

# EBRD Mobilisation



**European Bank**  
for Reconstruction and Development

August 2024



- **Introduction to the EBRD**
  - Mobilisation and the EBRD
  - Mobilisation Products and Co-financiers
  - Recent Mobilisation Initiative/Co-financing Highlights

# What we do



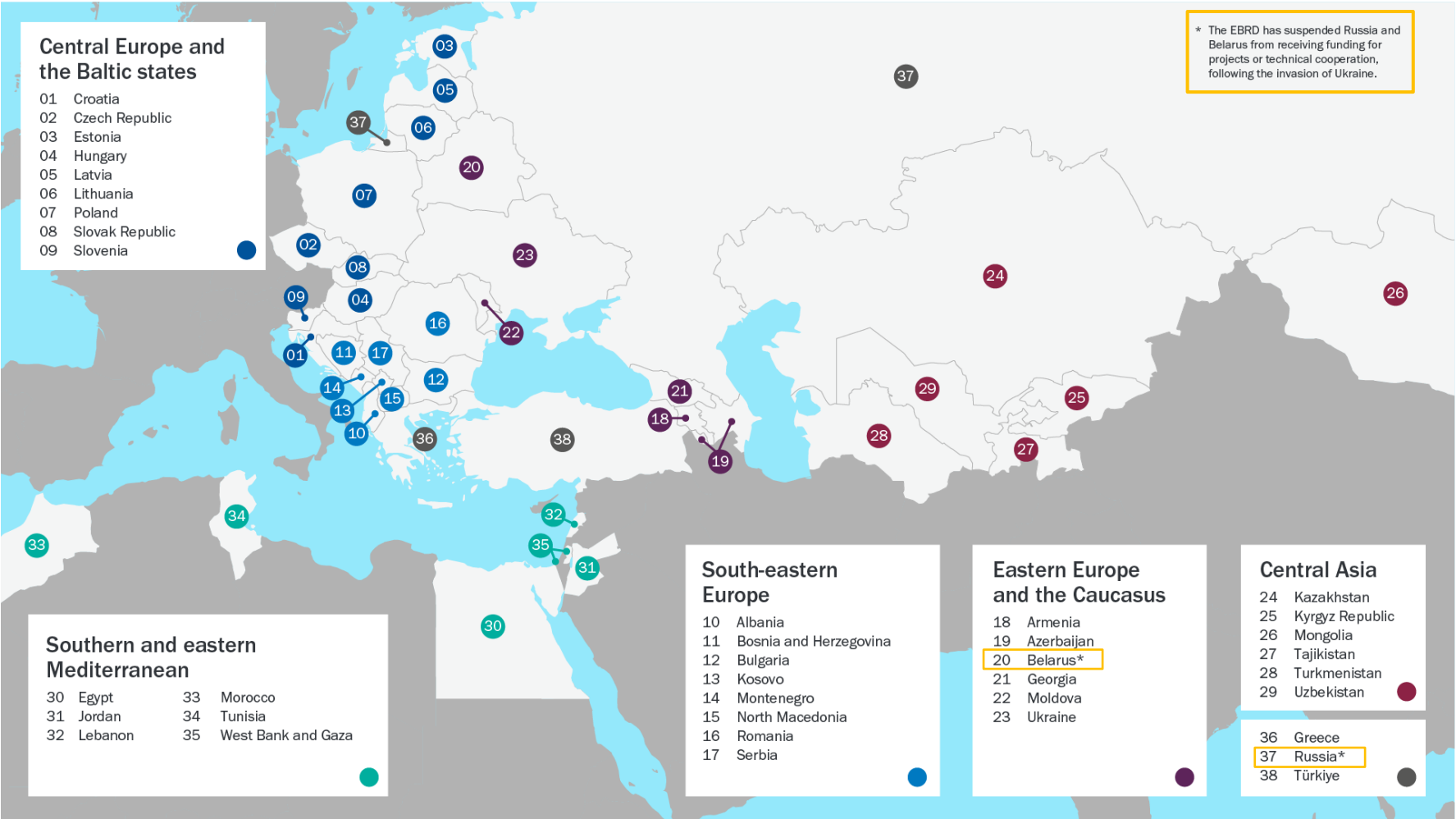
European Bank  
for Reconstruction and Development

The EBRD invests to build up **open, effective and market-oriented economies** in countries across three continents and to make a **positive impact on people's lives**.

With a focus on private sector investment and support for policy reform, we work to ensure that economies in our regions are **competitive, inclusive, well-governed, green, resilient and integrated**.



# Countries of Operations (COOs)



## Providing finance

### Loans

- Loans are tailored to meet the particular requirements of a project. The credit risk may be taken entirely by the EBRD or partly syndicated to the market.

### Equity investments

- These may be undertaken in a variety of forms, including direct investment in companies, investment in equity funds as well as venture capital investments. When the EBRD takes an equity stake, it expects an appropriate return on its investment and will only take a minority position.

### Guarantees

- We also provide guarantees to help borrowers gain access to financing through our Trade Facilitation Programme.

## Other ways to work with us

### Advisory services for businesses

- In addition to finance, the EBRD provides business advice to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), spurring growth and innovation.

### Procurement opportunities

- The EBRD provides many opportunities for suppliers, contractors and consultants worldwide for mainly related to EBRD-financed projects but also internal EBRD projects.

### Trade Facilitation Programme

- The programme aims to promote foreign trade to, from and amongst the EBRD countries of operations and offers a range of products to facilitate this trade.

## What we finance

Projects may be considered for EBRD assistance if they:

- are located in an economy **where the EBRD operates**
- have good prospects of being **profitable**
- have **significant equity contributions** in cash or in kind from the project sponsor
- would benefit the **local economy**
- satisfy the **EBRD's environmental standards**, as well as those of the host country

## What we don't finance

- Defence-related activities
- Tobacco industry
- Substances banned by international law
- Stand-alone gambling facilities.

In addition, we may not finance certain products or processes due to their **environmentally harmful nature** or if their adverse impact **cannot be adequately mitigated**.

# Our transition qualities



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## Competitive

Building dynamic and open markets that stimulate competition, entrepreneurship and productivity growth.

## Well-governed

Promoting the rule of law, transparency, and accountability, and stimulating firms to adequately safeguard and balance the interests of their stakeholders.

## Inclusive

Building inclusive market economies which ensure equal economic opportunity for all and leave no group behind.

## Integrated

Building geographically integrated domestic and international markets for goods, services, capital and labour.

## Resilient

Building resilient market economies that can withstand turbulence and shocks.

## Green

Building green, sustainable market economies which preserve the environment and protect the interests of future generations.

# Alignment to UN Sustainable Development Goals

## Six EBRD qualities of a sustainable market economy

### Competitive



### Integrated



### Inclusive



### Green



### Well-governed



### Resilient



## Three EBRD sector groups

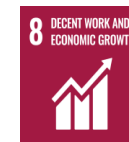
### Industry, commerce, agribusiness



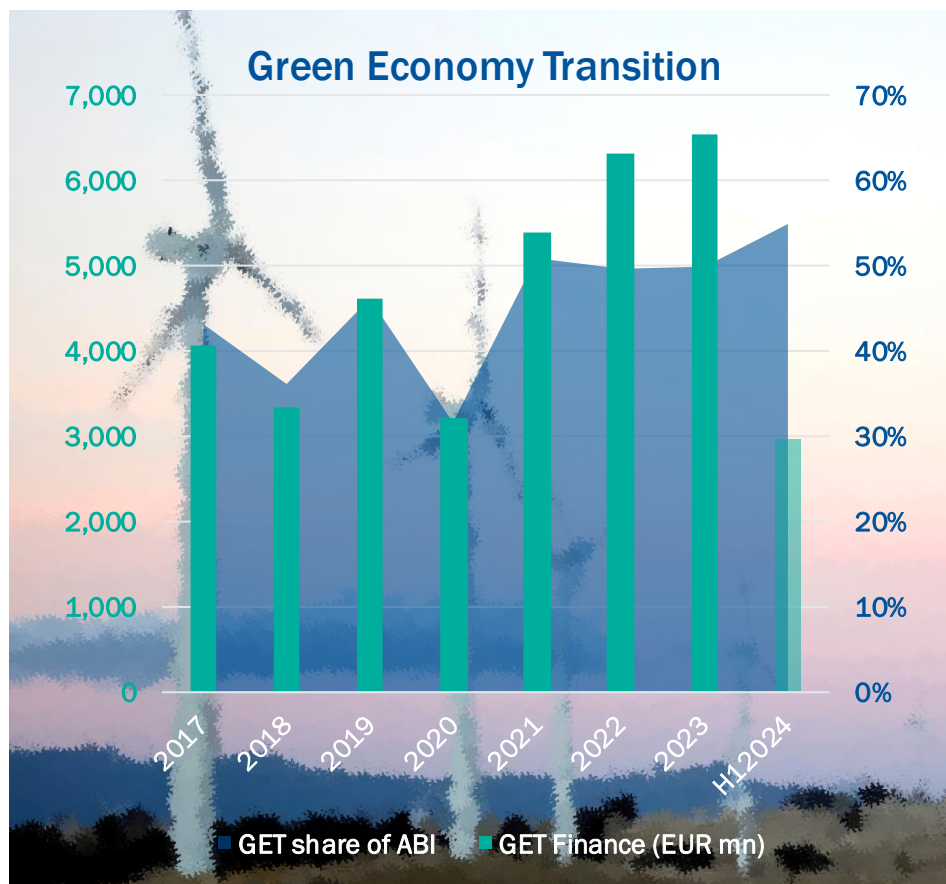
### Sustainable infrastructure



### Financial institutions







Preserving and improving the environment are **central features of a modern, well-functioning market economy** and therefore key goals of the transition process that the EBRD was set up to promote.

Building on a decade of successful green investments, the EBRD seeks to increase the volume of **green financing to 50 per cent by 2025**.

# Results

as of H1 2024



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Net cumulative Bank investment

**€200.2 billion** (since 1991)

**€5.4 billion** (in H1 2024)

Number of projects

**7,152** (since 1991)

**267** (in H1 2024)

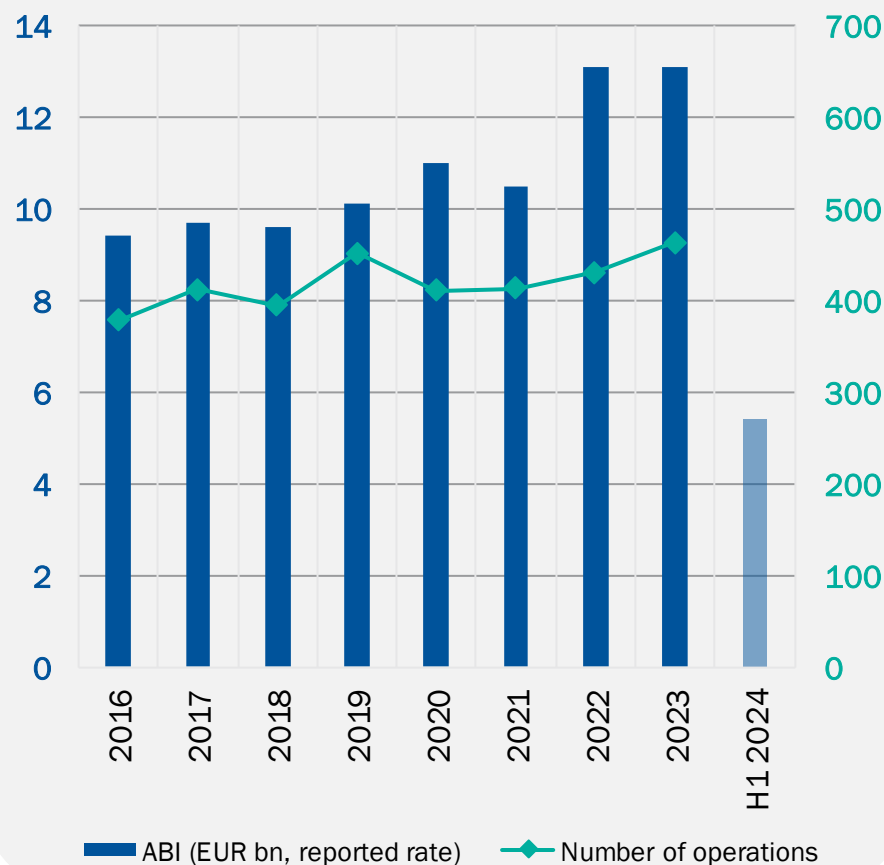
Cumulative disbursements

**€146.1 billion** (since 1991)

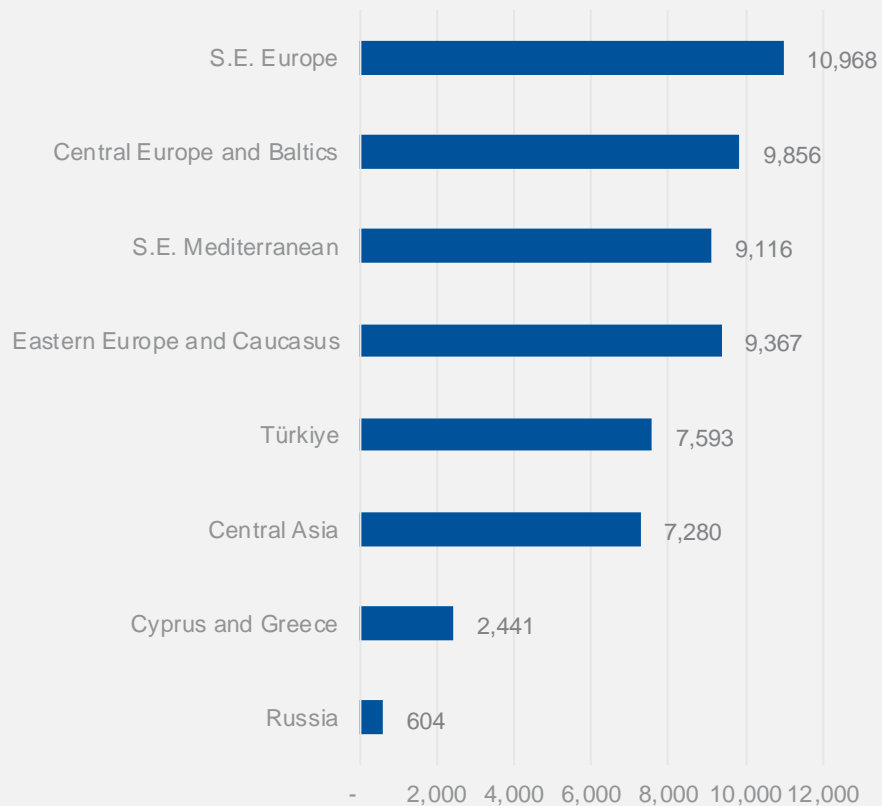
Private share of net cumulative Bank investment

**80%**

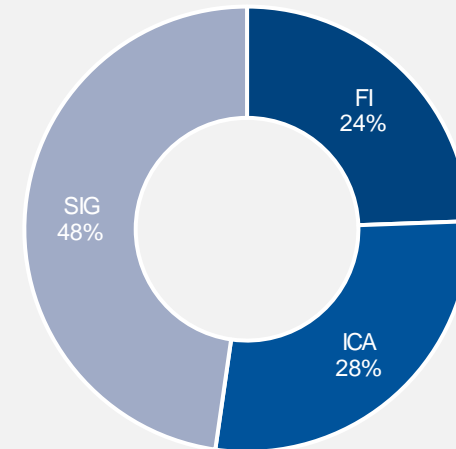
Annual Bank Investment and Operations



## Regional breakdown (EUR million)



## Sector breakdown (%)



### Sustainable Infrastructure - EUR 27.3bn

- Energy
- Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure
- Transport

### Industry, Commerce & Agri. - EUR 15.9bn

- Agribusiness
- Technology, Media & Telecommunications
- Manufacturing and Services
- Property and Tourism
- Natural Resources

### Financial Institutions - EUR 14bn



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## EBRD has a mandate to mobilise

The agreement establishing the Bank places emphasis on the Bank's role as a **catalyst** to encourage the involvement of **commercial sources of financing for operations** in the region.

*Article 11.1 (i) states that the Bank shall carry out its operations by “co-financing together with multilateral institutions, commercial banks or other interested sources ... to facilitate .... the participation of private and/or foreign capital.”*

In the context of meeting the investment and financing needs of emerging markets and strengthening the investment climate, the EBRD (in collaboration with other multilateral development banks) committed to **substantially increasing the private sector mobilisation** over the coming years.

## Transition Impact & Additionality

Attracting private sector investment flows **supports private sector development and the transition to a sustainable market economy.** Mobilisation by the Bank increases the level of investment in countries of operations. It can provide access to more capital for private businesses and **introduce new instruments or investors to a market.** It also raises the Bank's transition impact by expanding the number and scale of projects.

As such, mobilisation contributes to building the conditions in which finance can flow sustainably.

Mobilisation also **strengthens the Bank's additionality** where it closes a funding gap or provides comfort to market participants who would otherwise not be able to invest.

## EBRD actively supports the transition to a low carbon and resilient economy in its COOs

The EBRD brings two recent commitments on enhancing its climate action:

1. To increase the proportion of its *green investments to at least 50 per cent of the total* by 2025.
2. Align all its operations with the goals of the *Paris Agreement* by 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2023

At COP 26, the Bank announced its intention to **double the mobilisation of private sector climate financing by 2025**.

Climate finance mobilisation is delivered through four channels:

1. EBRD's own funding
2. Private direct mobilisation
3. Private indirect mobilisation
4. Enabled mobilisation (catalysation)

## Scaling-up private sector mobilisation

This entails increasing the **supply of capital** for projects that contribute to reducing GHG emissions and the **supply of bankable projects** for that capital.

On the supply of capital side: the EBRD applies a wide range of mechanisms to help private investors access EBRD markets that facilitates capital flows into low-carbon investments.

On the supply of bankable projects side: the EBRD is working to increase the demand for climate finance in two ways:

- 1) By helping to create a **regulatory environment** that facilitates and incentivises low-carbon investment
- 2) By addressing the **cost barriers** that prevent these investments. EBRD flagship GET initiatives are designed to create the incentives to address these market barriers

Needs for **concessional instruments** remain significant in the EBRD region, to address the current higher price of low-carbon products and services, in comparison to more carbon-intensive ones (as well as to overcome various other barriers).

# Mobilisation Volumes

## 2017 – H1 2024



**Total Mobilisation** is defined as the sum of **Annual Mobilised Investment (AMI)** plus **Private Indirect Mobilisation (PIM)**.

- AMI is an EBRD-specific definition. It is the volume of commitments from entities other than the EBRD made available to clients due to EBRD's direct involvement in mobilising external financing.
- PIM is an MDB-agreed definition which represents the financing from private entities provided in connection with a specific activity for which an MDB is providing financing, where no MDB is playing an active or direct role that leads to the commitment of the private entity's finance. This amount includes instances where the EBRD was instrumental in the underlying transaction but the structure of the project did not allow to evidence the qualification of the mobilised amount as direct mobilisation.

# EBRD Mobilised Active Portfolio\*

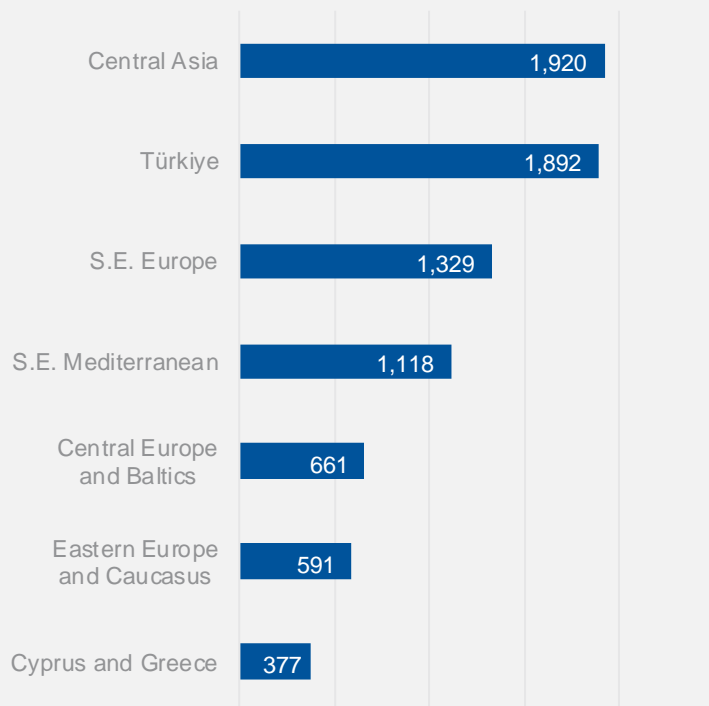
as of H1 2024



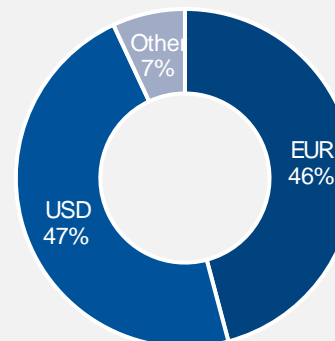
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## Regional breakdown

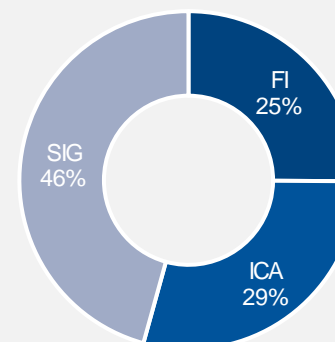
EBRD Mobilised Active Portfolio Volume in  
EUR million



## Currency breakdown (%)



## Sector breakdown (%)



€ 7.9bn

Active  
portfolio  
volume

>130

Operations

BB/BB-  
S&P rating  
equivalent

1.7%

Non-  
performing  
loans

\*The **EBRD Mobilised Active Portfolio** reflects the portion of the underlying assets held on EBRD's balance sheet where a co-financier has been mobilised by way of a B loan or Insurer Mobilisation (URP, NPI). For more information on our products please refer to the section "Mobilisation Products and Co-financiers".



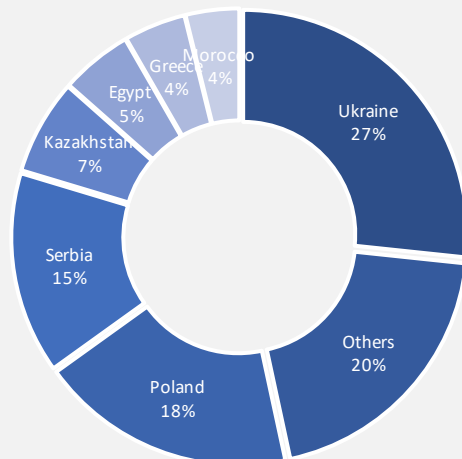
# Mobilisation Overview

## Country & sector breakdown of AMI for H1 2024

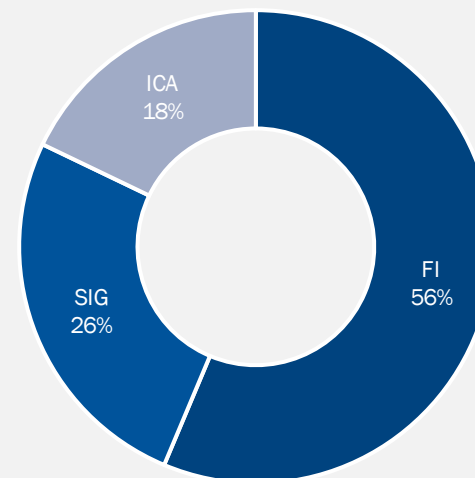


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### Country Breakdown (%)



### Sector Breakdown (%)

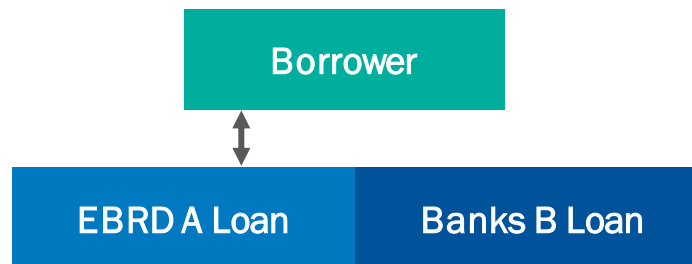


Top 5 Country	No. Deals	AMI Size (EUR mn)
Ukraine	17	217
Poland	3	150
Serbia	1	118
Kazakhstan	3	56
Egypt	2	42

Sector	No. Deals	AMI Size (EUR mn)
Sustainable Infrastructure	8	184
Industry, Commerce & Agribusiness	22	127
Financial Institutions	33	401



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- EBRD is **the lender of record of the entire loan** - there is only one loan agreement and it is between Borrower and EBRD
- Participants **'sub-participate'** in EBRD's Loan as a **'B Lender'** through a **Participation Agreement** (with limited rights)
- The Participation Agreement **transfers all risks to B lender / B Lenders** (B-Loan)
- B lenders benefit from EBRD's privileges and immunities, such as **Preferred Creditor Status**

# Benefits for B Lenders



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- EBRD's **origination, structuring** and **monitoring** expertise
- EBRD's high standards in terms of **governance** and **due diligence** (environmental, social and integrity)
- **Strong local presence** from Residents Offices
- **Political leverage** with a unique mandate and shareholder structure
- Supports **legal and regulatory improvements** to facilitate private investments
- Support throughout **co-financiers' credit process** and **post-signing management**
- Sharing EBRD's privileges and immunities, such as **Preferred Creditor Status (PCS)** and **tax-immunity**

## What It Means

- Mitigates certain aspects of the **country risk**; loans not subject to moratoria, rescheduling or restrictions on convertibility or transferability of hard currency
- EBRD Loans **not in Paris Club** or **London Club**

## What It Does Not Mean

- A guarantee or letter of comfort from the government/EBRD that the **loan will perform commercially**

*If a loan does not perform for commercial reasons, PCS does not protect the loan*

- An indicator of the **loan's creditworthiness** per se

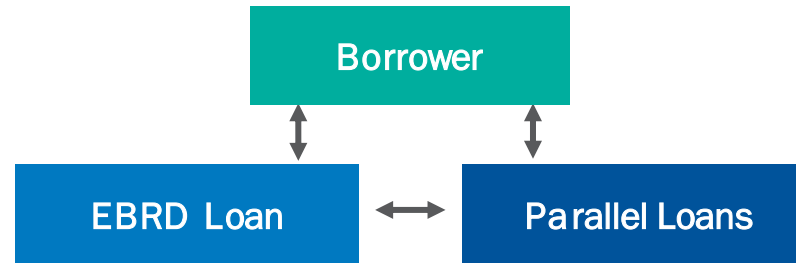
*Co-financiers must carry out their own due diligence in the normal manner*

# Preferred Creditor Status has been Tested

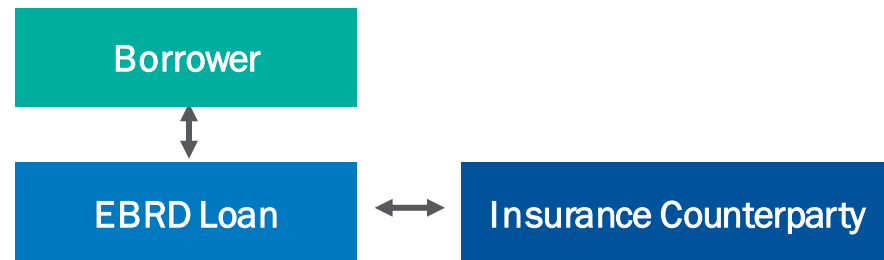
Following the Russian moratorium of 17 August 1998, the Russian Central Bank issued this exemption:

[the moratorium]... *“does not cover ... obligations of Russian residents under financial loans from the EBRD, including those involving resources from foreign banks and financial and investment institutions”*

During the moratorium, all payments to the EBRD and its B lenders came through on time.



- Each **lender/group of lenders enters into direct contractual relationship with the Borrower**
- Terms and conditions are often the same or similar
- Parallel lenders do not share EBRD's Preferred Creditor Status



- An insurance company takes on part of the risk exposure in exchange for a portion of the loan's margin, executed on a **silent** and **unfunded** basis
- Insurers fully benefit from EBRD's privileges and immunities, including **tax immunity** and the **preferred creditor status (PCS)**
- Since inception in 2014, the Insurer Mobilisation Programme, which includes Unfunded Risk Participations (URPs) & Non-Payment Insurance (NPI), has continued to grow as an essential mobilisation tool, collectively exceeding EUR 2.9bn in cumulative commitments by the end of 2022



# Different products for various co-financiers

## B Loans

### Suitable co-financiers:

Banks and investment funds located **outside of the project country**, operating on a **commercial basis** and not tied to national interest.

### Documentation:

**Participation Agreement** between EBRD and B Lenders

## Parallel Loans

### Suitable co-financiers:

**Domestic banks**, international and development financial institutions (IFIs & DFIs) and export credit agencies (**ECAs**)

### Documentation:

**Loan Agreement** with Common Terms Agreement

## Insurer Mobilisation

### Suitable co-financiers:

**Insurance and reinsurance companies** operating on a commercial basis and not tied to national interest.

### Documentation:

**Unfunded Risk Participation Agreement / Policy Declaration**

& Master Risk Participation Agreements (MRPAs) / Master Framework Agreements (MFAs) to streamline the documentation process

# EBRD's Top Co-financiers



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## 2023 Top 10 Co-financing partners

1	Bank of China
2	AXA XL Insurance Company
3	ICBC
4	HDI Global SE
5	Liberty Mutual Insurance
6	ILX
7	FMO
8	COFACE
9	Great Lakes Insurance (Munich Re)
10	Everest Insurance

## Top 10 B Lenders – Cumulative (to YE2023)

1	Raiffeisen Bank International
2	Standard Chartered
3	Unicredit
4	FMO
5	Societe Generale
6	MUFG Bank
7	Bank of China
8	Kommunalcredit
9	HSBC
10	ICBC

# Insurer Mobilisation Programme (IMP)

The EBRD IMP is a simple and efficient risk-sharing scheme that enables insurance companies to take exposure in EBRD-originated emerging market transactions over a wide range of sectors and geographies. This is undertaken via two products: **Unfunded Risk Participations (URPs)** and **Non-Payment Insurance (NPI)**.

**In brief**  
(as of H1 2024)

**> €3.8 billion**

Total volume mobilised

**19**

Insurance counterparties

**> 100**

Underlying projects mobilised

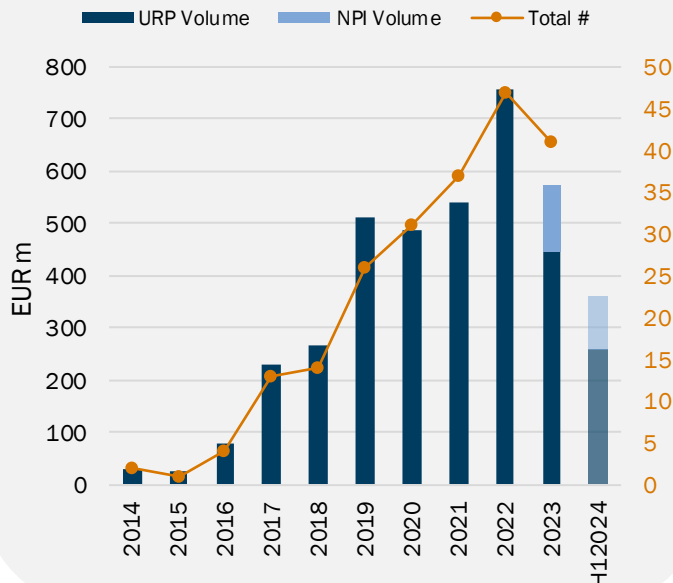
**18**

Countries

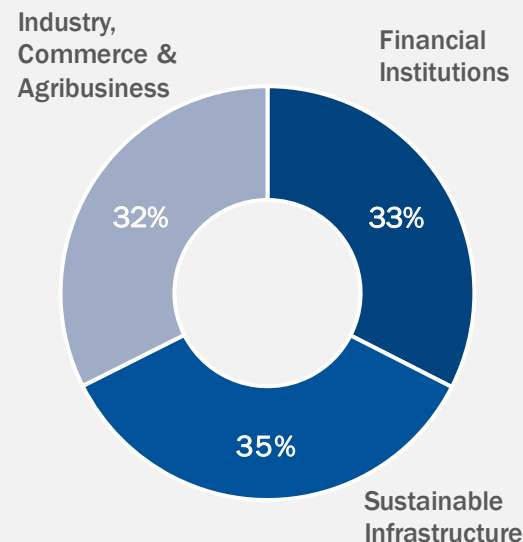
**10**

Currencies

**Evolution of IMP Activity**  
(2014 – H1 2024)



**IMP Portfolio split by sector**  
(as of H1 2024)





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# ACWA Power: Bash Wind & Dzhankeldy Wind

## Uzbekistan



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### A/B Loan

The Borrowers are SPVs created solely for the purpose of implementing their respective projects, and are incorporated in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The SPVs are owned by ACWA Power (an international developer of power generation, desalinated water and green hydrogen production projects).

### EBRD finance

#### Bash

**USD 284m**

USD 150m  
A Loan (from EBRD)  
+  
USD 134m  
B Loan (from 3  
lenders)

#### Dzhankeldy

**USD 262m**

USD 150m  
A Loan (from EBRD)  
+  
USD 112m  
B Loan (from 3  
lenders)

### Use of proceeds and EBRD value added/impact

The two loans are provided on a project finance basis to, separately, finance the development, design, construction and operation of the:

500 MW Bash Wind Power Plant, and the;  
500 MW Dzhankeldy Wind Power Plant.

The Projects will be highly representative in terms of energy supply diversification, increased use of renewables potential and attracting private investment.

They will assist the country in its low-carbon transition, reducing its current high reliance on thermal power generation.



## *A/B Loan*

Ford Otosan is a Joint Venture between Ford Motor Company and Türkiye's Koc Holding. The Borrower manufactures, assembles and sells motor vehicles and parts under the Ford brand. It is the leading commercial vehicle manufacturer in Europe and a long standing client of the Bank. It is currently one of the largest companies on Borsa Istanbul by market capitalisation.

## EBRD finance

### Extension

**EUR650m**

7-year EUR175m  
A Loan (from  
EBRD)

+

5 & 7-year EUR  
475m B Loan  
(from 11 lenders)

**EUR197m**

6-year EUR 54m  
A Loan (from  
EBRD)

+

5 & 7-year EUR  
143m B Loan  
(from 5 lenders)

## Use of proceeds and EBRD value added/impact

The Bank's financing will support Ford Otosan to establish a battery assembly facility and manufacture a new line of electric and hybrid vehicles, becoming the electric commercial vehicle production hub of Ford Europe and the first integrated electric vehicle production facility in Türkiye.

The project will pave the way to achieve 2050 carbon neutrality target in line with Ford Motor Company's global commitments.



# Big Almaty Ring Road (BAKAD)

*Kazakhstan*



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## *A/B Loan with Bank of China and and Dutch asset manager PGGM*

A USD585m financing package consisting of an A/B loan, along with parallel loans from IFIs Islamic Development Bank and Eurasian Development Bank to design, build, operate and maintain the BAKAD under a 20-year concession contract.

## EBRD finance

**USD350m**  
15-yr facility

A loan USD 225m  
B loan USD 125m

## Use of proceeds and EBRD value added/impact

The first large scale infrastructure PPP transaction in Kazakhstan, demonstrating an alternative and cost-efficient method of financing of infrastructure investment

The will comprise a 66-km long half-ring road in the north of Almaty. The project will be implemented under a 20-year concession. Construction is expected to be completed within a 50-month period and will be followed by a 16-year operating period. The project will help remove a major transport bottleneck in Almaty and increase the transit throughput capacity, while reducing local air pollution.



# Selected Syndicated Loans in 2023



European Bank  
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**Aya Gold and Silver**

Nat Res

Morocco

EUR 140M




**Dzhankeldy WPP**

Energy

Uzbekistan

USD 262M



**Bash WPP**

Energy

Uzbekistan

USD 284M



**NBE**

FI

Egypt

USD 120M



**Banque Misr**

FI

Egypt

USD 120M



**Abs heron-Khizi WPP**

Energy

Azerbaijan

USD 197M



# Selected Syndicated Loans in 2022



European Bank  
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**Borusan EnBW Enerji  
Loan**  
Energy  
Türkiye  
USD 80M



**Zarafshan Wind**  
Energy  
Uzbekistan  
USD 52M



**Ford Otosan**  
M&S  
Türkiye  
EUR 200M



**NBE**  
FI  
Egypt  
USD 100M



**Akbank**  
FI  
Türkiye  
USD 50M



**Bank Lviv**  
FI  
Ukraine  
EUR 10M

# Selected Syndicated Loans in 2021



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## Project Air

M&S

Ukraine

USD 81M

NOVUS

## Novus Retail and Logistics

Agribusiness

Ukraine

USD 100M



## Kom Ombo

Energy

Egypt

US 78M

FORD OTOSAN

## Ford Otosan

M&S

Türkiye

EUR 650M



## Electric Networks of Armenia

Energy

Armenia

USD 70M



## Yellow Door Energy

Energy

Jordan

USD 31M



## Project Zone

ICT

Romania

EUR 19M




## Syrdarya Power Project

Energy

Uzbekistan

USD 10M


# Selected Syndicated Loans in 2020



**BAKAD**  
Infrastructure  
Kazakhstan  
USD 350M



**Izmir Metro**  
Infrastructure  
Türkiye  
EUR 105M




**VMG Akmene**  
Manufacturing & Services  
Lithuania  
EUR 86M



**Polenergia S.A. Windfarms Energy**  
Poland  
PLN 553M



**Anatolian Orchards**  
Agribusiness  
Türkiye  
EUR 102M



**Warsaw Metro Line**  
Infrastructure  
Poland  
PLN 393M



**Project Bulba**  
Agribusiness  
Belarus  
USD 50M




**WKN Pomerania Wind**  
Energy  
Poland  
PLN 329M

# Debt Mobilisation: Team Organigram










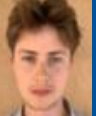
**Christian Kleboth**  
Director  
*Head of Debt Mobilisation*









**Mel Handel**  
Executive Assistant

## Sales and Advisory

## Product Development

 <p><b>Joerg Zinnecker</b> Associate Director <i>ICA</i></p>	 <p><b>Muzaffar Zukhurov</b> Associate Director <i>SIG</i></p>	 <p><b>Anna Thompson</b> Associate Director <i>FI</i></p>	 <p><b>Tiphaine Dowle</b> Principal Banker</p>	 <p><b>Idil Altinyeleklioglu</b> Acting Principal Banker</p>	 <p><b>Hamid Al-Mukhtar</b> Principal Banker</p>	 <p><b>Michele Di Fonzo</b> Acting Associate Banker</p>	 <p><b>Finnian Racadio</b> Analyst</p>
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 <p><b>Daniel Borrego</b> Associate Director <i>Head of PD</i></p>	 <p><b>Hashem Fouad</b> Principal Banker</p>	 <p><b>May Rahmani</b> Principal Banker</p>	 <p><b>Marta Modelewska</b> Principal Banker</p>	 <p><b>Angeliki Koufali</b> Analyst</p>	 <p><b>Daria Fajjoli</b> Analyst</p>
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**Sales and Advisory** is responsible for sales (B loans, parallel loans, URPs, NPI, additional products once they are available) as well as for advising various EBRD teams on AMI-optimum deal structures.

**Product Development** focuses on advancing the EBRD's mobilisation agenda, developing new products and helping communicate EBRD's deep impact story to new co-investment partners.

# Notice and Disclaimer



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