FitchRatings

Supranational
France

Council of Europe Development Bank

This report does not constitute a new rating action for this issuer. It provides more detailed credit analysis than the previously published Rating Action Commentary, which can be found on www.fitchratings.com.

Ratings

Foreign Currency

Long-Term IDR	AAA
Short-Term IDR	F1+

Outlooks

Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	Stable

Highest ESG Relevance Scores

Environmental	2
Social	4
Governance	4

Financial Data

	End-2023	End-2024
Total assets (EURm)	34	38
Equity to assets (%)	11.0	11.6
Fitch's usable capital to risk-weighted assets (FRA, %)	38.4	45.6
Average rating of loans & guarantees	A-	A-
Impaired loans (% of total loans)	0.0	0.0
5 largest exposures to total exposure (%)	23.2	21.6
Share of non-sovereign exposure (%)	48.5	48.0
Net income/equity (%)	2.6	2.9
Average rating of key shareholders	A+	A+

Source: Fitch Ratings, CEB

Key Rating Drivers

SCP Drives Rating: The Council of Europe Development Bank's (CEB) 'AAA' rating reflects its Standalone Credit Profile (SCP) of 'aaa'. The latter is derived from a 'aa' solvency assessment, 'aaa' liquidity assessment and a two-notch upward adjustment to the lower of its solvency and liquidity assessments to reflect its low-risk business environment. The solvency assessment of 'aa' balances the bank's 'strong' capitalisation with 'very low' risks.

Capital Balances Higher Risks: The latest capital increase approved by shareholders in December 2022 became effective in 2024, with 95.1% of countries subscribing to it (including France, Italy and Germany, the three largest shareholders). As of April 2025, CEB had received EUR601 million of paid-in capital, largely corresponding to the first two instalments of subscribing member states, with paid-in payments spread out until July 2026.

We expect CEB's higher risk exposure to Ukraine by end-2027 to partly offset the positive impact of the capital increase, but not to the extent that it will change our assessment of solvency. The overall credit quality of borrowers and Fitch's usable capital to risk-weighted assets (FRA) ratio will be slightly negatively affected by Ukrainian loans over the medium term.

Strong Capitalisation: CEB's leverage has historically been a rating weakness. However, the recently approved capital increase helped improve the equity/assets ratio to 11.6% at end-2024 and Fitch expects this ratio to increase gradually over the medium term, reflecting paid-in capital payments. The FRA ratio also improved at end-2024 to 45.6% due to the capital payments. We expect the FRA ratio to slightly weaken by end-2027, given the higher exposure to Ukraine, but it should remain consistent with an 'excellent' assessment.

Very Low Credit Risk: CEB's solvency is supported by the 'very low' credit risk of its loan portfolio. The average credit quality of its borrowers was 'A-' at end-2024, unchanged from 2023. We expect this to decline to 'BBB+' by end-2027, reflecting the higher exposure to Ukraine, but still consistent with 'very low' credit risk, as credit risk is enhanced by CEB's 'strong' preferred creditor status, leading to a two-notch uplift to the average rating of loans to 'A'.

Our assessment reflects CEB's exceptional loan performance, despite a non-sovereign exposure at 48% of total loans, with no non-performing loans over the past decade. About 30% of the loan portfolio benefits from credit enhancement in the form of guarantees.

Very Low Solvency Risks: CEB's solvency assessment also benefits from 'low' concentration risk (top five obligors accounted for 21% of total loans at end-2024), its 'very low' equity risk and 'strong' risk-management policies.

Excellent Liquidity: CEB's 'aaa' liquidity assessment reflects its excellent liquidity buffers, the strong credit quality of its treasury portfolio (62% rated above AA- at end-2024), and strong access to capital markets. We expect coverage of short-term debt by liquid assets to remain above the 1.5x 'excellent' threshold (2.9x at end-2024), in line with levels of recent years.

Strong Propensity to Support: Fitch assesses extraordinary support from shareholders at 'a'. This is based on the 'A+' average rating of key shareholders (Germany: AAA/Stable; France: AA-/Negative; Italy: BBB/Positive; together accounting for 51% of CEB's capital). Fitch applies a one-notch negative adjustment to the average 'A' rating, to reflect a 'moderate' propensity to support. In Fitch's view, the recent capital increase is evidence of shareholders' increased propensity to provide financial support to the bank.

Applicable Criteria

Supranationals Rating Criteria (October 2024)

Related Research

Fitch Affirms Council of Europe Development Bank at 'AAA'; Outlook Stable (June 2025)

Click here for more Fitch Ratings content on Council of Europe Development Bank

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Rating Derivation Summary

	Standalone Credit Profile (SCP)					Support			
	Solvency	Liquidity	Lower of solvency and liquidity	Business environment (+3/-3 notches)	Final SCP	Capacity	Propensity (+1/-3 notches)	Support adjustment (up to 3 notches)	Final rating
CEB	aa	aaa	aa	+2	aaa	A+	-1	0	AAA

Source: Fitch Ratings

Rating Sensitivities

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Negative Rating Action/Downgrade

Solvency (Capitalisation): Delays in capital subscription or payments relative to our expectation and/or increased exposure to borrowers with weak credit quality. This may be caused by faster-than-expected loan growth that leads to increased leverage and reduced capital buffers, including the FRA ratio deteriorating to below 35%

Solvency (Risks): Increased credit risk following multiple negative sovereign rating actions or rising exposure to borrowers with low ratings that result in the average rating of the loan book falling below 'A-' after accounting for CEB's preferred creditor status; an increase in non-performing loans above the 'very low' criteria-defined threshold of 1% or a sustained increase in the share of non-sovereign exposures to above 50%

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Positive Rating Action/Upgrade

The rating is at the highest level on Fitch's scale and cannot be upgraded.

Business Environment

The overall business environment of CEB is assessed by Fitch as 'low risk', reflecting a 'medium risk' business profile and a 'low risk' operating environment. The assessment leads to a two-notch upward adjustment to the lower of solvency and liquidity assessments.

Brief Issuer Profile

CEB is a multilateral development bank that dates back to 1956 when the Council of Europe (COE) established the Resettlement Fund for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe. The institution's original mandate was to aid in resettlement of refugees in Europe in the aftermath of WW2 by financing absorption and resettlement programs. The fund was endowed with international legal personality and became the first intergovernmental European financial organization. CEB's operations have since expanded to encompass the financing of social, environmental and infrastructure projects.

CEB membership comprises 43 states of the Council of Europe and is open to all COE members. CEB is legally and financially independent of the Council, being based on a partial agreement as not all members of COE (47) are CEB members. CEB's headquarters are in Paris. The only CEB members that are not members of the COE are Kosovo (joined in 2013) and Holy See (1973). The founding members of CEB are: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Turkey. France, Germany, and Italy are the single largest shareholders with an ownership stake of 16.9% for each.

The bank's main instruments are loans to state or state-guaranteed projects, public institutions and banks – but its by-laws prohibit investment in equity stakes. As a supranational entity, CEB is not subject to any banking regulation and is exempt from all direct and indirect taxation. Its claims on sovereign states also benefit from the bank's preferred-creditor status.

CEB also manages donors funds to extend grants. Donors include the EU, member countries and other countries (such as the US). In the context of the refugee crisis in Europe (related to MENA and Ukraine, more recently), the bank established the Migrant and Refugee Fund (MRF), which provides immediate grants to member countries to help deal with migrants and refugees. The MRF is funded by CEB member states, the European Investment Bank (EIB; AAA/Stable) and CEB itself.

In December 2022, CEB shareholders approved a new capital increase of up to EUR4.3 billion including a EUR1.2 billion of paid-in capital increase. The new paid-in capital is 2x the current paid-in capital. The capital increase's subscription period closed on 31 December 2024 with a shareholders' participation rate of 95%. As planned, as of April 2025, CEB had received EUR601 million of paid-in capital, in line with its plan, corresponding to the two first instalments of the subscribing member states. The third and fourth instalments are due by end-July 2025 and 2026, respectively.

Business Profile

In Fitch's view, CEB has a 'medium risk' business profile, due to the following key factors:

CEB's total banking exposure (TBE), at USD23 billion at end-2024, falls within the 'Medium' risk category (USD5 billion-30 billion). We expect TBE to remain below USD30 billion by 2027, notwithstanding its expected growth.

CEB's 'low' risk governance reflects the bank's experienced senior staff and prudential risk framework. It has a transparent organisational structure and a comprehensive set of internal policies, which are firmly enforced. Fitch expects the bank to maintain high-quality credit risk and underwriting standards in the coming years.

We consider the bank's strategy to be 'medium risk' given its focus on target countries, non-sovereign lending, including exposure to the European banking sector (about 25% of TBE), and projected growth of the loan book (over 7% year on year), including in Ukraine. The new capital increase reduces the risk associated with the strategy.

The bank has 'medium risk' exposure to the non-sovereign sector, at about 49% of its total portfolio at end-2024. The focus of CEB's non-sovereign lending is to financial institutions and local governments, with a very small number of loans extended to corporates.

The importance of the public mandate is assessed as 'medium risk' given the limited role it plays in the financing of the countries where it operates relative to peers in the same rating category.

The recent capital increase highlights the growing importance of CEB for its shareholders. The bank's mandate as a provider of funding for key social development in the EU is becoming increasingly relevant as policies on migrant integration are in line with the bank's history and financing operations. In addition, the inclusion of CEB to channel InvestEU funds further supports the bank's mandate and business profile. The COVID-19 crisis has also enhanced CEB's role as the bank has a long history of financing healthcare projects. The bank has seen very strong demand for its loans from sovereigns and regional/local governments, most recently manifested in the Ukrainian refugee crisis.

Operating Environment

Fitch assesses CEB's operating environment as 'low risk', due to the following key factors:

The average credit quality of the bank's countries of operations is 'low risk' The simple average rating of its countries of operations is 'A-'. This includes Ukraine (RD).

The average income per capita in CEB's countries of operations is high and consequently assessed as 'low risk' owing to the bank's operational focus on its member countries that all have either 'high' or 'upper middle income' GDP per capita indicators under the World Bank's (WB) classification.

The business climate in CEB's countries of operations is also assessed as 'low risk' overall, as the bank operates solely within Europe, which is broadly assessed as a low risk environment, especially compared with peers.

CEB is headquartered in Paris. It therefore faces very limited political risk based on WB governance indicators.

Solvency

CEB's solvency is assessed at 'aa'. Capitalisation is assessed as 'strong' and the risk profile as 'very low'.

Capitalisation

CEB's 'strong' capitalisation assessment is unchanged from last year, driven by the 'excellent' Fitch's FRA ratio and 'moderate' equity/adjusted assets ratio.

CEB's leverage has historically been a rating weakness. The recently approved capital increase helped lift the equity/assets ratio to 11.6% at end-2024, from 11% at end-2023. The ratio is set to increase gradually over the medium term, to 12.5% by end-2027, reflecting the paid-in capital payments under the capital increase, and would remain in the 'moderate' range of 8-15%.

Fitch's FRA ratio rose to 45.6% in 2024, from 38.4% at end-2023. This was due mainly to the rise in paid-in capital (EUR600 million) and the portion of callable capital (EUR220 million) following the latest capital increase (Fitch accounts for 10% of callable capital subscribed by shareholders rated in the 'AAA' and 'AA' categories in the numerator of the FRA ratio). We expect the FRA ratio weaken by end-2027 as the higher exposure to Ukraine would only be partly offset by the latest capital increase, but still consistent with an 'excellent' assessment. We also considered the Negative Outlook on France (AA-) , when assessing the portion of callable capital, which reduced the eligible amount for the FRA ratio, to EUR3.6 billion.

Peer Comparison: Capital Ratios and Profitability

	CEB (AAA)		EIB (AAA)	EUROFIMA (AA)	ESM (AAA)
	End-2024	Projection[a]	End-2023	End-2024	End-2023
Equity/adjusted assets (%)	11.6	10-15	13.9	11	46.2
Usable capital/risk-weighted assets (FRA, %)	45.6	40-45	41.0	74	367.4
Net income/average equity	2.9	2-3	2.9	1.3	0.4

[a] Medium-term projections, forecast range
Source: Fitch Ratings, MDBs

Risks

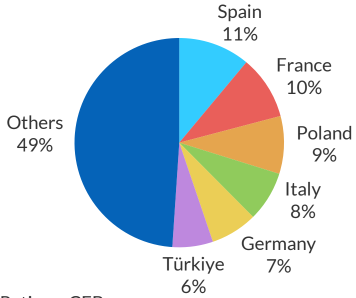
Risks Assessment

Indicative value	Risk level
Credit risk	Very low
Concentration	Low
Equity risks	Very low
Risk management policies	Strong

Source: Fitch Ratings

Loan Portfolio

Distribution by borrower, end-2024



Source: Fitch Ratings, CEB

Fitch assesses CEB's overall solvency risks as 'very low'.

The average rating of loans before PCS remained stable at 'A-' at end-2024. Fitch expects the average rating of loans to deteriorate to 'BBB+' by end-2027, given the higher exposure to Ukraine. However, the average credit quality would still be consistent with a 'very low' risk assessment (after accounting for PCS, see below).

About half of CEB's loans (52%) are extended to sovereigns. Sovereigns and sub-sovereigns accounted for 82% of loans at end-2024. A large portion of the loan portfolio (EUR7.6 billion or 34% of total loans) benefits from credit risk enhancement in the form of guarantees. At end-2024, all loans were classified as stage 1 under IFRS.

CEB's PCS is considered 'strong', leading to a two-notch uplift to the average rating of loans. It reflects exceptional loan performance, despite a sizeable non-sovereign loan exposure (48% of loans), with no non-performing loans (NPL) for more than two decades. The bank's PCS was tested in the Greek and Cypriot crises in 2012 CEB did not participate in the restructuring of Greek or Cypriot sovereign debt, which represented 0.7% and 5% of total loan exposure at end-2012. The only sovereign default in the bank's history was the former Yugoslavia after the onset of the civil war in the early 1990s. The full amount of exposure due was repaid in 2004. The only other arrears in the bank's history were to a bank in Iceland (EUR1.8 million or 0.02% of the loan portfolio), which was fully settled by 2012.

Fitch expects the NPL ratio to remain stable at 0%, given CEB's record.

CEB's concentration is deemed ''low risk', with the five largest exposures accounting for 22% of the total at end-2024. Turkiye is CEB's single largest exposure at 5.4% of total loans. The Turkish exposure is mainly to banks, which are all guaranteed by the Turkish sovereign. This partly mitigates the credit risk, based on the Turkish sovereign very consistent record of debt servicing with multilateral development banks.

Fitch assesses CEB's risks related to equity risk as 'very low', as it is barred from making equity investments under the bank's Articles of Agreement and policies.

Risk management policies are assessed as 'strong' and reflect the bank's conservative investment and underwriting guidelines, comprehensive risk-based prudential framework, transparent and consistent reporting and its history of abiding by limits. Capitalisation and leverage constraints are less stringent relative to peers. The bank's treatment of sovereign risk is less conservative than most MDB peers, as it classifies all sovereign exposures as stage 1, even after multi-notch rating downgrades since the loans were first recorded in the loan book.

Peer Comparison: Risks

	CEB (AAA)		EIB (AAA)	EUROFIMA (AA)	ESM (AAA)
	End-2024	Projection[a]	End-2023	End-2024	End-2023
Estimated average rating of loans & guarantees	A-	BBB+	A-	A+	BBB
Impaired loans/gross loans (%)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Five largest exposures/total banking exposure (%)	21.6	20-25	16.2	91	100.0
Equity stakes/total banking exposure (%)	0.0	0.0	2.3	0	0

[a] Medium-term projections, forecast range
Source: Fitch Ratings, MDBs

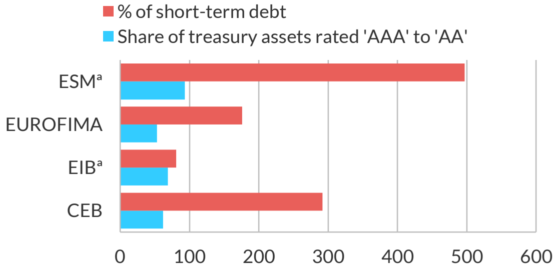
Liquidity Analysis

Liquidity Assessment

Indicative value	Risk level
Liquidity buffer	Excellent
Quality of treasury assets	Strong
Access to capital markets & alternative sources of liquidity	Strong

Source: Fitch Ratings

Liquidity Buffers
As of end-2023



[a] Peers data as of End-2023;
Source: Fitch Ratings, MDBs

Fitch assesses CEB's liquidity at 'aaa'.

Liquid Assets to Short-Term Debt

Liquidity buffers are 'excellent' and in line with or above peers'. Treasury assets accounted for 34% of total assets at end-2024, with the coverage of short-term liabilities by liquid assets at 2.9x at end-2024 and is projected to remain far above the 1.5x 'excellent' level over the medium term. Fitch expects CEB's strong liquidity profile to remain a key rating strength over the medium term.

CEB monitors liquidity risks via various indicators, one of them being the short-term liquidity ratio (STLR). The STLR measures the bank's capacity to handle its net liquidity requirements over an extended market disruption or economic downturn at different points in time (one moth, three months, six months and a year) with a minimum coverage of 100%. At end-2024, CEB could operate for 14 months without accessing capital markets. The analysis includes applying haircuts to liquid assets, depending on asset class, rating, and maturity, while assuming continued disbursement of committed financing.

Quality of Treasury Assets

Fitch assesses CEB's quality of liquid assets as 'strong'. At end-2024, 62% of treasury assets were rated 'AA–' or above and all were investment-grade, unchanged from end-2023. All its liquid assets are rated 'A-' or above.

Access to Capital Market, Alternative Source of Liquidity

Fitch assesses CEB's access to capital markets as 'strong'.

CEB follows a flexible funding strategy by accessing core markets (euro and US dollar) through regular benchmark issuance targeted at a broad range of institutional investors. It also issues in diversification markets (sterling, Canadian dollar and Australian dollar) and in optimisation markets like Norwegian krona, Swedish krona, Hong Kong dollar and New Zeland dollar, using tailored structure to meet specific investor demands.

Peer Comparison: Liquidity

	CEB (AAA)		EIB (AAA)	EUROFIMA (AA)	ESM (AAA)
	End-2024	Projection[a]	End-2023	End-2024	End-2023
Liquid assets/short-term debt (%)	292.0	250-300	80.8	176	496.8
Share of treasury assets rated AA- & above (%)	61.8	50-70	68.9	53	93.2

[a] Medium-term projections, forecast range
Source: Fitch Ratings, MDBs

Shareholder Support

CEB's rating does not benefit from credit uplift for support.

Capacity to Provide Extraordinary Support

The weighted average rating of key shareholders (WARKS) has been stable at 'A+'. Fitch defines key shareholders as the countries or institutions that own the largest shares of callable capital and whose cumulative share ownership accounts for at least 50% of total capital. CEB's key shareholders are France (AA-/Negative), Germany (AAA/Stable) and Italy (BBB/Positive), each accounting for 16.9% of total callable capital. France's Negative Outlook is offset by Italy's Positive Outlook, supporting the maintenance of the projected WARKS.

CEB's callable capital subscribed by shareholders does not cover the bank's net debt.

Propensity to Provide Extraordinary Support

Member states' willingness to provide support is assessed as 'moderate'. CEB has a smaller size than its peers and its portion of callable capital does not cover net debt, although it has played a key role in the financing of the migrant and refugee crisis and has been at the forefront of providing both immediate support to refugees but also their long-term integration. The recent capital increase highlights CEB's growing policy importance and member states' increased propensity to provide financial support to the bank.

Peer Comparison: Shareholder Support

	CEB (AAA)		EIB (AAA)	EUROFIMA (AA)	ESM (AAA)
	End-2024	Projection[a]	End-2023	End-2023	End-2023
Coverage of net debt by callable capital	NC	NC	NC	NC	AAA
Average rating of key shareholders	A+	A+	A+	AA-	AA-
Propensity to support	-1	-1	0	-2	+1

[a] Medium-term projections.

NC – Not covered
Source: Fitch Ratings, MDBs

ESG Relevance Scores

This Navigator report does not constitute a new rating action for this issuer. It provides a visual summary of the integrated scoring system that shows how environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors affect individual credit rating decisions. The most recent Rating Action Commentary can be found on www.fitchratings.com.

FitchRatings

Council of Europe Development Bank

Supranational ESG Navigator
Supranational

Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation

Council of Europe Development Bank has 2 ESG rating drivers and 5 ESG potential rating drivers

- + Council of Europe Development Bank has exposure to borrowers with limited access to external funding sources and/or extend concessional loans which, in combination with other factors, impacts the rating.
- Council of Europe Development Bank has exposure to lack of supervision by an external authority and is not subject to banking regulation which, in combination with other factors, impacts the rating.
- Council of Europe Development Bank has exposure to social pressure to provide support at times of crisis but this has very low impact on the rating.
- Council of Europe Development Bank has exposure to risk around the execution/predictability of its strategy but this has very low impact on the rating.
- Council of Europe Development Bank has exposure to board independence and effectiveness, ownership composition but this has very low impact on the rating.
- Council of Europe Development Bank has exposure to quality of financial reporting and medium-term financial forecasts but this has very low impact on the rating.

Showing top 6 issues

			ESG Relevance to Credit Rating
key driver	0	issues	5
driver	2	issues	4
potential driver	5	issues	3
not a rating driver	2	issues	2
	6	issues	1

Environmental (E) Relevance Scores

General Issues	E Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	E Relevance
GHG Emissions & Air Quality	1	n.a.	n.a.	5
Energy Management	1	n.a.	n.a.	4
Water & Wastewater Management	1	n.a.	n.a.	3
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management; Ecological Impacts	1	n.a.	n.a.	2
Exposure to Environmental Impacts	2	Impact of extreme weather events and climate change on assets and corresponding risk appetite and management	Asset Quality; Risk Management	1

Social (S) Relevance Scores

General Issues	S Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	S Relevance
Human Rights, Community Relations, Access & Affordability	4	Lending to borrowers with limited or no access to other external sources of finance; extension of concessional loans or grants; credit protection schemes	Importance of the Public Mandate; Credit Risk; Propensity to Support	5
Privacy & Data Security	1	n.a.	n.a.	4
Labour Relations & Practices	2	Restriction on recruitment based on nationality and quotas	Governance	3
Employee Well-being	1	n.a.	n.a.	2
Exposure to Social Impacts	3	Counter-cyclical mandate and development role; social pressure to provide support at times of crisis	Credit Risk; NPLs; Capitalisation; Strategy	1

Governance (G) Relevance Scores

General Issues	G Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	G Relevance
Management Strategy (Operational Execution)	3	Lack of predictability and/or risk around the execution of strategy	Business Profile; Strategy; Governance	5
Governance Structure	3	Board independence and effectiveness, ownership composition, degree of political or external influence, control of one member state over the management of the institution	Business Profile; Strategy; Governance	4
Rule of Law, Institutional & Regulatory Quality	4	Supranationals are neither subject to bank regulation nor supervised by an external authority; all supranationals attract a score of '4'	Risk Management Policies; Governance	3
Financial Transparency	3	Quality and frequency of financial reporting and auditing processes, detail and scope of information, medium-term financial forecasts	Minimum Data Requirement	2
Policy Status and Mandate Effectiveness	3	Inherent obligor risk concentration; effectiveness of preferred creditor status; access to liquidity support from central bank	Concentration; Credit Risk; Access to Central Bank Refinancing	1

How to Read This Page
ESG relevance scores range from 1 to 5 based on a 15-level color gradation. Red (5) is most relevant to the credit rating and green (1) is least relevant.
The Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) tables break out the ESG general issues and the sector-specific issues that are most relevant to each industry group. Relevance scores are assigned to each sector-specific issue, signaling the credit-relevance of the sector-specific issues to the issuer's overall credit rating. The Criteria Reference column highlights the factor(s) within which the corresponding ESG issues are captured in Fitch's credit analysis. The vertical color bars are visualizations of the frequency of occurrence of the highest constituent relevance scores. They do not represent an aggregate of the relevance scores or aggregate ESG credit relevance.
The Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation table's far right column is a visualization of the frequency of occurrence of the highest ESG relevance scores across the combined E, S and G categories. The three columns to the left of ESG Relevance to Credit Rating summarize rating relevance and impact to credit from ESG issues. The box on the far left identifies any ESG Relevance Sub-factor issues that are drivers or potential drivers of the issuer's credit rating (corresponding with scores of 3, 4 or 5) and provides a brief explanation for the relevance score. All scores of '4' and '5' are assumed to reflect a negative impact unless indicated with a '+' sign for positive impact.
Classification of ESG issues has been developed from Fitch's sector ratings criteria. The General Issues and Sector-Specific Issues draw on the classification standards published by the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investing (PRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the World Bank.

CREDIT-RELEVANT ESG SCALE
How relevant are E, S and G issues to the overall credit rating?

5	Highly relevant, a key rating driver that has a significant impact on the rating on an individual basis.
4	Relevant to rating, not a key rating driver but has an impact on the rating in combination with other factors.
3	Minimally relevant to rating, either very low impact or actively managed in a way that results in no impact on the entity rating.
2	Irrelevant to the entity rating but relevant to the sector.
1	Irrelevant to the entity rating and irrelevant to the sector.

Supranational ESG Navigator	Analysts	Applicable Criteria & References
Publish Date: June 2025	Raquel Da Silva Souza (+49 69 768076 280)	Supranationals Rating Criteria (Oct 2024)
	Ralf Ehrhardt (+49 69 768076 163)	

Data Tables

Council of Europe Development Bank

Balance Sheet

	31 Dec 24 Year end (EURm)	31 Dec 23 Year end (EURm)	31 Dec 22 Year end (EURm)
A. Loans			
1. To/guaranteed by sovereigns	11,916.0	11,090.0	10,630.0
2. To/guaranteed by public institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. To/guaranteed by private sector	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Trade financing loans (memo)	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
5. Other loans	10,999.0	10,439.0	7,607.0
6. Loan loss reserves (deducted)	16.2	10.5	14.7
A. Loans, total	**22,931.2**	**21,539.5**	**18,251.7**
B. Other earning assets			
1. Deposits with banks	7,318.3	6,919.7	4,209.9
2. Securities held for sale & trading	3,291.3	2,908.5	2,795.5
3. Investment debt securities (including other investments)	2,338.3	1,796.9	1,592.8
4. Equity investments	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Derivatives (including fair-value of guarantees)	2,096.8	2,060.1	2,852.3
B. Other earning assets, total	**15,044.7**	**13,685.2**	**11,450.5**
C. Total earning assets (A+B)	**36,900.9**	**32,720.3**	**29,672.8**
D. Fixed assets	**59.8**	**56.8**	**57.6**
E. Non-earning assets			
1. Cash and due from banks	608.6	1,034.1	1,150.3
2. Other	1,044.0	607.2	647.4
F. Total assets	**38,613.3**	**34,418.4**	**31,528.1**
G. Short-term funding			
1. Bank borrowings (< 1 year)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Securities issues (< 1 year)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Other (including deposits)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
G. Short-term funding, total	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
H. Other funding			
1. Bank borrowings (> 1 year)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Other borrowings (including securities issues)	30,971.5	27,939.3	24,294.0
3. Subordinated debt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Hybrid capital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
H. Other funding, total	**30,971.5**	**27,939.3**	**24,294.0**
I. Other (non-interest bearing)			
1. Derivatives (including fair value of guarantees)	1,717.2	2,112.0	2,585.5
2. Fair value portion of debt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Other (non-interest bearing)	868.8	544.7	951.8
I. Other (non-interest bearing), total	**2,586.0**	**2,656.7**	**3,537.3**
J. General provisions & reserves	**336.3**	**303.4**	**254.5**
K. Equity			
1. Preference shares	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Subscribed capital	9,622.9	5,579.0	5,477.1
3. Callable capital	-7,856.6	-4,954.8	-4,864.2
4. Arrears/advances on capital	0.0	0.0	0.0

Council of Europe Development Bank
Balance Sheet

	31 Dec 24 Year end (EURm)	31 Dec 23 Year end (EURm)	31 Dec 22 Year end (EURm)
5. Paid in capital (memo)	1,766.3	624.3	613.0
6. Reserves (including net income for the year)	2,999.6	2,895.3	2,802.4
7. Fair-value revaluation reserve	-46.4	-0.5	27.0
L. Equity, total	**4,719.5**	**3,519.0**	**3,442.3**
M. Total liabilities & equity	**38,613.3**	**34,418.4**	**31,528.1**

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions

Council of Europe Development Bank
Income Statement

	31 Dec 24 Year end (EURm)	31 Dec 23 Year end (EURm)	31 Dec 22 Year end (EURm)
1. Interest received	466.3	389.3	536.2
2. Interest paid	266.4	212.7	392.9
3. Net interest revenue (1. - 2.)	**199.9**	**176.6**	**143.3**
4. Other operating income	-1.3	-14.7	7.5
5. Other income	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. Personnel expenses	42.3	37.9	40.3
7. Other non-interest expenses	23.4	21.6	20.5
8. Impairment charge	7.1	-5.5	8.0
9. Other provisions	1.8	-1.4	2.5
10. Pre-derivative operating profit (3. + 4. + 5.) - (6. + 7. + 8. + 9.)	**124.0**	**109.3**	**79.5**
11. Net gains/(losses) on non-trading derivative instruments	0.3	-0.1	0.2
12. Post-derivative operating profit (10. + 11.)	**124.3**	**109.2**	**79.7**
13. Other income and expenses	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
14. Net income (12. + 13.)	**124.3**	**109.2**	**79.7**
15. Fair value revaluations recognised in equity	-48.0	-27.5	129.0
16. Fitch's comprehensive net income (14. + 15.)	**76.3**	**81.7**	**208.7**

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions

Council of Europe Development Bank
Ratio Analysis

	31 Dec 24 Year end (%)	31 Dec 23 Year end (%)	31 Dec 22 Year end (%)
I. Profitability level			
1. Net income/equity (average)	2.9	2.6	.2.
2. Cost/income ratio	33.1	36.8	40.3
II. Capital adequacy			
1. Usable capital/risk-weighted assets (FRA ratio)	45.6	38.4	40.6
2. Equity/adjusted total assets + guarantees	11.6	11.0	12.2
3. Paid-in capital/subscribed capital	18.4	11.2	11.2
III. Liquidity			
1. Liquid assets/short-term debt	292.0	265.7	238.4
2. Share of treasury assets rated 'AAA'-'AA'	61.8	61.7	47.9
3. Treasury assets/total assets	35.1	36.8	30.9
4. Treasury assets investment grade + eligible non-investment grade/total assets	33.9	32.4	30.9
5. Liquid assets/total assets	33.9	32.4	30.9
IV. Asset quality			
1. Impaired loans/gross loans	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
2. Loan loss reserves/gross loans	0.1	0.1	0.1
3. Loan loss reserves/Impaired loans	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
V. Leverage			
1. Debt/equity	656.3	794.0	705.8
2. Debt/callable capital	394.2	563.9	499.4

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions

Council of Europe Development Bank
Annex

	31 Dec 24 (EURm)	31 Dec 23 (EURm)	31 Dec 22 (EURm)
1. Lending operations			
1. Loans outstanding	22,931.0	21,529.0	18,237.0
2. Disbursed loans	3,556.0	3,715.0	3,526.0
3. Loan repayments	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Net disbursements	3,556.0	3,715.0	3,526.0
2. Other banking operations			
1. Equity participations	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Guarantees (off-balance sheet)	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Total banking exposure (balance sheet and off-balance sheet)			
1. Total banking exposure (loans + equity participations + guarantees (off-balance sheet))	22,931.0	21,529.0	18,237.0
2. Growth in total banking exposure	6.5	4.4	-3.8
4. Support			
1. Share of 'AAA'/'AA' shareholders in callable capital	59.4	49.4	50.3
2. Rating of callable capital ensuring full coverage of net debt	n.a.	0.0	0.0
3. Weighted average rating of key shareholders	A+	A+	A+
5. Breakdown of banking portfolio			
1. Loans to sovereigns/total banking exposure	52.0	51.8	58.3
2. Loans to non-sovereigns total banking exposure	48.0	48.2	41.7
3. Equity participation/total banking exposure	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Concentration measures			
1. Five largest exposures/equity (%)	21.6	23.2	20.5
2. Largest exposure/total banking exposure (%)	5.4	6.5	5.7
3. Five largest exposures/total banking exposure (%)	22.6	26.2	23.0
7. Credit risk			
1. Average rating of loans & guarantees	A-	A-	A-
2. Loans to investment-grade borrowers/gross loans	92.4	84.7	85.5
3. Loans to sub-investment grade borrowers/gross loans	7.6	15.3	14.5
8. Liquidity			
1. Treasury assets	13,556.5	12,659.2	9,748.5
2. Treasury assets including investment grade + eligible non-investment grade	13,107.0	11,136.0	9,748.5
3. Unimpaired short-term trade financing loans	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Unimpaired short-term trade financing loans - discounted 40%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Liquid assets (2. + 4.)	13,107.0	11,136.0	9,748.5

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions

SOLICITATION & PARTICIPATION STATUS

For information on the solicitation status of the ratings included within this report, please refer to the solicitation status shown in the relevant entity's summary page of the Fitch Ratings website.

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