regional member countries, selected from its portfolio of sovereign loans to African countries eligible to borrow from the Bank's non-concessional window. The Guarantor is the United Kingdom as represented by the FCDO. The three commercial insurers consist of XL Insurance Company SE, Axis Specialty London and HDI Global Specialty SE. Each of the counterparties would cover credit risk associated with non-payment of principal repayments on a selected portfolio of the Bank's sovereign exposures. Insurers will share in the risk of default up to USD 400 million on a pro rata basis with the Bank (first loss tranche) in the first loss position while FCDO will share in the risk of default up to USD 1.6 billion on a pro rata basis with the Bank once the first loss tranche is completely depleted (assumes a second loss tranche).

The R2RS transaction improved the Bank's Risk Capital Utilization Rate (RCUR) by 5.1 percent and the Weighted Average Risk Rating (WARR) by 0.2 percent at inception. The R2RS also strengthens Standards & Poor's main capital adequacy metric and the Risk Adjusted Capital ratio by 1.5 percent, which represents an important buffer to the Bank's risk bearing capacity.

The total notional amount of credit protection, including insurance, purchased and or sold, on the underlying single referenced sovereign entities stood at UA 4.16 billion (USD 5.47 billion equivalent) as at 30 September 2023 and UA 3.36 billion as at 31 December 2022 (USD 4.47 billion equivalent). On July 2023, the Bank finalized a USD 1 billion EEA with the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) to further enhance headroom available to near and high-risk countries.

Systematic Credit Risk Assessment

The foundation of the Bank's credit risk management is a systematic credit risk assessment framework that builds on scoring, models and their associated risk factors that have been optimized for the predictive power of the rating parameters and to better align with widely used rating scales. The Bank measures credit risk using a 22-grade rating scale that is calibrated against probabilities of default using the master rating scale developed for the Global Emerging Markets (GEMs) consortium.

The credit ratings at the sovereign level are derived from an assessment of five risk indices covering macroeconomic performance, debt sustainability, socio-political factors, business environment and the Bank's portfolio performance. These five risk indices are combined to derive a composite country risk index which is translated into credit risk rating for sovereign counterparties. The CRC reviews the country ratings on a quarterly basis to ensure that they reflect the expected risk profiles of the countries. The CRC also assesses whether the countries are in compliance with their country exposure limits and approves changes in loss provisioning, if required.

The following table presents the Bank's internal measurement scales compared with the international rating scales:

Risk class	Revised Rating Scale Assessment	International Ratings		Assessment
		S&P – Fitch	Moody's	
Very Low Risk	1+	A+ and above	A1 and above	Excellent
	1	A	A2	
	1-	A-	A3	
	2+	BBB+	Baa1	Strong
	2	BBB	Baa2	
	2-	BBB-	Baa3	
Low Risk	3+	BB+	Ba1	Good
	3	BB	Ba2	
	3-	BB-	Ba3	
Moderate Risk	4+	B+	B1	Satisfactory
	4	B	B2	
	4-			
	5+	B-	B3	Acceptable
	5			
High Risk	5-	CCC+	Caa1	Marginal
	6+			Special attention
	6	CCC	Caa2	
Very High Risk	6-			Substandard
	7	CCC-	Caa3	
	8			Doubtful
	9	CC	Ca	
	10	C	C	Loss

Portfolio Risk Monitoring

The weighted average risk rating of the Bank's sovereign and sovereign-guaranteed portfolio was 3.20 at the end of 30 September 2023, compared with 3.20 as of 31 December 2022.

It is the Bank's policy that if the payment of principal, interest or other charges with respect to any Bank Group sovereign guaranteed credit becomes 30 days overdue, no new loans to that member country, or to any public sector borrower in that country, will be presented to the Board of Directors for approval, nor will any previously approved loan be signed, until all arrears are cleared. Furthermore, for such countries, disbursements on all loans to or guaranteed by that member country are suspended until all overdue amounts have been paid. These countries also become ineligible in the subsequent billing period for a waiver of 0.5 percent on the commitment fees charged on qualifying undisbursed loans.

Although the Bank benefits from the advantages of its preferred creditor status and rigorously monitors the exposure on non-performing sovereign borrowers, some countries have experienced difficulties in servicing their debts to the Bank on a timely basis. The Bank estimates ECLs on its sovereign loan portfolio in accordance with IFRS 9. During the year 2022, the Bank revised its LGD model for the sovereign loans portfolio developed in accordance with the best practices of the sector and the Bank's Model Risk Management (MRM) guidelines. This model replaces the one implemented at the first application of the IFRS 9 impairment rules and allows for a lower dependence on the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and its high volatility. The revised LGD is now based on an average Effective Interest Rate for the risk class rather than the Effective Interest Rate per contract.

The revised model has been refined by integrating an estimate of the recovery costs and a floor to capture its value. This allows a more global understanding of the average recoveries and captures the adjustment factors linked to the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment specific to each counterparty. It also takes into account the recommendations of Moody's Analytics on the Bank's capital adequacy framework (CADF).

In line with the MRM framework, the CRC has validated this revised model. The Bank will conduct periodic review of this revised model or in the event of a substantial change in the economic environment in line with its risk management.

To cover potential losses related to credit, the Bank maintains a prudent risk capital cushion for credit risks. The Bank's capital adequacy policy articulates differentiated risk capital requirements for public sector and private sector credit-sensitive assets, as well as for contingent liabilities (guarantees and client risk management products) in each risk class.

Risk capital requirements are generally higher for private sector operations which have a higher probability of default and loss given default than public sector operations. At the end of September 2023, the Bank's sovereign loan and guarantee portfolio used up to 32.76 percent (2022: 34.92 percent) of the Bank's total risk capital based on the Bank's capital adequacy framework. The Bank defines risk capital as the sum of paid-in capital net of exchange adjustments, plus accumulated reserves adjusted by the gain on financial assets at FVOCI, unrealized loss/gain on fair-valued borrowings arising from "own credit" and any shortfall of the stock of provisions to expected losses. Callable capital is not included in the computation of risk capital.

2) Non-Sovereign Credit Risk

When the Bank lends to its borrowers from the private sector, it does not benefit from sovereign guarantees. The Bank may also provide financing to creditworthy commercially oriented entities that are publicly owned, without a sovereign guarantee.

To measure the credit risk of non-sovereign projects or facilities, the Bank uses several models to score the risk of every project at entry. These models are tailored to the specific characteristics and nature of the transactions and the outputs are mapped to the Bank's credit risk rating scale.

The Bank is also exposed to some of its borrowers on account of trade finance and repayment guarantees for an amount of UA 84 million (31 December 2022: UA 159.44 million) of which UA 12.43 million (31 December 2022: UA 86.06 million) is related to trade finance as at 30 September 2023.

Non-sovereign transactions are grouped into the following four main categories: project finance; corporate finance; financial institutions and private equity funds. The weighted-average risk rating was 4.25 at the end of September 2023 compared with 4.18 at the end of 2022.

To cover potential unexpected credit-related losses due to extreme and unpredictable events, the Bank maintains a risk capital cushion for non-sovereign credit risks derived from the Bank's Economic Capital model which uses internally developed risk parameters (Internal Rating Based – (IRB)).

At the end of September 2023, the Bank's non-sovereign portfolio represented 13.88 percent (2022: 4.58 percent) of the Bank's total loan portfolio. This level is below the limit of 45 percent for total non-sovereign operations. Out of the Bank's non-sovereign portfolio, equity participations required as risk capital, approximately 9.46 percent (2022: 9.86 percent) of the Bank's total on-balance sheet risk capital sources. This is below the internal limit of 15 percent established by the Board of Governors for equity participations.

Credit Exposure Limits

The Bank operates a system of exposure limits to ensure an adequately diversified portfolio at any given point in time. The Bank manages credit risk at the global country exposure limit (combined sovereign-guaranteed and non-sovereign portfolios) by ensuring that in aggregate, the total risk capital utilization of any country does not exceed 15 percent of the Bank's total risk capital. This threshold and other determinants of country limit are articulated in the Bank's capital adequacy framework and Risk Appetite Statement.

The credit exposure on the non-sovereign portfolio is further managed by regularly monitoring the exposure limit with regard to the specific industry/sectors, equity investments and single obligor. In addition, the Bank generally requires a range of collateral (security and/or guarantees) from project sponsors to partially mitigate the credit risk for direct private sector loans.

Balance Sheet Optimization Initiatives – Non-Sovereign

As in the case of sovereign credit exposures, the Bank has entered into BSO initiatives covering its non-sovereign loan and guarantee portfolio aimed at (i) reducing credit risk, (ii) addressing concentration and other prudential ratio limits and (iii) increasing lending headroom. These initiatives involve, among other structured finance facilities, assets sell downs, credit insurance, financial guarantees and, synthetic securitization transactions, on defined non-sovereign exposures. Under the BSO credit protection purchased on its non-sovereign credit exposures, the Bank will be compensated for losses arising from credit default by the counterparty in the reference non-sovereign portfolio. As the originator of the qualifying transactions and protection buyer, the Bank remains the lender of record. In line with the substance, the transactions are accounted for as financial guarantee contracts.

Specific BSO initiatives undertaken by the Bank covering its non-sovereign obligors are described below.

Private Sector Credit Enhancement Facility

The Bank enters into risk participation agreements for the primary purpose of promoting Private Sector Operations (PSOs) in certain countries by inviting other entities to participate in the risks of such PSOs. The PSF is one of such initiatives.

The Private Sector Credit Enhancement Facility (PSF) was established in 2015, as an independent special purpose vehicle managed by the African Development Fund, to absorb risk on selected non-sovereign loans issued by the Bank in low-income countries at origination. The PSF is operated to maintain a risk profile equivalent to an investment-grade rating and absorbs risk using a risk participation agreement structure. The Bank has purchased credit enhancement from the PSF for some of its non-sovereign loans. As at 30 September 2023, the notional amounts of non-sovereign loans covered by the PSF stood at UA 251.63 million (31 December 2022: UA 266.48 million).

Synthetic Securitization and Credit Insurance

These BSO initiatives include the purchase of credit protection for the Bank through synthetic securitization and credit insurance and guarantees amounted to UA 1.68 billion (31 December 2022: UA 1.80 billion).

On 2 December 2021, the Affirmative Financing Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) Risk Sharing Mechanism (RSM) became fully operational and effective both on the side of the risk participation agreement (RPA) counter guarantee from France and the Netherlands and the Bank's Partial Credit Guarantee (PCG) to the African Guarantee Fund (AGF), the initiative's implementation partner for Phase I. This means that guarantee transactions booked by AGF in support of commercial bank lending to female led entrepreneurs will be eligible for coverage by the Bank and that the expected leverage impact towards mobilizing up to USD 2 billion in lending is fully operationalized.

Non-Sovereign Pipeline BSO

In 2021, on the sidelines of the Conference of the Parties (COP) 26 event, the intent of the Room 2 Run Sovereign (R2R-S) transaction with the United Kingdom's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Africa Trade Insurance (ATI) was announced. The objective of the structure is to support additional on-lending of up to USD 1.8 billion towards climate relevant transactions, while attracting the participation of the London-based Lloyd's market to risk participate in ADB's sovereign loan portfolio. The BSO transaction was completed in October 2022.

In October 2021, the Board of Directors approved the Mozambique LNG credit insurance transaction. This private sector credit insurance shall cover a portion of the Bank's USD 400 million debt facility to the Mozambique LNG Project, approved in 4Q2019. Two insurers rated AA- and A- will cumulatively take on a total exposure of USD 120 million, which represents 30 percent insurance cover on the transaction, thereby helping to unlock up to USD 113 million in additional lending capacity towards non-sovereign transactions.

In September 2022, the Bank signed the Lusophone Compact Guarantee for EUR 400M in support of private sector projects in Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and the Reference Portfolio onboarding is ongoing. The Lusophone Compact provides a strategic development framework for the private sector to accelerate growth that is inclusive, sustainable, and diversified, by crowding in private sector-driven investments targeting transformative investment opportunities in the PALOP countries. The Initiative is anchored on three pillars: (i) Risk mitigation instruments to unlock investments; (ii) Financing for Investments; and (iii) Technical Assistance for private and PPP projects. The Lusophone Compact Guarantee with a maturity of 15 years allows the Bank to receive cover on private sector transactions in PALOP countries for up to 85% of the principal on an on-demand basis.

The overall total notional BSOs outstanding on all relevant underlying single non-sovereign reference entities stood at UA 1.93 billion as at 30 September 2023 (31 December 2022: UA 2.07 billion)

Under the BSO credit protection purchased on its non-sovereign credit exposures, the Bank will be compensated for losses arising from credit default of the counterparty in the reference non-sovereign portfolio. As the originator of the qualifying transactions and protection buyer, the Bank remains the lender of record. In line with the substance of the transactions, purchased BSO credit protections are accounted for as financial guarantee contracts. Accordingly, the cash flow expected from the purchased BSO credit protection or financial guarantee contract is included in the measurement of ECL of the loan, with the effect of improving ECLs reported in the financial statements of the Bank.

3) Counterparty Credit Risk

In the normal course of business, and beyond its development related exposures, the Bank utilizes various financial instruments to meet the needs of its borrowers, manage its exposure to fluctuations in market interest and currency rates, and to temporarily invest its liquid resources prior to disbursement. All of these financial instruments involve, to varying degrees, the risk that the counterparty to the transaction may be unable to meet

its obligation to the Bank. Given the nature of the Bank's business, it is not possible to completely eliminate counterparty credit risk. However, the Bank minimizes this risk by executing hedging transactions within a prudential framework of approved counterparties, minimum credit rating standards, counterparty exposure limits, and counterparty credit risk mitigation measures.

Counterparties must meet the Bank's minimum credit rating requirements and are approved by the Bank's Vice President for Finance. For local currency operations, less stringent minimum credit rating limits are permitted in order to provide adequate availability of investment opportunities and derivative counterparties for implementing appropriate risk management strategies. The ALCO approves counterparties that are rated below the minimum rating requirements.

Counterparties are classified as investment counterparties, derivative counterparties, and trading counterparties. Their ratings are closely monitored for compliance with established criteria.

For trading counterparties, the Bank requires a minimum short-term credit rating of -A-2/P-2/F-2 for trades settled under delivery versus payment (DVP) terms and a minimum long-term credit rating of A/A2 for non-DVP-based transactions.

The following table details the minimum credit ratings for authorized investment counterparties:

	Maturity					
	6 months	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	30 years
Government	A/A2 Maximum remaining maturity of 5 years in the trading portfolios and 10 years in the held at amortized cost portfolio for SDR denominated securities rated A+/-A1 or below					
Government agencies and supranational	A/A2				AA-/Aa3	AAA/Aaa
Banks	A/A2		AA-/Aa3	AAA/Aaa		
Corporations including non-bank financial institutions	A/A2		AA-/Aa3	AAA/Aaa		
Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)/ Asset Backed Securities (ABS)				AAA Maximum legal maturity of 50 years. Also, the maximum weighted average life for all ABS/MBS at the time of acquisition shall not exceed 5 years.		

The Bank may also invest in money market mutual funds with a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3 and enter into collateralized securities repurchase agreements.

The Bank uses derivatives in the management of its borrowing portfolio and for asset and liability management purposes. As a rule, the Bank executes an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreement and netting agreement with its derivative counterparties prior to undertaking any transactions. Derivative counterparties are required to be rated AA-/Aa3 or above by at least two approved rating agencies or at least A-/A3 for counterparties with whom the Bank has entered into a collateral exchange agreement. Lower rated counterparties may be used exceptionally for local currency transactions. These counterparties require ALCO approval. Approved transactions with derivative counterparties include swaps, forwards, options and other over-the-counter derivatives. To cover potential unexpected credit losses due to extreme and unpredictable events, the Bank maintains a conservative risk capital cushion for counterparty credit. At the end of September 2023, the capital consumption attributable to the Bank's counterparty credit portfolio including all investments and derivative instruments stood at 3.62 percent (2022: 3.51 percent) of the Bank's total risk capital.

Expected Credit Risk

Definition of default

The definition of default for the purpose of determining ECLs considers indicators that the debtor is unlikely to pay its material credit obligation to the Bank which is past due for more than 90 days for non-sovereign counterparties and 180 days for sovereign counterparties.

The Bank rebuts the IFRS 9's 90 days past due rebuttable presumption in the Bank's sovereign loan portfolio because the Sanction policy of the Bank defines a non-accrual loan or non-performing loan as a loan that is at least 180 days past due. This is also the current practice in other Multilateral Development Banks. The

recovery rate for loans that are less than 180 days past due is much higher than loans that are at least 180 days past due.

The Bank considers default from the standpoint that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security.

Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated loan recognized as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy. When the terms of a financial asset are modified, and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the assets credit risk has increased is based on applicable criteria at the reporting date.

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank considers whether the cash flows arising from the modified asset are substantially different. If it is substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this instance, a new financial asset is recognized at fair value while the original financial asset is derecognized. If the cash flows of the modified asset are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Bank recognizes a modification gain/loss in the statement of profit or loss as the difference between the gross carrying amount prior to the modification and the gross carrying amount.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit loss

ECLs are calculated by multiplying three main credit risk components, being the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD), discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate (EIR) on the reporting date.

These credit risk parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large corporate counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between ratings classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios to reflect possible changes in relevant prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modeling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum

contractual period (including any borrowers extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, the Bank considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

Where modelling of a credit risk parameter is conducted on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include:

- Instrument type
- Credit risk grading
- Date of initial recognition
- Remaining term to maturity
- Industry
- Geographic location of the borrower

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous. For portfolios in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit risk assessment, including forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Despite the foregoing, the Bank assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. The Bank considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of BB- equivalent or better.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Bank becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contract, the Bank considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Bank regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank's Credit Risk Committee considers a range of relevant forward-looking macro-economic scenarios assumptions for the determination of unbiased general industry adjustments and any related specific industry adjustments that support the calculation of ECLs. The Committee consists of senior executives from risk, finance and operations functions. Relevant regional and industry specific adjustments are applied to capture variations from general industry scenarios. These reflect reasonable and supportable forecasts of future macroeconomic conditions that are not captured within the base ECL calculations. Macro-economic factors taken into consideration include, but are not limited to gross domestic product, gross capital formation, government's revenue, government's debts, current account balance and lending rates. These require an evaluation of both the current and forecast direction of the macro-economic cycle.

Incorporating forward-looking information increases the degree of judgement required as to how changes in these macro- economic factors will affect ECLs. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Calculation of expected credit loss

The Bank calculates ECLs based on three probability-weighted macroeconomic scenarios. The three scenarios are: base case, optimistic and pessimistic. Each of these scenarios is associated with different probability of default parameters and different weight. These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models combined with historical, current and forward-looking macro-economic data.

For accounting purposes, the 12-month and lifetime PD used are the point-in-time forward-looking probability of a default over the next 12 months and remaining lifetime of the financial instrument, respectively, based on conditions existing at the balance sheet date and future economic conditions under different macroeconomic scenario that affect credit risk. The LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral, its expected value when realized and the time value of money. The EAD represents the expected exposure at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the default event together with any expected drawdown of a facility. The 12-month ECL is equal to the discounted sum over the next 12 months of the marginal PD multiplied by the LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated using the discounted sum of marginal PD over the full remaining life multiplied by the LGD and EAD. The Bank will continue to assess and update the parameters used in the ECL model on an ongoing basis to reflect its loss and recovery experiences and changes in the macroeconomic variables.

Amounts arising from expected credit losses

IFRS 9 requires the recognition of 12-month expected credit losses (the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date) if credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition (stage 1), and lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition (stage 2) or which are credit impaired (stage 3).

Impairment of Financial Instruments by Stage

The table below presents a breakdown of impairment allowance based on stage allocation and asset classification as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022.

**Table 1.1: Impairment on loans and other debt instruments measured at amortized cost by stage
As at 30 September 2023**

(UA thousands)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loan at amortized cost	128,710	168,837	417,032	714,579
Interest receivables	3,606	8,201	202,958	214,765
Treasury investments	293	-	-	293
Guarantees	477	-	-	477
Total impairment as at 30 September 2023	133,086	177,038	619,990	930,114

As at 31 December 2022

(UA thousands)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loan at amortized cost	157,107	115,058	460,098	732,263
Interest receivables	4,720	3,962	212,737	221,419
Treasury investments	270	-	-	270
Guarantees	491	13	-	504
Total impairment as at 31 December 2022	162,588	119,033	672,835	954,456

Table 1.2: Reconciliation of ECL allowance recognized in the Income Statement

ECL impairment on Loan principal and interest for 30 September 2023				
(UA thousands)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening 1 January	161,827	119,020	672,835	953,682
Charge/(write-back) for the period	(29,511)	58,018	(52,845)	(24,338)
Closing 30 September 2023	132,316	177,038	619,990	929,344
Charge/(write-back) for the period September 2022	69,088	63,025	(48,776)	83,337

ECL impairment on Treasury Investments for 30 September 2023				
(UA thousands)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening 1 January	270	-	-	270
Charge for the period	22	-	-	22
Closing 30 September 2023	292	-	-	292
Writeback for the period September 2022	(41)	-	-	(41)

ECL impairment on Financial Guarantees for 30 September 2023				
(UA thousands)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening 1 January	491	13	-	504
Charge for the period	(14)	(13)	-	(27)
Closing 30 September 2023	477	-	-	477
Charge for the period September 2022	347	(4)	-	343

The table below presents an analysis of loans – sovereign and non-sovereign – at amortized cost by gross exposure, impairment allowance and coverage ratio at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022.

Table 1.3: Analysis of loans at amortized cost, impairments and ECL coverage ratio¹

As at 30 September 2023

(UA million)	Gross exposure				Impairment allowance			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loan Principal	19,595	1,731	576	21,902	123.06	140.41	417.03	680.50
Non-Sovereign	1,700	732	368	2,800	41.39	55.98	329.17	426.54
Sovereign	17,895	999	208	19,102	81.67	84.43	87.86	253.96
Interest receivables	384	48	400	832	3.61	8.20	202.96	214.77
Non-Sovereign	30	20	48	98	1.82	3.45	53.19	58.46
Sovereign	354	28	352	734	1.79	4.75	149.77	156.31
Undisbursed loans	8,373	426	55	8,854	5.64	28.43	-	34.07
Non-Sovereign	677	-	55	732	4.47	-	-	4.47
Sovereign	7,696	426	-	8,122	1.17	28.43	-	29.60
Total Loans	28,352	2,205	1,031	31,588	132.31	177.04	619.99	929.34
Guarantees	84	-	-	84	0.48	-	-	0.48
Non-Sovereign	19	-	-	19	0.23	-	-	0.23
Sovereign	65	-	-	65	0.25	-	-	0.25
Treasury Investments	7,912	-	-	7,912	0.29	-	-	0.29
30 September 2023	36,348	2,205	1,031	39,584	133.08	177.04	619.99	930.11

	ECL Coverage ratios			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loan Principal	0.67%	6.06%	65.02%	3.00%
Non-Sovereign	2.45%	7.34%	75.13%	15.20%
Sovereign	0.48%	5.42%	42.21%	1.19%
Interest receivables	1.12%	13.28%	50.34%	26.25%
Non-Sovereign	5.09%	19.42%	109.48%	53.60%
Sovereign	0.55%	9.61%	42.55%	22.18%
Undisbursed loans	0.03%	3.97%	-	0.23%
Non-Sovereign	0.25%	-	-	0.23%
Sovereign	0.01%	3.97%	-	0.23%
Total Loans	0.49%	5.69%	56.64%	2.79%
Guarantees	0.71%	-	-	0.71%
Non-Sovereign	1.59%	-	-	1.59%
Sovereign	0.43%	-	-	0.43%
Treasury Investments	-	-	0.00%	-
Total coverage ratio	0.38%	5.69%	56.64%	2.24%

Slight differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

¹ ECL coverage ratio shows the impairment allowance (ECL) in each stage as a proportion of gross exposure in each stage.

As at 31 December 2022

(UA million)	Gross exposure				Impairment allowance			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loan Principal	19,257	1,465	706	21,428	157.11	115.06	460.10	732.27
Non-Sovereign	1,942	489	499	2,930	50.36	35.07	378.06	463.49
Sovereign	17,315	976	207	18,498	106.75	79.99	82.04	268.78
Interest receivables	222	17	406	645	4.72	3.97	212.74	221.43
Non-Sovereign	37	9	65	111	2.69	2.18	73.60	78.47
Sovereign	185	8	341	534	2.03	1.79	139.14	142.96
Undisbursed Loans	8,742	470	40	9,252	3.00	18.00	-	21.27
Non-Sovereign	713	-	40	752	0.81	-	-	0.81
Sovereign	8,030	470	-	8,500	1.96	18.49	-	20.46
Total Loans	19,479	1,482	1,112	22,073	161.83	119.03	672.84	953.70
Guarantees	88	1	-	89	0.49	0.01	-	0.50
Non-Sovereign	24	1	-	25	0.19	0.01	-	0.20
Sovereign	64	-	-	64	0.30	-	-	0.30
Treasury Investments	7,010	-	-	7,010	0.27	-	-	0.27
31 December 2022	26,577	1,483	1,112	29,172	162.59	119.04	672.84	954.46

	Coverage ratio (impairment allowance/gross exposure)			
Loan Principal	0.80%	6.59%	65.17%	3.32%
Non-Sovereign	2.55%	7.17%	75.76%	15.79%
Sovereign	0.61%	6.30%	39.82%	1.34%
Interest receivables	2.13%	23.35%	52.40%	34.33%
Non-Sovereign	7.27%	24.22%	113.23%	70.69%
Sovereign	1.10%	22.38%	40.80%	26.77%
Undisbursed Loans	0.03%	3.93%	-	0.23%
Non-Sovereign	0.38%	-	184.43%	0.11%
Sovereign	0.03%	0.38%	-	0.24%
Total Loans	0.57%	6.10%	58.41%	3.04%
Guarantees	0.56%	1.00%	-	0.56%
Non-Sovereign	0.79%	1.00%	-	0.82%
Sovereign	0.47%	-	-	0.47%
Treasury Investments	0.00%	-	-	-
Total coverage ratio	0.46%	6.09%	58.41%	2.48%

Slight differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

An analysis of changes in ECL allowances in relation to the bank's financial assets carried at amortized cost is provided below:

Analysis of the changes in ECL allowance account between 31 December 2022 and 30 September 2023

(UA thousands)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 2023	162,588	119,033	672,835	954,456
New assets originated or purchased	60,199	52,788	-	112,986
Assets derecognized or repaid	25,393	12,339	4,992	42,724
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(5,110)	5,110	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(127)	-	127	-
New and increased provision (net of releases)	(109,857)	(12,232)	(57,964)	(180,053)
Gross carrying amount as at September 2023	133,086	177,038	619,990	930,114

The total ECL allowance (loans, treasury investments and financial guarantee) reported in the income statement was a writeback of UA 24.34 million for 30 September 2023 compared to provisions of UA 83.64 million for 30 September 2022. As a result, the total ECL allowance on the balance sheet as at 30 September 2023 decreased by UA 24.34 million (2.55 percent) to UA 930.11 million from the UA 954.56 million as at 31 December 2022. This decrease arose from UA 52.45 million write-back ECL on NSOs, arising primarily from the repayment of Egyptian Refining Company (ERC) loan and the UA 28.09 million additional provisions on SOs arising from rating downgrades on some obligors, particularly Gabon.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the potential for loss resulting from insufficient liquidity to meet cash flow needs in a timely manner. Liquidity risk arises when there is a maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities. The Bank's principal liquidity risk management objective is to hold sufficient liquid resources to enable it to meet all probable cash flow needs for a rolling 1-year horizon without additional financing from the capital markets for an extended period. In order to minimize this risk, the Bank maintains a Prudential Minimum level of Liquidity (PML) based on the projected net cash requirement for a rolling one-year period. The PML is updated quarterly and computed as the sum of four components: i) 1-year debt service payments; ii) 1-year projected net loan disbursements (loans disbursed less repayments) if greater than zero; iii) loan equivalent value of committed guarantees; and iv) undisbursed equity investments.

To strike a balance between generating adequate investment returns and holding securities that can be easily sold for cash if required, the Bank divides its investment portfolio into tranches with different liquidity objectives and benchmarks. The Bank's core liquidity portfolio (operational portfolio) is invested in highly liquid securities that can be readily liquidated if required to meet the Bank's short-term liquidity needs. Probable redemptions of swaps and borrowings with embedded options are included in the computation of the size of the operational tranche of liquidity. In addition to the core liquidity portfolio, the Bank maintains a second tranche of liquidity (the prudential portfolio) that is also invested in relatively liquid securities to cover its expected medium-term operational cash flow needs. A third tranche of liquidity, which is funded by the Bank's equity resources, is held in a portfolio of fixed income securities intended to collect contractual cash flows with the objective of stabilizing the Bank's net income. In determining its level of liquidity for compliance with the PML, the Bank includes cash, deposits and securities in all the treasury investments, with appropriate haircuts based on asset class and credit rating.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss or adverse financial impact on the Bank's financial instruments due to direct or indirect changes in market prices. The Bank principally faces two forms of market risk: (i) Currency exchange risk (ii) Interest rate risk.

Currency Exchange Risk

Currency risk is the potential loss due to adverse movements in market foreign exchange rates. To promote stable growth in its risk-bearing capacity, the Bank's principal currency risk management objective is to protect its risk capital from translation risk due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by matching the currency composition of its net assets to the currency composition of the SDR (UA). The agreement establishing the Bank explicitly prohibits it from taking direct currency exchange exposures by requiring liabilities in any one currency to be matched with assets in the same currency. This is achieved primarily by holding or lending the proceeds of its borrowings (after swap activities) in the same currencies in which they were borrowed (after swap activities). To avoid creating new currency mismatches, the Bank requires its borrowers to service their loans in the currencies disbursed.

Because a large part of its balance sheet is funded by equity resources, which are reported in Units of Account (equivalent to the SDR), the Bank has a net asset position that is potentially exposed to translation risk when currency exchange rates fluctuate. The Bank's policy is to minimize the potential fluctuation of the value of its net worth measured in Units of Account by matching, to the extent possible, the currency composition of

its net assets with the currency basket of the SDR (the Unit of Account). In keeping with the Bank's currency risk management policy, spot currency transactions are carried out to realign the net assets to the SDR basket each time there is a misalignment or when there is a revision to the SDR currency composition.

The Bank also hedges its exposure to adverse movements on currency exchange rates on its administrative expenses. The distribution of the currencies of the Bank's recurring administrative expenditures shows a high concentration of expenses in Euros, US Dollars and CFA Francs.

Interest Rate Risk

The Bank's interest rate risk sensitivity is comprised of the following two elements:

- The sensitivity of the interest margin between the rate the Bank earns on its assets and the cost of the borrowings funding such assets.
- The sensitivity of the income on assets funded by equity resources to changes in interest rates.

The Bank's principal interest rate risk management objective is to generate a stable overall net interest margin that is not overly sensitive to sharp changes in market interest rates, but yet adequately responsive to general market trends.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Disclosure on the LIBOR Transition

In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) UK announced that the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), used in setting floating or adjustable rates for loans, bonds, derivatives, and other financial instruments will cease to be published from the end of 2021. Since this 2017 announcement, there have been further updates to the cessation date to ensure a seamless and fair transition from LIBOR and other IBORs to the designated alternative Risk-Free Rates (RFRs).

Update on LIBOR cessation:

On March 5th, 2021, the Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration (IBA) and the FCA, respectively the administrator and the supervisor of the LIBORs, announced further updates on the future cessation or non-representativeness dates. As a result, CHF and EUR LIBOR ceased immediately after 31 December 2021. JPY and GBP LIBOR became non-representative immediately after 31 December 2021, but the publication of their most used settings continued under the "Synthetic" methodology based on Term rates (Term SONIA for GBP and TORF for JPY) plus the relevant International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Spread Adjustments. Publication of the "Synthetic" JPY LIBOR ceased after 31 December 2022. Publication of the "Synthetic" GBP LIBOR was to continue until 31 March 2023 but the FCA has stated its intention to require IBA to continue to publish the 3 - Month "synthetic" GBP LIBOR setting until the end of March 2024. Publication of the most used USD LIBOR settings currently continues until end of June 2023. The FCA has consulted the market on its intention to use its powers to compel IBA to continue to publish the 1-Month, 3-Month and 6-Month USD LIBOR settings under a non-representative "Synthetic" methodology from end of June 2023 until the end of September 2023.

Update on the Implementation of the LIBOR Transition at the Bank:

The LIBOR Transition Task Force ("The Taskforce") established by the Bank to ensure a smooth transition from LIBOR and other IBORs to their designated alternative RFRs has led the project has effectively as most financial instruments have been transitioned. As a result, application of RFRs is now on a business-as-usual basis in the Bank. Nonetheless the success achieved to date, the Bank is committed to ensuring that all outstanding legacy USD LIBOR and JPY linked contracts as at 30 September 2023 are resolved and transitioned to their appropriate RFRs as soon as possible.

The table below provides a disclosure on USD LIBOR and JPY IBOR linked contracts by currency settings and nature of financial instruments as at 30 September 2023 including the outstanding IBOR linked transaction for the comparative period of 31 December 2022. Non-derivative financial instruments at amortised cost are presented based on their carrying amounts excluding ECLs while derivative financial instruments are

presented based on their notional amounts. Financial assets and financial liabilities maturing on or before 30 September 2023 were excluded.

(In millions)

	USD LIBOR	EURIBOR	ZAR JIBAR	GBP LIBOR	JPY LIBOR	CAD LIBOR
IBOR linked contracts by benchmark at 30 September 2023						
Financial assets						
Loans - Non-Sovereign	2,502	-	-	-	-	-
Loans - Sovereign	13,228	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	15,842	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Treasury Borrowing	50	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	50	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives						
Derivatives excl. Futures	18,010	-	-	-	7,156	-
Derivatives - Futures Only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives	18,010	-	-	-	7,156	-
Total IBOR linked	33,902	-	-	-	7,156	-

(In millions)

	USD LIBOR	EURIBOR	ZAR JIBAR	GBP LIBOR	JPY LIBOR	CAD LIBOR
IBOR linked contracts by benchmark at 31 December 2022						
Financial assets						
Loans - Non-Sovereign	2,808	1,061	6,801	-	-	-
Loans - Sovereign	13,594	15,207	41,850	-	-	-
Treasury Asset	117	100	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	16,519	16,368	48,651	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Treasury Borrowing	50	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	50	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives						
Derivatives excl. Futures	30,187	15,896	52,770	-	7,061	-
Derivatives - Futures Only	25,517	7,593	-	-	-	1,048
Total derivatives	55,704	23,489	52,770	-	7,061	1,048
Total IBOR linked contracts	72,273	39,857	101,421	-	7,061	1,048

NOTE D – Financial Assets and Liabilities

The tables below set out the classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their respective fair values as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022:

Analysis of Financial Assets and Liabilities by Measurement Basis

(UA thousands)

	Financial Assets and Liabilities at FVTPL		Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets and Liabilities at Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	Mandatorily at Fair value	Designated at Fair Value				
30 September 2023						
Cash	-	-	-	1,435,517	1,435,517	1,435,517
Demand obligations	-	-	-	1,143	1,143	1,143
Treasury investments	3,927,823	-	-	7,937,028	11,864,851	11,144,753
Derivative assets	954,760	-	-	-	954,760	954,760
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	1,156,996	1,156,996	1,156,996
Loans	-	-	-	21,187,287	21,187,287	21,187,287
Equity participations	-	-	1,142,567	-	1,142,567	1,142,567
Total financial assets	4,882,583	-	1,142,567	31,717,971	37,743,121	37,023,023
Accounts payable	-	-	-	1,349,542	1,349,542	1,349,542
Derivative liabilities	2,864,903	-	-	-	2,864,903	2,864,903
Borrowings	-	22,262,060	-	129,409	22,391,469	22,142,254
Total financial liabilities	2,864,903	22,262,060	-	1,478,951	26,605,914	26,356,699

	Financial Assets and Liabilities at FVTPL		Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets and Liabilities at Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	Mandatorily at Fair value	Designated at Fair Value				
31 December 2022						
Cash	-	-	-	2,830,737	2,830,737	2,830,737
Demand obligations	-	-	-	1,143	1,143	1,143
Treasury investments	4,691,711	-	-	7,020,916	11,712,627	11,040,754
Derivative assets	924,352	-	-	-	924,352	924,352
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	1,323,224	1,323,224	1,323,224
Loans	-	-	-	20,695,328	20,695,328	20,695,328
Equity participations	-	-	1,043,838	-	1,043,838	1,043,838
Total financial assets	5,616,063	-	1,043,838	31,871,348	38,531,249	37,859,376
Accounts payable	-	-	-	1,230,966	1,230,966	1,230,966
Derivative liabilities	2,624,884	-	-	-	2,624,884	2,624,884
Borrowings	-	24,006,353	-	247,854	24,254,207	23,784,254
Total financial liabilities	2,624,884	24,006,353	-	1,478,820	28,110,057	27,640,104

The table below classifies the Bank's financial instruments that were carried at fair value at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 into three levels reflecting the relative reliability of the measurement bases, with level 1 as the most reliable.

(UA thousands)

	Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument		Valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data		Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data			
	(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Treasury	3,287,922	3,968,740	637,376	720,087	2,525	2,884	3,927,823	4,691,711
Derivative assets	69,280	28,109	483,019	895,869	402,461	374	954,760	924,352
Equity participation	9,727	8,252	-	-	1,132,841	1,035,586	1,142,568	1,043,838
Total financial	3,366,929	4,005,101	1,120,395	1,615,956	1,537,827	1,038,844	6,025,151	6,659,901
Derivative	-	-	2,656,803	2,480,571	208,100	144,313	2,864,903	2,624,884
Borrowings	13,342,283	15,682,987	7,808,726	7,395,362	1,111,051	928,005	22,262,060	24,006,354
Total financial	13,342,283	15,682,987	10,465,529	9,875,933	1,319,151	1,072,318	25,126,963	26,631,238

The Bank's policy is to recognize transfers out of level 3 as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are therefore classified within Level 1, include active listed equities, exchange-traded derivatives, US government treasury bills and certain non-US sovereign obligations. The Bank does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2. These include investment-grade corporate bonds and certain non-US sovereign obligations, listed equities, over-the-counter derivatives and a convertible loan. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or do not trade at all. Instruments in Level 3 include loans to regional member countries, private equity and corporate debt securities including some structured asset and mortgage-backed instruments. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Bank has used valuation techniques to derive the fair value.

However as noted earlier following the adoption of the expected credit loss model the fair value of loans measured at amortized cost are deemed to approximate their carry value net of impairment loss while the fair values of some securities are derived merely for disclosure purposes rather than for reporting on the balance sheet.

The primary products classified at Level 3 are as follows:

Debt Securities – Asset and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Due to the lack of liquidity in the market and the prolonged period of time under which many securities have not traded, obtaining external prices is not a strong enough measure to determine whether an asset has an observable price or not. Therefore, once external pricing has been verified, an assessment is made whether each security is traded with significant liquidity based on its credit rating and sector. If a security is of low credit rating and/or is traded in a less liquid sector, it will be classified as Level

3. Where third party pricing is not available, the valuation of the security will be estimated from market standard cash flow models with input parameter assumptions which include prepayment speeds, default rates, discount margins derived from comparable securities with similar vintage, collateral type, and credit ratings. These securities are also classified as Level 3.

Equity Shares – Private Equity

The fair value of investments in unlisted entities is assessed using appropriate methods, for example, discounted cash flows or Net Asset Value (NAV). The fair value of the Bank's equity participations is estimated as the Bank's percentage ownership of the net asset value of the investments.

Derivatives

Trading derivatives are classified at Level 3 if there are parameters which are unobservable in the market, such as products where the performance is linked to more than one underlying. Examples are derivative transactions and derivatives attached to local currency transactions. These unobservable correlation parameters could only be implied from the market, through methods such as historical analysis and comparison to historical levels or benchmark data.

Fair Value Hierarchy – Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

The table below classifies the fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that were carried at amortized cost at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 into three levels reflecting the observability of inputs in the fair measurements, with level 1 as observable and level 3 unobservable.

	Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument		Valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable		Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable			
	(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)		Total	
(UA thousands)	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Treasury investments	7,141,000	6,324,523	75,930	24,520	-	-	7,216,930	6,349,043
Loans	-	-	-	-	21,187,287	20,695,328	21,187,287	20,695,328
Total financial assets	7,141,000	6,324,523	75,930	24,520	21,187,287	20,695,328	28,404,217	27,044,371
Borrowings	-	-	120,069	215,490	-	8,166	120,069	223,656
Total	-	-	120,069	215,490	-	8,166	120,069	223,656

Quantitative Information about Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

The table below shows the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values for financial assets within level 3 of the measurement hierarchy as well as the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation models. The Bank has determined that market participants would use the same inputs in pricing the financial instruments. Management considers that changing the unobservable inputs described below to reflect other reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not result in a significant change in the estimated fair value.

Type of Financial Instrument	Valuation Approach	Key Unobservable Input	Inter-relationship between Key Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Treasury investments Time deposits Asset-backed securities Government and agency obligations Corporate bonds Financial institutions Supranational	Discounted cash flow Comparable pricing	Credit spread Conditional prepayment rate Constant default rate Expected payments profile following default Loss-given default yield	Increase in rate reduces fair value
Loans Fixed rate Floating rate	Discounted cash flow	Average cost of capital Probability of default, loss given default	A high probability of default results in lower fair value
Derivative assets	Options model	Volatility of credit Counterparty credit risk Own credit risk	-
Equity participations	Net asset value	Percentage of equity holdings and net assets	Increase in net asset increases fair value
Derivative liabilities	Discounted cash flow	Volatility of credit spreads	-
Borrowings	Consensus pricing	Offered quotes Own credit	-

Significant Unobservable Inputs

Although the Bank believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different fair value results.

The valuation techniques applied with significant unobservable inputs are described briefly below:

Comparable pricing

Comparable pricing refers to the method where valuation is done by calculating an implied yield from the price of a similar comparable observable instrument. The comparable instrument for a private equity investment is a comparable listed company. The comparable instrument in case of bonds is a similar comparable but observable bond. This may involve adjusting the yield to derive a value for the unobservable instrument.

Yield

Yield is the interest rate that is used to discount the future cash-flows in a discounted cash-flow model.

Correlation

Correlation is the measure of how movement in one variable influences the movement in another variable. Credit correlation generally refers to the factor that describes the relationship between the probability of individual entities to default on obligations and the joint probability of multiple entities to default on obligations. Similarly, equity correlation is the correlation between two equity instruments. An interest rate correlation refers to the correlation between two swap rates. Foreign Exchange (FX) correlation represents the correlation between two different exchange rates.

Liquidity Discount

A liquidity discount is primarily applied to unlisted firms to reflect the fact that these stocks are not actively traded. An increase in liquidity discount in isolation will result in unfavorable movement in the fair value of the unlisted firm.

Volatility

Volatility represents an estimate of how much a particular instrument, parameter or Index will change in value over time. Volatilities are generally implied from the observed option prices. For certain instruments, volatility may change with strike and maturity profile of the option.

Credit Spreads

Credit spreads represent the additional yield that a market participant would demand for accepting an exposure to the credit risk of an instrument. A change in the assumptions could lead to different fair value results.

Day One Gain or Loss – Unrecognized Gains/Losses on the Use of Valuation Models Using Unobservable Inputs

The unamortized balances of day one profit and loss at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were made up as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	191,430	180,468
New transactions	-	55,855
Amounts recognized in income statement during the period	(16,848)	(37,057)
Translation effects	(9,338)	(7,836)
Balance	165,244	191,430

NOTE E – Cash

The Bank's cash and bank details are as follows;

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Balances with Commercial Banks	424,302	68,525
Balances with Central Banks	1,010,781	2,762,071
Others	434	141
Total	1,435,517	2,830,737

NOTE F – Treasury Investments

As part of its overall portfolio management strategy, the Bank invests in government, agency, supranational, bank and corporate obligations, time deposits, mortgage and asset-backed securities, funded risk participation program, secured lending transactions, resale agreements and related derivative instruments including futures, forward contracts, cross-currency swaps, interest rate swaps, options and short sales.

For government, agency and supranational obligations with final maturity longer than 1 year and less than 15 years, the Bank may only invest in obligations with counterparties having a minimum credit rating of AA- or unconditionally guaranteed by governments of member countries or other official entities with the same rating criteria.

For maturities beyond 15 years and up to 30 years, a AAA rating is required. For mortgage and asset-backed securities, the Bank may only invest in securities with a AAA credit rating. For bank and corporate obligations with final maturity longer than 6 months and less than 5 years, the Bank may only invest with counterparties having a minimum credit rating of AA-. AAA rating is required for debt obligations beyond 5 years and up to 10 years. The purchases of currency or interest rate options are permitted only if the life of the option contract does not exceed 1 year. Such transactions are only executed with counterparties with credit ratings of AA- or above. All derivative transactions, including options, cross-currency and interest rate swaps including asset swap transactions, are only permitted with approved counterparties or guaranteed by entities with which the Bank has entered into Master Derivative Agreements and a Collateral Support Agreement with minimum credit ratings of A-/A3 at the time of the transaction.

As at 30 September 2023, the Bank had received collateral with fair value of UA 174 million (December 2022: UA 131 million) in connection with swap agreements. This amount was in the form of cash and has been recorded on the balance sheet with a corresponding liability included in “Other accounts payable”.

The composition of treasury investments as at 30 September 2023 and December 2022 was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Treasury investments at amortized cost	7,937,320	7,021,187
Provision for impairment	(292)	(271)
	7,937,028	7,020,916
Treasury investments mandatorily measured at FVTPL	3,927,823	4,691,711
Total treasury investments	11,864,851	11,712,627

Treasury Investments at Amortized Cost

A summary of the Bank’s treasury investments at amortized cost at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 was as follows:

	US Dollar		Euro		CNY		Other Currencies		All Currencies	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Government and Agency obligations	1,313.81	1,184.92	1,402.73	1,228.03	829.10	795.52	985.04	872.02	4,530.68	4,080.49
Corporate Bonds	42.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.81	-
Financial Institutions	10.92	10.63	26.31	15.36	-	-	80.97	87.81	118.20	113.80
Supranational	1,949.85	1,635.11	869.72	761.51	94.93	99.75	331.13	330.53	3,245.63	2,826.90
Total	3,317.39	2,830.66	2,298.76	2,004.90	924.03	895.27	1,397.14	1,290.36	7,937.32	7,021.19

The nominal value of treasury investments at amortized cost as of 30 September 2023 is UA 7,912.42 million (31 December 2022: UA 6,927.03). The average yield of treasury investments at amortized cost for the period ended 30 September 2023 was 0.99 percent (31 December 2022: 1.61 percent).

The contractual maturity structure of treasury investments at amortized cost as at 30 September 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

(UA millions)	2023	2022
One year or less	262.06	604.71
More than one year but less than two years	642.60	647.46
More than two years but less than three years	655.95	659.83
More than three years but less than four years	663.48	661.09
More than four years but less than five years	764.62	732.50
More than five years	4,948.61	3,715.60
Total	7,937.32	7,021.19

The fair value of treasury investments at amortized cost as of 30 September 2023 was UA 7,218.31 million (31 December 2022: UA 6,348.18 million).

Treasury Investments mandatorily measured at FVTPL

A summary of the Bank's treasury investments at FVTPL at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA millions)	US Dollar		Euro		CNY		Other Currencies		All Currencies	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Time deposits	176.58	117.65	112.54	191.96	15.62	-	117.31	158.04	422.05	467.65
Asset-backed securities	2.52	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.52	2.88
Government and Agency obligations	1,610.26	2,801.36	312.47	263.46	-	63.42	4.02	-	1,926.75	3,128.24
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	841.34	610.88	170.85	183.87	-	-	-	-	1,012.19	794.75
Supranational	472.36	274.29	32.31	7.79	-	16.16	59.64	-	564.31	298.24
Total	3,103.06	3,807.06	628.17	647.08	15.62	79.58	180.97	158.04	3,927.82	4,691.76

The nominal value of treasury investments mandatorily measured at FVTPL as of 30 September 2023 was UA 4,000.44 million (31 December 2022: UA 4,774.76 million). The average yield of treasury investments mandatorily measured at FVTPL for the period 30 September 2023 was 3.60 percent (31 December 2022: 1.72 percent). The contractual maturity structure of treasury investments mandatorily measured at FVTPL as of 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA millions)	2023	2022
One year or less	948.21	2,808.27
More than one year but less than two years	1,507.96	684.79
More than two years but less than three years	600.71	979.38
More than three years but less than four years	419.61	95.41
More than four years but less than five years	203.22	121.04
More than five years	248.11	2.87
Total	3,927.82	4,691.76

NOTE G – Derivative Assets and Liabilities

The fair value of derivative financial assets and financial liabilities as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023		2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Borrowings-related:				
Cross-currency swaps	479,810	1,692,418	492,542	1,466,176
Interest rate swaps	4,475	1,154,234	8,875	1,141,338
Loan swaps	401,195	10,151	394,825	9,133
	885,480	2,856,803	896,243	2,616,647
Investments-related:				
Asset swaps	-	8,100	-	8,237
Macro-hedge swaps and others	69,280	-	28,109	-
	69,280	8,100	28,109	8,237
Total	954,760	2,864,903	924,352	2,624,884

The notional amounts of derivative financial assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Borrowings-related:		
Cross-currency swaps	12,757,369	11,613,895
Interest rate swaps	16,297,959	20,751,331
Loan swaps	2,788,949	2,991,843
	31,844,277	35,357,069
Investments-related:		
Asset swaps	(84,286)	161,782
	(84,286)	161,782
Total	31,759,991	35,518,851

Loan Swaps

The Bank has entered into interest rate swaps to effectively convert fixed rate income on loans in certain currencies into variable rate income.

Futures Contracts

The Bank has entered into futures contracts to hedge fixed interest rate bonds against interest rate variations. As at 30 September 2023, the Bank had futures with a notional value of Euro 7,973 million (UA 6,423 million) and USD 12,458 million (UA 9,474 million). The carrying values of the Euro and US dollars futures was a negative market value of Euro 14.82 million (UA 11.94 million) and a negative market value of USD 22.25 million (UA 16.92 million) respectively.

Forward Exchange Transactions to Hedge

To insulate the Bank from possible significant increases in administrative expenses that could arise from an appreciation of the principal currencies of administrative expenditure (i.e., EUR, GBP, CFA Franc and USD vis-à-vis the UA), the Bank executed forward exchange transactions to economically hedge its administrative expenses. As at 30 September 2023 there were no open positions with respect to forward exchange transactions.

Hedge Accounting

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to interest rate swaps contracted to hedge its interest rate risk exposure associated to fixed rate loans. Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments are

recognized in profit or loss. The hedged item is adjusted to reflect changes in its fair value in respect of the risk being hedged with the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk being recognized in profit or loss.

The fair value of the loan swaps designated and effective as hedging instruments as at 30 September 2023 was an asset of UA 389.19 million (December 2022: UA 385.07 million). The fair value loss on these loan swaps for the period ended 30 September 2023 was UA 4.66 million (December 2022: Gains of UA 448.01 million). The fair value gain on the hedged loans attributable to the hedged risk was UA 2.83 million (December 2022: Loss of UA 445.83 million). Therefore, the hedge effectiveness recognized in the income statement was a gain of UA 1.88 million (December 2022: gain of UA 2.18 million).

Hedge accounting treatment for swaps at the designation date requires the amortization of the difference between the net carrying amount of loans and their fair value from inception. For the period ended September 2023, the amortization of fair value adjustment on the hedged risk amounted to UA 1.44 million (December 2022: UA 2.15 million).

NOTE H – Loans and Guarantees

Loans

The Bank's loan portfolio comprises loans granted to or guaranteed by borrowing member countries as well as certain other non-sovereign-guaranteed loans. Amounts disbursed on loans are repayable in the currency or currencies disbursed by the Bank or in other freely convertible currency or currencies approved by the Bank. The amount repayable in each of these currencies shall be equal to the amount disbursed in the original currency. Loans are granted for a maximum period of twenty years, including a grace period, which is typically the period of project implementation. Loans are for the purpose of financing development projects and programs and are not intended for sale. Furthermore, management does not believe there is a comparable secondary market for the type of loans made by the Bank.

The types of loans currently held by the Bank and the terms applicable are described below:

Loan Portfolio: The Bank's loan portfolio is currently made up of three primary types of loans based on the financial terms: fixed rate, floating rate and variable rate loans. Fixed rate and variable rate loans have both multicurrency and single currency terms – that is, they are offered in multi-currencies or in a single currency. While floating rate loans only bear single currency terms.

Other Loans: The Bank also offers parallel co-financing and A/B loan syndications. Through syndications the Bank is able to mobilize co-financing by transferring some or all of the risks associated with its loans and guarantees to other financing partners. Thus, syndications decrease and diversify the risk profile of the Bank's financing portfolio. Syndications may be on a funded or unfunded basis and may be arranged on an individual, portfolio, or any other basis consistent with industry practices.

The Bank also offers its RMCs local currency loans if the Bank is able to fund efficiently in the local currency market. The local currency loans are offered under the fixed spread loan pricing framework with a “cost-pass-through” principle to ensure that the overall cost of funds is compensated.

At 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022, outstanding loans were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Outstanding balance of loans - Gross	21,901,867	21,427,591
Provision for impairment	(714,580)	(732,263)
Total Outstanding Loans at 31 December	21,187,287	20,695,328

Classification of Loans

At 30 September 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of net outstanding loans were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Loans at amortized cost		
Fixed rate loans	3,267,590	3,531,620
Floating rate loans	18,488,407	17,751,837
Variable rate loans	145,870	144,134
Gross Loans	21,901,867	21,427,591
Provision for impairment	(714,580)	(732,263)
Total Outstanding Loans at 31 December	21,187,287	20,695,328

The Bank is exposed to a loan that is measured at FVTPL due to the existence of a conversion option in the loan that could potentially change the future cash flows to no longer represent solely payments of principal and interest as required by IFRS 9. Accordingly, the fair value of this loan, and similar loans, is determined using the expected cash flows model with inputs including interest rates and the borrower's credit spread estimated based on the Bank's internal rating methodology for non- sovereign loans. During the year, the fair value of the loan was determined as zero due to changes in the key valuation inputs. Subsequent changes in the key valuation inputs would lead to impairment gains that would be recognized in the income statement.

Maturity and Currency Composition of Outstanding Loans

The contractual maturity structure of total outstanding loans (on gross basis) as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 was as follows:

(UA millions)					
Periods	2022				
	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate	Variable Rate	Total	Total
One year or less	410.45	1,508.20	145.87	2,064.52	2,065.53
More than one year but less than two years	266.42	1,577.37	-	1,843.79	1,727.22
More than two years but less than three years	314.04	1,504.48	-	1,818.52	1,869.12
More than three years but less than four years	299.02	1,496.21	-	1,795.23	1,783.18
More than four years but less than five years	272.42	1,530.50	-	1,802.92	1,717.34
More than five years	1,705.24	10,871.65	-	12,576.89	12,265.20
Gross Outstanding	3,267.59	18,488.41	145.87	21,901.87	21,427.59

Borrowers may repay loans before their contractual maturity, subject to the terms specified in the loan agreements. The currency composition and types of outstanding loans (on gross basis) as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA millions)			2023		2022	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Fixed Rate:	Multi-Currency	Euro	-		-	
		Japanese Yen	-		-	
		Pound Sterling	-		-	
		Swiss Franc	-		-	
		US Dollar	62.30		61.56	
		62.30	0.28	61.56	0.28	
	Single Currency	Euro	1,090.23		1,165.57	
		Japanese Yen	-		-	
		South African Rand	0.59		21.81	
		US Dollar	413.52		497.45	
		Others	-		9.42	
	1,504.34	6.87	1,694.24	9.66		
Structured	Euro	1,498.19		1,485.85		
	US Dollar			30.06		
	South African Rand	202.76		219.89		
		1,700.95	7.77	1,735.79	7.57	
Floating Rate:	Single Currency	Euro	2,916.72		3,116.03	
		Pound Sterling	-		0.17	
		Japanese Yen	-		13.37	
		South African Rand	835.64		982.99	
		US Dollar	5,156.86		5,377.91	
		Others	-		-	
			8,909.22	40.68	9,490.46	43.40
	Structured Product	Euro	5,329.07		4,736.72	
		Japanese Yen	0.67		-	
		US Dollar	3,632.16		2,907.98	
		South African Rand	617.29		656.70	
		9,579.19	43.74	8,301.40	38.43	
Variable Rate:	Multi-Currency	US Dollar	145.87		144.13	
			145.87	0.67	144.13	0.66
Gross Outstanding			21,901.87	100	21,427.59	100.00

The weighted average yield on outstanding loans (on gross basis) for the period ended 30 September 2023 was 3.82 percent (31 December 2022: 0.68 percent).

A comparative summary of the currency composition of outstanding loans at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA millions)	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Euro	10,834.22	49.47%	10,504.16	49.02
Japanese Yen	0.67	0%	13.37	0.06
Pound Sterling	-	0%	0.17	0.00
South African Rand	1,656.28	7.56%	1,881.38	8.78
US Dollar	9,410.70	42.97%	9,019.09	42.09
Others	-	0%	9.42	0.04
Gross Outstanding Loans	21,901.87	100%	21,427.59	100.00

Accounts Receivable

Accrued Income and Charges Receivable on Loans including Other Accounts Receivable

The accrued income and charges receivable on loans as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Accrued income and charges receivable on loans	845,681	723,129
Provision for impairment	(214,765)	(221,419)
Total	630,916	501,710
Other accounts receivable	526,080	821,514
Total Accounts Receivable	1,156,996	1,323,224

Provision for Impairment on Loan Principal and Charges Receivable

At 30 September 2023, outstanding loans with an aggregate principal balance of UA 576.41 million (31 December 2022: UA 704.94 million), of which UA 276.55 million (31 December 2022: UA 234.31 million) was overdue, were considered to be impaired.

The gross amounts of loans and charges receivable that were impaired and their cumulative impairment at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Outstanding balance on impaired loans	576,414	704,941
Provision for impairment (Stage 3 only)	(417,032)	(460,098)
Net balance on impaired loans	159,382	244,843

The movements in the accumulated provision for impairment on outstanding loan principal for the period ended 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Balance as at 1 January	732,263	559,568
Provision for impairment on loan principal for the period (net)	(17,684)	172,695
Net balance	714,579	732,263

Accumulated provisions for impairment on outstanding loan principal included the provisions relating to public and private sector loans. During the period ended 30 September 2023, write-back made on private sector loans amounted to UA 32.47 million compared with provisions for impairment of UA 42.80 million for the year ended 31 December 2022. The accumulated provisions on private sector loans at 30 September 2023 amounted to UA 430.90 million compared to UA 463.48 million at 31 December 2022.

The movements in the accumulated provision for impairment on loan interest and charges receivable for the year ended 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	221,419	297,097
Writeback on impairment on loan charges for the year (net)	(6,654)	(75,678)
Net Balance	214,765	221,419

Accumulated provisions for impairment on loan interest and charges receivable included the provisions relating to public and private sector loans. During the period ended 30 September 2023, an impairment writeback was made on interest and charges receivable on private sector loans in the amount of UA 24.18 million (31 December 2022: UA 19.80 million). The accumulated provision on interest and charges receivable on private sector loans at 30 September 2023 amounted to UA 58.46 million (31 December 2022: UA 78.47 million).

Guarantees

The Bank may enter into special irrevocable commitments to pay amounts to borrowers or other parties for goods and services to be financed under loan agreements. At 30 September 2023, outstanding irrevocable reimbursement guarantees issued by the Bank to commercial banks on undisbursed loans amounted to UA 11.81 million (31 December 2022: UA 12.08 million).

Also, the Bank provides trade finance and repayment guarantees to entities within its regional member countries for development loans granted to such entities by third parties. Guarantees represent potential risk to the Bank if the payments guaranteed for an entity are not made. Trade finance and repayment guarantees provided by the Bank outstanding at 30 September 2023 amounted to UA 84 million (31 December 2022: UA 159.44 million).

The accumulated ECL calculated on the trade finance guarantees issued by the Bank as at 30 September 2023 was UA 0.48 million (31 December 2022: UA 0.50 million).

Other than the guarantees above issued to other entities, the Bank in 2015 entered into guarantee contracts referred to as EEAs, covering certain of its loans whereby it gives as well as receives compensation in case there is a default in any of the specified loans.

In addition to EEAs, since 2018, the Bank has entered into Balance Sheet Optimization (BSO) transactions which are expected to release risk capital and create additional lending headroom. These transactions involve credit insurance, credit enhancement and synthetic securitization. Like the EEAs, these transactions are accounted for as financial guarantees. The details of BSO initiatives are provided in Note C.

The Bank has purchased credit enhancement facilities from the PSF for some of its non-sovereign loans. As at 30 September 2023, the maximum coverage amounts of non-sovereign loans by PSF amounted to UA 515.54 million (31 December 2022: UA 266.48 million).

The total cost of BSO coverage for the period ended 30 September 2023 was UA 12.22 million (30 September 2022: UA 14.08 million).

NOTE I – Equity Participations

Investment in ADF

The ADF was established in 1972 as an international institution to assist the Bank in contributing to the economic and social development of African countries, to promote cooperation and increase international trade particularly among the African countries, and to provide financing on highly concessional terms for such purposes. The Fund's original subscriptions were provided by the Bank and the original State Participants to the ADF Agreement, and State Participants acceding to the Agreement since the original signing date. Thereafter, further subscriptions were received from participants in the form of Special General Increases and General Replenishments.

The ADF has a 14-member Board of Directors, made up of 7 members selected by the African Development Bank and 7 members selected by State Participants. The Fund's Board of Directors reports to the Board of Governors made up of representatives of the State Participants and the ADB. The President of the Bank is the ex-officio President of the Fund.

To carry out its functions, the Fund utilizes the offices, staff, organization, services and facilities of the Bank, for which it pays a share of the administrative expenses. The share of administrative expenses paid by the Fund to the Bank is calculated annually on the basis of a cost-sharing formula, approved by the Board of Directors, which is driven primarily by the staff time spent on individual entity's work program deliverables. Based on the cost-sharing formula, the share of administrative expenses incurred by ADF for the year end 30 September 2023 amounted to UA 170.83 million (30 September 2022: UA 180.77 million), representing 50.98 percent (September 2022: 51.29 percent) of the shareable administrative expenses incurred by the Bank. The accounts of the ADF are kept separate and distinct from those of the Bank.

Although the ADB by agreement exercises 50 percent of the voting powers in the ADF, the Agreement establishing the ADF also provides that in the event of termination of the ADF's operations, the assets of the Fund shall be distributed pro-rata to its participants in proportion to the amounts paid-in by them on account of their subscriptions, after settlement of any outstanding claims against the participants. At 30 September 2023, the Bank's pro-rata or economic share in ADF was 0.33 percent (31 December 2022: 0.34 percent).

Notwithstanding the exercise of 50 percent voting power in the Fund by the Bank, the conditions for control under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements are not met since the Bank does not have absolute voting interest to control ADF, rights to variable returns from its relationship with ADF and its economic interest in the Fund is less than 1 percent. Consequently, the Fund was not consolidated in the Bank's Financial Statements.

As a result of the implementation in 2006 of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), the net asset value of ADF which is the basis for determining the value of the Bank's investment in the Fund declined, resulting in impairment loss on the Bank's investment. The net assets of ADF are made up of its net development resources less outstanding demand obligations plus disbursed and outstanding loans excluding balances due from countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) completion points and, are therefore due for MDRI loan cancelation at the balance sheet date.

Other Equity Participations

The Bank may take equity positions in privately owned productive enterprises and financial intermediaries, public sector companies that are in the process of being privatized or regional and sub regional institutions. The Bank's objective in such equity investments is to promote the economic development of its Regional Member Countries and, in particular, the development of their private sectors. The Bank's equity participation is also intended to promote efficient use of resources, promoting African participation, playing a catalytic role in attracting other investors and lenders and mobilizing the flow of domestic and external resources to financially viable projects, which also have significant economic merit.

Unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors, the Bank's equity participation shall not exceed 25 percent of the equity capital of the entity in which it invests. The Bank does not seek a controlling interest in the companies in which it invests, but closely monitors its equity investments through Board representation. In accordance with the Board of Governors' Resolution B/ BG/2009/10 of 13 May 2009, total equity investment by the Bank shall not at any time exceed 15 percent of the aggregate amount of the Bank's paid-in capital and reserves and surplus (risk capital) included in its ordinary capital resources.

Under IFRS 9, equity investments must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, where the equity investment is not held for trading, an entity has the option to take fair value changes into Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), with no recycling of the change in fair value to profit or loss if the investment is subsequently derecognized. As the Bank's equity investments are currently held for strategic purposes of enhancing development in Regional Member Countries rather than for trading, the Bank has opted to designate all its equity investments as at FVOCI.

For the period ended 30 September 2023, dividend income decreased by UA 0.84 million (9.8 percent) to UA 7.75 million from UA 8.59 million in September 2022.

The Bank's equity interests at September 2023 and 31 December 2022 are summarized below:

(UA thousands)

Institutions	Year	2023	2022
Investment in ADF	1972	111,741	111,741
Accumulated share of profit/ (loss) & impairment on 1 January		(50 953)	(52,383)
Share of losses on equity accounted investments for the period		301	(101)
Impairment for the period		759	(1,531)
		61,848	60,788
DIRECT INVESTMENTS			
TOTAL DIRECT INVESTMENT AND FUNDS		1,080,712	983,050
GRAND TOTAL		1,102,888	1,043,838

NOTE J – Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Bank's Property, equipment and Intangible assets are summarized below:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Costs	359,924	341,864
Accumulated depreciation	(277,764)	(257,743)
Net Book Value	82,160	84,121

NOTE K – Borrowings

As at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Bank's borrowings were as follows:

(UA millions)	2023	2022
Borrowings at fair value	22,262.06	24,006.35
Borrowings at amortized cost	129.41	247.85
Total	22,391.47	24,254.20

The Bank's borrowings as at 30 September 2023 included no subordinated borrowings (31 December 2022: UA 7.51 million).

The capital adequacy framework approved by the Board of Directors adopted the use of a single debt to usable capital ratio to monitor the Bank's leverage. The ratio caps the Bank's total outstanding debt at 100 percent of usable capital. Usable capital comprises the equity of the Bank and the callable capital of its non-borrowing members rated A- or better. The Bank's usable capital at 30 September 2023 was 60.83 billion (31 December 2022: UA 60.18 billion).

The Bank uses derivatives in its borrowing and liability management activities to take advantage of cost-saving opportunities and to lower its funding costs. Certain long-term borrowing agreements contain provisions that allow redemption at the option of the holder at specified dates prior to maturity.

Such borrowings are reflected in the tables on the maturity structure of borrowings using the put dates, rather than the contractual maturities. Management believes, however, that a portion of such borrowings may remain outstanding beyond their earliest indicated redemption dates.

The Bank has entered into cross-currency swap agreements with major international banks through which proceeds from borrowings are converted into a different currency and include a forward exchange contract providing for the future exchange of the two currencies in order to recover the currency converted. The Bank has also entered into interest rate swaps, which transform a floating rate payment obligation in a particular currency into a fixed rate payment obligation or vice-versa.

The contractual (except for callable borrowings) maturity structure of outstanding borrowings as at 30 September 2023 was as follows:

Borrowings Carried at Fair Value

(UA millions)

Periods	Ordinary	Callable	Total
One year or less	1,984.44	499.88	2,484.32
More than one year but less than two years	3,176.23	144.59	3,320.82
More than two years but less than three years	4,901.83	133.46	5,035.29
More than three years but less than four years	2,682.43	115.73	2,798.16
More than four years but less than five years	4,854.47	79.13	4,933.60
More than five years	3,543.77	146.10	3,689.87
Total	21,143.17	1,118.89	22,262.06

Borrowings Carried at Amortized Cost

Periods	Ordinary	Callable	Total
One year or less	60.68	-	60.68
More than one year but less than two years	20.07	-	20.07
More than two years but less than three years	0.06	-	0.06
More than three years but less than four years	0.16	-	0.16
More than four years but less than five years	-	-	-
More than five years	48.70	-	48.70
Subtotal	129.67	-	129.67
Net unamortized premium and discount	(0.26)	-	(0.26)
Total	129.41	-	129.41

The contractual (except for callable borrowings) maturity structure of outstanding borrowings as at 31 December 2022 was as follows:

Borrowings Carried at Fair Value

(UA millions)

Periods	Ordinary	Callable	Total
One year or less	5,155.62	355.04	5,510.66
More than one year but less than two years	2,552.43	198.29	2,750.72
More than two years but less than three years	2,032.02	11.53	2,043.55
More than three years but less than four years	5,236.85	135.32	5,372.17
More than four years but less than five years	3,473.19	103.58	3,576.77
More than five years	4,628.14	124.34	4,752.48
Total	23,078.25	928.10	24,006.35

Borrowings Carried at Amortized Cost

(UA millions)

Periods	Ordinary	Callable	Total
One year or less	186.11	-	186.11
More than one year but less than two years	7.70	-	7.70
More than two years but less than three years	-	-	-
More than three years but less than four years	0.09	-	0.09
More than four years but less than five years	0.19	-	0.19
More than five years	55.32	-	55.32
Subtotal	249.41	-	249.41
Net unamortized premium and discount	(1.56)	-	(1.56)
Total	247.85	-	247.85

The fair value of borrowings carried at fair value through profit or loss at 30 September 2023 was UA 22,262.06 million (December 2022: UA 24,006.35 million). For these borrowings, the amount the Bank will be contractually required to pay at maturity at 30 September 2023 was UA 25,702.25 million (December 2022: UA 27,053.65 million). The surrender value of callable borrowings is equivalent to the notional amount plus accrued finance charges.

As per Note O, there was a net gain of UA 46.24 million on borrowings, related derivatives and others for the year ended 30 September 2023 (September 2022: a loss of UA 137.24 million). The fair value movement attributable to changes in the Bank's credit risk included in the other comprehensive income for the period ended 30 September 2023 was a loss of UA 19.23 million (September 2022: a gain of UA 70.01 million).

Fair value movements attributable to changes in the Bank's credit risk are determined by comparing the discounted cash flows for the borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss using the Bank's credit spread on the relevant liquid markets for ADB quoted bonds versus LIBOR both at the beginning and end of the relevant year. The Bank's credit spread was not applied for fair value changes on callable borrowings with less than one-year call date.

For borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss at 30 September 2023, the cumulative unrealized fair value losses to date were UA 945.88 million (December 2022: UA 919.31 million).

NOTE L – Equity

Equity is composed of capital and reserves. These are further detailed as follows:

Capital

Capital includes subscriptions paid-in by member countries and Cumulative Exchange Adjustments on Subscriptions (CEAS). The Bank is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Subscriptions Paid In

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank are made up of the subscription to the initial capital, a voluntary capital increase and the nine General Capital Increases (GCI) made so far. The Fifth General Capital Increase (GCI V) was approved by the Board of Governors of the Bank on 29 May 1998 and became effective on 30 September 1999 upon ratification by member states and entry into force of the related amendments to the Agreements establishing the Bank. The GCI-V increased the authorized capital of the Bank by 35 percent from 1.62 million shares to 2.187 million shares with a par value of UA 10,000 per share. The GCI-V shares, a total of 567,000 shares, are divided into paid-up and callable shares in proportion of 6 percent paid-up and 94 percent callable. The GCI-V shares were allocated to the regional and non-regional members such that, when fully subscribed, the regional members shall hold 60 percent of the total stock of the Bank and non-regional members shall hold the balance of 40 percent.

Prior to the GCI-V, subscribed capital was divided into paid-up capital and callable capital in the proportion of 1 to 7. With the GCI-V, the authorized capital stock of the Bank consists of 10.81 percent paid-up shares and 89.19 percent callable shares.

The sixth General Capital Increase (GCI-VI) was approved by the Board of Governors of the Bank on 27 May 2010. GCI-VI increased the authorized capital stock of the Bank by 200 percent from UA 23,947 million to UA 67,687 million, with the creation of 4,374,000 new shares. The new shares created were allocated to the regional and non-regional groups in such proportions that, when fully subscribed, the regional group shall hold 60 percent of the total capital stock of the Bank, and the non-regional group 40 percent. The shares are divided into paid-up and callable shares in the proportion of 6 percent paid-up shares to 94 percent callable shares.

Prior to the GCI-VI, i.e., during the period covered by GCI-V, and by its resolution's B/BG/2008/07 and B/BG/2009/05, the Board of Governors authorized two capital increases bringing the Authorized Capital of the Bank from UA 21,870 million to UA 22,120 million to allow the Republic of Turkey and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to become members of the Bank. The membership of these two countries became effective upon completion of the formalities specified in the Agreement establishing the Bank and in the General Rules Governing Admission of Non-Regional Countries to Membership of the Bank. Consequently, on 29 October 2013 and 29 May 2014, the Republic Turkey and The Grand Duchy Luxembourg respectively were formally admitted as the 78th and 79th member countries of the Bank. These shares, created under the two special capital increases, were subject to the same terms and conditions as the shares created under the GCI-V.

Following its Resolution B/BG/2012/04 of 31 May 2012, the Board of Governors authorized a Special Capital Increase of the authorized share capital of the Bank to allow for: (i) subscription by a new regional member country (the Republic of South Sudan) of the minimum number of shares required for it to become a member; and (ii) the resulting subscription by non-regional members of the number of shares necessary to comply with the 60/40 ratio requirement between the shareholding of regional and non-regional members. Accordingly, the Board of Governors decided to increase the authorized capital of the Bank by the creation of 111,469 new shares, out of which 66,881 shares shall be available for subscription by the Republic of South Sudan, and 44,588 shares, shall be available for subscription by non-regional members. In 2014, by Resolution B/BG/2014/02, the Board of Governors revised down to 33,895 shares the initial subscription of South Sudan's, in line with its IMF quota. The additional shares are subject to the same terms and conditions as the shares authorized in the GCI-VI. On 30 April 2015, having completed the membership process to join the African Development Bank, South Sudan was admitted as member.

In 2019, the Board of Directors endorsed proposals made by Canada and Sweden to subscribe, temporarily, to additional non-voting callable capital of the Bank in the amounts of UA 800 million and UA 357 million, respectively. The proposals were adopted by the Board of Governors on 12 June 2019 and 31 October 2019 and accordingly, the authorized capital stock of the Bank increased. These non-voting callable shares were absorbed by Canada's and Sweden's subscriptions to GCI-VII when they became effective.

By resolution B/BG/2019/04 adopted on 12 June 2019, the Board of Governors authorized a capital increase of UA 1.34 billion through the creation of 134,050 new shares to allow Ireland to become a member of the Bank. The membership of Ireland became effective upon completion of the formalities specified in the Agreement establishing the Bank and in the General Rules Governing Admission of Non-Regional Countries to Membership of the Bank. Such formalities had been completed on 24 April 2020.

On 31 October 2019, the Board of Governors of the Bank approved a 125 percent increase of the capital resources of the institution. This seventh General Capital Increase (GCI-VII) increased the authorized capital stock of the Bank from UA 69,472 million² to UA 153,191 million with the creation of 8,371,881 new shares. The new shares created were allocated to the regional and non-regional groups in such proportions that, when fully subscribed, the regional group shall hold 60 percent of the total capital stock of the Bank, and the non-regional group 40 percent. The new shares and the previous ones described above shall be divided into paid-up and callable shares in the proportion of 6 percent paid-up shares to 94 percent callable shares.

The paid-up portion of the GCI-VII subscription is payable in twelve annual instalments for member countries eligible to receive financing from ADF and eight annual instalments for member countries not eligible to receive financing from ADF. A member country's payment of the first installment triggers its subscription, and the entire callable shares are issued. Shares representing the paid-up portion of the subscription are issued only as and when the Bank receives the actual payments for such shares.

At its extraordinary meeting held on 5 March 2021, the Board of Governors adopted a resolution, effective immediately, authorizing the creation of temporary callable capital stock increasing the Bank's capital from one hundred fifty-three billion one hundred ninety-one million three hundred sixty thousand Units of Account (UA 153,191,360,000) to one hundred eighty-one billion seven hundred ninety-five million eight hundred thirty thousand Units of Account (UA 181,795,830,000). The new shares created are in the form of callable shares, which will expire on 31 December 2023, or such earlier date as the Bank may determine. All Instruments of Subscription are qualified and effective only in the case of a single event leading to a reduction in the stock of the Bank's AAA-rated callable capital by at least 30 percent that would have the effect of reducing the coverage of the Bank's net debt by AAA-rated callable capital below 100 percent (the "Qualifying Event"). Upon the occurrence of the Qualifying Event, members who have subscribed to the temporary callable capital stock will acquire certain voting rights. Each share will have a par value of ten thousand Units of Account (UA 10,000), as set forth in the Resolution.

During the same extraordinary meeting, the Board of Governors approved and authorized the return and cancellation of temporary callable shares without Voting Powers, created in 2019 and subscribed by Canada and the Kingdom of Sweden, from the total authorized capital stock of the Bank, as part of the interim measures pending the conclusion of the Seventh General Capital Increase. Consequently, the authorized capital of the Bank was reduced by UA 1,157,000,000, bringing it down to UA 180,638,830,000.

² The amount of UA 69,472,550,000 includes: (i) the special capital increase authorized under Resolution B/BG/2019/04 to allow for the subscription by the Republic of Ireland ("Ireland") (UA 1,340,500,000), (ii) the temporary increase in non-voting callable capital allocated to the Government of Canada ("Canada") (UA 800,000,000) under Resolution B/BG/2019/09 and (iii) the temporary increase in non-voting callable capital allocated to the Kingdom of Sweden ("Sweden") (UA 357,000,000) upon the Board of Governor's approval of Resolution B/BG/EXTRA/2019/01.

The Bank's capital as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Capital Authorized (in shares of UA 10 000 each)	180,638,830	180,638,830
Less: Unsubscribed	(32,658,738)	(31,870,653)
Subscribed Capital	147,980,092	148,768,177
Less: Callable Capital	(138,059,267)	(138,793,635)
Paid-up Capital	9,920,825	9,974,542
Shares to be issued upon payment of future installments	(3,150,621)	(3,608,620)
Add: Amounts paid in advance	635	322
	6,770,839	6,366,244
Less: Amounts in arrears	-	-
Capital	6,770,839	6,366,244

The subscription position including the distribution of voting rights at 30 September 2023 reflects the differences in the timing of subscription payments by member countries during the allowed subscription payment period for GCI V, GCI-VI and GCI-VII. After the shares have been fully subscribed, the regional and non-regional groups are expected to hold 60 percent and 40 percent voting rights, respectively.

Slight differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

Included in the authorized data for 30 September 2023 is an amount of UA 38.83 million representing the balance of the shareholding of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("former Yugoslavia").

Since the former Yugoslavia has ceased to exist as a state under international law, its shares (composed of UA 38.83 million callable, and UA 4.86 million paid-up shares) have been held by the Bank in accordance with Article 6 (6) of the Bank Agreement. In 2002, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved the proposal to invite each of the successor states of the former Yugoslavia to apply for membership in the Bank, though such membership would be subject to their fulfilling certain conditions including the assumption pro-rata of the contingent liabilities of the former Yugoslavia to the Bank, as of 31 December 1992. In the event that a successor state declines or otherwise does not become a member of the Bank, the pro-rata portion of the shares of former Yugoslavia, which could have been reallocated to such successor state, would be reallocated to other interested non-regional members of the Bank in accordance with the terms of the Share Transfer Rules. The proceeds of such reallocation will however be transferable to such successor state. Furthermore, pending the response from the successor states, the Bank may, under its Share Transfer Rules, reallocate the shares of former Yugoslavia to interested non-regional member states and credit the proceeds on a pro-rata basis to the successor states. In 2003, one of the successor states declined the invitation to apply for membership and instead offered to the Bank, as part of the state's Official Development Assistance, its pro-rata interest in the proceeds of any reallocation of the shares of former Yugoslavia. The Bank accepted the offer.

Subscriptions by member countries and their voting power at 30 September 2023 were as follows:

(Amounts in UA thousands)	Member States	Total Shares	% of Total Shares	Amount Paid	Callable Capital	Number of Votes	% of Total Voting Power
1	ALGERIA	733,265	5.063	335,166	6,997,470	733,890	5.054
2	ANGOLA	165,315	1.141	71,797	1,581,352	165,940	1.143
3	BENIN	29,811	0.206	12,143	285,973	30,436	0.210
4	BOTSWANA	112,194	0.775	76,805	1,045,135	112,819	0.777
5	BURKINA FASO	58,217	0.402	23,391	558,805	58,842	0.405
6	BURUNDI	33,435	0.231	13,272	321,076	32,368	0.223
7	CABO VERDE	8,549	0.059	3,991	81,510	9,174	0.063
8	CAMEROON	146,851	1.014	52,575	1,415,951	147,476	1.016
9	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	5,285	0.036	1,975	50,882	5,910	0.041
10	CHAD	8,337	0.058	3,412	79,970	8,962	0.062
11	COMOROS	1,130	0.008	680	10,626	1,755	0.012
12	CONGO	54,497	0.376	22,398	522,600	53,587	0.369
13	COTE D'IVOIRE	553,930	3.825	217,263	5,322,050	554,555	3.819
14	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	252,469	1.743	66,808	2,457,885	253,094	1.743
15	DJIBOUTI	1,213	0.008	1,517	10,618	1,838	0.013
16	EGYPT	874,517	6.038	368,090	8,377,090	875,142	6.027
17	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	9,588	0.066	7,969	87,917	10,213	0.070
18	ERITREA	4,510	0.031	2,921	42,182	5,135	0.035
19	ESWATINI	16,302	0.113	10,435	152,590	16,927	0.117
20	ETHIOPIA	225,688	1.558	84,253	2,172,640	226,313	1.559
21	GABON	65,385	0.451	56,236	597,628	66,010	0.455
22	GAMBIA	18,871	0.130	6,516	182,223	18,964	0.131
23	GHANA	324,494	2.240	125,974	3,118,941	325,119	2.239
24	GUINEA	58,094	0.401	22,325	558,631	58,719	0.404
25	GUINEA BISSAU	984	0.007	990	8,860	1,609	0.011
26	KENYA	190,879	1.318	72,579	1,836,220	191,504	1.319
27	LESOTHO	13,009	0.090	5,532	124,570	12,898	0.089
28	LIBERIA	28,408	0.196	10,834	273,257	27,545	0.190
29	LIBYA	327,912	2.264	186,004	3,093,118	328,537	2.263
30	MADAGASCAR	93,794	0.648	35,887	902,000	94,419	0.650
31	MALAWI	48,182	0.333	18,942	462,890	48,807	0.336
32	MALI	26,948	0.186	20,487	249,001	26,069	0.180
33	MAURITANIA	7,731	0.053	4,665	72,656	8,309	0.057
34	MAURITIUS	93,372	0.645	44,801	888,860	93,997	0.647
35	MOROCCO	673,032	4.647	326,341	6,403,990	673,657	4.639
36	MOZAMBIQUE	83,311	0.575	30,513	802,618	83,936	0.578
37	NAMIBIA	49,346	0.341	19,551	471,800	49,971	0.344
38	NIGER	29,813	0.206	12,091	286,043	30,438	0.210
39	NIGERIA	1,259,885	8.699	647,477	11,951,383	1,260,510	8.681
40	RWANDA	19,567	0.135	7,773	187,903	20,192	0.139
41	SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	9,515	0.066	3,626	91,544	9,905	0.068
42	SENEGAL	147,415	1.018	57,384	1,416,781	144,954	0.998
43	SEYCHELLES	1,837	0.013	1,871	16,499	2,462	0.017
44	SIERRA LEONE	15,893	0.110	12,985	145,951	16,518	0.114
45	SOMALIA	4,251	0.029	2,670	39,846	4,876	0.034
46	SOUTH AFRICA	729,818	5.039	319,181	6,979,012	730,443	5.030
47	SOUTH SUDAN	45,980	0.317	4,968	454,850	43,958	0.303
48	SUDAN	14,034	0.097	14,160	126,177	14,659	0.101
49	TANZANIA	124,094	0.857	46,532	1,194,417	124,719	0.859
50	TOGO	23,804	0.164	9,770	228,271	24,429	0.168
51	TUNISIA	208,283	1.438	91,267	1,991,560	208,908	1.439
52	UGANDA	56,440	0.390	23,349	541,067	57,065	0.393
53	ZAMBIA	169,616	1.171	66,065	1,630,065	170,241	1.172
54	ZIMBABWE	248,468	1.716	99,949	2,384,738	249,093	1.715
Total Regionals		8,507,566	58.741	3,786,156	81,287,687	8,527,815	58.730

	Member States	Total Shares	% of Total Shares	Amount Paid	Callable Capital	Number of Votes	% of Total Voting Power
Total Regionals		8,507,566	58.741	3,786,156	81,287,687	8,527,815	58.730
55	ARGENTINA	11,870	0.082	7,185	111,520	12,495	0.086
56	AUSTRIA	63,714	0.440	29,486	607,660	64,339	0.443
57	BELGIUM	93,548	0.646	61,730	873,750	94,173	0.649
58	BRAZIL	21,791	0.150	16,970	200,940	22,416	0.154
59	CANADA	560,436	3.870	364,122	5,240,240	561,061	3.864
60	CHINA	184,176	1.272	85,849	1,755,920	184,801	1.273
61	DENMARK	167,282	1.155	78,109	1,594,720	167,907	1.156
62	FINLAND	69,752	0.482	32,281	665,240	70,377	0.485
63	FRANCE	535,909	3.700	248,009	5,111,090	536,534	3.695
64	GERMANY	597,461	4.125	300,295	5,674,320	598,086	4.119
65	INDIA	41,030	0.283	18,444	391,860	41,655	0.287
66	IRELAND	115,674	0.799	31,084	1,125,670	116,299	0.801
67	ITALY	346,306	2.391	160,215	3,302,850	346,931	2.389
68	JAPAN	785,869	5.426	363,988	7,494,710	786,494	5.417
69	KOREA	68,678	0.474	31,476	655,310	69,303	0.477
70	KUWAIT	63,714	0.440	29,486	607,660	64,339	0.443
71	LUXEMBOURG	29,584	0.204	11,895	283,950	30,209	0.208
72	NETHERLANDS	126,529	0.874	62,970	1,202,320	127,154	0.876
73	NORWAY	168,887	1.166	84,750	1,604,120	169,512	1.167
74	PORTUGAL	34,326	0.237	15,966	327,300	34,951	0.241
75	SAUDI ARABIA	27,646	0.191	12,799	263,670	28,271	0.195
76	SPAIN	153,813	1.062	95,039	1,443,100	154,438	1.064
77	SWEDEN	224,266	1.548	103,554	2,139,110	224,891	1.549
78	SWITZERLAND	209,646	1.448	100,687	1,995,780	210,271	1.448
79	TÜRKIYE	56,600	0.391	22,746	543,260	57,225	0.394
80	U.K.	271,589	1.875	177,620	2,538,270	272,214	1.875
81	U.S.A.	945,516	6.528	437,929	9,017,240	946,141	6.516
Total Non-Regionals		5,975,612	41.259	2,984,683	56,771,580	5,992,487	41.27
Grand Total		14,483,178	100.00	6,770,839	138,059,267	14,520,302	100.00

The subscription position including the distribution of voting rights at 30 September 2023 reflects the differences in the timing of subscription payments by member countries during the allowed subscription payment period for GCI V, GCI-VI and GCI-VII. After the shares have been fully subscribed, the regional and non-regional groups are expected to hold 60 percent and 40 percent voting rights, respectively.

Slight differences may occur in totals due to rounding

Cumulative Exchange Adjustment on Subscriptions (CEAS)

Prior to the fourth General Capital Increase (GCI-IV), payments on the share capital subscribed by the non-regional member countries were fixed in terms of their national currencies. Under GCI-IV, and subsequent capital increases payments by regional and non-regional members in US Dollars were fixed at an exchange rate of 1 UA = US\$ 1.20635. This rate represented the value of the US Dollar to the SDR immediately before the introduction of the basket method of valuing the SDR on 1 July 1974 (1974 SDR). As a result of these practices, losses or gains could arise from converting these currencies to UA when received. Such conversion differences are reported in the Cumulative Exchange Adjustment on Subscriptions account.

At 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Cumulative Exchange Adjustment on Subscriptions were as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	154,169	155,837
Net conversion losses on new subscriptions	(5,294)	(1,668)
Balance	148,875	154,169

Reserves

The reserves increased by UA 275.62 million (7.51 percent) from UA 3,670.66 million as at 31 December 2022 to UA 3,946.28 million as at 30 September 2023. This increase is due to the total comprehensive income for the period of UA 275.62 million.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings include the net income for the year after taking into account transfers approved by the Board of Governors, and net charges recognized directly in equity. Retained earnings also include the transition adjustments resulting from the adoption of new or revised financial reporting standards, where applicable. Earnings include the net income for the year, after taking into account transfers approved by the Board of Governors, and net charges recognized directly in equity.

Allocable income

The Bank uses allocable income for making distributions out of its net income. Allocable income excludes unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses associated with instruments not held for trading and adjusted for translation gains and losses.

At 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022, the allocable income was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Net Income before distribution approved by the Board of Governors	268,975	(27,489)
Adjustment for		
Unrealized (gains) / losses on borrowings and derivatives	(46,238)	137,243
Translation (gains)/losses	5,220	(65,357)
Total Adjustment for volatile elements of gains and losses	(41,018)	71,886
Allocable income	227,957	44,397

NOTE M – Income from Loans and Investments and Related Derivatives

Income from Loans and related derivatives

Income from loans and related derivatives for the period ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Interest income on loans not impaired	788,953	309,956
Interest income on impaired loans	16,252	34,187
Interest on loan swaps	42,944	(26,079)
Total interest income on loans	848,149	318,064
Commitment fees	22,596	24,907
Trade finance guarantee fees	1,050	822
Statutory commission	87	136
Total fee income	23,732	25,865
Balance sheet optimization (BSO) fees	(12,222)	(14,081)
Total	859,660	329,848

Analysis of Interest Income from loans by Operations

UA thousands	2023	2022
Interest income on Sovereign loans	645,101	229,450
Interest income on Non sovereign loans	160,104	114,693
Interest on loan swaps	42,944	(26,079)
Total interest income	848,149	318,064

Income from Investments and Related Derivatives

Income from loans and related derivatives for the period ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Interest income	261,049	143,378
Realized fair value losses on investments	44,427	(47,657)
Unrealized fair value gains on investments	53,032	44,361
Subtotal	97,459	(3,294)
Total	358,508	140,082

Total interest income on investments at amortized cost for the period ended 30 September 2023 was UA 91.54 million (2022: UA 78.58 million).

Net interest income from loans and investment and related derivatives

The net interest income on loans, investment and related derivatives for the period ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Interest income from loans	848,149	318,064
Interest income from treasury investment	261,049	143,378
Other debt securities	6,486	4,934
Total Interest Income	1,115,684	466,376
Borrowing expenses (Note O)	(873,224)	(188,755)
Net interest income	242,460	277,621

NOTE N – Other Income

Other Income represents net earnings that arise from other sources and activities apart from the Bank's development related activities and Investment activities.

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Management fees	4,815	4,561
Rental income	919	952
Miscellaneous Income	987	1,261
Board allowances received	176	208
Share of profits/(losses) in associate	301	(3)
Losses on disposal of Property and equipment	(93)	-
Others	433	296
Total	7,538	7,275

NOTE O – Borrowing Expenses**Interest and Amortized Issuance Costs**

Interest and amortized issuance costs on borrowings for the year ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Charges to bond issuers	388,527	308,401
Amortization of issuance costs	518	6,596
Interest on operating lease	230	93
Total	389,275	315,090

Total interest expense for financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2023 was UA 10.16 million (September 2022: UA 11.12 million)

Net Interest on Borrowing-Related Derivatives

Net interest on borrowing-related derivatives for the year ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Interest on derivatives payable	1,057,053	270,306
Interest on derivatives receivable	(573,104)	(396,641)
Total	483,949	(126,335)
Net borrowing expenses	873,224	188,755

Losses/gains on Borrowings and Related Derivatives

Gains/losses on borrowings, related derivatives and others for year ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 was as follows:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Gains/(Losses) borrowings, related derivatives and others	46,238	(137,243)

The gains on borrowings, related derivatives and others include the income statement effects of the hedge accounting, consisting of unrealized gain of UA 1.83 million (September 2022: unrealized gain of UA 4.64 million), representing hedge effectiveness and UA 1.4 million (September 2022: UA 1.61 million) of amortization of fair value adjustments on the hedged risk (See Note G).

Valuation adjustment loss in respect of counterparty risk of derivative financial assets (CVA) for the period ended 30 September 2023 amounted to UA 8.79 million (September 2022: a loss UA 9.48 million), whilst valuation adjustment gain relating to credit risk in derivative financial liabilities (DVA) for the period ended 30 September 2023 was UA 17.96 million (September 2022: a gain UA 19.67 million).

NOTE P – Administrative Expenses

Total administrative expenses relate to expenses incurred for the operations of the Bank and those incurred on behalf of the ADF and the NTF. The ADF and NTF reimburse the Bank for their share of the total administrative expenses, based on an agreed-upon cost-sharing formula, which is driven by certain selected indicators of operational activity for operational expenses and relative balance sheet size for non-operational expenses. However, the expenses allocated to the NTF shall not exceed 20 percent of the NTF's gross income.

Administrative expenses for the year ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 comprised the following:

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Manpower expenses	263,316	286,382
Other general expenses	51,057	44,478
Total	314,373	330,860
Reimbursable by ADF	(170,831)	(180,773)
Reimbursable by NTF	(353)	(203)
Net	143,189	149,884

NOTE Q: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**Staff Retirement Plan and Medical Benefits Plan**

The table below summarizes the employee benefit liabilities on the balance sheet relating to SRP and MBP as at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022.

	Staff Retirement Plan		Medical Benefit Plan		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	66.76	256.79	161.67	208.47	228.43	465.26
Employee Benefit Liability for the period	14.14	(190.03)	12.94	(46.80)	27.08	(236.83)
Liability on balance sheet at 30 September 2023	80.90	66.76	174.61	161.67	255.51	228.43

NOTE R – Related Parties

The following related parties have been identified:

The Bank makes or guarantees loans to some of its members who are also its shareholders and borrows funds from the capital markets in the territories of some of its shareholders. As a multilateral development institution with membership comprising 54 African states and 27 non-African states (the “regional members” and “non-regional members”, respectively), subscriptions to the capital of the Bank are made by all its members. All the powers of the Bank are vested in the Board of Governors, which consists of the Governors appointed by each member country of the Bank, who exercise the voting power of the appointing member country. Member country subscriptions and voting powers are disclosed in Note L. The Board of Directors, which is composed of twenty (20) Directors elected by the member countries, is responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Bank, and for this purpose, exercises all the powers delegated to it by the Board of Governors. The Bank also makes or guarantees loans to certain of the agencies of its Regional Member Countries and to public and private enterprises operating within such countries. The Board of Directors approve such loans.

In addition to its ordinary resources, the Bank administers the resources of other entities under special arrangements. In this regard, the Bank administers the resources of the ADF. Furthermore, the Bank administers various special funds and trust funds, which have purposes that are consistent with its objectives of promoting the economic development and social progress of its Regional Member Countries. In this connection, the Bank administers the NTF as well as certain multilateral and bilateral donor funds created in the form of grants.

The ADF was established pursuant to an agreement between the Bank and certain countries. The general operation of the ADF is conducted by a 14-member Board of Directors of which 7 members are selected by the Bank. The Bank exercises 50 percent of the voting power in the ADF and the President of the Bank is the ex-officio President of the Fund. To carry out its functions, the ADF utilizes the officers, staff, organization, services and facilities of the Bank, for which it reimburses the Bank based on an agreed cost-sharing formula, driven in large part by the number of programs and projects executed during the year.

The Bank's investment in the ADF is included in Equity Participations and disclosed in Note I. In addition to the amount reported as equity participation, the Bank periodically makes allocations from its income to the Fund, to further its objectives. Net income allocations by the Bank to ADF are reported as Other Resources in the Fund's financial statements.

The NTF is a special fund administered by the Bank with resources contributed by the Government of Nigeria. The ADB Board of Directors conducts the general operations of NTF on the basis of the terms of the NTF Agreement and in this regard, the Bank consults with the Government of Nigeria. The NTF also utilizes the offices, staff, organization, services and facilities of the Bank for which it reimburses to the Bank its share of administrative expenses for such utilization. The share of administrative expenses reimbursed to the Bank by both the ADF and NTF is disclosed in Note P.

Grant resources administered by the Bank on behalf of other donors, including its member countries, agencies and other entities are generally restricted for specific uses, which include the co-financing of Bank's lending projects, debt reduction operations and technical assistance for borrowers including feasibility studies.

Management Personnel Compensation

Compensation paid to the Bank's management personnel and executive directors during the period ended 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 were made up as follows

(UA thousands)	2023	2022
Salaries	23,866	22,191
Termination and other benefits	7,044	8,218
Contribution to retirement and medical plan	5,111	4,818
Total	36,021	35,227

The Bank may also provide personal loans and advances to its staff, including those in management. Such loans and advances, guaranteed by the terminal benefits payable at the time of departure from the Bank, are granted in accordance with the Bank's rules and regulations. As of 30 September 2023, outstanding balances on loans and advances to management staff and executive directors amounted to UA 8.28 million (31 September 2022: UA 8.17 million).

Note S – Supplementary disclosures**Note S-1: Exchange rates**

The rates used for translating currencies into Units of Account at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022 were as follows:

		2023	2022
1 UA = 1 SDR =	Algerian Dinar	180.37500	182.79300
	Angolan Kwanza	1,085.55150	670.33213
	Australian Dollar	2.03620	1.99228
	Botswana Pula	17.96420	17.10590
	Brazilian Real	6.58410	6.84570
	Canadian Dollar	1.77785	1.81035
	Chinese Yuan Renminbi	9.60421	9.29731
	CFA Franc	814.20700	821.85500
	Danish Kroner	9.25609	9.31203
	Egyptian Pound	40.62427	32.90795
	Ethiopian Birr	73.00638	71.67080
	Euro	1.24125	1.25291
	Gambian Dalasi	79.71409	80.93000
	Ghanaian Cedi	14.63376	11.41328
	Guinean Franc	11,129.48670	11,383.08100
	Indian Rupee	109.12000	110.28500
	Japanese Yen	196.51000	176.53700
	Kenyan Shilling	194.74854	164.19039
	Korean Won	1,763.36000	1,698.29000
	Kuwaiti Dinar	0.40518	0.40749
	Libyan Dinar	6.42494	6.42636
	Mauritian Rupee	58.71300	58.69100
	Moroccan Dirham	13.54232	13.90422
	New Zealand Dollar	2.20412	2.13379
	Nigerian Naira	1,005.72380	596.93030
	Norwegian Krone	13.96830	13.08650
	Pound Sterling	1.07192	1.10279
	Sao Tomé Dobra	30.49110	30.61850
	Saudi Arabian Riyal	4.91746	4.99286
	South African Rand	24.70050	22.77610
	Swedish Krona	14.25610	13.94070
	Swiss Franc	1.19808	1.23808
	Tanzanian Shilling	3,259.29920	3,072.67480
	Tunisian Dinar	4.18519	4.13905
	Turkish Lira	36.01630	24.97450
	Ugandan Shilling	4,939.34103	4,942.26220
	United States Dollar	1.31498	1.33084
	Vietnamese Dong	31,982.28607	32,093.20660

No representation is made that any currency held by the Bank can be or could have been converted into any other currency at the cross rates resulting from the rates indicated above.