



FMO

Entrepreneurial
Development
Bank

Access to Energy Fund

Annual Report 2025



Government of the Netherlands

FMO manages the following funds on behalf of the Dutch government: the Access to Energy Fund (AEF), Building Prospects (BP), MASSIF, AEF-II, and the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD). The total committed portfolio of these funds (excluding grants) amounts to €1,141 million as per December 31, 2025. On behalf of the Dutch Government, FMO also manages \$33.5 million in a larger "Mobilising Finance for Forests" programme, which is co-funded by the UK government. The term "fund" as used in this annual report refers to a program in the form of a subsidy received from the Dutch government that is managed by FMO, unless reference is made to an investment made under a program.

Front photo is from the energy trading room of Africa GreenCo. Africa GreenCo delivers tailored energy solutions that help businesses, utilities, and renewable energy developers thrive in today's evolving market. AEF's client Ilute Solar has signed a purchase agreement with GreenCo for the sale of the generated electricity of their solar PV project in Zambia.



**The Access to Energy
Fund** provides funding to
projects and companies
supporting access to
sustainable energy



LETTER FROM THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The year 2025 began in a climate of global uncertainty, a defining feature that persisted throughout the year. Conflicts intensified, geopolitical tensions rose, and global alliances continued to shift. Yet despite this turbulence, many of FMO's customers made steady progress and their perseverance enabled FMO to continue supporting inclusive and sustainable prosperity across its markets.

The strengths of partnerships

Against this backdrop, public funds played a pivotal role in mobilizing capital. Through the mandates we manage on behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the European Commission (EC), and the UK government, FMO worked closely with public partners, project developers, NGOs and complementary impact investors to deploy catalytic finance to underserved markets and customer segments. This has become even more critical amid declining global Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows, and growing demand from investment teams for higher-risk-tolerant capital - complementing FMO's own risk-tolerant funding. Our publicly funded programs such as Access to Energy Fund (AEF), Building Prospects (BP), Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD), MASSIF, Mobilising Finance for Forests (MFF), Nasira, and FMO Ventures Program continued to support investments in challenging markets and expanded access to finance for, amongst others, youth, women, smallholder farmers, and early-stage innovators - groups that remain disproportionately excluded from traditional banking systems.

In parallel, FMO advanced market creation and pipeline development through several donor-funded Market Creation programs. The MASSIF Market Creation Pilot (MASSIF-MCP), supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressed upstream constraints in fragile and underserved markets by strengthening ecosystems, enhancing investment readiness, and developing investable pipelines in sectors critical to inclusive and sustainable growth. Through catalytic early-stage support, MASSIF-MCP enabled FMO to engage earlier in the investment lifecycle and support MSMEs and emerging sectors. Complementing this, FMO implemented the Investing in Young Businesses in Africa – Market Creation Programs (IYBA MCP for Sub-Saharan Africa and Central Africa), funded by the European Union through DG INTPA. These programs focused on strengthening entrepreneurial ecosystems, improving investment readiness, and building pipelines for early-stage and youth-led enterprises. In addition, FMO supported market creation in South Asia through the Invest in Nepal program, which also aims to strengthen the enabling environment and investment pipelines for early-stage enterprises.

Across our public fund portfolio, 2025 saw continued progress in governance, reporting, and compliance, alongside closer alignment with evolving donor frameworks. Annual program reports were reviewed and approved through established EC and MFA processes, with audits continuing to support transparency and oversight. In parallel, FMO's expanding engagement with new and scaled European Commission instruments under EFSD+ and Team Europe reinforced our role as a trusted partner in blended finance.

The objective of AEF is to finance private sector companies and projects that provide access to renewable energy in emerging markets and developing countries. The AEF portfolio focuses on investments in off-grid energy companies and on-grid renewable energy projects. Public funds provided through AEF are used to mobilize third-party private sector funding, including FMO's own capital (FMO-A).

In 2025, AEF committed to five new investments with a total value of €26.7 million. Most of these investments were in solar PV projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, AEF supported several investments under the FMO Ventures 2.0 Program. During the year, increased attention was given to portfolio management, as challenging macroeconomic conditions and portfolio-specific issues led to a decline in portfolio value.

Looking ahead

The increasingly volatile geopolitical environment – now also including the escalating conflict in the Middle East – alongside high fluctuations in FX-rates, and the influence of AI, is reshaping the context in



which FMO operates. Within that environment, FMO is undertaking a midterm review of our 2030 Strategy: Pioneer–Develop–Scale. Not because our ambitions have changed, but because we consider it prudent, especially in light of the pace and scale of global transformation, to reflect and ensure our strategic direction remains both relevant and resilient.

While 2026 is bringing its share of challenges, it also calls for clarity of purpose and continued commitment. We will remain focused on maximizing our impact, strengthening our partnerships, and supporting markets and customers to navigate uncertainty. As we reflect on the past year and look ahead to the challenges before us, we acknowledge that our achievements would not have been possible without our partners. We extend our sincere gratitude for their trust and collaboration throughout the year and remain fully committed to delivering the impact and reliability they expect from us.

The Hague, 23 April 2026

On behalf of the Management Board (in their capacity as manager of the Fund):

Franca Vossen, Chief Risk Officer

Huib-Jan de Ruijter, Co-Chief Investment Officer

Michael Jongeneel, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Finance & Operations Officer a.i.



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AT A GLANCE

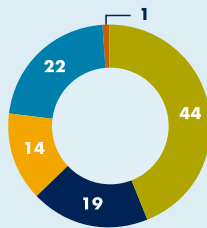
The Access to Energy Fund (AEF) was set up to actively support the creation of access to sustainable energy in developing countries by providing risk bearing funding; equity, local currency/subordinated loans, guarantees and, to a limited extent, grants.

Achievements portfolio as per 31-12-2025

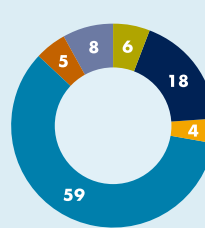
Total committed portfolio

€166mln

Portfolio by product
(in % as of 31 Dec 2025)



Portfolio by customer
(in % as of 31 Dec 2025)



- Loans
- Direct equity
- Fund investments
- Mezzanine
- Guarantees

- Hydro Energy
- Mixed Renewables
- Non Renewable Energy
- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Other Diverse Sectors



€10.6mln
Public co-investments



€34.7mln
Private co-investments



79.8%
Revolvingability



44%
MFA focus countries

(excluding new investments 2025)

4,022,380
Beneficiaries reached

126,494
Direct jobs supported

37,471
Direct jobs supported women

829MW
Installed capacity

414,006
Indirect jobs supported

160,437
Indirect jobs supported women

13,115,956
tCO₂eq/yr
GHG Avoidance

- 1 The figures provide a glance at the achievements of the AEF portfolio. Installed capacity, GHG avoidance and direct jobs supported are results reported by the companies and funds within the portfolio. Indirect jobs supported are estimated by the Joint Impact Model. These are total figures, unattributed to the size of AEF's investment as agreed with the Dutch government. Beneficiaries reached (with access to renewable energy) are also reported by the companies and funds but are attributed according to the share of total public financing. The figures shown do not include new investments from 2025, as the most recent impact data available from clients pertains to the reporting year that concluded in 2024.
- 2 The calculation of the co-investments amounts is based on the OECD DAC methodology and is aligned with calculations made by external advisor. It includes only the commitments for mobilized finance in 2025.



Total committed portfolio by region (per 31 December 2025)



Highlights and other developments

The year 2025 was both positive and challenging for AEF. The Fund continued to operate in difficult markets, consistent with its mandate to provide catalytic, risk-tolerant capital. Although the year resulted in significant financial losses, these outcomes should be viewed in the context of AEF's long-term objectives, the risk profile of its portfolio, and an ongoing strategic recalibration.

In 2025, AEF committed €26.7 million in new investments, primarily in solar PV projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, AEF supported investments made through the FMO Ventures 2.0 Program, via its €10 million contribution. The Fund also financed two capacity development projects to support existing portfolio companies.

A key milestone during the year was the signing of the transaction with Ilute Solar Limited in Zambia. Through a \$3.5 million AEF loan, FMO mobilized approximately \$18.5 million in additional financing, including \$5 million from commercial banks. The financing supports the development of a 25 MWac solar power project. A distinctive feature of this transaction is that power will be sold under an agreement with GreenCo Power Services Limited, rather than a state-owned utility. This reflects a broader regional shift towards merchant and regional offtake models in Southern Africa, which has the potential to unlock substantial new renewable energy capacity by reducing reliance on the financial performance of individual national utilities and by the ability to balance supply and demand regionally.

From a financial perspective, 2025 was a difficult year for AEF. Two main factors negatively affected the Fund's results. First, several investments in the off-grid sector—specifically solar home systems, mini-grids and clean cooking—experienced financial underperformance. While these investments have delivered strong development impact, they carry elevated financial risk. In practice, achieving scale while maintaining economic viability in these sectors has proven challenging, resulting in valuation write-downs and realized losses.

Second, the depreciation of the US dollar against the euro had a significant negative impact. Most AEF investments are denominated in US dollars, while the Fund reports in euros, leading to material foreign exchange losses being recognized in the annual accounts.

Together, these factors resulted in a net loss of €32 million for the year. This represents the fourth consecutive annual loss and has reduced both the Fund's capital base and its revolvability. At year-end 2025, revolvability stood at 79.8%, compared to 98.8% at the end of 2024. The target revolvability is 100%. Revolvability reflects the extent to which capital remains available for reinvestment.

Based on these experiences, AEF has decided to become more selective in taking on new off-grid exposures. The Fund will continue to explore alternative approaches to support access to renewable and sustainable energy for low-income and rural populations, while maintaining selective engagement with established off-grid players with proven track records, as illustrated by the Sun King transaction. AEF will continue to prioritize larger, utility-scale renewable energy projects that support the decarbonization of its target markets while delivering reliable power to the grid and fostering local entrepreneurship. The financing of three utility-scale solar projects in 2025 illustrates this strategic focus on scalable, grid-connected renewable energy.

Production

Production 2025



Ilute Solar Limited - \$3.5 million debt

Ilute Solar Limited is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) holding the 25MWac solar power project developed by Serengeti Energy Ltd and Western Solar Power Ltd. Power will be sold under a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with GreenCo Power Services Ltd, acting as an intermediary off-taker that purchases power from Renewable Energy (RE) Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and sells that electricity to utilities and private sector off-takers via the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). In southern Africa, there is a clear trend of moving away from classical PPAs with government-owned utilities towards a regional merchant model. This has the potential to unlock vast new amounts of renewable energy in the region, as supply and demand can be balanced regionally, and the success of projects no longer depends on the performance of local utilities.



Sun King Financing Limited - \$10.4 million debt (in local currency equivalent)

Sun King Financing Limited is a securitization special purpose vehicle acquiring pay-as-you-go receivables from Greenlight Planet Kenya Limited, the Kenyan subsidiary of Greenlight Planet Inc. The company, active under the brand name Sun King, is one of the leading providers of energy access products in Sub-Saharan Africa. The company's business model in Kenya consists of the distribution and financing of various solar-powered energy solutions through a Pay-As-You-Go offering. Customers pay off their system and associated devices through pay plans that vary in length. The company provides clean and green first-time energy access to households in areas with unreliable or non-existent grid connections. Increased energy access contributes to the productivity of households and economic growth and helps power small businesses. FMO provided the financing in local currency, which reduces the risk profile of the company.



AEE Power Ventures S.L. - \$0.3 million Repayable Development Contribution

AEE Power Ventures ("AEE-PV"), domiciled in Spain, is a subsidiary of AEE Power Holdings SARL, a Spanish energy company domiciled in Switzerland and active in the development, financing, construction, and operations of energy infrastructure projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. AEE-PV was retained as preferred bidder for the ESSOR Mini-Grid Project in the DRC, which aims to improve access to electricity in isolated cities by means of hybrid solar mini-grids implemented under long-term concessional structures. The project will implement three independent mini-grids in the cities of Bumba, Gemena and Isiro. When constructed, the first 3 years of the Project will serve over 30,000 households and provide over 150,000 people with clean electricity. As one of the first mini-grid initiatives in DRC, the Project is expected to pave the way for comparable initiatives in the country. AEF already provided a first repayable development contribution of \$0.7 million for the same project to AEE-PV in 2023.



CEC Garneton South Solar Limited - \$6.9 million debt

CEC Garneton South Solar Limited is a special purpose vehicle that will develop, own and operate a 20MWac solar PV plant (including transmission line) located in the Garneton area of Kitwe District in the Copperbelt Province of Zambia. The project was developed by Copperbelt Energy Corporation. The project is part of the strategic Zambia Solar PV GETFiT program, which supports Zambia in enhancing private sector involvement in the power sector. The Project contributes to a diversification of Zambia's energy mix, which is largely (>85%) dependent on hydropower and vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events.



Globeleq Kafue Solar Limited - \$10 million debt

Globeleq Kafue Solar Limited is a special purpose vehicle that will develop, own, and operate two co-located 20MWac solar PV plants and a 4.5km 33kV overhead transmission line to Kafue town substation. The Project is located 50km from Lusaka and less than 5km from the town of Kafue in Lusaka Province, Zambia. The Project was developed by Globeleq Africa Limited. The project is part of the strategic Zambia Solar PV GETFiT program, which supports Zambia in enhancing private sector involvement in the power sector. The Project contributes to a diversification of Zambia's energy mix, which is largely (>85%) dependent on hydropower and vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events.



Nile Fresh Pty Ltd - €0.1 million Ventures Program 2

Nile is a South African B2B e-commerce platform linking commercial farmers to buyers of fresh produce and input suppliers. The Company delivers a convenient, secure, and transparent trading experience in a largely analogous market with significant inefficiencies and wastage. The online marketplace is supported by services on logistics, payments, and insights to enable seamless transactions. The investment will enable the Company's growth, further developing the online marketplace for fresh produce and inputs, scaling its operations and exploring additional services. Nile aims to substantially improve the fresh produce value chain, leading to reduced wastage and, ultimately, a more efficient food system.



TNB Aura Fund 3 VCC - €0.4 million Ventures Program 2

Founded in 2017, TNB Aura is a Singapore-based Venture Capital (VC) firm with a presence in Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines. TNB Aura Fund 3 VCC is the third VC fund managed by the firm. The Fund invests into Seed to Series B stage technology and tech-enabled startups in Southeast Asia across diverse sectors and verticals. FMO invests in the TNB Aura fund to support entrepreneurship across Southeast Asia and help scale innovative business models that contribute to the sustainable growth of local economies.

Exits and Sales

The Fund completed the exit of its investment in Madagascar Hydro Holdco Limited during the year. A deferred consideration remains outstanding at year-end and is expected to be received in 2026.

In 2025, the Fund also exited of its investment in Scatec Solar Ukraine B.V.. The Fund retains some contingent liabilities in relation to this investment until the year 2030.

Production capacity development

Contracts CD 2025

Buen Manejo Del Campo S.A. de CV ("Sistema.bio") — Development Contribution Grant, \$170,650



The project objective is to partner with Sistema.bio to establish a biochar-based fertilizer business line in Kenya. Turning agricultural residues into regenerative inputs that improve soil health, reduce farmer costs, and generate carbon removal credits while creating inclusive economic opportunities.

CEC Plc — Technical Assistance, €4,500



This Technical Assistance project, in collaboration with the consultant SLR, focuses on delivering a 1.5-day IFC Performance Standards training to CEC/CEC-R staff to strengthen their Environmental & Social risk management practices. The training aims to build capacity across ESMS implementation, social safeguards, biodiversity management, and alignment with lender expectations.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Amortized Cost
AEF	Access to Energy Fund
CD	Capacity Development
CIO	Climate Investor One
CIP	Clearance in Principle
DFCD	Dutch Fund for Climate and Development
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
E&S	Environmental and Social
FMO	Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden
FP	Financial Proposal
FV	Fair Value
FVOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FVPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FX	Foreign Exchange
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IASB	International Accounting and Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Independent Power Producer
FRC	Financial Risk Committee
LCY	Local Currency
LGD	Loss Given Default
MB	Management Board
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MW	Mega Watt
NPE	Non-Performing Exposure - loans in default
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PD	Probability of Default
PIM	Public Investment Management team within FMO
PV	Photovoltaic System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPPI	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
tCO₂eq	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent
YE	Year End

Read more about

CIO	www.climatefundmanagers.com/nl
FMO	www.fmo.nl/
ODA	https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/oda-eligibility-and-conditions.html
OECD	www.oecd.org/
SDGs	sustainabledevelopment.un.org

Financial Statements

Statement of financial position

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Current account with FMO	(1)	4,665	2,395
Short-term deposits	(2)	13,121	12,931
Loans to the private sector	(3)		
- of which: at amortized cost		47,365	42,422
- of which: at fair value through profit or loss		10,867	11,618
Equity investments	(5)	32,181	45,244
Investments in associates	(6)	2,031	12,900
Other financial assets at FV	(7)	9,117	10,939
Other receivables	(8)	105	195
Total assets		119,452	138,644
Liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities	(9)	547	543
Provisions	(10)	993	628
Total liabilities		1,540	1,171
Fund capital			
Contribution DGIS previous years		159,980	150,880
Contribution DGIS current year		12,459	9,100
Total contribution DGIS	(11)	172,439	159,980
Translation reserve		501	1,643
Other reserves		7,491	7,491
Undistributed results previous years	(11)	-31,641	-19,252
Net profit/(loss)	(11)	-30,878	-12,389
Total fund capital		117,912	137,473
Total liabilities and fund capital		119,452	138,644



Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
Income			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		3,444	2,734
Other interest income		1,380	1,464
Net interest income	(12)	4,824	4,198
Fee and commission income	(13)	37	19
Dividend income		-	141
Other income		5	3
Results from equity investments	(14)	-14,233	-8,774
Results from financial transactions	(15)	-6,481	-420
Total income		-15,848	-4,833
Expenses			
Remuneration FMO		-3,465	-3,624
CD expenses		-206	-711
Evaluation expenses		-103	-125
Other operating expenses		-	-250
Total expenses	(16)	-3,774	-4,710
Impairment charges on financial assets and loan commitments	(4)	-1,529	-2,798
Results on associates			
Share in result of associates	(6)	-9,727	-48
Net profit/(loss)		-30,878	-12,389
Other comprehensive income			
Translation reserve		-1,142	840
Total Other comprehensive income		-1,142	840
Total comprehensive income		-32,020	-11,549



Statement of changes in fund capital

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Contributed Fund capital	Translation reserve	Other reserves	Undistributed results previous years	Net loss	Total fund capital
Balance at January 1, 2024	150,880	803	7,491	5,576	-24,828	139,922
Transfer profit/(loss) PY to Undistr. Results PY	-	-	-	-24,828	24,828	-
Contribution DGIS	9,100	-	-	-	-	9,100
Translation reserve	-	840	-	-	-	840
Results current year	-	-	-	-	-12,389	-12,389
Net balance at December 31, 2024	159,980	1,643	7,491	-19,252	-12,389	137,473
Balance at January 1, 2025	159,980	1,643	7,491	-19,252	-12,389	137,473
Transfer profit/(loss) PY to Undistr. Results PY	-	-	-	-12,389	12,389	-
Contribution DGIS	12,459	-	-	-	-	12,459
Translation reserve	-	-1,142	-	-	-	-1,142
Results current year	-	-	-	-	-30,878	-30,878
Net balance at December 31, 2025	172,439	501	7,491	-31,641	-30,878	117,912



Statement of cash flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025			
Inflows			
Interest received on loans		3,608	3,050
Repayments on loans	(3)	8,911	5,076
Sale and return of equity instruments to parties other than FMO		124	579
Results from equity investments		77	-
Dividends and fees received		43	164
Other received amounts		309	329
Outflows			
Disbursements on loans	(3)	-16,964	-8,830
Investments in equity instruments & associates	(5),(6)	-1,324	-1,517
Disbursements on development contributions		-238	-535
Management fees FMO		-3,465	-3,624
Other financial assets investment		-835	-1,456
Other paid amounts		-106	-672
Net cash from operating activities		-9,860	-7,436
Cash flow from financing activities			
Inflows			
Contribution DGIS current year	(11)	12,459	9,100
Net cash from financing activities		12,459	9,100
Net change in cash & cash equivalents		2,599	1,664
Position on January 1 ¹⁾		15,327	13,150
Foreign exchange translation		-140	513
Position on December 31 ¹⁾		17,786	15,327

1 Cash includes current account with FMO.

Summary of material accounting policies

General information

The Access to Energy Fund (AEF), the Fund, started in 2007 by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support the creation of sustainable access to energy in developing countries by providing risk bearing funding; equity, subordinated loans, local currency loans and convertible development contributions. FMO executes the Fund at the risk and expense of the Dutch State. The total subsidy received to date amounts to €172.4 million and the anticipated end date of the Fund is December 2030. The Fund is revolvable.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Union. These financial statements are based on the 'going concern' principle.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for:

- Equity investments and other financial assets that are measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss;
- A part of the loan portfolio is mandatorily measured at fair value (refer to business model assessment and contractual cash flow assessment in this chapter below).

The material accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Adoption of new standards, interpretations and amendments

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

Issued but not yet adopted standards

AEF has assessed recently completed amendment and standard development projects expected to be effective from 1 January 2026. Most of these amendments and new standards are not applicable to AEF, and the impact of the relevant amendments and standards are summarised below.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new accounting standard introduces the following new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly defined "operating profit" subtotal, however net profit will not change.
- Management defined performance measure (MPM) are to be identified and disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- The guidance on grouping of information in the financial statements has been enhanced.

The assessment indicates that the impact on AEF is limited to clearly identifying and disclosing the new subtotal and the newly applicable operating and income tax categories in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method, no MPMs are presented in these financial statements, and the current level of aggregation and disaggregation is appropriate under the enhanced guidance.

Significant estimates, assumptions and judgements

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



- The determination of the fair value of financial instruments based on generally accepted modeled valuation techniques;
- The determination of the expected credit loss allowance in accordance with IFRS 9;

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

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

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Unrealized exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets (investments in equity instruments) are a component of the change in their entire fair value. When a gain or loss for non-monetary financial asset is recognized through FVOCI (fair value through other comprehensive income), any foreign exchange component of the gain or loss is also recognized through FVOCI.

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

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Fair value of financial instruments

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

In the performance of the fair value assessment for equity instruments, the exposure and impact of climate and environmental risks on the relevant investee companies are considered according to current and near-term climatic and environmental conditions, as appropriate, in developing a reasonable estimate of the fair value for these equity instruments.

Amortized cost and gross carrying amount

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

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

Financial assets – Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business model assessment

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

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

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

Contractual cash flow assessment

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

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows – e.g. prepayment and extension features, loans with performance related cash flows;
- Features that modify the consideration for the time value of money – e.g. regulated interest rates, periodic reset of interest rates;
- Loans with convertibility and prepayment features;



- Terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets – e.g. non-recourse assets;
- Contractually linked instruments.

Financial instruments – initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date or the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades, i.e., purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value and transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, for which transaction costs are expensed as incurred. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Fund accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss.

Reclassification

In rare circumstances, financial assets can be reclassified after initial recognition. This happens if the business model for managing financial assets has changed and this change is significant to the Fund's operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Loans

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

Loans on the statement of financial position of the Fund include:

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

Equity investments

Equity investments on the statement of financial position of the Fund include:

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

Other financial assets at FV

Other financial assets reflect the Dutch State's investment in the Ventures Program. The Ventures Program is a structured entity and is a co-investment between FMO, the Dutch Government and the European Commission. Following the specific conditions the investment of the State Funds the asset is classified as "Other financial assets at fair value".

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

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

Financial assets – Impairment

The Fund estimates an allowance for expected credit losses for all financial assets and loan commitments (off balance items) in scope of IFRS 9 impairment assessment.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

Impairment stages: loans and banks

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

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

ECL measurement

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

ECL measurement Stage 1 and Stage 2

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

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

Macro economic scenarios in PD estimates

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

The three scenarios applied are:

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

ECL measurement Stage 3

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

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

Staging criteria and triggers

Financial instruments classified as low credit risk

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

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

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

Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)

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

- The fact that an early warning signal has triggered financial difficulty following a transfer to the watchlist;
- The fact that the financial asset is 30 days past due or more on any material obligation to the Fund, including fees and excluding on charge expenses (unless reasonable information and supportable information is available demonstrating that the client can service its debt).

Definition of default (Stage 3)

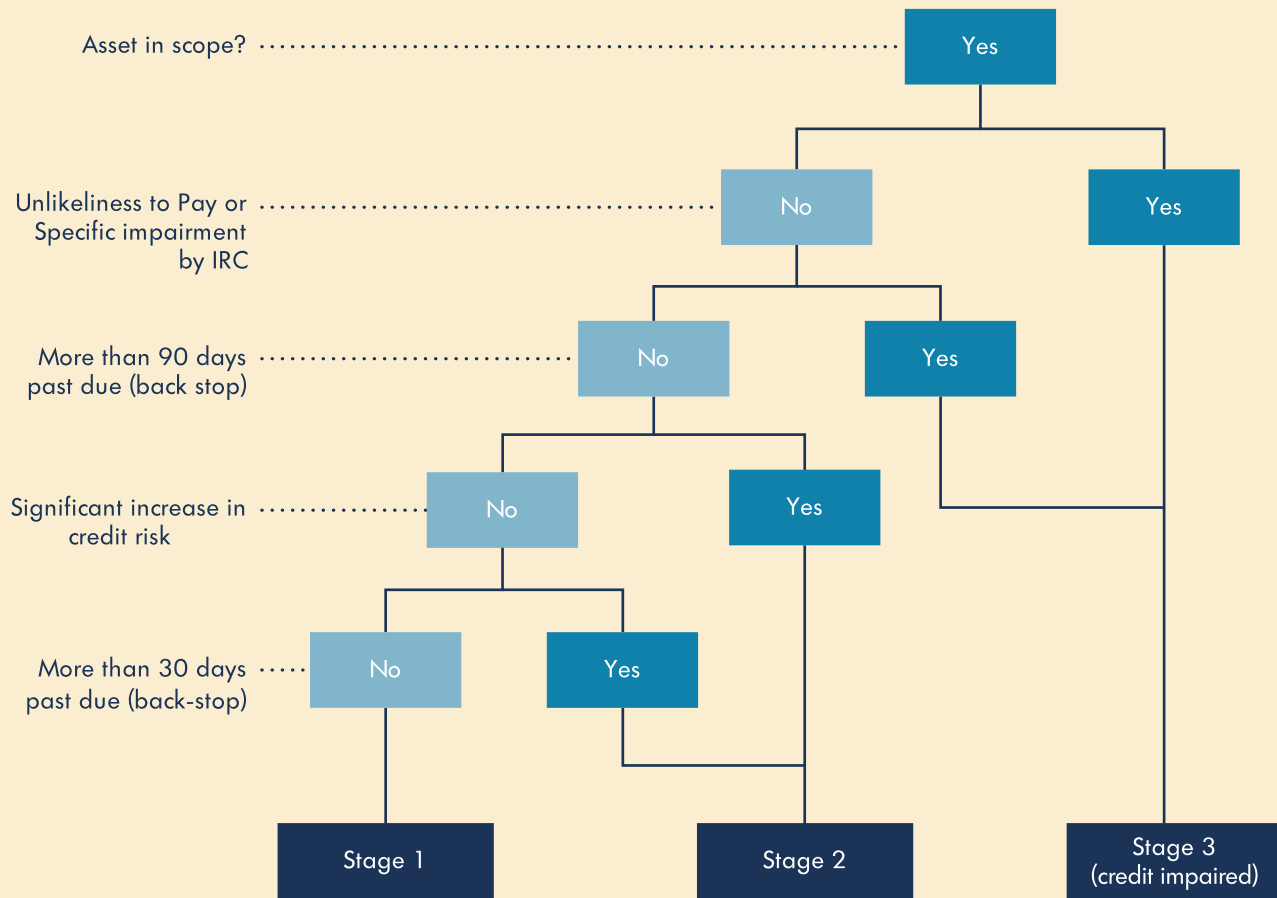
A financial asset is considered as default when any of the following occurs:

- The client is past due more than 90 days on any material obligation to the Fund, including fees (excluding on-charged expenses);
- The Fund judges that the client is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Fund due to occurrence of credit risk deterioration and the FRC or Credit department decides on a specific impairment on individual basis. The triggers for deciding on specific impairment include among others bankruptcy, days of past due, central bank intervention, distressed restructuring or any material adverse change or development that is likely to result in a diminished recovery of debt;
- An impairment analysis, done upon a UTP trigger that possibly leads to NPE, results in an impairment higher than 12.5 % on any outstanding facility.



There are additional criteria for a customer to enter NPE status in case of Forbearance. If a customer with '(No) Financial Difficulty – Forbearance' status is under probation and during probation is extended additional forbearance measures/ concessions, or becomes more than 30 days past-due, they shall be classified as non-performing. This only applies if the customer has been non-performing while the loan was forborene.

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



Reverse staging

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

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

Climate and environmental (C&E) risk impact assessment

FMO has set up a process to evaluate climate and environmental related risks on individual customers, both at origination and throughout monitoring via an internal tool, as part of the credit process. Through this process, the Fund aims to ensure that higher risk transactions undergo further assessments and appropriate measures (when feasible) are taken to address and manage climate-related and environmental risks throughout the investment cycle. As part of the annual monitoring cycle of the Fund's customers, reviews will take place to assess whether the assessments are still up to date and where needed adjusted. The performance of climate risk assessments as part of our investment process is considered to be an important mitigant for our credit risk in relation to C&E risks.

Given the current understanding of climate and environmental risks and their impact within the Fund, the Fund does not currently consider such risks in its ECL assessment directly. Central tendencies for the calibration of PDs do include a best-effort correction for uncertainty with a 10% increase of the assumed long-term average default rate to account for uncertainties from a variety of factors that could be considered to account for Climate-related and Environmental risks. Additionally, a review of past defaults found little direct impact of Climate-related and Environmental risks on defaults, with most issues being related to questions of governance and ability of a company to adapt; such factors are captured in the Fund's current rating model.

Written-off financial assets

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

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

Modification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Modification of contractual terms versus forbearance

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

As previously explained in the accounting policy for “Financial assets impairment”, the Fund derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new financial instrument.

Derecognition other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Fund also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Fund has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Fund has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Fund retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the original asset), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the eventual recipients), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Fund has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates.
- The Fund cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients.
- The Fund has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Fund is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents, including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

The Fund considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Fund’s continuing involvement, in which case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Fund could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Fund would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity’s continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original



liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment in associates

Equity investments in companies in which the Fund has significant influence ('associates') are accounted for under the equity accounting method. Significant influence is normally evidenced when the Fund has from 20% to 50% of a company's voting rights unless:

- The Fund is not involved in the company's operational and/or strategic management by participation in its Management, Supervisory Board or Investment Committee; and
- There are no material transactions between The Fund and the company; and
- The Fund makes no essential technical assistance available

Investments in associates are initially recorded at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased after the date of acquisition to recognize the Fund's share of the investee's results or other results directly recorded in the equity of associates.

Investments in associates are reviewed and analyzed on at least a semi-annual basis. A net investment in an associate is impaired or impairment losses occur where there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the net investment and the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost is considered as the primary objective evidence of impairment, in addition to other observable loss events. The Fund considers a difference between fair value and its cost of more than 10% as significant and greater than one year as prolonged. In the event of an impairment on one of these investments, the impairment is recognized in the profit and loss account under 'Share in the results on associates'.

Accrued and other liabilities

The accrued and other liabilities mainly comprise accrued costs on capacity development which are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account when the Fund incurs an irrevocable obligation to disburse the amount. Development contributions which contain repayment rights which meet the recognition criteria of an asset are treated in accordance with the policy on financial assets described above.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when:

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

Provisions are recognized for loan commitments.

Fund Capital

Fund Capital represents the total net assets of the Fund that are attributable to the Fund's investors at the balance sheet date. The amounts are classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32.

Contributed Fund Capital

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

Translation reserve

The assets, liabilities, income and expenses of foreign operations and associates are translated using the closing and weighted average exchange rates. Differences resulting from the translation are recognized in the translation reserve.

Other reserves

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

Undistributed results previous years

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

Net interest income: interest income and expense

Interest income and interest expenses from financial instruments measured at AC are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments on an accrual basis using the 'effective interest' method based on the AC at inception. Interest income and interest expenses also include amortized discounts and premiums on financial instruments.

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

Interest income and interest expenses from financial instruments measured at FVPL are calculated and accrued with reference to the contractual interest terms. Changes in the fair value of these financial instruments, including the effects of credit and market risk, are separately recognized in the income statement in the line item "Results from financial transactions".

Fee and commission income and expense

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

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

Dividend income

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

Results from equity investments

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

Results from financial transactions

Results from financial transactions include foreign exchange results (excluding foreign exchange results related to equity investments measured at fair value) driven by changes in the market. Furthermore, the valuation gains and losses related to



loans measured at fair value and the investment in the Ventures Program are recognized in the profit and loss immediately under 'Results from financial transactions'.

Capacity development expenses and contributions

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

Taxation

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

Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is presented using the direct method.

Cash flow from operational activities includes the Fund's portfolio movements, such as loans to the private sector, equity investments, other financial assets, and associates.

AEF has no investing cash flows.

Cash flow from financing activities includes movements in the funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Undrawn loan commitments

Undrawn loan commitments are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Fund is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

The nominal contractual value of undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded in the statement of financial position. The nominal values of these instruments together with the corresponding ECL allowances are disclosed in Note 16.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Current account with FMO

	2025	2024
Current account with FMO	4,665	2,395
Balance at December 31	4,665	2,395

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

The amount relates to balance of the bank account maintained by FMO on behalf of the Fund. This balance was previously recognized and presented as 'Cash balances with banks', however, it has been reclassified to 'Current account with FMO' in the current year to ensure fair presentation. The current account can freely be disposed of.

2. Short-term deposits

Short-term deposits are liquid accounts and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value. The Fund has on demand full access to the carrying amounts. Short-term deposits consist of money market funds, which are measured at FVPL. Short-term deposits have a maturity of less than three months.

	2025	2024
Money market funds	13,121	12,931
Balance at December 31	13,121	12,931

3. Loans to the private sector

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

	Loans to the private sector at AC	Loans to the private sector at FVPL	Total 2025
Balance at January 1	42,422	11,618	54,040
Disbursements	14,681	2,283	16,964
Interest capitalization	-	-4	-4
Repayments	-6,859	-2,052	-8,911
Changes in amortizable fees	-29	-	-29
Changes in fair value	-	-666	-666
Changes in accrued income	142	948	1,090
Exchange rate differences	-1,977	-1,260	-3,237
Movement of impairment charges	-1,015	-	-1,015
Net balance at December 31	47,365	10,867	58,232



	Loans to the private sector at AC	Loans to the private sector at FVPL	Total 2024
Balance at January 1	42,950	13,889	56,839
Disbursements	8,830	-	8,830
Loan consolidation	1,166	-1,166	-
Interest capitalization	-	1,447	1,447
Repayments	-2,846	-2,229	-5,075
Write-offs / disposed	-4,141	-1,438	-5,579
Changes in amortizable fees	18	-	18
Changes in fair value	-	1,015	1,015
Changes in accrued income	122	-610	-488
Exchange rate differences	1,926	710	2,636
Movement of impairment charges	-5,603	-	-5,603
Net balance at December 31	42,422	11,618	54,040

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

	2025					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair value	Total 2025	Total 2024
Energy	18,100	19,154	10,111	9,677	57,042	50,648
Multi-Sector Fund Investments	-	-	-	1,190	1,190	3,392
Net balance at December 31	18,100	19,154	10,111	10,867	58,232	54,040
	2025					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair value	Total 2025	Total 2024
Africa	18,100	18,157	9,943	7,297	53,497	49,743
Asia	-	997	157	-	1,154	1,493
Non - region specific	-	-	11	3,570	3,581	2,804
Net balance at December 31	18,100	19,154	10,111	10,867	58,232	54,040
	2025	2024				
Gross amount of loans to companies in which AEF has equity investments	-	-				
Gross amount of subordinated loans	26,746	20,291				

For more details on non-performing loans, we refer to section 'Credit Risk' within the Risk Management chapter.

The movements in the gross carrying amounts and ECL allowance for the loans to the private sector measured at AC are as follows:



Changes in loans to the private sector at AC in 2025

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross amount	ECL allowance	Gross amount	ECL allowance	Gross amount	ECL allowance	Gross amount	ECL allowance
At January 1, 2025	11,125	-185	26,276	-2,951	10,624	-2,467	48,025	-5,603
Additions	14,681	-193	-	-	-	-	14,681	-193
Exposures derecognized or matured / lapsed (excluding write-offs and modifications) ¹	-6,859	69	-	5	-	127	-6,859	201
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	114	-	-114	-	-
Changes in risk profile not related to transfers	-	87	-	873	-	-2,126	-	-1,166
Changes in amortizable fees	-29	-	-	-	-	-	-29	-
Changes in accrued income	141	-	-	-	-	-	141	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-1,977	26	-	38	-	79	-1,977	143
At December 31, 2025	17,082	-196	26,276	-1,921	10,624	-4,501	53,982	-6,618

Changes in loans to the private sector at AC in 2024

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross amount	ECL allowance	Gross amount	ECL allowance	Gross amount	ECL allowance	Gross amount	ECL allowance
At January 1, 2024	10,526	-346	21,186	-2,663	11,238	-3,937	42,950	-6,946
Additions	6,296	-178	2,534	-297	-	-	8,830	-475
Exposures derecognized or matured / lapsed (excluding write-offs and modifications) ¹	-242	2	-473	247	-2,131	6,946	-2,846	7,195
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	35	-	-35	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-5,190	-	-	-	5,190	-	-	-
Modifications of financial assets (including derecognition)	-1,417	-	2,583	-	-	-	1,166	-
Changes in risk profile not related to transfers	-	358	-	-208	-	-9,436	-	-9,286
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-4,141	4,141	-4,141	4,141
Changes in amortizable fees	-59	-	29	-	48	-	18	-
Changes in accrued income	180	-	151	-	-209	-	122	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	996	-21	301	-30	629	-181	1,926	-232
At December 31, 2024	11,125	-185	26,276	-2,951	10,624	-2,467	48,025	-5,603

¹ Movements in ECL related to partial repayments are included in the row "Changes in risk profile not related to transfers".

Total impairments on loans in the profit and loss account

	2025	2024
Additions / exposure derecognized or matured/lapsed (excluding write - offs)	-8	6,720
Changes in risk profile (including changes in accounting estimates)	1,166	-9,286
Recoveries (written off loans)	37	361
Other	-2,314	-656
Balance at December 31	-1,119	-2,861

4. Impairment charges on financial assets and loan commitments

Impairment charges on financial assets and loan commitments are calculated for banks, loan at private sector at AC (including off balance loan commitments) and guarantees given to customers. The movement in impairment charges on financial assets and loan commitments for each of these items is presented in the table below.

Impairment charges on financial assets and loan commitments	2025	2024
Loans	-1,119	-2,861
Loan commitments	-356	54
Guarantees issued	-54	9
Total impairments	-1,529	-2,798

The following table shows the values of the IMF GDP forecasts used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations for 2024 and 2025. The upside and downside scenario calculations are derived from the base case scenario, adjusted based on an indicator of public debt to GDP in emerging markets.

The macroeconomic scenarios' model was updated following the publication of the new macroeconomic outlook data by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2025. The updates of the model based on more optimistic GDP forecast, caused new point-in-time adjustments to probability of defaults in the impairment model, leading to a release in combined stage-1 and stage-2 impairment charge.

IMF GDP % Growth Forecasts	2025	2026
Burkina Faso	4.3%	4.5%
Kenya	4.8%	4.9%
Senegal	8.4%	4.1%
Mali	4.9%	5.1%
Uganda	6.1%	7.6%
Pakistan	2.6%	3.6%
India	6.2%	6.3%
Ukraine	2.0%	4.5%

Note that macroeconomic scenarios have been updated by using the latest available information by the IMF, as published in October 2025.

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



December 31, 2025	Total unweighted amount per ECL scenario	Loans to the private sector	Guarantees
ECL scenario:			
PD rating 1 notch up (PD)	-936	-936	-
Prepayment rate decrease 50% (EAD)	153	153	-
Credit conversion rate increase 20% (EAD)	205	165	39
Base case	7,706	7,509	197
PD rating 1 notch down (PD)	1,357	1,357	-
Prepayment rate increase 50% (EAD)	-132	-132	-
Credit conversion rate decrease 20% (EAD)	-205	-165	-39

December 31, 2024	Total unweighted amount per ECL scenario	Loans to the private sector	Guarantees
ECL scenario:			
PD rating 1 notch up (PD)	-1,045	-1,000	-45
Prepayment rate decrease 50% (EAD)	205	201	3
Credit conversion rate increase 20% (EAD)	126	98	29
Base case	6,231	6,088	143
PD rating 1 notch down (PD)	1,461	1,412	49
Prepayment rate increase 50% (EAD)	-177	-172	-3
Credit conversion rate decrease 20% (EAD)	-126	-98	-29

5. Equity investments

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

	2025	2024
Equity measured at FVPL		
Net balance at January 1	45,244	53,085
Purchases and contributions	1,324	1,512
Return of Capital	-155	-579
Changes in fair value	-14,324	-8,774
Net results from sales	92	-
Net balance at December 31	32,181	45,244

The following table summarizes the equity investments segmented by sector:

	2025	2024
Energy	32,181	45,244
Net balance at December 31	32,181	45,244

6. Investments in associates

The movements in net book value of the associates are summarized in the following table:

	2025	2024
Net balance at January 1	12,900	12,102
Purchases and contributions	-	6
Share in net results	-9,727	-48
Exchange rate differences	-1,142	840
Net balance at December 31	2,031	12,900



The Fund invested in JCM Salima UK Ltd (“Salima”), a company incorporated in the U.K. and 75% owner of JCM Matswani Solar Corp Ltd, a Malawi Special Purpose Vehicle (the “Project Company”) established for the development of a 60 MWac solar PV plant located in the Salima district of Malawi (the “Project”). Salima is incorporated in the UK and is registered at 3 More London Riverside, London, United Kingdom, SE1 2AQ. AEF's share and voting rights in "Salima" is 31%.

Investments in associates are valued based on the equity accounting method.

The following table summarizes the associates segmented by sector.

	2025	2024
Energy	2,031	12,900
Net balance at December 31	2,031	12,900

The following table summarizes the share in the total assets, liabilities, total income and total net profit/loss of the associates:

Associate	Carrying amount	Economic ownership %	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total income	Total profit/loss
JCM Salima UK Ltd ¹	2,031	31%	2,031	-	-	-

¹ Please note that the December 2025 position of JCM Salima UK Ltd is subject to a negative value adjustment due to the negative outlook of the company and macro-economic effects such as local FX impacts. The carrying value is based on the underlying DCF model and if which the total asset value is also based on.

7. Other financial assets

	2025	2024
Other financial assets at FV ¹	9,117	10,939
Balance at December 31	9,117	10,939

¹ Other financial assets at FV relate to FMO's Venture Program

8. Other receivables

	2025	2024
Fee receivables	105	195
Balance at December 31	105	195

9. Accrued and other liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities consist of accrued costs related to capacity development expenses.

	2025	2024
Bank suspense account	-	-54
Accrued costs capacity development	547	584
VAT 21% payable	-	13
Balance at December 31	547	543

10. Provisions

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:



	2025	2024
Allowance for guarantees	196	143
Allowance for loan commitments	797	485
Balance at December 31	993	628

11. Contributed capital and reserves

	2025	2024
Contributed Fund Capital		
Contribution DGIS previous years	159,980	150,880
Contribution DGIS current year	12,459	9,100
Balance at December 31	172,439	159,980

	2025	2024
Undistributed results		
Balance at January 1	-31,641	-19,252
Net profit/(loss)	-30,878	-12,389
Balance at December 31	-62,519	-31,641

12. Net interest income

	2025	2024
Interest income related to banks	63	136
Interest income from financial instruments at AC	3,381	2,598
Total interest income calculated using the effective interest method	3,444	2,734
Interest on loans to the private sector at FVPL	1,230	1,278
Interest on short-term deposits	150	186
Other interest income	1,380	1,464
Net interest income	4,824	4,198

13. Fee and commission income

	2025	2024
Administration fees	28	15
Other fees (like arrangement, cancellation and waiver fees)	9	4
Net fee and commission income	37	19

14. Results from equity investments

	2025	2024
Results from equity investments		
Unrealized results from FV movements	-10,144	-11,394
Unrealized results from FX movements	-4,180	2,620
Net results from fair value re-measurements	-14,324	-8,774
Results from sales		
Realized results	77	-
Release unrealized results	14	-
Net results from sales	92	-
Total results from equity investments	-14,232	-8,774

The net result on sales represents the reversal of accumulated previously recognized unrealized fair value movements on the instruments sold and the actual realized result on sale of the instrument compared to the initial cost of the investment. Unrealized results from FX differences on non-monetary financial assets (investments in equity instruments) are a component



of the change in their entire fair value. This amount is calculated using a spot-spot revaluation of the outstanding FV carrying amount on a daily basis and is presented separately.

15. Results from financial transactions

	2025	2024
Results on sales and valuations of loans to the private sector at FVPL	-665	-424
Foreign exchange results	-3,207	2,823
Other changes ¹	-2,609	-2,819
Total results from financial transactions	-6,481	-420

¹ Other changes relate to results on FMO's Venture Program.

16. Expenses

The amount for Remuneration FMO is the management fee paid by the fund to FMO.

Capacity Development expenses relate to development contributions or contributions paid to beneficiaries in terms of the fund's objectives.

Evaluation costs relate to expenses made during frequent investigations and controls of existing investments and costs for the due diligence of new projects.

	2025	2024
Remuneration FMO	-3,465	-3,624
CD expenses	-206	-711
Evaluation expenses	-103	-125
Other operating expenses	-	-250
Total expenses	-3,774	-4,710

17. Off-Balance Sheet information

To meet the financial needs of borrowers, the Fund enters into various irrevocable commitments (loan commitments, equity and development contributions). Provisions for loan commitments are calculated according to ECL measurement methodology applied for on balance loan portfolio.

Nominal amounts for irrevocable facilities are as follows:

Irrevocable facilities	2025	2024
Contractual commitments for disbursements of:		
- Loans commitments	44,319	41,610
- Equity investments and associates	9,885	15,092
Total irrevocable facilities	54,204	56,702

The movement in exposure for the loan commitments and ECL allowance is as follows:


Movement of loans commitments in 2025

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance
At January 1, 2025	36,640	-485	-	-	1,790	-	38,430	-485
Additions	28,793	-706	-	-	-	-	28,793	-706
Exposures derecognized or matured (excluding write-offs)	-19,252	138	-	-	-1,136	-197	-20,388	-59
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-6,763	170	-	-	6,763	-170	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	41	-	-	-	170	-	211
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-2,834	45	-	-	-662	-	-3,496	45
At December 31, 2025	36,584	-797	-	-	6,755	-197	43,339	-994

Movement of loans commitments in 2024

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance
At January 1, 2024	27,746	-317	2,637	-193	800	-	31,183	-510
Additions	19,827	-229	3,927	-	9,186	-	31,150	-229
Exposures derecognized or matured (excluding write-offs)	-9,786	103	-10,257	187	-8,196	-	-28,239	290
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-3,617	55	3,617	-55	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-68	-	60	-	-	-	-8
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,470	-29	76	1	-	-	2,546	-28
At December 31, 2024	36,640	-485	-	-	1,790	-	36,640	-485

18. Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by measurement basis

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

December 31, 2025	FVPL - mandatory	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value			
Short-term deposits	13,121	-	13,121
Loans to the private sector at FVPL	10,867	-	10,867
Equity investments	32,181	-	32,181
Other financial assets at FV	9,117	-	9,117
Total	65,286	-	65,286
Financial assets not measured at fair value			
Loans to the private sector at AC	-	47,365	47,365
Current account with FMO	-	4,665	4,665
Other receivables	-	105	105
Total	-	52,135	52,135
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Provisions	-	993	993
Accrued and other liabilities	-	547	547
Other liabilities	-	-	-
Total	-	1,540	1,540
December 31, 2024			
Financial assets measured at fair value			
Short-term deposits	12,931	-	12,931
Loans to the private sector at FVPL	11,618	-	11,618
Equity investments	45,244	-	45,244
Other financial assets at FV	10,939	-	10,939
Total	80,732	-	80,732
Financial assets not measured at fair value			
Loans to the private sector at AC	-	42,422	42,422
Current account with FMO	-	2,395	2,395
Other receivables	-	195	195
Total	-	45,012	45,012
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Provisions	-	628	628
Accrued and other liabilities	-	543	543
Total	-	1,171	1,171

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognized or disclosed are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3 – Valuation technique for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Valuation processes

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

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

Valuation techniques

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

If there is no quoted price in an active market, valuation techniques are used that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These valuation techniques applied by FMO to determine the fair value of its financial instruments are described below.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Debt Instruments

TYPE OF LOANS	VALUATION METHODOLOGY
Fixed rate loans at FVTPL(Level 3)	Performing fixed-rate loans are valued using a discounted cash flow (DCF) approach, where contractual cash flows—including any performance-related additional cash flows—are discounted using a curve built from a risk-free base curve (Reuters zero-curve) and an individual credit spread reflecting client-specific credit quality.
Floating rate loans at FVTPL(Level 3)	Floating-rate loans are valued using a method that approximates an amortised-cost-based approach, because changes in risk-free rates are neutralised at each interest reset. Fair value is defined as gross outstanding minus the change in lifetime expected credit losses (LECL) between current and initial ratings, reflecting credit-spread-driven market value changes. Embedded options, if any, are priced separately and added to the loan's value.
Debt funds at FVTPL (Level 3)	The Net Asset Value from investee's financial statements and investor reports prepared by fund manager
Non-performing Fixed/ floating loans at FVTPL, debt funds at FVTPL (Level 3)	Non-performing loans are valued at gross outstanding minus a specific impairment, reflecting the best estimate of recoverable value. The valuation incorporates all relevant qualitative and quantitative factors, including restructuring prospects, collateral realisation, or firm offers, and follows the standard Investment Review Committee impairment process used for amortised-cost loans.
Loans with MarginAdjustments (Level 3)	Loans containing EBITDA-, ROAE- or profit-linked margin features require additional inputs beyond standard fixed or floating loan valuation. Forward-looking financial forecasts must be considered to determine whether additional margin components (e.g., interest step-ups) are expected to apply. These expected adjustments are reflected in the cash flow schedule and discounted. For loans without outstanding balances, the value of the margin adjustment is set to zero.
Loans at FVPL with OtherFeatures (Level 3)	Some loans are designated at FVPL due to unique or complex contractual features that do not fit the standard valuation models. Where none of the prescribed fair value methodologies apply, these loans are valued at amortised cost plus impairment, effectively approximating nominal value unless material differences exist.

Derivatives

FMO uses internal valuation models to value derivative financial instruments. Valuation inputs include valuation curves provided by specialized price-makers for emerging markets currencies. Consequently, derivatives involving emerging market currencies are classified as level 2.

Equity Investments

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

Firm offer

When a credible firm offer exists, the fair value should be based on the firm offer price minus all transaction costs. This method reflects the most concrete and observable market-based exit price available at the valuation date.

Value Based on Recent Transactions

Recent arm's-length transactions (typically within 12 months) are often the best indication of fair value. Adjustments must be made if the company's performance or market conditions have materially changed since the transaction.

Put Option

Where FMO holds an exercisable put option, the fair value may be based on its strike value, considering also the counterparty's ability to execute the option. This method relies on counterparty risk assessment and contractual clarity.

Multiples (Book, Earnings, Market/Industry, Anchored)

Multiples apply when comparable financial or market data can be used to estimate value. Book multiples are applied to reflect equity performance. Earnings multiples (EV/EBITDA, EV/EBIT, P/E) are applied for companies with maintainable earnings. Market/industry multiples rely on peer benchmarks. Anchored multiples use the post-money valuation at investment entry, performance are subsequently assessed.

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

DCF values an investment based on the present value of expected future cash flows or earnings, discounted using a risk-adjusted rate.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

Net asset value involves the application of the reported NAV. This is directly applied as the valuation input for fund investment. And it could also be applied to direct investments of which the value is indirectly derived from a fund's NAV.

Cost as Best Estimate

If no reliable valuation inputs are available—typically during the first 12 months of an investment—the cost of FMO's investment may serve as the best estimate of fair value.

Other Methods

When none of the standard methodologies are applicable, other valuation methods may be used, but only with clear, enhanced justification explaining why all typical alternatives are unsuitable.

Dutch government program liabilities

Dutch government program liabilities carried at FVPL represent amounts attributable to the Dutch Government in return for their co-investment in the FMO Ventures Program (refer to the 'Group accounting and consolidation section' of the 'Accounting policy' chapter). The management of FMO's Ventures Program has the mandate to engage in transactions and also to realize any positions at a given time and call out the Program at reporting date. The amount attributable to co-investors is based on a predefined value sharing waterfall which utilizes the values of the underlying investments in the program. The underlying investments in the program are valued using the existing equity investment fair valuation techniques described in the paragraphs above. The waterfall calculation defines the timing and amount of distributions to respective co-investors and is therefore applied to estimate the fair values of the related financial liabilities.

IFRS 9 requires adjustments in the valuation of FVPL financial liabilities related to FMO's own credit risk to be recorded in the statement of other comprehensive income. The impact of this treatment is however negligible due to the Support Agreement between the Dutch Government and FMO.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of the financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value.

The carrying values of the financial asset and liability categories in the table below are measured at AC. The underlying changes to the fair value of these assets and liabilities are therefore not recognized in the balance sheet.

The valuation technique we use for the fair value determination of these financial instruments is the discounted cash-flow method. The discount rate we apply is a spread curve based on the average spread of the portfolio. The fair value calculation is mainly based on level 3 inputs.



At December 31	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Current account with FMO	4,665	4,665	2,395	2,395
Loans to the private sector at AC	47,365	43,813	42,422	38,827
Total non fair value financial assets	52,030	48,478	44,817	41,222

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

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value				
Short-term deposits mandatory at FVPL	13,121	-	-	13,121
Loans to the private sector at FVPL	-	-	10,867	10,867
Equity investments	-	-	32,181	32,181
Other financial assets at FV ¹	-	-	9,117	9,117
Total financial assets at fair value	13,121	-	52,165	65,286

¹ The valuation of the Other financial assets is related to VC and the valuation is derived from the waterfall.

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value				
Short-term deposits mandatory at FVPL	12,931	-	-	12,931
Loans to the private sector at FVPL	-	-	11,618	11,618
Equity investments	-	-	45,244	45,244
Other financial assets at FV ¹	-	-	10,939	10,939
Total financial assets at fair value	12,931	-	67,801	80,732

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

	Loans to the private sector at FVPL	Equity investments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	11,618	45,244	56,862
Total gains or losses			
-In profit and loss (changes in fair value)	-666	-10,144	-10,810
Purchases/disbursements	2,283	1,324	3,607
Conversion from loan to development contributions	-	-	-
Sales/repayments	-2,052	-63	-2,115
Interest Capitalization	-4	-	-4
Write-offs	-	-	-
Accrued income	948	-	948
Exchange rate differences	-1,260	-4,180	-5,440
Other	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	10,867	32,181	43,048



	Loans to the private sector at FVPL	Equity investments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	13,889	53,085	66,974
Total gains or losses			-
-In profit and loss (changes in fair value)	1,015	-11,394	-10,379
Purchases/disbursements	-	1,512	1,512
Conversion from loan to development contributions	-	-	-
Sales/repayments	-2,229	-579	-2,808
Interest Capitalization	783	-	783
Write-offs	-1,438	-	-1,438
Accrued income	54	-	54
Exchange rate differences	710	2,620	3,330
Other	-1,166	-	-1,166
Balance at December 31, 2024	11,618	45,244	56,862

Type of loan investment	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Loans to the private sector at FVPL	5,951	Discounted cash flow model	Based on client spread	A decrease/increase of the used spreads with 1% will result in a higher/lower fair value of approx €0.1m.
	4,916	Credit impairment	n/a	n/a
Total	10,867			

Type of equity investment	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity based on the significant unobservable inputs
Private equity fund investments	3,520	Net Asset Value	Discounts applied ranging from 20% to 50%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower / higher fair value of approximately €0.1 million.
Private equity direct investments	533	Recent transactions	Discounts applied ranging from 5% to 50% Book multiple applied 1.0	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower / higher fair value of approximately €0.1 million.
	1,578	Firm offers	n/a	n/a Changes in the discounts are not applicable
	703	Earning Multiples	No discounts applied. Book multiple applied in range 1.0 to 2.0	Changes in the applied multiple with 10% would result in a lower / higher fair value of approximately €0.2 million.
	13,236	Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 50% DCF model inputs: Discount rates applied ranging from 13% to 14.8% Expected monthly cash flows ranging from €0.3 million to €2.7 million	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower / higher fair value of approximately €1.8 million. Changes in the DCF model by lowering the discount rate and increasing expected cash flows would result in a positive change in fair value of approximately €1.3 million.
	11,481	Net Asset Value	No discounts applied. Book multiple applied 1.0	n/a
	1,125	Other	Discounts applied ranging from 2.5% to 25% Book multiple applied 0	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower / higher fair value of approximately €0.1 million.
	5	Cost	n/a	n/a
Total	32,181			

19. Related party information

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



Dutch Government

The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directoraat-Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS) sets up and administers the Access to Energy Fund, according to the Dutch Government's development agenda. DGIS is the contributor to AEF, providing funding upon FMO's request (2025: €12.5 million; 2024: €9.1 million).

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

FMO, the Dutch entrepreneurial development bank, creates development impact by being additional in financing the private sector in low- and middle-income countries. It enables entrepreneurs to increase inclusive and sustainable prosperity. FMO focuses on three sectors: Agribusiness, Food & Forestry, Energy and Financial Institutions.

FMO is a public-private partnership, with 51% of FMO's shares held by the Dutch State and 49% held by commercial banks, trade unions and other members of the private sector. FMO has a triple A rating from both Fitch and Standard & Poor's.

FMO has been entrusted by the Dutch Government to execute the mandates of the State Funds: Currently MASSIF, Building Prospects, Access to Energy – I, and the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development's Land Use Facility are under FMO's direct management.

The execution of CIO-AEF-II and the other facilities of DFCD are performed by third parties under FMO's supervision.

FMO charges a management fee to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and it is reimbursed accordingly from the subsidy amount of AEF. The management fee amounts up to €3.5 million in 2025 (2024: €3.6 million).

20. Subsequent events

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

Risk management

Organization of risk management

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

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

In addition, customers are subject to a periodic customer review, which are in general executed annually. Exposures requiring specific attention are reviewed by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC). The large and higher risk exposures are accompanied by the advice of the Credit department. If the Financial Risk Committee concludes that a customer faces challenges in meeting payment obligations, those with loans are transferred to the Special Operations department, while those where the fund has equity exposure are transferred to the Private Equity department. There, they undergo intense monitoring as part of distressed asset management.

Capital management

The Fund aims to optimize development impact. This can only be achieved with a sound financial framework in place, combining a healthy long-term revolvability. The fund's is based on a 100% contribution from the Dutch government. Total contribution to AEF from the Dutch government is €172.4 million on 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: €160.0 million). Total Fund Capital – which is the sum of the contribution by the government, undistributed results from previous years, results from the current year, development contributions, and evaluations costs – decreased to €117.9 million in 2025 (2024: €137.4 million).

Financial risk

Credit risk

Definition

Credit risk is defined as the risk that the fund will suffer an economic loss because a customer fails to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms.

Risk appetite and governance

Adverse changes in credit quality can develop within fund's emerging market loan portfolio due to specific customer and product risk, or risks relating to the country in which the customer conducts its business. The source of credit risk arises from investments in emerging markets and off-balance instruments such as loan commitments and guarantees.

Credit risk management is important when selecting and monitoring projects. In this process, a set of investment criteria per sector and product is used that reflects minimum standards for the required financial strength of FMO's customers. Funding decisions depend on the risk profile of the customer and financing instrument. As part of regular credit monitoring, FMO customers are subject to annual reviews at a minimum. Customers that are identified as having financial difficulties fall under an intensified monitoring regime to proactively manage loans before they become non-performing, including quarterly portfolio monitoring meetings. The Special Operations department is responsible for actively managing the restructuring of distressed assets.

FMO has set internal appetite levels for non-performing exposures and specific impairments on loans. If any of the metrics exceed the appetite levels, Credit will assess the underlying movements and analyze trends per sector, geography, and any other parameter. Credit will also consider market developments and peer group benchmarks. Based on the analysis, Credit will propose mitigating measures to the FRC. If any of the indicators deteriorate further, the Risk department will be involved to assess to what extent the trend is threatening FMO's capital and liquidity ratios.



Exposures and credit scoring

The Fund offers loans in emerging market countries. Diversification within the Fund's portfolio is ensured through limits on individual counterparties (single client limit of €10 million), sectors and maximum tenor 25 years in debt transactions.

The following table shows AEF's total gross exposure to credit risk at year-end. The exposures, including derivatives, are shown gross, before impairments and the effect of mitigation using third-party guarantees, master netting, or collateral agreements. The maximum exposure to credit risk increased during the year to €132.7 million at year-end 2025 (2024: €121.7 million).

Maximum exposure to credit risk

	2025	2024
On balance		
Current account with FMO	4,665	2,395
Short-term deposits	13,121	12,931
Loans to the private sector		
- of which: Amortized cost	54,675	48,720
- of which: Fair value through profit or loss	15,828	16,512
Other receivables	105	195
Total on-balance	88,394	80,753
Off-balance		
Irrevocable facilities	44,319	41,610
Total off-balance	44,319	41,610
Total credit risk exposure	132,713	122,363

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

The CRR models are based on quantitative and qualitative factors and are different for respective customer types. The models for banks and non-banking financial institutions use factors including the financial strength of the customer, franchise value, and the market and regulatory environment. The model for corporates uses factors including financial ratios, governance, and strategy. The project finance model uses factors such as transaction characteristics, market conditions, political and legal environment, and financial strength of the borrower.

Based on these scores, FMO assigns ratings to each customer on an internal scale from F1 (lowest risk) to F20 (default) representing the probability of default. This rating system is equivalent to the credit quality rating scale applied by Moody's and S&P. Likewise, the loss given default is assigned by scoring various dimensions of the product-specific risk and incorporating customer characteristics. The probability of default and loss given default scores are also used as parameters in the IFRS 9 expected credit loss model. Please refer to the 'Significant accounting policies' section, for details of the expected credit loss calculation methodology.

Credit quality analysis

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

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



**Loans to the privat sector on
December 31, 2025
Indicative counterparty credit
rating scale of S&P**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair Value	Total
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	852	852
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	7,027	-	-	-	7,027
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	11,555	-	-	5,478	17,033
F17 -F19 (CCC+ , CCC, CCC-)	-	21,314	-	1,500	22,814
F20 (CC)	-	-	14,779	7,998	22,777
Sub-total	18,582	21,314	14,779	15,828	70,503
Less: amortizable fees	-284	-240	-168	-	-692
Less: ECL allowance	-197	-1,920	-4,501	-	-6,618
Less: Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-4,961	-4,961
Carrying value	18,101	19,154	10,110	10,867	58,232

**Loan commitments on
December 31, 2025
Indicative counterparty credit
rating scale of S&P**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Other ¹⁾	Total
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	-	-
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	1,860	-	-	-	1,860
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	34,724	-	-	980	35,704
F17 -F19 (CCC+ , CCC, CCC-)	-	-	-	-	-
F20 (CC)	-	-	6,755	-	6,755
Sub-total	36,584	-	6,755	980	44,319
Less: ECL allowance	-797	-	-197	-	-994
Carrying value	35,787	-	6,558	980	43,325

**Loans to the privat sector on December 31, 2024
Indicative counterparty credit
rating scale of S&P**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair Value	Total
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	625	625
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	-	-	-	-	-
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	11,449	1,331	-	4,118	16,898
F17 -F19 (CCC+ , CCC, CCC-)	-	25,243	10,697	11,769	47,607
F20 (CC)	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	11,449	26,574	10,697	16,512	65,232
Less: amortizable fees	-324	-298	-73	-	-695
Less: ECL allowance	-185	-2,951	-2,467	-	-5,603
Less: Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-4,894	-4,894
Carrying value	10,940	23,325	8,157	11,618	54,040

**Loan commitments on December 31, 2024
Indicative counterparty credit
rating scale of S&P**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Other ¹⁾	Total
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	-	-	-	-	-
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	-	-	-	-	-
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	29,877	-	-	3,180	33,057
F17 -F19 (CCC+ , CCC, CCC-)	6,763	-	-	-	6,763
F20 (CC)	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	36,640	-	-	3,180	39,820
Less: ECL allowance	-485	-	-	-	-485
Carrying value	36,155	-	-	3,180	39,335

¹ Other loan commitments include off balance items for which no ECL allowance is calculated.



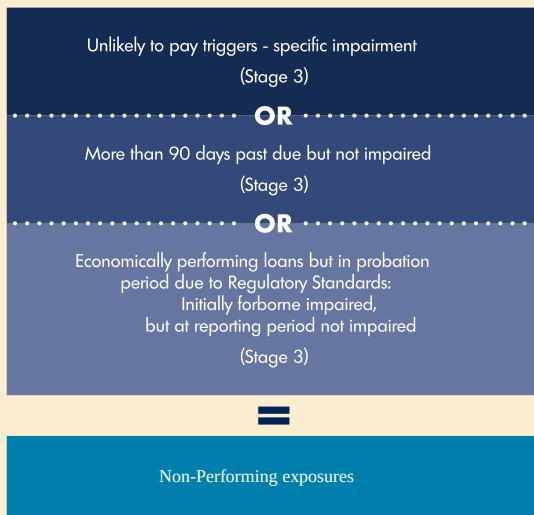
Non-performing exposures

A customer is considered non-performing when it is not probable that the customer will be able to pay his payment obligations in full without realization of collateral or calling on a guarantee, regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or the number of days past due.

NPE classifications are applied at the customer level, and such situations are considered to have occurred when one or more of the following conditions apply:

- ○ ■ The customer is past due more than 90 days on any outstanding facility;
- An unlikelihood to pay (UTP) trigger is in place that automatically leads to NPE;
- An impairment analysis, done upon a UTP trigger that possibly leads to NPE, results in an impairment higher than 12.5% on any outstanding facility;
- There are additional criteria for a customer to enter NPE status in case of Forbearance. If a customer with (No) Financial Difficulty - Forbearance status under probation is extended additional forbearance measures/ concessions or becomes more than 30 days past-due, it shall be classified as non-performing. This only applies if the customer has been non-performing while it was forborne.

NPE is applied at customer level.



The Fund's NPE ratio increased from 27.9% (2024) to 32.3% (2025).

Loans past due and impairments 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair value	Total
Loans not past due	10,712	21,314	8,848	15,828	56,702
Loans past due:					
-Past due up to 30 days	7,870	-	-	-	7,870
-Past due 30-60 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due 60-90 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due more than 90 days	-	-	5,931	-	5,931
Subtotal	18,582	21,314	14,779	15,828	70,503
Less: amortizable fees	-284	-240	-168	-	-692
Less: ECL allowance	-197	-1,920	-4,501	-	-6,618
Less: fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-4,961	-4,961
Carrying value	18,101	19,154	10,110	10,867	58,232



Loans past due and impairments 2024

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Fair value	Total
Loans not past due	9,250	29,604	4,161	16,512	59,527
Loans past due:					
-Past due up to 30 days	2,199	-3,030	-	-	-831
-Past due 30-60 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due 60-90 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due more than 90 days	-	-	6,536	-	6,536
Subtotal	11,449	26,574	10,697	16,512	65,232
Less: amortizable fees	-324	-298	-73	-	-695
Less: ECL allowance	-185	-2,951	-2,467	-	-5,603
Less: fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-4,894	-4,894
Carrying value	10,940	23,325	8,157	11,618	54,040

1 Gross outstanding + accrued interest

Stage 3 loans - ECL distributed by regions and sectors

At December 31, 2025	Energy	Total
Africa	4,303	4,303
Asia	95	95
Europe & Central Asia	103	103
Total	4,501	4,501

Stage 3 loans - ECL distributed by regions and sectors

At December 31, 2024	Energy	Total
Africa	2,322	2,322
Asia	42	42
Europe & Central Asia	103	103
Total	2,467	2,467

Modified financial assets

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

The watch-list process and the Credit department review modified loans periodically. When a loan is deemed no longer collectible, it is written off against the related loss allowance. In 2025, there were no write-offs (2024: €5.6 million).

The following table provides a summary of the fund's forborne assets, both classified as performing and non-performing.

**2025**

	Loans to the private sector (Amortised Cost)	Loans to the private sector (Fair value)	Total
Performing	39,896	7,830	47,726
of which: performing but past due > 30 days and <=90 days	-	-	-
of which: performing forborne	6,075	-	6,075
Non-Performing	14,779	7,998	22,777
of which: non-performing forborne	4,176	2,178	6,354
of which: impaired	14,779	-	14,779
Gross exposure	54,675	15,828	70,503
Less: amortizable fees	-692	-	-692
Less: ECL allowance	-6,618	-	-6,618
Less: fair value adjustments	-	-4,961	-4,961
Carrying amount at December 31	47,365	10,867	58,232

2024

	Loans to the private sector (Amortised Cost)	Loans to the private sector (Fair value)	Total
Performing	38,023	8,478	46,501
of which: performing but past due > 30 days and <=90 days	-	-	-
of which: performing forborne	694	-	694
Non-Performing	10,697	7,279	17,976
of which: non-performing forborne	4,148	2,127	6,275
of which: impaired	3,795	-	3,795
Gross exposure	48,720	16,512	65,232
Less: amortizable fees	-695	-	-695
Less: ECL allowance	-5,603	-	-5,603
Less: fair value adjustments	-	-4,894	-4,894
Carrying amount at December 31	42,422	11,618	54,040

Equity risk

Definition

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

Risk appetite and governance

The fund has a long-term view on its equity portfolio, usually selling its equity stake within a period of 5 to 10 years. The fund can accommodate an increase in the average holding period of its equity investments and wait for markets to improve before pursuing an exit. The equity investment portfolio consists of direct investments, largely in the financial institutions and energy sectors, co-investments with aligned partners (mainly in cooperation with funds), and indirect investments in private equity funds. Equity investments are approved by the Investment Committee. In close cooperation with the Credit and Finance departments, the Private Equity department assesses the valuation of equity investments on a periodic basis, which are approved by the FRC. Diversification across geographical area, sector, and equity type across the total portfolio is evaluated before new investments are made. Based on this performance and the market circumstances, direct exits are pursued by involving intermediaries. In the case of co-investments, our fund managers initiate the exit process as they are in the lead. Exits are challenging due to the limited availability of liquidity in some markets and the absence of well-developed stock markets. The total outstanding equity portfolio including associates on December 31, 2025, amounts to €34.2 million (2024: €58.1 million).

Concentration risk

Definition

Concentration risk is the risk that the fund’s exposures are too concentrated within or across different risk categories. Concentration risk may trigger losses large enough to threaten the fund’s health or ability to maintain its core operations or trigger a material change in our risk profile.

Risk appetite and governance

Strong diversification within the fund’s emerging market portfolio is ensured through stringent limits on individual counterparties (single and group risk limits), sectors, countries, and regions. These limits are monitored by Risk, reviewed regularly, and approved by the FRC, the Managing Board, and the Supervisory Board. Diversification across countries, sectors, and individual counterparties is a key strategy to safeguard the credit quality of the portfolio.

The level of the country limits depends on the sovereign rating. FMO recognizes that the impact of country risk differs across the financial products it offers.

Country, regional and sector exposures

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

The assessment of the country rating (F-rating scoring in line with internal credit risk rating) is based on a benchmark of external rating agencies and other external information. The average of the long-term foreign currency ratings of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch is used (debt and issuer rating). If none of the aforementioned ratings is available, then the average among OECD and IHS medium-term ratings is used.

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

Overview country ratings

Indicative external rating equivalent 2025	AEF (%)	FMO-A (%)
F9 and higher (BBB and higher ratings)	1.3	4.7
F10 (BBB-)	0.3	10.6
F11 (BB+)	0.0	7.1
F12 (BB)	0.0	19.8
F13 (BB-)	0.0	13.6
F14 (B+)	4.8	16.9
F15 (B)	16.7	6.7
F16 (B-)	23.9	11.8
F17 -F19 (CCC+ , CCC, CCC-)	53.0	8.8
F20 (CC)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0



Overview country ratings

Indicative external rating equivalent 2024	AEF (%)	FMO-A (%)
F9 and higher (BBB and higher ratings)	0.9	4.6
F10 (BBB-)	0.6	8.8
F11 (BB+)	0	3.8
F12 (BB)	0	11.9
F13 (BB-)	0	23.2
F14 (B+)	3.8	9.2
F15 (B)	4.3	10.9
F16 (B-)	43.9	16.4
F17 and lower (CCC+ and lower ratings)	46.5	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Gross exposure of loan portfolio distributed by region and sector

	Energy	Multi-Sector Fund Investment	Total
At December 31, 2025			
Africa	62,060	1,500	63,560
Asia	1,390	-	1,390
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	-	-
Europe & Central Asia	-	-	-
Non-region specific	5,553	-	5,553
Total	69,003	1,500	70,503
At December 31, 2024			
Africa	54,501	3,735	58,236
Asia	1,684	-	1,684
Latin America & the Caribbean	-	-	-
Europe & Central Asia	114	-	114
Non-region specific	5,198	-	5,198
Total	61,497	3,735	65,232

Single and group risk exposures

In the fund risk appetite, the maximum customer exposure for AEF is set at €10 million.

Counterparty credit risk

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

Liquidity risk

Definition

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk for fund not being able to fulfill its financial obligations due to insufficient availability of liquid means.

Risk appetite and governance

The fund aims to maintain adequate liquidity buffers, enough to support the implementation of the fund's development agenda and impact objectives while avoiding putting pressure on Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs DGIS subsidy budget allocated to the fund. To realize this ambition, the fund benefits from the experience of FMO's treasury and risk management functions in managing the liquidity risk, which primarily involves periodical forecasting of the fund's liquidity position under normal and stress scenarios. During these periodical exercises, the assumptions underlying the liquidity model are reviewed. Changes in expected cashflows, stemming from updated portfolio management strategies and changes in the fund's operating environment, are reflected in the said assumptions. As a result of the forecasting activity, the predicted liquidity

shortfall is avoided through arrangements in investments portfolio. If possible this is done through the utilization of the subsidies available from the budget allocated to the fund by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs DGIS ('beschikkingsruimte'); and lastly, through the request of a loan from FMO, not exceeding 10% of the fund's net committed portfolio. In requesting subsidies that will be made available to the fund's utilization from Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the fund administrators strictly follow the Ministry's directives.

Market risk

Market Risk is the risk that the value and/or the earnings of the fund decline because of unfavorable market movements. At the fund, this includes interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Definition

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

Exposures

The following table summarizes the interest repricing characteristics for the fund's assets and liabilities.

Interest re-pricing characteristics

December 31, 2025	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	Non-interest-bearing	Total
Assets						
Short-term deposits	13,121	-	-	-	-	13,121
Current account with FMO	-	-	-	-	4,665	4,665
Loans to the private sector						
- of which: at amortized cost	7,858	8,519	2,623	28,365	-	47,365
- of which: at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	10,867	-	-	10,867
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	32,181	32,181
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	2,031	2,031
Other financial assets at FV	-	-	-	-	9,117	9,117
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	105	105
Total assets	20,979	8,519	13,490	28,365	48,099	119,452
Liabilities and Fund Capital						
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	547	547
Provisions	-	-	-	-	993	993
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Capital	-	-	-	-	117,912	117,912
Total liabilities and Fund Capital	-	-	-	-	119,452	119,452
Interest sensitivity gap 2025	20,979	8,519	13,490	28,365	-71,353	-

Interest rate risk sensitivities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
PV01, 1 bps instantaneous increase in interest rates	-22	-24
PV01, 1 bps instantaneous decrease in interest rates	22	24



Interest re-pricing characteristics

December 31, 2024	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	Non-interest-bearing	Total
Assets						
Short-term deposits	12,931	-	-	-	-	12,931
Current account with FMO	-	-	-	-	2,395	2,395
Loans to the private sector						
- of which: at amortized cost	6,676	2,145	4,061	29,539	-	42,421
- of which: at fair value through profit or loss	1,557	6,664	3,397	-	-	11,618
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	45,244	45,244
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	12,900	12,900
Other financial assets at FV	-	-	-	-	10,939	10,939
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	195	195
Total assets	21,164	8,809	7,458	29,539	71,673	138,644
Liabilities and Fund Capital						
Accrued and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	543	543
Provisions	-	-	-	-	628	628
Fund Capital	-	-	-	-	137,473	137,473
Total liabilities and Fund Capital	-	-	-	-	138,644	138,644
Interest sensitivity gap 2024	21,164	8,809	7,458	29,539	-66,971	

Currency risk

Definition

Currency risk is defined as the risk that changes in foreign currency exchange rates have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's financial position and future cash flows.

Exposures

The table below illustrates that the currency risk sensitivity gap per December 2025.

Currency risk exposure (at carrying values)

December 31, 2025	EUR	USD	KES	Total
Assets				
Current account with FMO	2,224	2,520	-79	4,665
Short-term deposits	11,412	1,708	1	13,121
Loans to the private sector				-
- of which: at amortized cost	33,358	7,075	6,932	47,365
- of which: at fair value through profit or loss	1,382	9,485	-	10,867
Equity investments	5,667	26,514	-	32,181
Investments in associates	-	2,031	-	2,031
Other financial assets at FV	8,242	875	-	9,117
Other receivables	-	104	1	105
Total assets	62,285	50,312	6,855	119,452
Liabilities and Fund Capital				
Accrued and Other liabilities	402	145	-	547
Provisions	199	785	9	993
Fund Capital	117,912	-	-	117,912
Total liabilities and Fund Capital	118,513	930	9	119,452
Currency sensitivity gap 2025		49,382	6,846	
Currency sensitivity gap 2025 excluding equity investments and investments in associates		20,837	6,846	



Currency risk exposure (at carrying values)

December 31, 2024	EUR	USD	KES	Total
Assets				
Current account with FMO	2,454	23	-82	2,395
Short-term deposits	10,026	2,905	-	12,931
Loans to the private sector				
- of which: at amortized cost	28,262	8,603	5,557	42,422
- of which: at fair value through profit or loss	1,557	10,061	-	11,618
Equity investments	9,924	35,320	-	45,244
Investments in associates	5	12,895	-	12,900
Other financial assets at FV	10,470	469	-	10,939
Other receivables	45	149	1	195
Total assets	62,743	70,425	5,476	138,644
Liabilities and Fund Capital				
Accrued and other liabilities	543	-	-	543
Provisions	628	-	-	628
Fund Capital	137,473	-	-	137,473
Total liabilities and Fund Capital	138,644	-	-	138,644
Currency sensitivity gap 2024		70,425	5,476	
Currency sensitivity gap 2024 excluding equity investments and investments in associates		22,210	5,476	
		22,210		

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

December 31, 2025

Change of value relative to the euro	Sensitivity of profit & loss account	Sensitivity of Fund Capital
USD value increase of 10%	4,938	-
USD value decrease of 10%	-4,938	-
KES value increase of 10%	684	-
KES value decrease of 10%	-684	-

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

December 31, 2024

Change of value relative to the euro	Sensitivity of profit & loss account	Sensitivity of Fund Capital
USD value increase of 10%	7,043	-
USD value decrease of 10%	-7,043	-
KES value increase of 10%	564	-
KES value decrease of 10%	-564	-

The sensitivities employ simplified scenarios. The sensitivity of profit and loss to possible changes in the main foreign currencies is based on the immediate impact on the financial assets and liabilities held at year-end.

Strategic Risk

Environmental, social and governance risk

Definition

Our investments may, unintentionally, lead to negative impacts on people and the environment. ESG risk is defined as the negative ESG impacts of our investments and the resulting financial risks these may pose to the AEF: negative impacts on

people and the environment could result in financial risks, leading to, for example, financial (remediation, legal) costs to the AEF or its customers/investees, jeopardizing access to capital for AEF (from external investors), jeopardizing the license to operate, jeopardizing relations with investors, or causing reputational damage. AEF is exposed to ESG risk via our investment selection (the risks associated with our investments, which include the investments of our customers/investees) and the effectiveness of customers'/investees' ESG risk management, including the effectiveness of FMO's engagement thereon.

Risk appetite and governance

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

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

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

Non-financial risk

Operational risk

Definition

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including legal risks, excluding strategic risks. This is the Basel definition of operational risk, which covers a wide range of non-financial risks.

FMO adopted the Operational Risk Data Exchange Association (ORX) risk taxonomy to structure all non-financial risk types, such as people, data, model, technology, third party, information and cyber security, business continuity, statutory reporting, transaction execution, et cetera. FMO uses the terms operational risk and non-financial risk interchangeably.

Risk appetite and governance

FMO is in general cautious about non-financial risks. We do not seek them as they have no direct material reward in terms of return/income generation, but they are inherent to our business. We prefer safe options, with low inherent risk, even if they limit rewards or lead to higher costs. There is no appetite for high residual risk.

First and second line functions work closely together to understand the full and varied spectrum of non-financial risks, and to focus their risk and control efforts on meaningful and material risks. Risk identification and assessment draws on multiple sources of data, such as topic-specific risk-assessments, results of half-yearly control monitoring and testing rounds, internal loss data and root cause analysis, audit results, supervisory findings, and key risk indicators. Policies and operating procedures clarify control standards, accountabilities, and mandate training on key risks.

Management of the first line is responsible for understanding risks and implementing and operating internal controls in the day-to-day business processes. Key controls are monitored and tested twice a year. The first line performs these responsibilities in line with the risk management framework, using the methods and tools provided by the second-line Operational Risk function. The Operational Risk function challenges and advises the first line, performs oversight and maintains the Integrated Control Framework.

Risk events will occur, despite the implementation of internal controls. Risk events can result in losses, non-compliance, misstatements in the financial reports, and reputational damage. Risk events are centrally registered and reviewed and classified by the Operational Risk team. Root cause analyses of high-concern risk events require approval by the Non-Financial Risk Committee and follow-up of remediating actions is tracked and reported.



Non-financial Risk metrics are reported on a quarterly basis. These metrics cover operational risks, such as the amount of loss per quarter, timely follow-up of remediating actions by management, and specific metrics for all non-financial risk subtypes. All departmental directors evaluate the operational risks in their area of responsibility and sign a departmental in control statement at year end.

Financial economic crime risk

Definition

Financial economic crime risk is the risk that the fund, its investments, customers and/or employees are involved or used for any crime that has a financial component, even though at times such transactions may be hidden or not socially perceived as criminal. This includes (but is not limited to): money laundering, terrorism financing, bribery and corruption, sanction breaches or any other predicate offence as defined by the Dutch Penal Code or any other rules or regulations related to financial crime that are applicable to the fund.

Risk appetite and governance

FMO acknowledges that as a financial institution it has been entrusted with a gatekeeper role. FMO attaches great value to this role and will always strive for full and timely adherence to financial economic crime regulations. We are aware that in line with FMO's mandate, the operational working environment (countries with high(er) financial crime risks) as well as the risk maturity level of its clients, risks are present and incidents within customer complexes (i.e. the customer and any associated and/or third parties) may happen.

Financial economic crime framework

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

In our continued efforts to implement learnings, FMO's Compliance department reviews its FEC framework in cooperation with the KYC (Know Your Customer) department on an ongoing basis, taking into account any monitoring results, risk analysis, incidents and updates in regulations and industry best practices. In addition, continuous risk-based quality monitoring takes place both in first- and second-line including sample-based and thematic monitoring. FMO also conducts ongoing training programs for its employees to raise awareness on topics related to FEC. Further, FMO continues to remind its customers of the importance of integrity in the business operations, including sanctions compliance.

FMO continues to work on strengthening the risk culture and creating awareness on FEC, potential unusual transactions and anti-bribery and corruption practices. In 2025, all FMO employees were required to complete the Compliance 'Annual Integrity refresher e-learning that addresses customer and personal integrity topics, such as bribery and corruption.

There is always a risk that a customer is involved or alleged to be involved in illicit acts (e.g., money laundering, fraud, or corruption). When FMO is of the opinion that there is a breach of law that cannot be remedied, that no improvement by the customer will be achieved (e.g., awareness, implementing controls) or that the risk to FMO's reputation is unacceptably high, FMO may exercise certain remedies under the contract, such as the right to cancel a loan or suspend upcoming disbursements. FMO will report to the regulatory authorities when necessary.

FMO has conducted a review of the organization-wide SIRA. The review confirmed the inherent top integrity risks and assessed the effectiveness of existing mitigation measures. Based on the analysis, current mitigation strategies were found to be adequate, with targeted enhancements identified to address emerging risks.

Regulatory compliance risk

Definition

Regulatory compliance risk is the risk that FMO does not operate in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, either by not or not timely identifying applicable regulations or not adequately implementing and adhering to applicable regulations and related internal policies and procedures.



Risk appetite and governance

FMO has a minimal appetite for regulatory compliance risk. FMO closely monitors and assesses future regulations that apply to FMO and strives for full and timely implementation of regulations.

To ensure compliance with the EU Banking Supervisory Regulations as implemented by the DNB and the ECB and other laws and regulations applicable to FMO, FMO closely monitors the regulatory developments including the supervisory authority's guidance. Since March 2025, FMO has implemented the regulatory tool "Corlytics" to support the identification and monitoring of regulatory updates that are (potentially) applicable to FMO.

FMO has a risk committee structure, accompanied by a Regulatory Monitoring Policy that defines the internal requirements, processes, roles, and responsibilities to identify, assess and implement regulatory changes.

Authorization of the financial statements

April 23, 2026

Management board

Franca Vossen, Chief Risk Officer

Huib-Jan de Ruijter, Co-Chief Investment Officer

Michael Jongeneel, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Finance & Officer a.i.



OTHER INFORMATION



Independent auditor's report



Independent auditor's report

To: the management board of Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.,
in their capacity as fund manager of Access to Energy Fund

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Access to Energy Fund (hereafter: 'the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025, and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('EU').

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2025 of Access to Energy Fund, The Hague.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the following statements for 2025: the statements of comprehensive income, changes in fund capital and cash flows; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

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www.pwc.nl



The basis for our opinion

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

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

Independence

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.'s internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management board.



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

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

Amsterdam, 23 April 2026
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original has been signed by:
J. Brouwer RA



COLOPHON



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

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Text

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Photography

Photos courtesy of Africa GreenCo

Design

Studio Duel, www.studioduel.nl

Production

F19 Digital Reporting, www.f19digitalreporting.com

