



Report of the Governor **2022**



Cover photo:

A young refugee couple fleeing the Russian aggression against Ukraine hug at a reception area just across the border at Medyka, Poland, 4 March 2022.

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About the CEB

The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) is a multilateral development bank with a unique mission to promote social cohesion throughout Europe. The CEB finances investment in social sectors, including education, health and affordable housing, with a focus on the needs of vulnerable people. Borrowers include governments, local and regional authorities, public and private banks, non-profit organisations and others. As a multilateral bank with an excellent credit rating, the CEB funds itself on the international capital markets. It approves projects according to strict social, environmental and governance criteria, and provides technical assistance. In addition, the CEB receives funds from donors to complement its activities.

The CEB has 42 member states. It was established as a partial agreement of the Council of Europe, but is legally and financially separate from it. The CEB is Europe's oldest multilateral development bank, having started out as a refugee resettlement fund in 1956.

For more about CEB, visit
coebank.org/en/about/

Key figures

 **€4.2 billion** in loans approved

 **€1.3 billion** of which Ukraine-related

 **36** projects in **16** countries

 **211** permanent staff

 **33** nationalities represented

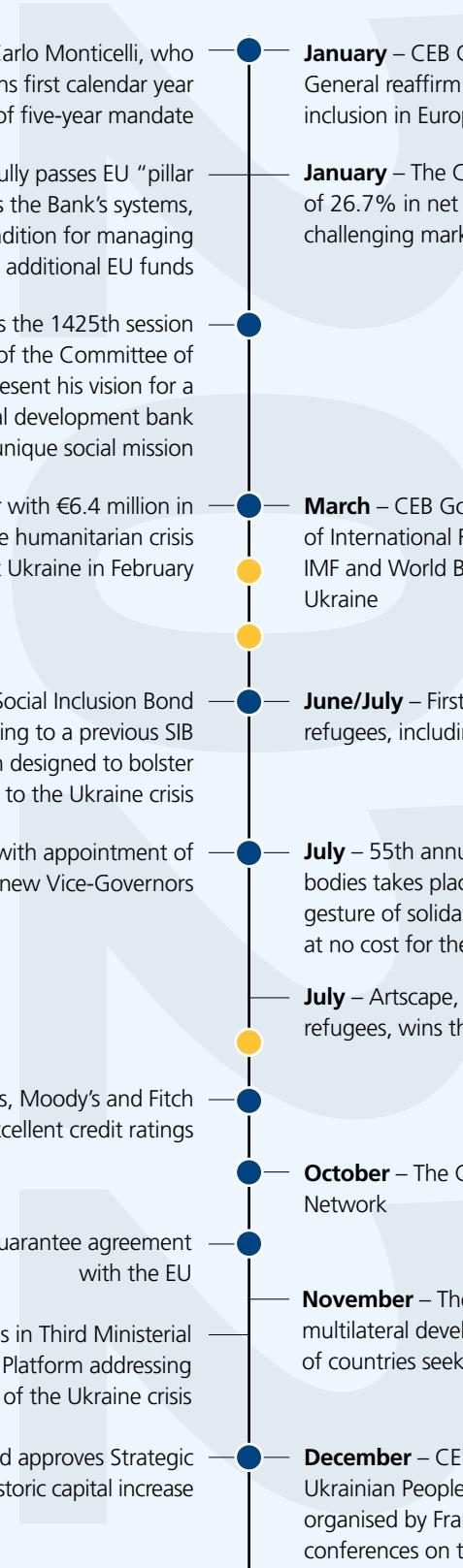
 **54%** women and **46%** men

As at 31 December 2022

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Highlights of 2022: achievements in a challenging year



January – Newly elected Governor, Carlo Monticelli, who took office on 18 December 2021, begins first calendar year of five-year mandate

January – The CEB successfully passes EU “pillar assessment” test, which appraises the Bank’s systems, rules and practices as a pre-condition for managing additional EU funds

February – CEB Governor addresses the 1425th session of the Ministers’ Deputies meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to present his vision for a new strategy for the CEB as a multilateral development bank with a unique social mission

March – The CEB is a first responder with €6.4 million in grants contracted to help address the humanitarian crisis triggered by Russia’s aggression against Ukraine in February

March – CEB Governor signs the Joint Statement of Heads of International Financial Institutions alongside EIB, EBRD, IMF and World Bank highlighting their responses to the Ukraine

June – The CEB issues USD 1 billion Social Inclusion Bond (SIB), the largest in USD to date, adding to a previous SIB issue of EUR 1 billion in April 2022, both designed to bolster the CEB’s response to the Ukraine crisis

June/July – First loans in support of countries hosting refugees, including record CEB loan to Poland

July – CEB leadership team completed with appointment of two new Vice-Governors

July – 55th annual Joint Meeting of the Bank’s governing bodies takes place in Dublin for the first time, agrees as gesture of solidarity that Ukraine’s future membership will be at no cost for the country

July – Artscape, an art agency in Lithuania working with refugees, wins the annual CEB Award for Social Cohesion

September – Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s and Fitch Ratings confirm CEB’s excellent credit ratings

October – The CEB joins NASDAQ Sustainable Bond Network

November – The CEB signs InvestEU guarantee agreement with the EU

November – CEB Governor participates in Third Ministerial Conference of the Moldova Support Platform addressing the effects of the Ukraine crisis

December – The CEB issues a joint statement with other multilateral development banks ahead of COP27 in support of countries seeking climate-resilient sustainable transition

December – CEB Governing Board approves Strategic Framework 2023-2027 and agrees historic capital increase

December – CEB Governor speaks at “Standing with the Ukrainian People”, an international conference in Paris, organised by France and Ukraine, completing a series of key conferences on the Ukrainian crisis with CEB participation, including in Warsaw and Berlin

For more highlights and detail, see www.coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/news/

Message from the Governor

Supporting social cohesion in difficult times

Confidence is essential for building a better future, particularly in difficult times.

So, it is with confidence and well-grounded optimism, that I am pleased to report that, after a very challenging year, the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) ended 2022 in a stronger, fitter position for supporting its member countries in their efforts to address rising social challenges.



“ The CEB, which issued a joint statement alongside peer multilateral development banks to express horror and concern at the Russian attack, had been a first responder to the crisis, providing grants for rapid disbursement to meet the needs of refugees fleeing Ukraine and their host communities.

Three reasons buoy this sentiment: first, the real positive impact on people's lives that I see from CEB operations on the ground, examples of which are highlighted in this report; second, the agreement by our member states in December 2022 to a historic increase in the Bank's capital base, which testifies to the trust they place in the CEB and its vital role in helping to foster social cohesion in Europe; third, the CEB's resilient financial performance in very turbulent markets, including a record issuance of Social Inclusion Bonds, which shows how the Bank can actively pursue its mandate on both sides of its balance sheet.

Building a better world requires realism. Unfortunately, the situation Europe finds itself in today is grave and, for the most part, bleak. Russia's aggression against Ukraine in February 2022 has resulted in the tragic loss of lives, homes and communities, damaging infrastructure, and unleashing a severe humanitarian and refugee crisis. It also drove up energy prices, which exacerbated inflationary pressures, leading to hardship for millions of vulnerable households and businesses across Europe. The CEB, which issued a joint statement alongside peer multilateral development banks to express horror and concern at the Russian attack, had been a first responder to the crisis, providing grants and loans for rapid disbursement to meet the needs of refugees fleeing Ukraine and their host communities. As I write, the war is entering its second year, with no obvious end in sight, and continued uncertainty to come.

Meanwhile, a natural catastrophe has brought more dark clouds when on 6 February 2023, CEB member state Türkiye and neighbouring Syria were struck by a powerful earthquake, which killed tens of thousands of people and devastated lives on both sides of the border. Our thoughts are with the victims, their families and their communities. With the war in Syria, Türkiye was already host to some 3.5 million refugees, whose needs CEB funding has helped meet.

The earthquake in Türkiye and Syria, and the war in Ukraine have compounded other crises affecting people's lives, particularly the COVID-19 pandemic, which receded in 2022 but cannot be declared over, the climate crisis, which each year reaches a new level of intensity and the cost-of-living crisis fuelled by high inflation.



Inequalities, whether in income, access to decent jobs, gender, healthcare or education, tear at the fabric of our societies, and are an obstacle to social cohesion and sustainable growth.

These overlapping crises affect everyone, but the most vulnerable bear the biggest brunt. Despite the unprecedented government support to the economy during the pandemic, inequality has increased in many countries, widening welfare gaps both within and among countries. Moreover, the recovery phase may have led inequalities to widen even further as better-off people regained their pre-pandemic situations faster than vulnerable groups.

Inequalities, whether in income, access to decent jobs, gender, healthcare or education, tear at the fabric of our societies, and are an obstacle to social cohesion and sustainable growth. With government budgets now stretched, the CEB's role as a multilateral development bank takes on extra urgency. The CEB's sole mission is to invest in projects that reinforce social fabric. But as people, planet and prosperity are all interdependent, CEB social initiatives also serve to buttress our economies and our planet.

The positive impacts of the Bank's social actions in terms of job creation, learning and responding to climate change, to name but a few, are clearly in evidence, as this year's Report shows. Whether it be a micro-enterprise start-up in Bulgaria or an inclusive learning investment in Sweden, or low-energy housing for vulnerable families in Germany and Lithuania, CEB loans, grants and technical advice generate multipliers whose benefits spread beyond any individual project. Moreover, they provide recipients with optimism of their own as they endeavour to build a better future.

This is also evident in CEB's foundational work of assisting refugees and displaced persons, using its long experience to attend to people's urgent needs, while enabling all recipients to feel included and face forward with confidence.

Difficult times like the present ones reinforce our determination to redouble our efforts in delivering on our mission of strengthening social cohesion, as the CEB has been mandated to do by its members since 1956.

Cohesion and inclusiveness are more than constituent elements of the social contract underpinning democracies, they are a necessity for sustainable growth and common welfare. The CEB, which grew out of a war-torn Europe, is dedicated to help strengthen social cohesion as a building block of progress and sustainability. The aggression by Russia is a stark reminder that we must defend what we have achieved and not take any of it for granted.

This is why doubling down on our social mission is fundamental to the CEB's Strategic Framework 2023-27, approved in December. The broad concept of social cohesion grows from myriad actions, in education, employment, health, social housing, and more. To get these interventions right takes skill and experience of the kind that CEB is proud to have. Each action is a stitch that forms the embroidery of a well-woven, resilient fabric. They are what social cohesion is made of. A concrete example of this comes from the 22 CEB projects which were completed in 2022: some 5.7 million people are expected to benefit directly from new and improved social infrastructure emanating from these projects, which together help generate and maintain over 100 000 jobs throughout Europe.

Europe's social agenda is by nature unfinished and, tragically, an unfathomable war and cataclysmic natural disasters make it even more difficult to advance. Nevertheless, we must remain undeterred and confident. The CEB will for its part be unflinching in supporting its member states in surmounting the challenges they face in pursuit of social inclusion and protecting the most vulnerable.

Paris, 1 March 2023

Carlo Monticelli



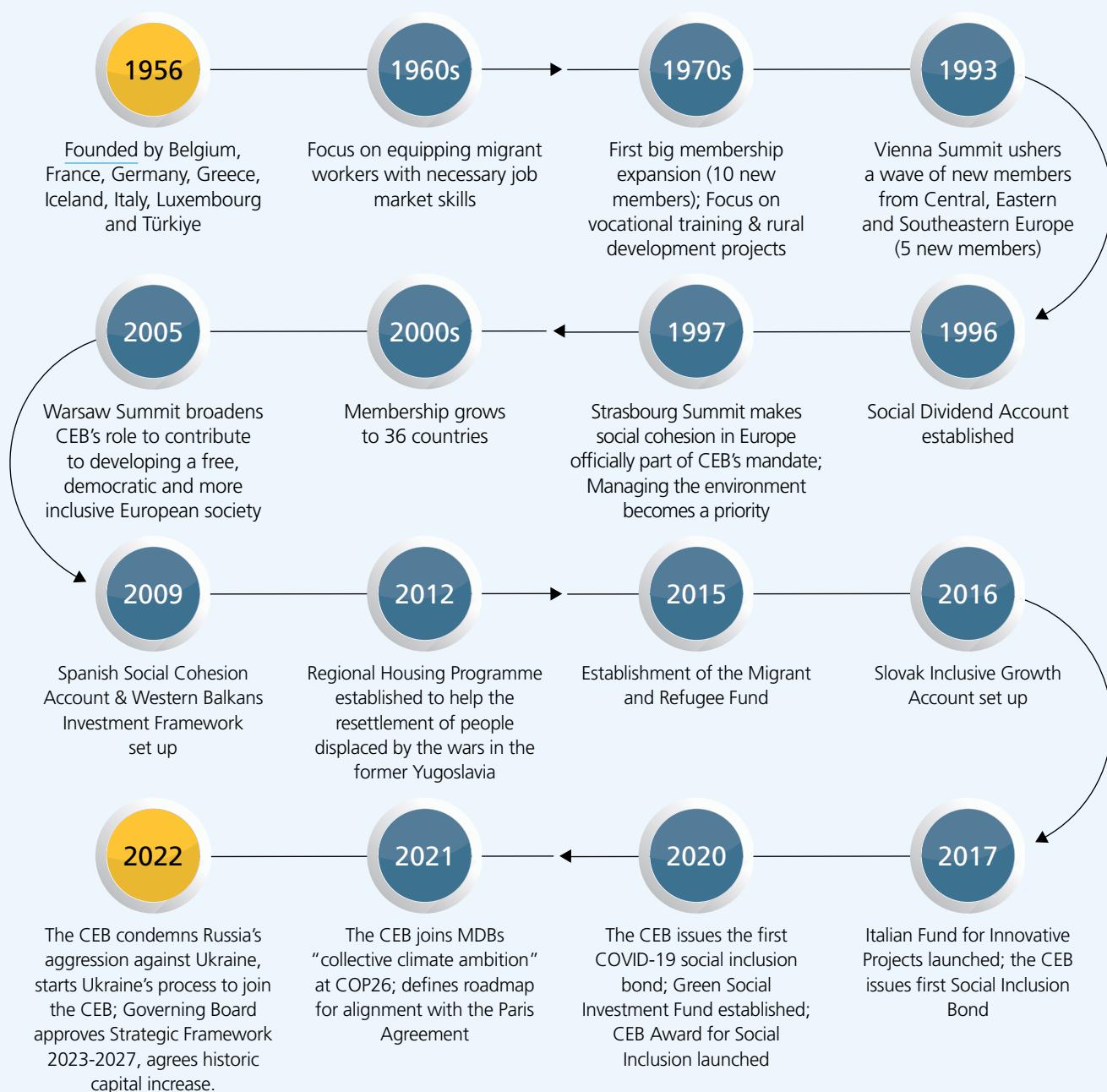
5.7
million
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22 CEB-funded
projects
completed
in 2022

A record of achievement

Since its creation in the post-war years of the 1950s, the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) has helped its member states to foster more socially and environmentally sustainable societies and economies, and to confront many challenges along the way. The CEB's evolution from a post-war Resettlement Fund for refugees to a fully-fledged, multilateral development bank has been inextricably linked with the evolution of Europe's own history, a history which, as 2022 showed, should never be taken for granted.

The CEB's rapid response to the crisis triggered by Russia's aggression against Ukraine in February 2022, together with the member states' agreement to a historic increase in the Bank's capital base, are testimony to the CEB's continuing role as a linchpin of European solidarity and social cohesion.



CEB in 2022

On a stronger footing for challenging times

Russia's aggression against Ukraine, a cost-of-living crisis, an intensifying climate crisis: the past year has been a severely testing one for Europe on many fronts, with the scene set for continued stiff challenges ahead.

The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) has been mobilising its resources and expertise, alongside other international institutions, to support member states and their citizens in responding to these unprecedented, interwoven challenges.



© Yara Nardi / Reuters

The still unfolding crises that have shaken Europe have confirmed CEB as a veritable linchpin within the international development finance architecture. Thanks to key support deployed in record time, together with historic breakthroughs under a new Governor, the CEB ended 2022 in a stronger, fitter position for serving its clients and helping them address their social challenges.

But the stakes remain high, as this Report of the Governor will show: in these fragile and difficult times, the mission of the CEB as Europe's only social development bank has rarely been more relevant and urgent.

Russia's aggression against Ukraine and its damaging effects, particularly on neighbouring countries, absorbed the CEB's attention in 2022, though the Bank managed to keep its focus on other important fronts, too, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the deepening climate crisis. Together, these multiple crises have led to widespread loss of life and human suffering, as well as an upsurge in cross-border refugee flows, particularly from Ukraine.

A cost-of-living crisis added fuel to the flames, as an energy price shock drove inflation up to levels not seen in a generation. Strong government policies and intensive international co-operation helped to bolster employment and stave off recession in Europe, but with consumer and business confidence plummeting, the economic outlook had dimmed considerably by the end of the year.

The **Ukraine crisis** dominated CEB actions in 2022. Russia's attack struck a blow at the very values on which the Council of Europe was founded. It was a reminder of a past that the international community remains determined not to see repeated.

The CEB, like the Council of Europe and other international financial institutions (IFIs), immediately condemned the aggression. In March, CEB Governor Carlo Monticelli added his signature and full support to a Joint Statement of heads of IFIs. In it, they expressed their horror and concern at the "Russian invasion of Ukraine", the suffering it caused, the population displacement it triggered, and the threat it posed to peace, security and the "social and economic needs" of people everywhere.

The joint statement warned that the impacts of the aggression would be "extensive, from reduced energy and food supplies, to increases in prices and poverty and a massive undertaking of Ukraine's reconstruction, all of which will hamper the post-pandemic recovery around the world."

The Ukraine crisis created enormous, unforeseen challenges, but thanks to a long experience in addressing the complex issues surrounding population displacement, the CEB was able to move quickly. It focused first on the immediate needs of refugees and their hosts, while addressing social needs such as health, housing and schooling. In fact, **the CEB was the first multilateral development bank** to provide immediate aid to refugees from Ukraine. Thanks to its Migrant and Refugee Fund set up in 2015, as well as its strong ties with public authorities, international partners, non-government organisations and businesses, the Bank was in position to respond rapidly to urgent needs on the ground, and allocate €10 million in donor grants for use in the most affected host countries, including Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Estonia, Romania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and the Slovak Republic, helping them provide food, shelter, medical help and psychological support to affected populations.

In 2022, the CEB also approved 36 new projects, with a value of €4.24 billion (see Key data: Projects and Loans table, pages 58-59). Around €1.3 billion of these loans – about a third of the total lending volume for the year – went to supporting member states' efforts in hosting and looking after refugees from Ukraine.

This total includes the **Bank's largest ever single loan** in the amount of €450 million, approved in June 2022 for the Republic of Poland, which shares a long border with Ukraine and has borne much of the brunt of the humanitarian crisis (see page 11).

450 million euro
loan to Poland to address the humanitarian crisis sparked by Russia's aggression against Ukraine

A rapid crisis response for Poland

€450 million: that is the size of the loan the CEB approved for the Republic of Poland in June 2022, the Bank's largest ever single loan. The justification for the loan is clear: to help address the unprecedented humanitarian crisis sparked by Russia's aggression against Ukraine in February 2022, in particular by supporting the initial relief and assisting people fleeing the conflict, mostly women, children and the elderly. The loan demonstrated the Bank's rapid responsiveness to an emergency, based on its long-standing experience of crisis management and issues surrounding refugees and population displacement.

Poland, which shares a long border with Ukraine, has faced a large and sustained flow of displaced people since the start of the conflict. Around 8.5 million displaced persons from Ukraine crossed the Polish border from February to December 2022 (over 3 million were recorded when the CEB loan was approved); Poland was hosting some 1.5 million registered displaced persons by December, mainly women, children and elderly people, UN data show. For Poland, this means extra accommodation, healthcare, education, and other basic social services. With budgetary pressures building at local and national levels, the Polish government created the Aid Fund, to be managed by the Polish development financial institution called Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (BGK). The CEB loan, which

comes in the form of an emergency Public Sector Financing Facility (PFF), is designed to help the state treasury make a cash contribution to the Aid Fund, which will also be financed by bond issues and transfers from other social funds.

The final beneficiaries of this operation are the entities in the front line of the management of the humanitarian crisis in Poland, such as the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, Ministries of Education and Health, and local municipalities; which can draw on the Aid Fund to cover expenses and offset costs. The CEB loan will be used for accommodation needs, and one-off grants to help registered displaced people to meet immediate costs. It will also fund monthly allowances for children. The loan is expected to cover around 27% of the cost of these areas, which together are expected to account for some 70% of the Aid Fund's expected disbursement.

One of the key initiatives financed by this PFF is a cash-transfer mechanism, designed to reach the vulnerable people most in need. It is a very effective, flexible people-centered tool that has been proven in emergency situations.

Sources:

[Ukraine Refugee Situation \(unhcr.org\)](https://www.unhcr.org)
[Ukrainian refugees in Poland 2022 | Statista](https://www.statista.com)



Also, to benefit refugees, the CEB issued two Social Inclusion Bonds (SIB), including one in June for USD 1 billion, its largest such transaction in this currency.

The CEB also helped launch a Ukraine Solidarity Fund, starting with an endowment of €1 million from Ireland, which was announced at the Bank's annual Joint Meeting in Dublin in July.

In 2022 the urgency of the refugee crisis added to already existing social needs, including those related to population displacement elsewhere, in Türkiye for instance, which has one of the highest refugee populations in the world, largely from Syria (see Donors section page 31). At the time of this report, the Türkiye-Syria border region was struck by a devastating earthquake, adding to the humanitarian crisis.

CEB's social mission: a new urgency

The CEB loans responding to Ukraine are expected to have a high social impact, both in the short and long term. The CEB has been mandated by its member states to focus its loans and grants on socially impactful investments, in areas such as housing, education, and healthcare. At the root of this mandate is the unique, knowledge-rich experience, which the institution has built up over several decades since its founding in 1956 as the Resettlement Fund for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe. Today the CEB is Europe's oldest multilateral development bank and the second oldest in the world, after the World Bank.

Beyond this legacy, the crucial importance of social investments for Europe's continued prosperity, social cohesion and resilience (including environmentally) is nowadays beyond question. Empirical evidence shows that widening inequalities, in income and opportunities, undermine not only social cohesion, but economic growth.

In this light, the crises that deepened in 2022 risk tearing at the social fabric on which all European countries depend. They place a particular responsibility on the CEB, as more people and their communities, including displaced people, become vulnerable to poverty and exclusion.



A boost for Ireland's social investments

Community centres, sports facilities, childcare, museums, art centres for the disabled, housing for the elderly, addiction treatment clinics, food cooperatives: these are some of the wide-ranging initiatives made possible thanks to funds raised by Ireland's [Social Finance Foundation \(SFF\)](#), a charity set up by the Irish government in 2007. Banks in Ireland, which [hosted the CEB's annual Joint Meeting in 2022](#), have not catered sufficiently for

A loan which the CEB approved in support of Ireland's Social Finance Foundation demonstrates the range and diversity of the social projects the Bank supports (see box). The next section of this report highlights other examples, too, such as a microfinance project in Bulgaria, which is designed to stimulate entrepreneurship and inclusive growth, or the funds to provide innovating learning environments for schools in Sweden (see page 22).

Healthcare also continued as a key sector for the CEB, from supporting Belgium with the purchase of equipment for patients combating cancer to projects supporting elderly and disabled people in Spain.



Protesters demonstrate over affordable housing on O'Connell Bridge in Dublin, Ireland.

such social projects with direct lending, particularly since the financial crisis. SFF aims to generate a social impact while invigorating Ireland's social finance sector. It is entirely funded by leveraging financial markets to provide wholesale funding for two social lending organisations, [Community Finance Ireland](#) and [Clann Credo](#), which lend to community, voluntary and social enterprises, usually without a need for personal guarantees or early repayment penalties. SFF has a small staff and its directors are unpaid volunteers. Over 1 600 social organisations have benefitted from its loans, worth €163 million since 2007.

Endorsement and milestones

The heightened strategic importance of the CEB was reaffirmed by its member states at the successful [annual Joint Meeting of the Governing Board and Administrative Council](#), which are the CEB's main governing bodies, held for the first time in Dublin, Ireland, in July 2022 (see page 50). In addition to strategic policy discussions, and announcements on new loans and senior appointments, the meeting was marked by new milestones.

First, member states confirmed their support with respect to Ukraine's ongoing accession process to the CEB. Ukraine, which is already a member of the Council of Europe, had requested Bank membership in May.

The CEB loan facility of €20 million, approved in July 2022, enables SFF to scale up its lending operations to such borrowers, hold down interest rates and diversify its funding base – it is SFF's first loan from an international financial institution. The loan should benefit from an InvestEU guarantee, and will focus on improving living conditions, notably in rural areas, and supporting job creation by social enterprises. The project is expected to have a low carbon footprint and a portion of funds is committed to investment in climate mitigation.

Member states also gave a tangible sign of support by relieving the country of any payment requirement for accession; the process was ongoing in December.

A second milestone in 2022 was an agreement on strengthening the Bank's capital base. The CEB receives no aid, subsidy or budgetary contribution from its member states. However, given the mounting crises, the demand for CEB financing has been running at over €5 billion per year, making it important to consolidate and underpin the Bank's operations.

Discussions continued after the Joint Meeting for several months, and in December 2022 the Bank's

governing bodies approved an overall capital increase to a maximum of €4.25 billion (see page 50). For the first time in the CEB's history, the paid-in capital increase, amounting to €1.2 billion, will be financed through cash contributions from the member states. This stronger capital base will help drive the CEB's new Strategic Framework 2023-2027, which was also agreed in December 2022.

The Bank scored other notable successes in 2022 that will enable it to better serve its clients. It passed new EU compliance tests, or "pillar assessments", which confirms its capacity as a partner to manage EU funds. In the context of a strengthened EU partnership, the CEB signed the InvestEU agreement in November 2022, a guarantee worth up to €159 million. This will enable the mobilisation of half a billion euros in additional loans for a range of social projects, while the EU budgetary guarantee will increase the CEB's risk-taking capacity (see page 32).

The CEB also received grants from donors and raised around €39 million in 2022, mostly from the EU. Bolstered by such grants, the Bank was able to fund a science and technology park to create lasting jobs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, fund refugee and healthcare projects in Türkiye, expand a paediatric hospital in Belgrade, and invest in schools in Georgia (see Donors section, page 37).

Furthermore, the CEB strengthened its presence in environmental, social and governance (ESG) markets by joining the Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Network (NSBN) in New York in October 2022, a global information and data collection tool for issuers, investors and other stakeholders in green, social, or sustainability bonds.

“ The CEB recognises the disproportionate adverse effects that climate change has on lower income and other vulnerable groups.

Responding to the climate crisis while assuring social inclusiveness within transition policies and investments can provide broad gains.

1.2 billion euro
increase in
paid-in capital
to be financed
through cash
contributions
from member
states for the
first time

All in all, the CEB navigated the difficult challenges of 2022 with determination and skill, and faces 2023 from a position of relative strength. Its excellent credit rating with all the major agencies, its impeccable record according to ESG standards, and its strong due diligence and compliance with international governance standards, make the CEB the social development bank which its member states can trust. Above all, the CEB is driven by the skills, expertise and positive drive of its staff, and their commitment to the Bank's social mission.

The social inclusion-climate change nexus

CEB actions in 2022 continued to reflect its strong commitment to helping its member states make progress on transitioning to a socially inclusive, climate-resilient economy.

No government or international financial institution can afford to ignore the triangular paradigm of sustainability: people, planet and prosperity. Yet global actions continue to fall short of achieving the globally agreed target of limiting average temperature increases over the long term to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Once again the urgency of this task was underlined in 2022, one of the warmest years on record and one that was marked in Europe by several serious climate-related events, including unprecedented forest fires in several countries.

The CEB strongly supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate change, both agreed in 2015 and whose implementation relies on action on social fronts. Indeed, these landmark agreements highlight the strong interlinkages between social and climate-related challenges: just as the worsening climate emergency exacerbates inequalities, addressing inequality and other social challenges can strengthen climate action, and should always be integrated in its design.

In line with its social mandate, the CEB recognises the disproportionate adverse effects that climate change has on lower income and other vulnerable groups. Responding to the climate crisis while

The challenges that Europe faced in 2022 are set to continue if not deepen: migration and climate change are likely to remain for the long term, and though the world economy may recover some momentum in 2023, sustained and inclusive growth will demand the kind of cross-cutting action the CEB can provide. The CEB stands ready to continue helping its member countries and their citizens to meet the challenges ahead, for a stronger, fairer and more socially cohesive Europe.

Members agree to strengthen COE Bank capital base

<https://coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/news/governing-board-approves-ceb-2023-2027-strategic-framework-and-historic-capital-increase/>

Governor Carlo Monticelli interviewed on Irish national radio, RTE, at prime time

<https://www.rte.ie/news/business/2022/0708/1309113-ceb-to-discuss-ukraines-application-for-membership/>



© Chris Wiltens / Alamy

assuring social inclusiveness within transition policies and investments can provide broad gains. For example, creating climate-resilient jobs, fostering economic diversification to reduce dependence on climate-affected sectors, as well as investing in low carbon activities, all lead to mutually reinforcing outcomes.

This social inclusion-climate change nexus is a central consideration in the CEB's approach to a just and socially inclusive transition. Considering the nexus can help identify projects with social and climate benefits, reduce the environmental footprint of social investments and address any negative social impacts of climate action. This approach is now embedded in the CEB's assessment of new projects, as witness several of the projects approved for loans in 2022, from

new energy-efficient housing for vulnerable people in Germany and Lithuania, to action to strengthen Türkiye's preparedness against forest fires, such as the tragic ones brought on by the heatwaves of 2021 (see page 25).

In this context, the CEB's Paris alignment framework, launched in 2021, and the implementation of the alignment roadmap from 2022, further enhance its contribution to better connecting social inclusion with the climate agenda. The Bank's commitment to have its new project finance operations aligned with the Paris Agreement objectives will be operational in 2023 for projects with pre-defined use of proceeds and known geographical location, and in 2024 for the remaining projects.



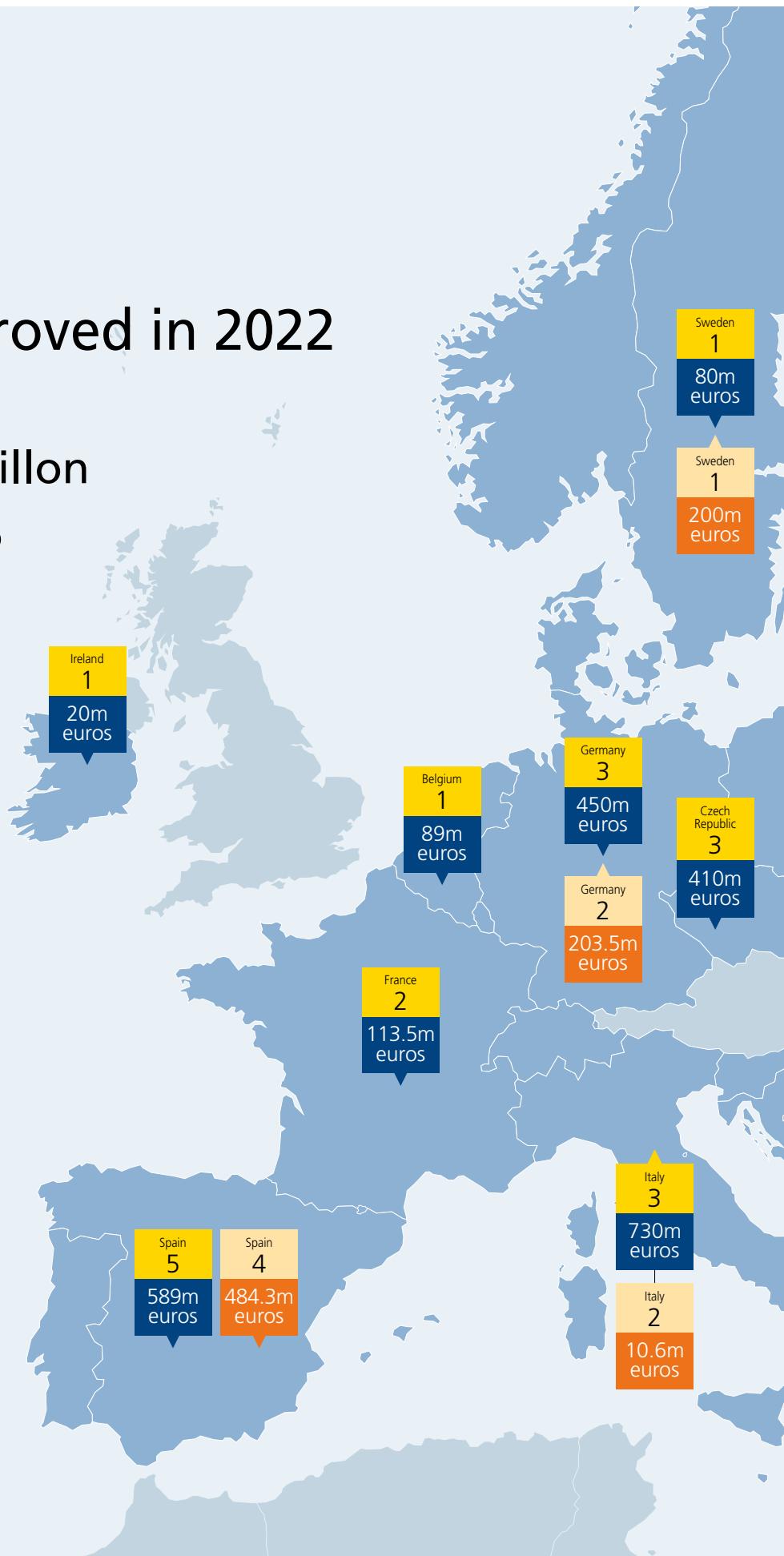
Projects approved in 2022

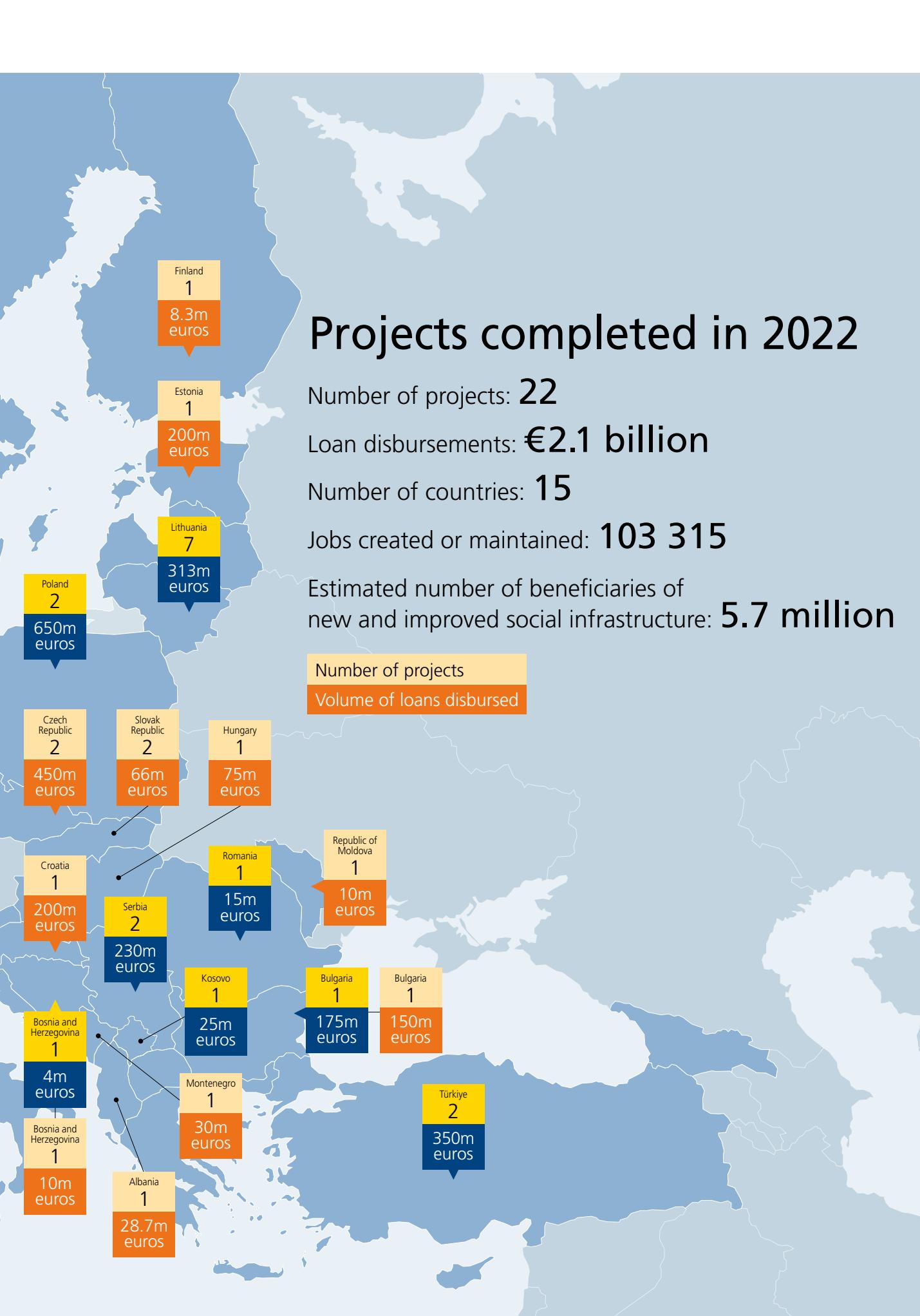
Number of projects: **36**

Total amount: **€4.2 billion**

Number of countries: **16**

Number of projects
Volume of loans approved





Projects approved in 2022

Europe's social development bank in action

When the CEB issued its 2020-22 Development Plan at the end of 2019, the global outlook was already starting to look unstable. GDP growth had slid to around 3% per year, against a backdrop of sluggish trade and geopolitical tensions. The policy consensus among European countries was one of promoting sustainable and inclusive growth, spurred on by a digital transition backed by policies that would leave no one behind. At the CEB, this translated into three lines of concrete action on the social front to drive its strategy:

- **Inclusive growth**
- **Support for vulnerable groups**
- **Environmental sustainability**

The COVID-19 surge in the first year of that plan, and the Russian aggression against Ukraine in February 2022, led to a sharp deterioration in the context and heightened the stakes. The lines of action could remain broadly the same, but the action would intensify: economic activity retracted sharply in 2020 as country borders closed to stop the spread of the coronavirus, and supply chains dried up. Massive government budgetary efforts together with enhanced use of communications technology helped keep people in business and in jobs, but inflationary pressures and other supply shortages emerged, which were worsened by the war in Ukraine. Inequalities were widening again too, particularly within individual countries.

As Europe's only international development bank with an exclusively social focus, the CEB's mission would inevitably become more important than ever, both for social cohesion among its member countries, and for supporting people's wellbeing, with a particular regard

for the most vulnerable groups facing poverty, exclusion and ill-health. The CEB also did its utmost to ensure its activities would continue to contribute to progress on climate action and under the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

In a context of overlapping crises, the CEB continued to mix agility with a strong focus on the policy relevance, quality and impact of its operations. The Bank approved funding for 36 projects in 2022, of which 20 for Target

 **In a context of overlapping crises, the CEB continued to mix agility with a strong focus on the policy relevance, quality and impact of its operations.**

Countries (see table page 58). It conducted robust due diligence of technical, economic, financial, environmental and social sustainability throughout each project cycle. In particular, it ensured that procurement processes follow CEB's strict guidelines and that projects align with the CEB's environmental and social safeguards and standards, and that any mitigating actions are implemented accordingly by clients or implementing entities. As well as the social impact, climate-related considerations were further mainstreamed within projects approval processes in 2022 (see page 14).

The CEB's actions in response to Ukraine are described in the opening chapter. The following sections provide examples of other cross-cutting actions the Bank undertook in 2022, as represented by new projects approved. A complete list can be found in the project snapshots at the end of this report (from page 60).

INCLUSIVE GROWTH WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Widening inequalities undermine growth and put everyone's future at risk, as evidence since the 2008 financial crisis shows. The CEB is committed to financing projects that promote growth whose benefits are widely and fairly distributed, stimulating people's potential and creating opportunities for all. Nearly half of all loans in 2022 privileged action towards inclusive growth.

These actions cut across a range of countries and sectors, including housing, healthcare, and education, as well as support to small firms, including micro firms, and projects aimed at improving life in urban and rural areas. Most CEB countries had barely recovered their pre-pandemic levels, if at all, when inflation mounted in 2021-22, followed by the sharp jolt caused by Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The CEB loans aimed to help member countries address the effects of these crises, while continuing to build a brighter, more inclusive and resilient future.



Micro-enterprises and women's economic empowerment

Promoting entrepreneurship, supporting jobs, and tackling gender inequality are key goals of a €4 million CEB loan to [Mi-Bospo Microcredit Foundation](#), a non-profit lender in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. The new loan is aimed at low-income households and micro-businesses, many of them led by women, and could support as many as 3 500 projects. This is the second CEB operation with Mi-Bospo; the first loan of €2 million approved in 2018 scored a "very satisfactory" performance rating by the CEB technical review, having helped maintain 4 250 jobs and create 960 new ones. Moreover, women accounted for around 70% of all final borrowers. Unemployment is high in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and gender inequality remains entrenched, despite legislative efforts to promote women's participation in the labour market. The new loan is expected to help promote women's economic empowerment, foster financial and social inclusion, and improve living conditions. Financing start-ups is another key objective of this loan, in particular to finance the purchase of the equipment, goods, materials and vehicles needed to start and run a business. The support provided to small-scale family farms is also important, for regional development and addressing rural poverty. Funds will also be made available for home improvements, including for energy savings.

Visit www.mi-bospo.org





© GEWOFAG

Towards climate-friendly affordable housing

Housing rents in Munich are among the highest in **Germany**. The city's population has increased by more than 27% since 2000, driven to a large extent by the economic strength of the region. An unequal wealth and income distribution, combined with a limited housing supply, has made housing unaffordable for many low to middle income groups. Moreover, Munich has a relatively low provision of municipal housing compared with other German cities. GEWOFAG is a social and affordable housing provider fully owned by the city of Munich. It aims to enhance its response to the city's challenges by building 3 178 affordable housing units in 2021-25, and some 7 000 by 2030. The CEB program loan of €150 million approved in

March 2022 will help finance the construction of 10 sub-projects to provide 1 428 affordable rental housing units by 2026. These units will incorporate childcare and other local services, as well as spaces for social enterprises. Some 95% of the apartments foreseen for construction under the CEB loan will be reserved for low-income tenants and allocated according to strict eligibility rules by the social welfare department of the City of Munich's Office for Housing and Migration. Construction in line with high energy performance standards will ensure that the CEB loan supports Munich's progress towards its goal of climate neutrality by 2035.



Above: A low-energy, affordable apartment project in Munich.

Small business with major potential

Small and medium-sized enterprises, including micro-size firms (MSMEs), account for three quarters of employment in **Bulgaria**, which is well above the EU average. Yet lending conditions for such firms are challenging. The Bulgarian economy, whose GDP per head is among the lowest in the EU, has suffered a double blow from the pandemic and the Russian aggression in Ukraine, while a series of inconclusive general elections since 2021 have caused some political uncertainty. A CEB loan of €175 million to the Bulgarian Development Bank (BDB), guaranteed by the Bulgarian government, will help encourage inclusive growth by boosting entrepreneurship and jobs, while promoting environmental sustainability. Indeed, BDB aims to transform its loans portfolio over the next five years to cater only to MSMEs, and has set a

minimum of 20% as a target for lending to "green" MSME projects, in areas such as clean tech, renewable energy and energy efficiency, with a view to spurring a green transition. BDB plans to allocate the CEB loan during 2023-26, which could translate into support for over 1 000 businesses, within a ceiling of €2.5 million per entity. Furthermore, the CEB approved a grant from its Green Social Investment Fund with the purpose of supporting the BDB in the development of an environmental, social and governance (ESG) operational framework, and a monitoring and reporting methodology that is ESG-compliant.



SUPPORTING VULNERABLE GROUPS IS A STRATEGIC NECESSITY

The CEB's decision under its Development Plan 2020-22 to sharpen its focus on vulnerable people under its three priority action areas proved timely, as the COVID-19 pandemic surged, disproportionately affecting the weakest in society. Widening inequalities within countries were already leading to new demands for support to those near the bottom of the income distribution. This highly vulnerable group is most at risk of slipping into poverty or social exclusion, which in Europe can be as high as a fifth of those living in households with dependent children, [Eurostat data for 2021 show](#). The Russian aggression against Ukraine, combined with rampant consumer price inflation and sluggish growth, added fuel to the fire. New loan approvals in support of vulnerable groups in 2022 were understandably dominated by efforts to support refugees from Ukraine and their host communities in European countries, as described in the previous chapter.

However, social inclusion is about leaving no one behind, and the CEB pushed forward with initiatives on other fronts too, including loans and grants for improvements in healthcare, social housing, education and training, and funding to upgrade basic standards in prisons.

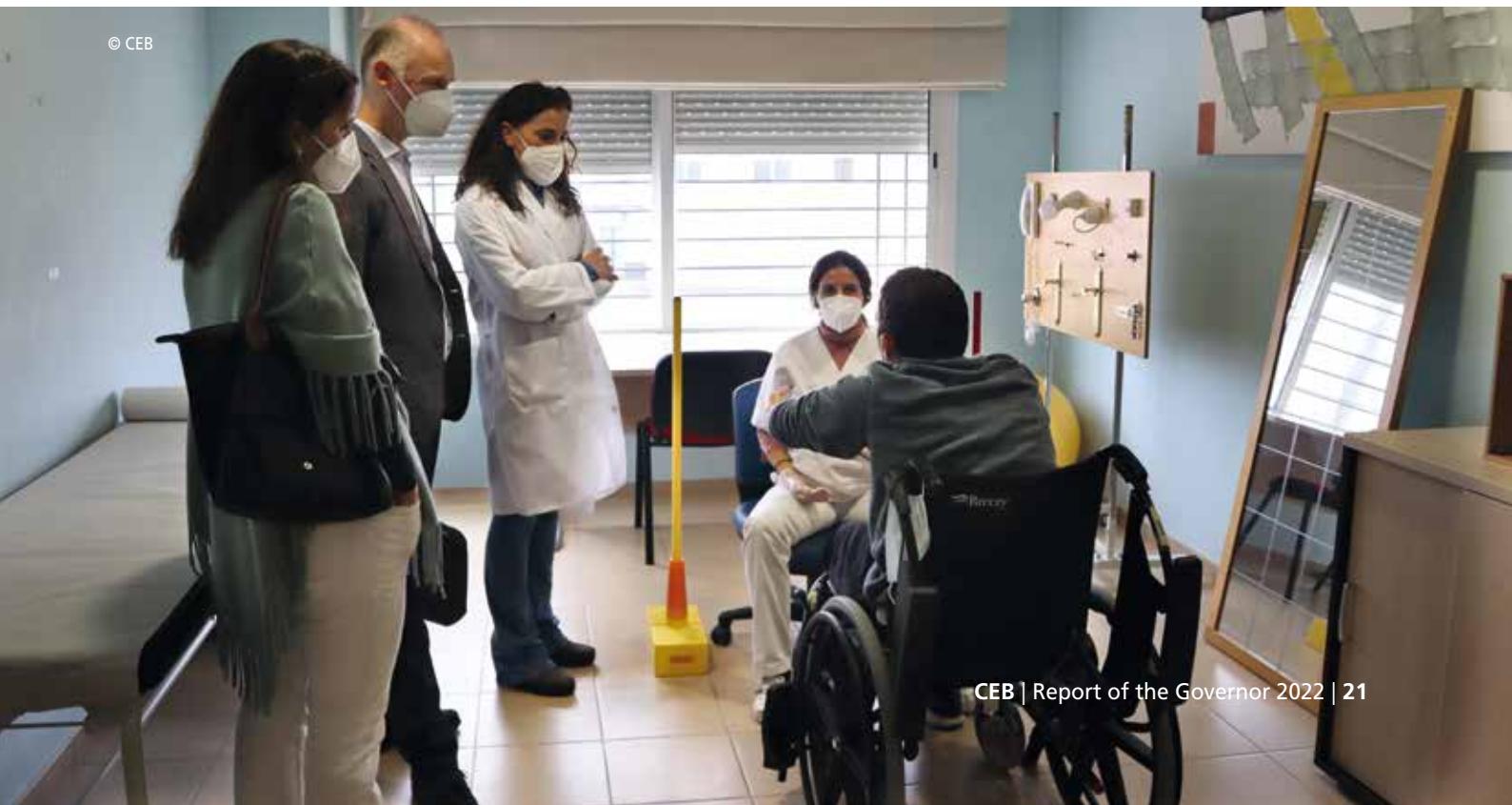
One-third of all new loan approvals in 2022 directly supported vulnerable groups, representing an increase on 2021. Such is the importance of this line of action that the CEB, under its [Strategic Framework 2023-2027](#), will systematically apply a "vulnerability lens" to all of its lending operations, to identify the specific sources of vulnerability each project aims to address so as to design better solutions and boost social cohesion.

Social care for an ageing and vulnerable population

Santa Luisa de Marillac is a care centre for the elderly (*residencia de ancianos*) in Almeria, in Andalusia, an autonomous region of [Spain](#). It is owned by a non-profit foundation and caters for up to 37 guests over

65 years' old. Some 350 km west of Almeria, in Ecija, is another social care centre, the *Residencia Polaris*, which focuses on services for people with disabilities. These are just two examples of many social care centres that have benefited from a CEB loan of €200 million to help Andalusia fund its social needs.

© CEB



Investing in social care to help vulnerable people, and promoting inclusiveness and better health, are primary missions of the CEB, and Andalusia embodies the challenges that these represent. It is Spain's largest region by population, with over 8.4 million people, nearly a fifth of whom are over 65 years of age, and many of those in their late 80s. This is in keeping with national patterns, except that Andalusia's GDP per head is 75% of the national average. Moreover, there are some 400 000 people under 65 with disabilities in the region.

Andalusia's authorities budgeted around €1.6 billion to social care in 2022, of which €1.4 billion for the elderly

and disabled. The region has launched strategies and action plans aimed at improving their care services, backed up with interactive online services that provide information and assistance. The CEB loan helps fund the procurement of services for elderly homes, day centres and other basic support services for these vulnerable groups, including home assistance care. It will potentially benefit around 1.9 million people, both in social care centres and households with dependents.



New school buildings bring momentum to Malmö

Malmö is **Sweden's** third largest city, and one with a strong legacy as an industrial port. Located on the Oresund strait, opposite Copenhagen in Denmark, Malmö has historically been a magnet for workers from abroad. The city, which has been affected by high unemployment has been fostering a transition towards becoming a greener, high tech, cultural dynamo. Education,

particularly compulsory schooling, is a key priority for the City of Malmö, which will be the beneficiary of a loan increase of €80 million, adding to the €160 million loan originally approved for the period 2016-17 to help finance the construction and upgrading of school facilities, for a total expected cost of €420.5 million. The initial amount was fully disbursed and allocated to 65 eligible projects to build or renovate schools. The CEB also supported the city by providing technical recommendations on how to enhance the effectiveness of these investments. Recommendations included involving the different stakeholders in the planning process, highlighting the importance of supporting teachers in developing their pedagogical skills using newly available learning environments, and allocating time and resources to the entire school community in order to take ownership of these new spaces, while providing feedback to planners on possible design improvements for future investments.

The benefits of these projects, which focus on facilities for compulsory schooling, including preschool, and will respect strict environmental and energy standards, are expected to spread beyond local communities to displaced persons, including refugees from Ukraine.

See CEB (2020), "School Design and Learning Environments in the City of Malmö, Sweden", Thematic Review Series, Paris.





“Upgrading the standards of prisons brings wide benefits, such as helping those who faced multiple social and personal issues prior to incarceration, while also creating more effective work places for prison staff.

© CEB

Modernising prisons to support the rights of prisoners and their rehabilitation

Improving the quality of prison facilities in **Serbia** is the purpose of this CEB loan of €30 million. The Council of Europe upholds the basic human rights and dignity of all citizens. Decent prison conditions are imperative not only for the wellbeing of detainees, but also for their rehabilitation and integration back into society later on. Upgrading the standards of prisons brings wide benefits, such as helping those who faced multiple social and personal issues prior to incarceration, while also creating more effective work places for prison staff. Moreover, there are international standards to respect, such as the [European Prison Rules](#), and more countries are upgrading their penitentiary facilities to meet accession requirements to the EU, for instance.

This is also one of the motivations behind the CEB loan, which is the Bank's third for improving Serbia's prisons. The loan will co-finance the construction of a new prison in the city of Kruševac and a new accommodation pavilion at the Sremska Mitrovica prison. The cost of the prison project is estimated at €42.3 million.

The project involves replacing dilapidated buildings, some of which date back to the Second World War, and as works will be carried out according to European Prison Rules, they will help underpin Serbia's bid for EU accession.

Crucially, the loan is expected to generate strong social benefits. The new prisons will include modern facilities designed to address the issues leading to crime, such as addiction, learning difficulties, and lack of skills, as well as problems affecting prisoner welfare, such as overcrowding. Facilities will include workshops, healthcare and sports facilities, classrooms, libraries and cultural spaces, and areas for family visits, the aim being to promote rehabilitation by encouraging a positive community spirit.

The projects are also expected to benefit local communities by upgrading access routes and local services, and as well as having a low carbon footprint, should contribute to UN Sustainable Development Goals on inequalities and justice.

A grant of €100 000 from the CEB's [Green Social Investment Fund \(GSIF\)](#) will finance measures to reduce the energy consumption of these two prisons. Moreover, the project will aim to involve inmates directly in implementing any energy efficiency proposals, through vocational training and "learning-by-doing".



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY A PRIORITY FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

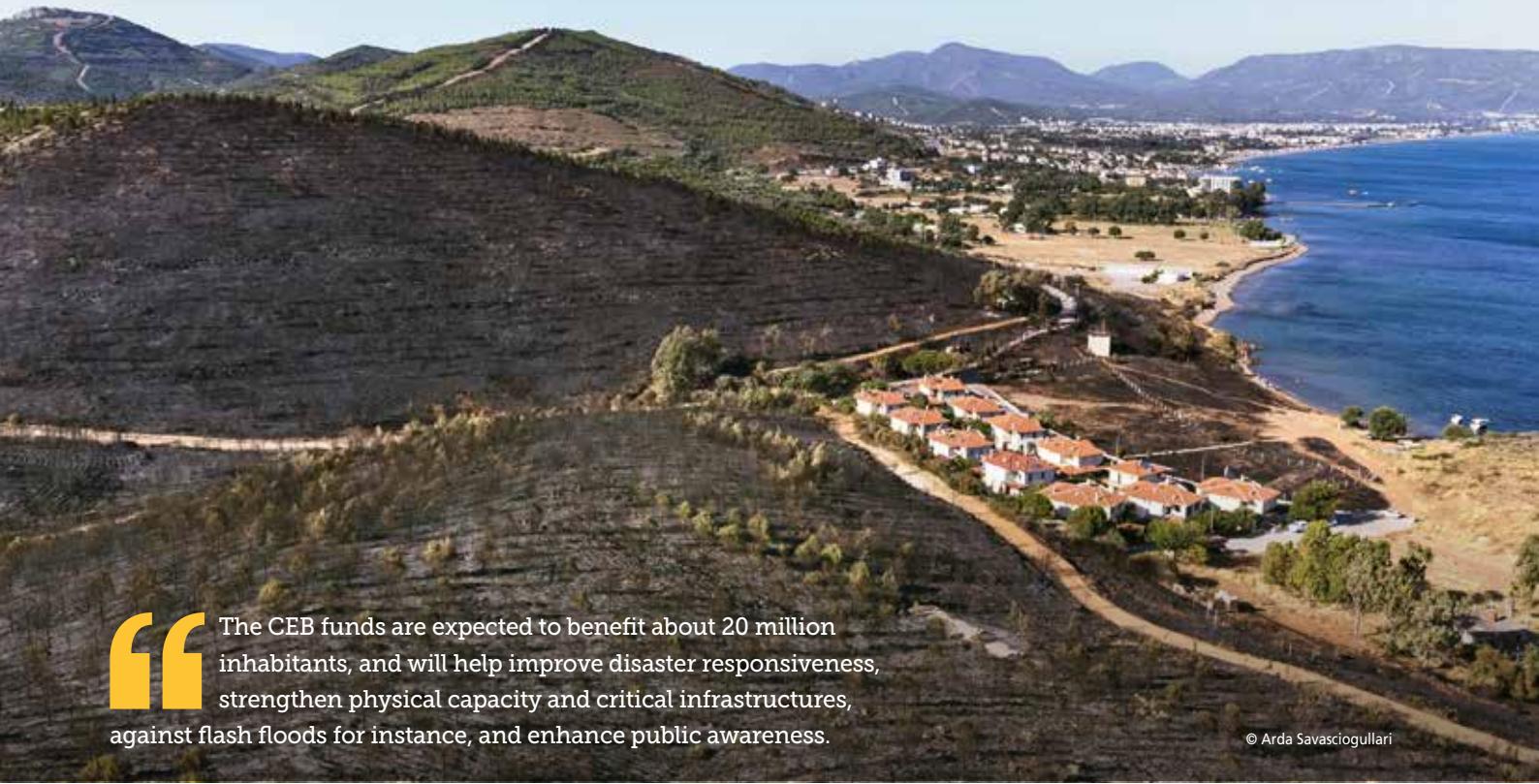
The CEB works hard to keep the environmental footprint of its social investments as light as possible. Not only is this essential for our planet, but the Bank believes that social inclusion and progress on the environment, particularly climate action, go hand in hand, and that social and climate action can be mutually reinforcing. The Bank plays an increasingly lead role in fostering a green transition, in part thanks to its rigorous compliance testing for approving loans and grants, as well its own growing technical expertise in climate-related issues. The CEB works at the nexus of social and environmental efforts, seeing them as being mutually reinforcing: just as environmental sustainability is key for people's wellbeing and livelihoods, and for social cohesion more broadly, so effective climate action depends on having everyone from all communities on board, including the most vulnerable.

Important CEB actions concerning the environment in 2022 include loans for energy-efficient housing, funding for urban and rural initiatives, and projects to strengthen resilience by preparing and protecting people in the event of natural disasters.

Important CEB actions concerning the environment in 2022 include loans for energy-efficient housing, funding for urban and rural initiatives, and projects to strengthen resilience by preparing and protecting people in the event of natural disasters, including those that are climate-related. Thanks to a new screening process introduced for all direct investment loans, the Bank made further progress in ensuring that environmental sustainability was both factored in as a central criterion for all social investments, and aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate.



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“ The CEB funds are expected to benefit about 20 million inhabitants, and will help improve disaster responsiveness, strengthen physical capacity and critical infrastructures, against flash floods for instance, and enhance public awareness.

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Investing in environmental resilience

Strengthening **Türkiye**’s capacity at local level to be better prepared for forest fires and other natural disasters, such as drought or floods, as part of efforts to adapt to climate change: this is the main overall goal of this CEB public finance facility to İller Bankası AS ([ILBANK](#)), the municipal development and investment bank of **Türkiye**, amounting to €200 million.¹ The loan is a response to major forest fires – some 275 of them – which ravaged parts of the country in July and August 2021, scorching more than 200 000 hectares of land (nearly 800 square miles, equivalent to three-quarters of the area of Luxembourg). The forest fires took eight people’s lives and forced another 100 000 people to be evacuated. It represented one of the worst wildfire episodes in the country’s history, with devastating knock-on effects both on climate and biodiversity.

The CEB loan, which has a full government guarantee and will run to 2026, marks the CEB’s first collaboration

with ILBANK. While the forest fires prompted the loan, the funds will help the dozen or so municipalities most affected by the fires to address natural disasters more broadly: **Türkiye** is exposed to several geological and hydro-meteorological hazards, such as floods and earthquakes. The CEB funds are expected to benefit about 20 million inhabitants, and will help improve disaster responsiveness, strengthen physical capacity and critical infrastructures, against flash floods for instance, and enhance public awareness. An initial step will be to assess the current fire-fighting capacity, including equipment, technology and warning systems, as well as buildings and vehicles, which will allow ILBANK to set priorities for investment. The overall goal is to create a proactive risk management approach for a future in which climate-related events could become more frequent.



1. A major earthquake struck **Türkiye** and Syria on 6 February 2023, causing a heavy loss of life and widespread devastation. CEB Governor Carlo Monticelli issued a statement to express his sadness and solidarity, and that CEB stands ready to provide emergency assistance to help alleviate the effects of this catastrophe.

Towards energy efficiency and climate action in apartment dwellings

This CEB loan of €40 million will support Lithuania's efforts to improve energy efficiency in apartment blocks, particularly those built before 1993 when standards applying to insulation, heating and ventilation were weaker than today. Buildings account for some 40% of global greenhouse gas emissions, mostly from heating, lighting and the general energy use. Improving the energy efficiency of buildings, both new and old, is therefore important both to reduce running costs in times of high inflation, and to help mitigate and adapt to climate change.

There are around 39 000 apartment blocks comprising some 800 000 apartments in Lithuania, approximately 90% of which fall into this outdated category. Nearly all apartments are privately owned, with only 3% for municipal rent. In 2020, the Lithuanian government selected Šiaulių Bankas as partner for creating an investment platform to leverage European Union funds and attract financing for renovating apartment buildings in the country. "SB modernizavimo fondas" investment platform was created which raised around €275 million



to 2025 from financial institutions and other investors. By end-2025, it is planned to renovate at least 800 apartment buildings for more than 25 000 households. The CEB funding will cover part of these renovation investments with positive social and environmental effects as well as estimated energy savings of around 40%.



Supporting a long recovery after an earthquake

Italy is another country where CEB loans are helping member countries deal with the aftermath of natural disasters. Parts of the country – some 80 000 square kilometres – still bear the scar of the series of earthquakes that killed nearly 300 people and left hundreds of thousands homeless or in vulnerable situations in central Italy between 2016 and 2017. The CEB had lent €350 million to Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP), the National Development Institute, in 2017 for reconstruction, but progress was slowed as rough terrain hampered access to the affected areas. There were also administrative challenges, and the simplification and streamlining of the procedures for accessing the available funds have enabled a faster recovery action on the ground since 2020. By the first quarter of 2022, around 5 900 buildings were rehabilitated, allowing some 14 000 families to return to their homes. The CEB loan represented 21% of funds available, and helped

finance 3 028 private initiatives, mainly to address damaged housing and business infrastructure repairs, with an average contribution of €115 000 per application. A clear CEB value-added was to provide cost-efficient funding for social investments that resulted in substantial savings of €32 million for the national budget.

But the scars of the earthquakes run deep, and there remains much work to do for the affected areas to recover. Estimates in 2022 put total expenditure for physical repairs at €27 billion, around €10 billion more than estimated after the disaster – and this does not cover the social and cultural damage wreaked by the earthquakes on whole communities. For this reason the CDP partner has requested a new loan of €350 million, bringing the total since 2017 to €700 million. The new loan would finance up to 50% of eligible sub-loans in 2022-24.



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In line with its 2020-2022 Development Plan, the Bank endeavours to support its member states in achieving their commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since January 2020, the CEB has been screening all the projects proposed for financing against a set of ten Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are deemed closest to the Bank's social mandate. Three years into the process, and as a new Strategic Framework 2023-2027 is agreed, the results reflect the Bank's commitment to supporting impactful, social projects.

The CEB approved 149 projects over the period 2020 to 2022, with the following key takeaways:

- Each of the projects was linked to at least one of two goals: SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
- More than half of the projects contributed to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities)
- A quarter of all projects were linked to either SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 3 (Good Health) or SDG 8 (Decent Work)
- Almost one in ten projects had a gender lens through SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
- In 2022, each new project approved supported, on average, 2.8 SDGs.

On the funding side, the CEB has incorporated SDGs into its Social Inclusion Bond Framework and annual reporting.

CEB projects approved and the SDGs

NB: Overlap reflects fact that projects support more than one SDG.

		2022	
		Number of projects approved supporting each SDG	% of projects approved supporting each SDG
	SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities	32	89%
	SDG 1 No Poverty	10	28%
	SDG 5 Gender Equality	3	8%
	SDG 13 Climate Action	9	25%
	SDG 3 Good Health	9	25%
	SDG 4 Quality Education	7	19%
	SDG 6 Clean Water	0	0%
	SDG 8 Decent Work	8	22%
	SDG 11 Sustainable Cities	20	56%
	SDG 16 Peace and Justice	1	3%

For more data and analysis, read the Sustainability Report 2022 at coebank.org/en/about/sustainability/

Social knowledge, publications, multimedia



Read the CEB Technical Brief at coebank.org/media/documents/Technical_Brief_From_Community_Vulnerability_to_Resilience.pdf

Read also "From community vulnerability to resilience: Five key lessons from European cities", CEB blog post October 2022, at coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/blog/from-community-vulnerability-to-resilience-five-key-lessons-from-european-cities/

Resilient cities:

“From Community Vulnerability to Resilience: The Experience of European Cities”

CEB TECHNICAL BRIEF

Barcelona in Spain has been transforming, and for the better. Thanks to local initiatives that marry technology, mobility and nature, this densely-populated historic city has been forging a cleaner, more accessible and more resilient urban environment for its citizens to live, work and play in. "Superblock" is one such initiative, whereby whole areas of the city, or superblocks, have been designated for motor traffic restrictions to reduce air and noise pollution, and the provision of safe public spaces where everyone can move about, mingle and enjoy cultural activities as well. The project, launched in 2015, should help Barcelona advance towards its healthier, less carbon-intensive, urban mobility goals, and take climate action, too.

The Superblock programme is just one of many examples described in this CEB Technical Brief, which aims to foster dialogue among city practitioners in European countries on ways to strengthen resilience and address vulnerability in city neighbourhoods and their communities. Drawing on the experiences of cities that are leading the way forward in CEB member countries, such as Barcelona, Bucharest,



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Genoa, Kuopio, Milan, Paris, Rotterdam, and Tirana, it identifies seven enabling city actions that are critical to strengthening resilience to shocks and stresses, and ensuring that vulnerable groups are not left behind. It focuses on actions in relation to two global and inter-related crises – the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change – and draws lessons that city practitioners can apply, not least in relation to the unfolding crisis triggered by Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

This CEB Technical Brief is the result of a fruitful collaboration with the OECD, global city networks such as Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), Resilient Cities Network, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and several European cities.

Risk Management Disclosure

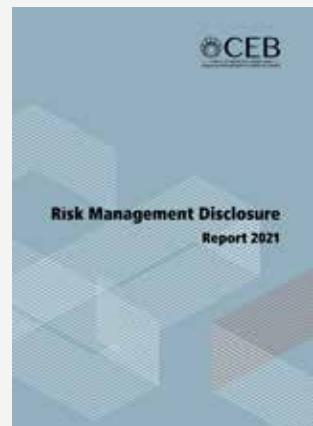
CEB REPORT

The primary purpose of risk management for the CEB is to ensure the Bank's long-term financial sustainability and operational resilience while enabling it to fulfil its social mission. The CEB follows a prudent risk management framework in conducting its operations. It adapts its risk management policies and practices to market conditions and best industry practice. This Risk Management Disclosure Report provides insights and detail on the CEB approach towards managing risk and assessing its capital adequacy.

Being a multilateral development bank, the CEB does not fall within the scope of application of the EU legislation on credit institutions. Nevertheless, it endeavours to comply with the relevant EU banking directives and regulations and the best practices and recommendations set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, albeit adjusting for the CEB's special status as a multilateral development bank.

In pursuing its business strategy, the Bank takes credit, liquidity and market risks to a level compatible with its risk appetite and public mission. The CEB's financial strength enables favourable access to the capital markets and low funding costs, while its solid risk management assures the Bank's operational resilience.

This was demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the CEB was able to increase its lending activity while retaining a sound risk profile and an adequate capital buffer. The Risk Management Disclosure Report 2021 looks at these issues in depth. It explains, for instance, the components of the CEB's prudential framework, and outlines the Bank's capital structure and risk position – notably in relation to credit, operational, liquidity and interest rate risks as well as foreign exchange risk.



CEB (2022), *Risk Management Disclosure Report*, December, read it at coebank.org/media/documents/CEB_Risk_Management_Disclosure_Report_2021.pdf



Read the brief at
coebank.org/media/documents/integration_of_Refugees_Fleeing_the_Invasion_of_Ukraine.pdf

Refugees fleeing the invasion of Ukraine: How host country integration policies support refugees

CEB RESEARCH PAPER

Russia's aggression against Ukraine in February 2022 and the ensuing war has forced more than 4.7 million people to flee to other European countries. Europe as a whole has responded to the needs of these people with unparalleled and historic support. As the influx of people is substantially greater than in previous refugee waves in Europe, considerable pressure is being placed on host countries to support the refugees from Ukraine. This CEB Research Paper aims to provide policymakers, refugee integration practitioners and the general public with a review of the literature and data to date, in an attempt to understand the challenges. It assesses in which countries refugee numbers are most pronounced and scrutinises the impact this has had on host countries' reception and support capacities.

To develop a clearer understanding of successful policies and measures, the paper highlights four key areas in which more refugee support is needed: access to housing, healthcare, education and labour markets. Through analysis of information and lessons learned from the policies and measures deployed so far, as well as reflecting on the 2015-16 European refugee and migrant crises, the review provides enlightening perspectives on how host countries are helping refugees from the war in Ukraine and, in an uncertain economic context, which kinds of additional policies and funding they might require for future support.



Watch the video at
coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/projects-focus/broome-lodge-ireland-home-all/

A home for all

CEB VIDEO

On the occasion of the CEB's annual Joint Meeting held in Dublin, Ireland from 7-10 July (see page 50), a delegation visited Broome Lodge, a Dublin-based housing project that received CEB financing through Ireland's state-owned Housing Finance Agency (HFA). The HFA provides attractive long-term fixed rate financing to local authorities and not-for-profit approved housing bodies that provide affordable rental housing.



A new resident settles into her new Broome Lodge home.



Financing preschool facilities in Croatia

CEB VIDEO

For more than 20 years CEB has been partnering with Croatia's Bank for Reconstruction and Development, HBOR (*Hrvatska banka za obnovu i razvitak*), which finances social infrastructure across the country. The Kindergarten in Turanj was reconstructed and equipped using CEB funds.

Watch this two-minute video from 2022: coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/projects-focus/financing-preschool-facilities-croatia/

Watch CEB videos also at www.youtube.com/@coebank



"Healthcare in Western Balkans hurting people's well-being and economic future", August
coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/blog/healthcare-in-western-balkans-hurting-peoples-well-being-and-economic-future/

"The intersection of housing and inequalities in the Western Balkans", April
coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/blog/intersection-housing-and-inequalities-western-balkans/

"Supporting women in the Western Balkans through better social infrastructure", March
coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/blog/supporting-women-western-balkans-through-better-social-infrastructure/

Western Balkans focus

CEB BLOGS

Three CEB blogs were published in 2022, based on "Social infrastructure in the Western Balkans: Increasing the region's economic resilience, enhancing human capital and counteracting the effects of Brain Drain," November 2021, by Edo Omic and Cecilia Handeland (2022).



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Partnership and Donors

Partnerships

Partnerships are essential to the CEB's business model, by helping the Bank to operate more effectively and achieve a greater impact. Just as for the COVID-19 crisis, the importance of partnerships was again in evidence in 2022 in addressing the crisis generated by the Russian aggression against Ukraine.

Partnerships bring knowledge and expertise, and are important for sharing lessons, insights and best practices. For the Bank, partnerships are key for leveraging resources more effectively, through co-financing and risk sharing, for instance, and enable CEB to consider investment projects that it might not be able to undertake on its own.

The European Union

The CEB's relationship with **EU institutions** is both long-standing and wide-ranging. The CEB's social mandate, its expertise in areas such as low-income housing and health, as well as addressing refugee-related issues, and its proven track record in leveraging EU grants, have been the basis of intensive and fruitful



The InvestEU guarantee agreement signed by European Commissioner Paolo Gentiloni (left) and CEB Governor Carlo Monticelli in Brussels, 28 November 2022

interactions with the European Commission and European Parliament.

The EU is the CEB's largest donor, providing €38 million in donor funds in 2022. This dimension of the EU-CEB partnership was strengthened in January 2022, when the Bank passed a new and enlarged compliance test set by the European Commission, the so-called "pillar assessment", thus reaffirming the CEB's capability to manage EU funds in accordance with EU standards (see [Compliance](#), page 51).

The importance of this success was demonstrated in November when the CEB signed the [InvestEU guarantee agreement](#), becoming the second implementing partner alongside the European Investment Bank. The guarantee agreement, which is worth up to €159 million and expected to mobilise up to €500 million in loan financing, will unlock investments for social, affordable and student housing; education, employment, and skills; healthcare, long-term care and social care; clean and smart urban mobility; water and wastewater services; and flood protection. It will also support cross-cutting objectives such as gender equality and the social and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

InvestEU provides an EU budgetary guarantee to implementing partners to increase their risk-taking capacity and therefore contributes to mobilising public and private investment for the EU's policy priorities.

European Commissioner for the Economy, Paolo Gentiloni, [hailed the agreement](#), saying there is "no more important objective than building a strong social Europe. I am delighted that as of today we have the Council of Europe Development Bank as an InvestEU implementing partner, specifically for social investments." In welcoming the agreement, which strengthens the CEB's long-standing collaboration with the European Commission, Governor Carlo Monticelli

noted that "by combining the EU guarantee with the CEB's financing and expertise, we will become even more effective partners of our member countries in their response to today's daunting social challenges."

CEB's partnership with the EU enabled several initiatives in 2022. In April, the CEB, together with representatives from the EC and European Parliament, launched the Slovak component of an innovative pilot project to support affordable housing solutions for Roma, known as Housing and Empowerment for Roma (HERO). The initiative is funded by the European Parliament, managed by the European Commission, and implemented by the CEB, together with local partners in the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, and Romania ([see media release](#)).

The Partnerships and Financing for Migrant Inclusion (PAFMI) is another CEB-EU initiative which evolved further in the past year. Launched to foster the inclusion of migrants at the local and regional level in EU member states that are also members of the CEB, it is financed by a €3.5 million contribution from the EU. In 2022, through a competitive call for proposals, the CEB selected five migrant inclusion projects to be implemented in the EU, starting in 2023. For more detail, see [CEB and Donors Report 2022](#).

500 million euros
in loan financing will unlock investments for many essential social objectives thanks to the **InvestEU guarantee agreement**

Multilateral development banks and international financial institutions

Joining forces with other international financial institutions (IFIs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs) is important for the CEB's operations and outreach. The Bank was a signatory to a [joint statement](#) issued by MDBs ahead of the [UN Climate Change Conference, COP27](#), held in Egypt in November, reaffirming their commitment to supporting countries in "their low-carbon, climate-resilient transition". The joint statement set out "critical priorities to deliver high impact outcomes", including implementing Paris Alignment approaches, boosting adaptation finance and increasing concessional finance.

Also ahead of COP27 the CEB teamed up with other IFIs to launch for the first time a joint video campaign on climate and environmental sustainability, called "[Investing for a greener world](#)". Through people's true



Watch *Investing for a greener world* at <https://www.youtube.com/@coebank>.

stories, this professionally produced four-minute video offers a glimpse at how green investment can look after the planet and improve lives.

The CEB continued to pursue co-financing and parallel financing opportunities, in particular with the **European Investment Bank (EIB)**, the **World Bank Group** and others, in line with respective mandates.

The CEB actively participated as a member in several other networks, such as the MDB Heads of Climate, MDB Heads of Procurement and MDB Infrastructure

“Joining forces with other international financial institutions (IFIs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs) is important for the CEB’s operations and outreach.

Co-operation Platform, to name but a few. It is also a key member of the European Long-Term Investors Association (ELTI), a Europe-wide network of 31 European multilateral and national development banks and institutions that promotes long-term investment

in close alignment with the objectives and initiatives developed by the EC in order to foster sustainable, smart and inclusive growth and job creation. In addition, the CEB continued its collaboration as a founding member with the Social Bond Working Group of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), for which it helped develop the Social Bond Principles.

The CEB is an active member and financial contributor of **Finance in Common (FiC)**, a global coalition launched in 2020 to enhance the co-operation across public development banks worldwide to achieve the objectives of Agenda 2030 SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate. At the 2022 FiC Summit, "Green and just transition for a sustainable recovery" organised by EIB and the African Development Bank, which hosted the event in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in October, the CEB reiterated the key role social investments can play in reviving and strengthening the resilience of our economies. They also emphasised the importance of a social-climate nexus approach, recognising the interdependence of social and climate considerations, and their importance for actions to address vulnerable populations.

The CEB also confirmed it would continue leading the **Coalition for Social Investment**, jointly with the French Development Agency (AFD), with the aims of increasing the volume of finance for social investment by public and private actors, and enhancing the diversity and quality of those investments.

The CEB contributes to other FiC coalitions – it endorsed the FiC Human Rights Statement and joined the **Coalition on Resilient Cities and Regions**, recently launched by the [Global Fund for Cities Development](#).

This international network of local and regional governments is dedicated to designing financing and

investment solutions for cities and sustainable urban development. Helping cities become more resilient and inclusive lies at the heart of the CEB's social mandate. In September 2022 the CEB published "[From Community Vulnerability to Resilience: the Experience of European Cities](#)", a Technical Brief on projects aimed at fostering dialogue and resilience in city neighbourhoods and their communities. The brief was the result of a fruitful collaboration with the OECD and global city networks, such as Local Governments for Sustainability, Resilient Cities Network, and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and several European cities. It is available at: coebank.org/media/documents/Technical_Brief_From_Community_Vulnerability_to_Resilience.pdf

CEB and Nasdaq bond

On 25 October 2022 the CEB joined the [Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Network \(NSBN\)](#), a global information and data collection tool for green, social, or sustainability bond issuers and investors. Joining NSBN was testimony to the CEB's commitment towards further development of the social bond market in support of its project financing. The Bank has been a pioneer and leader in this market since 2017, and has seen its annual social bond issuance steadily expanding to a record 34% of its 2022 funding programme.

The Bank had published an updated [Social Inclusion Bond Framework](#) and the new engagement with Nasdaq is part of CEB's larger efforts to ensure high standards with respect to transparency and impact reporting. Investors will be able to find all relevant documents and impact data in a centralised, public platform.

"We are excited to welcome the CEB to the Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Network," said Ann-Charlotte Eliasson, Head of Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Network at Nasdaq, pointing out the platform "will support CEB's aim to provide transparency, disclosure and further clarity to investors on their Social Inclusion Bonds even further."

Find out more at coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/news/ceb-joins-nasdaq-sustainable-bond-network/



Arturo Seco Presencio and Felix Grote of the CEB Finance Directorate in New York to mark the Bank's joining the NSBN



Governor Carlo Monticelli with Daria Balashova, a refugee from Ukraine, at an IOM reception centre in Warsaw, Poland, June 2022.

United Nations

The CEB maintained its strategic partnerships with a number of UN agencies, leveraging the UN's global convening power and expertise: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Habitat, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) are chief examples.

“ Co-operation with the IOM in particular enabled the CEB to act rapidly in response to the Ukraine crisis and channel grant funds straight to vulnerable populations fleeing the war.

The surge in refugees and human displacement in 2022 led the CEB to step up its long-standing co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Co-operation with the IOM in particular enabled the CEB to act rapidly in response to the Ukraine crisis and channel grant funds straight to vulnerable populations fleeing the war.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The CEB strengthened its co-operation with the OECD in strategic priority areas such as sustainable and inclusive development, migrants and refugees, regions and cities, public and corporate governance and climate finance.

One example led by the OECD is the World Observatory on Subnational Government Finance and Investment (SNG-WOFI), a multi-stakeholder initiative organised jointly with the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), which is considered as the world's leading source of internationally comparable data and analysis on multi-level governance and subnational finance frameworks.

The CEB has been a supporting partner of SNG-WOFI since 2019; other supporters include the French Development Agency (AFD), the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the Asian Development Bank. Visit www.sng-wofi.org/

European Alliance for Sustainable and Inclusive Social Housing in France

Since the inception of the alliance in September 2020, the CEB has been co-operating actively with **Union sociale pour l'habitat, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations**, acting via its Banque des Territoires, and the European Investment Bank (EIB), to facilitate social housing associations' access to European funding to support the provision of more and better social housing in France. This operates in accordance with the European Pillar of Social Rights of the European Union and the revised European Social Charter of the Council of Europe.

Wider engagement

The CEB was in regular contact with advocacy groups and think-tanks, such as Bruegel, the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Eurocities, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), the Resilient Cities Network, the European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless (FEANTSA) and Housing Europe. Such co-operation helps improve mutual knowledge and understanding of issues, and to shape better responses, including the right kind of technical assistance, to improve the social impact of CEB projects in today's uncertain times.

For more on CEB partnerships, see coebank.org/en/about/partnerships/

Donors in support of CEB social action

Highlights of 2022

Strong donor support in response to Ukraine

- **€10 million** in donor funds allocated for assistance to refugees fleeing Ukraine
- Ukraine Solidarity Fund established and endowed with **€1 million** by Ireland

Co-operation with donors is instrumental to achieving the CEB's mission, as stated in the new Strategic Framework 2023-2027, approved in December. The CEB raises funds from donors to provide extra support to projects where needed and improve their social impact. This applies particularly to projects aimed at vulnerable persons and communities in disadvantaged areas, since the entities in charge of these projects generally have limited capacity to finance or implement them.

This extra support can take the form of technical assistance to help borrowers implement projects in line with best practice. It can also consist of investment grants or interest subsidies to reduce the financial burden of borrowers. Lastly, the Bank also uses donor funds to guarantee projects which would otherwise not be eligible for CEB loans due to their risk profile.

The CEB allocates most of the funding provided by its donors to **assisting migrants and refugees**, for whom the Bank has mobilised almost €500 million so far. This effort, which is line with the Bank's mandate, will continue to be important, in light of the Russian aggression against Ukraine as well as climate change. More broadly, donors provide crucial support to the Bank's efforts to promote social cohesion in Europe.

The EU is the largest donor to the Bank, contributing €659 million or three quarters of total contributions received by the Bank so far. The CEB's capability to manage EU funds in accordance with EU standards was

EU provides substantial funding

- **€35.7 million** WBIF contribution to expand a paediatric hospital in Belgrade, Serbia
- **€2.3 million** contribution to extend the Regional Housing Programme until 2023

reaffirmed in 2022 when it passed a new compliance test known as the pillar assessment (see Compliance page 51). Co-operation between the EU and the CEB delivers strong synergies: the EU has strong policy expertise and funding capacity, while the CEB is experienced in project design and implementation, and can reinforce EU grants with loans.

The three largest donors among CEB member states are Germany, Norway and Italy, while the largest donor among non-members is the United States. To date, donor contributions stand at €883 million.

659 million euros
donated to the Bank by its largest donor, the European Union, accounts for 75% of contributions received so far

Ukraine response

Russia's aggression against Ukraine in 2022 caused widespread destruction and forced millions of people to flee their homes: at the end of 2022, close to 14 million people, or almost a third of the Ukrainian population, had been displaced.

As a first response, the CEB allocated €10 million in donor funds for assistance to refugees from Ukraine. These funds, of which €6.4 million were contracted in 2022, serve to provide transport, shelter, medical care and counselling. They are being channelled through the **Migrant and Refugee Fund**, a trust fund that was

established by the CEB in 2015 in response to a surge in migration and displacement at that time.

Subsequently, the Bank established a dedicated trust fund, the Ukraine Solidarity Fund (USF), to aid displaced people from Ukraine and support the reconstruction of the country – Ukraine is expected to become a member of the CEB in 2023. Ireland, which championed the creation of this trust fund as host of the CEB's annual joint meeting in July 2022, endowed it with €1 million in seed financing.

Housing displaced persons in the Balkans

During the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, millions of people had to flee their homes. Almost 30 years later, thousands of people continue to live in substandard accommodation. To provide these vulnerable people with decent housing, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia have implemented a joint initiative, called the **Regional Housing Programme** (RHP).

The programme, which is managed by the CEB, is delivering on a large scale: to date, it has enabled approximately 30 400 highly vulnerable persons to enjoy a decent home. That number is expected to rise to close to 34 000 by the time the programme ends in 2023.

The RHP benefits from strong support from the international community: donors have committed €294 million in favour of this initiative. The European Union is the largest donor, with €238 million, followed by the United States with €24 million. Other major donors are Germany, Norway, Switzerland and Italy.

Healthcare and refugees in Türkiye

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Türkiye hosts the world's largest number of refugees, including 3.5 million Syrians, a fallout from the conflict that began over a decade ago. The EU and Türkiye established a coordination mechanism in 2015, called the **EU Facility for Refugees**



Left: A family move into their new home in Serbia, courtesy of the Regional Housing Programme for vulnerable people, which, in November 2022, delivered its 10 000th home. ©CEB

Right: Preliminary design of the University Children's Hospital Tiršova project. © Milan Zloković / Serbian Office for Public Investment Management (<https://www.gradnja.rs/decija-klinika-tirsova-2-bexel-consulting/>)

in Türkiye (FRiT), to address the needs of refugees and their host communities in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The CEB is managing two projects funded by FRiT, with the aim of improving healthcare for refugees and their host communities.

“ Kilis hospital, which benefited from an EU contribution worth €50 million, is expected to boost healthcare capacity by 300%.

First, the Bank supervised the construction and equipping of a 400-bed public hospital in Kilis, near Türkiye’s border with Syria. Kilis province has seen a sharp rise in its population due to an influx of Syrian refugees. The hospital, which benefited from an EU contribution worth €50 million, is expected to boost healthcare capacity by 300%. Representatives of the Turkish Ministry of Health, the EU and the CEB attended the inauguration of the hospital in December 2022. The hospital withstood the February 2023 earthquake and remains fully operational.

Second, the CEB has continued to oversee the establishment of a network of healthcare centres throughout Türkiye to serve both refugees and their host communities, under a €90 million project called “Strengthening Healthcare Infrastructure for All” (SHIFA). SHIFA began in 2021 and its scope is being revised to prioritise investments in health facilities in the area that was affected by the earthquake in February 2023.

Expanding a landmark paediatric hospital in the Balkans

The University Children’s Hospital Tiršova, in Belgrade has a reputation for excellence in providing paediatric care. To improve patient care even further, as well as staff working conditions, the Serbian authorities are constructing a new facility.

The project is supported by a CEB loan of €54 million and a contribution of nearly €36 million, approved in 2022 from the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF), a joint initiative involving the EU, several finance



institutions and bilateral donors. Serbia also received technical assistance to prepare the project, financed by the **Slovak Inclusive Growth Account**, set up to support CEB's actions in favour of inclusive growth and environmental sustainability, and the Norway Trust Account.

A science and technology park for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Providing skilled employment, to fight youth unemployment and avoid a "brain drain" of talent abroad, is a major challenge for many countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. To create jobs and foster co-operation between the scientific community and the private sector, Bosnia and Herzegovina is setting up a science and technology park in Banja Luka, the country's second-largest city.

To ensure that the project is implemented in line with international standards, the government of the Republic of Srpska entity has been receiving technical assistance from UNDP since 2022. This support, worth €550,000, is financed by the CEB's **Social Dividend Account** (SDA) and the **Italian Fund for Innovative Projects** (IFIP). The SDA, which is used to support highly social projects, is financed mainly by contributions from the CEB member states, through allocations from the Bank's annual profit. The IFIP was set up by Italy to help the Bank develop innovative social projects.

Improving living and working conditions in Serbia's prisons

Overcrowding in prisons undermines the rights of detainees to healthy and secure conditions, and can affect their prospects of reintegrating into society later on. To address overcrowding, which also affects staff working conditions, and fulfil the accession requirements of the EU, Serbia is constructing a new prison in Kruševac and extending an existing one in Sremska Mitrovica (see page 23).

The CEB is supporting this highly social project with a €30 million loan approved in 2022. The Bank also approved technical assistance in 2022 to enable the Serbian authorities to improve the energy efficiency of the facilities. This support, worth €100 000, is financed from the **Green Social Investment Fund**, set up by the

CEB in 2020 to help its member countries accelerate their transition towards low carbon and climate resilient economies. The resulting energy efficiency measures are expected to have environmental benefits, by reducing energy consumption, and social benefits, by improving the comfort of both inmates and prison staff.

Renovating schools in Georgia

Georgia is implementing an ambitious project to renovate public schools in the capital, Tbilisi, which is expected to have major social and environmental benefits. Prior to this project, only one school had been built in the previous ten years and many had been damaged by an earthquake in 2002. The renovation will improve the safety and comfort of pupils, while also increasing the energy efficiency of school buildings by 40%.

 The project benefits from a €6 million grant from a multi-donor facility, the **Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership**.

The support from the international community has been key for the project. The project benefits from a €6 million grant from a multi-donor facility, the **Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership** (E5P), as well as €210 000 in technical assistance grants from the Slovak Inclusive Growth Account and the **Spanish Social Cohesion Account**, which was set up by Spain to finance technical assistance for CEB projects. The grants complement a €14 million loan from the CEB and help Georgian authorities finance the project and implement it in line with best practice.

Further reading

- Read the Report on CEB and Donors 2022
- For more on CEB Donors, visit <https://coebank.org/en/partnering-with-donors/trust-funds-and-projects/>

CEB in 2022

Financial Activities

The Russian aggression in Ukraine in February 2022 together with high inflation across Europe contributed to a more uncertain and turbulent operating environment for international financial markets in 2022. Nevertheless, the CEB was able to ensure the necessary funding to finance its activities, including for Ukraine-related projects, while honouring debt maturities and maintaining liquidity.



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Treasury portfolios

The assets on the Bank's balance sheet include four Treasury Portfolios, of which one Monetary Portfolio and three Securities Portfolios for short, medium and long-term liquidity:

- **The Treasury Monetary Portfolio consists of short-term placements with maturities of up to 1 year.**

The strategic objective of this portfolio is to manage day-to-day cash flows in all required currencies. Short-term placements with maturities of up to three months must have a minimum rating of BBB+ at the time of purchase. Short-term placements with maturities between three months and one year must have at least an A- rating at the time of purchase.

At 31 December 2022, the total value of short-term placements in this portfolio amounted to €4 174 million.

- **The Short-Term Liquidity Securities Portfolio consists of short-term securities with maturities of up to 1 year.**

These securities represent an alternative to bank deposits and complement the Treasury Monetary Portfolio in strengthening the Bank's short-term liquidity position.

At the time of purchase, short-term sovereign bonds with maturities of up to three months must have a minimum BBB rating, and short-term securities with maturities between three months and one year must have a minimum A- rating.

At 31 December 2022, the total value of short-term securities in this portfolio amounted to €947 million.

- **The Medium-Term Liquidity Securities Portfolio consists of securities investments with maturities from 1 year up to 15 years.**

The strategic objective of this portfolio is to strengthen the Bank's liquidity position, while achieving a satisfactory return.

Medium-Term Securities must have a minimum rating of A+ at the time of purchase.

At 31 December 2022, the total value of securities in this portfolio amounted to €2 000 million.

- **The Long-Term Liquidity Securities Portfolio consists of securities investments with maturities from 1 year up to 30 years.**

Securities in this portfolio are primarily intended to provide a stable contribution to the Bank's interest income. They are required to have a minimum rating of A+ at the time of purchase.

At 31 December 2022, the total value of securities in this portfolio amounted to €1 568 million.

Derivatives

The Bank uses derivatives in an effort to hedge the market risks resulting from its lending, investment and financing transactions, in accordance with the Financial and Risk Policy adopted by the CEB's Administrative Council. As an end user, the Bank employs derivatives solely for hedging purposes.

At 31 December 2022, the breakdown of derivatives by type of hedge was 61% for bond issuances, 35% for loans and 4% for securities held by the Bank.

To guard against the risks inherent in these financial instruments, the Bank implements a strict risk management policy, the principles of which are described in Note B to the 2022 financial statements.

To limit credit risk, the Bank has signed collateral agreements with essentially all of its swap counterparties. Thus, at 31 December 2022, almost all the CEB's swap contracts were collateralised. The residual credit risk, calculated as the amount of positive market value not covered by collateral received, remained marginal.

Funding in 2022

Debt issuance

The CEB issues debt in the international capital markets, subject to the annual borrowing authorisation set by the Administrative Council. The Bank borrowed a total of €6 billion or 92% of the borrowing authorisation for 2022 of €6.5 billion. The amount was raised in 21 financing operations with maturities of one year or more and is €500 million higher than for 2021, where the Bank borrowed €5.5 billion.

This made 2022 a record year: it came to the greatest number of transactions launched by the CEB in a calendar year in nearly 20 years, and to finance its largest funding programme to date. The 2022 funding programme was also characterised by the highest ever volume of Social Inclusion Bond (SIB) issuance: more than €2 billion, a record 34% of the total.

The 2022 funding programme fulfilled three main objectives:

- to cover the requirements arising from the Bank's lending activity;
- to enable the Bank to honour its debt maturities; and
- to enable the Bank to maintain liquidity at the level set by the Administrative Council.

To ensure the necessary funding to finance its activities, the Bank continues to combine benchmark transactions in major currencies targeting a broad range of institutional investors with debt issues in a given currency or with a more specific structure designed to meet specific investor demands.

In 2022, 64.7% of the funds raised by the Bank were denominated in Euros (EUR), 15.6% in US dollars (USD), 13.9% in Sterling British pounds (GBP), 3.3% in Australian dollars (AUD), 1.7% in Norwegian krone (NOK) and 0.8% in Hong Kong dollars (HKD). These transactions enabled the Bank to diversify the markets in which its activities are financed while at the same time allowing for a broadening of its investor base.

In EUR, 10 transactions were priced: a EUR 1 billion 10-year benchmark and three re-openings of the June 2026 benchmark for EUR 250 million, EUR 50 million and EUR 100 million, respectively, in January, a EUR 1 billion five-year benchmark in March, the Bank's sixth Social Inclusion Bond benchmark (EUR 1 billion) in April (seven-year maturity), a EUR 100 million (inaugural) reopening of the aforementioned Social Inclusion Bond benchmark in September, a EUR 125 million reopening of the March 2027 in October and two reopenings of the June 2026 for EUR 150 million and EUR 100 million, respectively, in October. The CEB was the first issuer to respond to the refugee crisis caused by the war in Ukraine with targeted Social Inclusion Bonds, both in EUR and USD.



2022 was a record year, with the greatest number of transactions launched by the CEB in nearly 20 years, and to finance its largest funding programme to date.

In USD, one transaction was priced under the borrowing authorisation for 2022: a USD 1 billion three-year Social Inclusion Bond benchmark in June, the Bank's largest Social Inclusion Bond in US dollars to date.

In GBP, six transactions were priced: a GBP 250 million long four-year benchmark in January, a GBP 200 million reopening of the July 2027 benchmark in March and four reopenings of the December 2025 in March, May, September and November for GBP 50 million, GBP 50 million, GBP 75 million and GBP 80 million, respectively.

As a result, the EUR, USD and GBP markets were the most important ones in terms of funding volumes in 2022.



**A USD 1 billion
three-year
Social
Inclusion Bond
benchmark
in June 2022
was the Bank's
largest Social
Inclusion Bond
in US dollars.**

In other currencies, four transactions were priced: a NOK 1 billion five-year benchmark in January, a HKD 400 million five-year transaction in February and two AUD transactions in February and March, respectively, an AUD 250 million five-year benchmark and an AUD 55 million 11-year transaction.

After taking swaps into account, the total amount of funds borrowed was denominated in euros. The average maturity of the issues launched under the borrowing authorisation for 2022 was 5.7 years.

In 2022, 61.3% of the issues carried out under the borrowing programme had final maturities of close to five years or more, up from 57.8% in 2021. This increase helps to ensure the refinancing of the Bank's loans and avoid cash gaps in the coming years.

The multi-currency EMTN programme was updated in December 2020 to adapt the legal framework of the Bank's issues to changes in financial market regulations. The Australian and New Zealand Dollar MTN (Australian programme) was last updated in September 2015. The CEB's Euro-Commercial Paper Programme was also updated in December 2020. The ICMA Social Bond Principles aligned Social Inclusion Bond Framework was updated in March 2022 to evolve the management of proceeds to a portfolio approach.

The table shows funds raised in their original currencies.

Debt issued in 2022

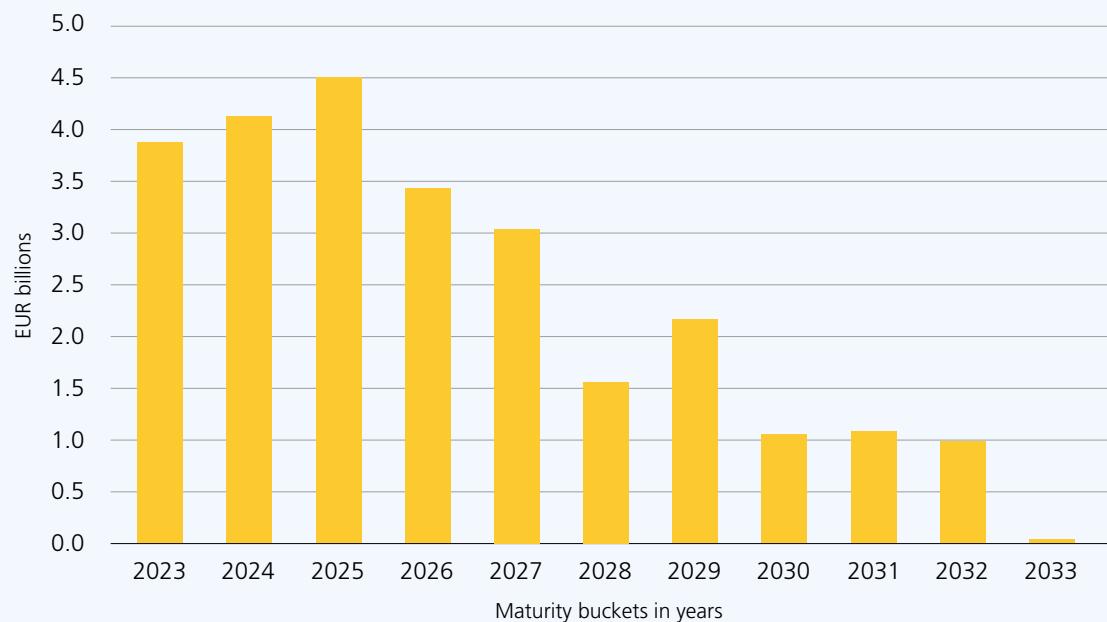
Payment date	Maturity date	Currency	Term (in years)	Nominal amount (in millions)	Lead manager(s)
19/01/2022	19/01/2032	EUR	10	1 000	Barc/BNPP/Citi/DB
24/01/2022	08/06/2026	EUR	4	250	HSBC
25/01/2022	15/09/2026	GBP	4	250	BoA/RBC/TD
25/01/2022	25/01/2027	NOK	5	1 000	Swedbank
31/01/2022	08/06/2026	EUR	4	50	DB
01/02/2022	08/06/2026	EUR	4	100	Commerz
21/02/2022	21/02/2027	HKD	5	400	HSBC
25/02/2022	25/02/2027	AUD	5	250	ANZ/JPM/TD
03/03/2022	22/07/2027	GBP	5	200	HSBC/NatWest
10/03/2022	10/03/2027	EUR	5	1 000	CACIB/GS/HSBC/TD
18/03/2022	15/12/2025	GBP	3	50	NatWest
01/04/2022	01/04/2033	AUD	11	55	TD
13/04/2022	13/04/2029	EUR	7	1 000	BoA/CACIB/ING/Nomura
19/05/2022	15/12/2025	GBP	3	50	TD
16/06/2022	16/06/2025	USD	3	1 000	DZ/MS/NatWest/RBC
23/09/2022	15/12/2025	GBP	3	75	DB
28/09/2022	13/04/2029	EUR	7	100	TD
11/10/2022	10/03/2027	EUR	5	125	MS
17/10/2022	08/06/2026	EUR	4	150	HSBC
20/10/2022	08/06/2026	EUR	4	100	MS
15/11/2022	15/12/2025	GBP	3	80	NatWest

Debt position ended higher

At 31 December 2022, the outstanding debt represented by securities, excluding interest payable, amounted to €25.9 billion, up from €24.2 billion at the end of the previous year.

In 2022, the Bank did not repurchase any of its long-term debt and did not make any early repayments. The breakdown of debt by maturity is shown in the graph below.

Long-Term Debt outstanding by maturity as of 31 December 2022



Further reading

For more information on CEB's financial activities, see the full Financial Report 2022.

See previous Financial Reports, filtering by year, in our archive here:

coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/ceb-publications/

For the CEB's annual Social Inclusion Bond Reports and more on funding, visit

coebank.org/en/investor-relations/

Governance and Human Resources

The CEB was set up in 1956 by eight of the 15 member states that made up the Council of Europe at the time. In fulfilling its mission as a multilateral development bank, the Bank continues to uphold the values and principles of the Council of Europe, but is a financially independent, separate legal entity.

The following section describes how the CEB operates, focusing on its governance and management structure, main annual meeting and its human resources.



© CEB

Governance

Governing structure and management

The Council of Europe Development Bank is a multilateral development bank, whose governance is overseen by the following four organs:

- Governing Board
- Administrative Council
- Governor
- Auditing Board

An annual **Joint Meeting** takes place between the Governing Board and the Administrative Council at which strategic and policy priorities for the CEB are discussed and decided. The Joint Meeting is traditionally held in one of the Bank's member countries: in 2022 it was hosted by Ireland (see page 50).

Governing Board

The Governing Board consists of a Chairperson and one representative from each of the 42 member states. The Governing Board sets out the general direction for the Bank's activity, lays down the conditions for Bank membership, decides on capital increases and approves the annual report, the accounts and the Bank's general balance sheet. It elects both its Chairperson and the Chairperson of the Administrative Council and appoints the Governor and the members of the Auditing Board.

Chair: **Marinela Petrova**, Bulgaria

Administrative Council

The Administrative Council consists of a chairperson and one representative from each member state. The Administrative Council exercises the powers delegated to it by the Governing Board, including establishing and supervising operational policies and approving investment projects submitted by the governments of the Bank's member states. It also votes on the Bank's operating budget.

Chair: **Miglė Tuskiénė**, Lithuania

Governor

The Governor is the Bank's legal representative, who heads the Bank's operations and is responsible for the Bank's staff (under the general supervision of the Administrative Council). The Governor directs the Bank's financial policy, in accordance with Administrative Council guidelines, and represents the Bank in all its transactions. The Governor examines the technical and financial aspects of the requests for financing submitted to the Bank and refers them to the Administrative Council.

Governor: **Carlo Monticelli**, Italy

The Governor is supported by three Vice-Governors: **Tomáš Boček**, Czech Republic; **Sandrine Gaudin**, France; **Johannes M. Böhmer**, Germany.

Auditing Board

The Auditing Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governing Board, and a special advisor. It checks the accuracy of the annual accounts after they have been examined by an external auditor.

Nata Lasmane, Latvia; **Lucia Kašiarová**, Slovak Republic; **Barbora Janíčková**, Czech Republic; **Jacek Dominik**, Poland (special advisor).

The CEB's governing, administrative and control organs are supported by the Secretariat of the Partial Agreement on the Council of Europe Development Bank.

Head of the Secretariat of the Partial Agreement: **Christiane Schimeck**

Executive Secretary to the Organs: **Sixto Molina**

Organisation chart

Effective as of 20 February 2023



CEB annual Joint Meeting 2022, Dublin, Ireland

Meeting backs Ukraine's forthcoming accession

The CEB Governing Board and the Administrative Council held their annual 2022 Joint Meeting in Dublin, Ireland on 8 July. The 55th Joint Meeting, and the first ever in Ireland, which became a member of the CEB in 2004, and the first ever in hybrid format, was opened by Minister of Finance and President of the Eurogroup Paschal Donohoe, who remarked that the meeting would also be the first in a series of high-level events hosted by Ireland under its rolling presidency of the Council of Europe.

Participating in the annual meeting were Secretary-General of the Council of Europe Marija Pejčinović Burić, Chair of CEB Governing Board Marinela Petrova, Chair of CEB Administrative Council Miglė Tuskienė and CEB Governor Carlo Monticelli. Ukraine's Minister for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine Oleksiy Chernyshov addressed the Joint Meeting by video link.

Already a member of the Council of Europe, Ukraine formally requested to become a member of the CEB in early June. High-level speakers at the Joint Meeting

unanimously welcomed Ukraine's intention to join the CEB, noting that the process was well advanced.

Minister Donohoe welcomed CEB's continued support for Ireland across a number of important areas, such as in housing, through the Housing Finance Agency and in community support through the Social Finance Foundation. He commended the Bank's immediate response to the war in Ukraine and the support CEB provided to countries receiving refugees. Minister Donohoe committed €1 million, on behalf of the Irish government, which laid the way for a new Ukraine Solidarity Fund at the CEB (see page 38).

Ukraine's Minister Oleksiy Chernyshov emphasised that Ukraine's accession to CEB would help promote the modernisation of state housing policy and infrastructure programs, and help attract foreign investment to "ensure adequate housing for Ukrainians suffering of the war."

Governor Carlo Monticelli hailed CEB "member states' act of solidarity with Ukraine", saying it would allow swift accession of the country to the CEB, when the Bank would be able to "support the country's social development and reconstruction needs."



From left: Paschal Donohoe, Carlo Monticelli and Marija Pejčinović Burić.



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New Vice-Governors appointed

The CEB Joint Meeting announced two new high-level appointments: **Sandrine Gaudin** (left), a French national with an outstanding career in public administration, would become CEB's Vice-Governor for Financial Strategy; while **Johannes Böhmer** (right), a German national who had joined CEB 12 years earlier following a successful career in the private sector, would become the new Vice-Governor for Social Development Strategy.

Compliance with best practices and highest standards

The **Office of the Chief Compliance Officer (OCCO)** oversees and assures CEB's compliance with regulatory standards and best practices, safeguards against infringements and irregularities in financial and non-financial operations, and manages the Bank's reputational risk. OCCO ensures the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing, tax fraud, and corruption in all phases of the Bank's project cycle. OCCO is deeply committed to promoting high standards of integrity, business ethics, personal data protection and information security.

In 2022 the CEB completed a major process of modernisation and alignment of its codes, charters and policies with best international practices, and in particular EU standards. Indeed, by passing the "pillar assessment" set by the European Commission in January 2022, the CEB's capacity for managing EU funds was reaffirmed. Having been assigned with the

For more on the 2022 CEB Joint Meeting, including details on approved loans, please visit:

<https://coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/news/council-of-europe-development-banks-governing-bodies-discuss-conditions-for-ukraine-membership/>

leadership on three pillars – Pillar 7 on exclusion from access to funding, Pillar 8 on publication of information on the recipients, and Pillar 9 on personal data protection – on top of Pillar 6a and b on tax issues, OCCO made a key substantive contribution to this positive outcome for the CEB. Bolstered by this successful outcome, the CEB signed an Invest EU guarantee agreement worth up to €159 million, which will support the mobilisation of around €500 million in loans for social projects and help unlock significant social investments.

As for Personal Data Protection, OCCO carried out a major regulatory reform, which was approved by the CEB Administrative Council, as well as a change in governance as a result of this new Regulation on Personal Data Protection: the Data Protection Officer role and responsibility are within OCCO, while the functions and powers of the Data Protection Commissioner were appointed to an independent Commissioner.

OCCO contributed to the Strategic Framework 2023-2027 exercise, by highlighting the CEB's steadfast commitment to business integrity in all its future projects and activities, and its continued co-operation with the MONEYVAL (anti-money laundering) and GRECO (anti-corruption) initiatives of the Council of Europe, as well as the prime intergovernmental rating and MDB bodies.

In 2022 OCCO continued to upgrade the Bank's compliance function so as to reflect new developments and safeguard CEB's transparency and accountability. The integration of environmental, social, and governance fundamentals within its scope as a "second line of defence", and for handling complaints responds to the vision and strategy of the CEB as a leading social development bank.

OCCO's due diligence checks of CEB loan projects, including those financed from fiduciary accounts and trust funds, and dedicated compliance-related missions, ensured that the CEB continued to adhere to high standards of integrity and maintained its impeccable reputation. Regarding its preventive role in internal procurement, the OCCO continued to validate the choice of procedure and scrutinise requests for extensions or exceptions.

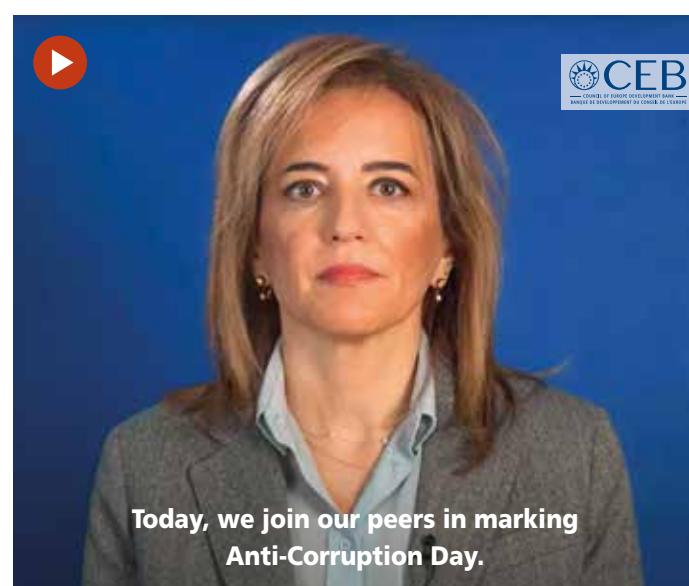
“ As every year, the CEB joined peer multilateral development banks in commemorating the International Anti-corruption Day on 9 December 2022 and reconfirmed CEB's zero tolerance of corruption.

OCCO's training and awareness raising activities in 2022 were noteworthy. These included mandatory compliance induction sessions for newly recruited staff, meetings for Compliance Liaison Officers, and dedicated staff awareness campaigns, notably to mark the International Fraud Awareness Week, and to provide advice on how to detect, prevent and report illicit practices. As every year, the CEB joined peer multilateral development banks in commemorating the International Anti-corruption Day on 9 December 2022 and reconfirmed CEB's zero tolerance of corruption with a statement from the Chief Compliance Officer, which was posted on LinkedIn and YouTube. OCCO's awareness campaigns were helped

by completely refocusing its intranet site to support its compliance function.

Within its mandate as the information security safeguard, OCCO worked on the selection and implementation of new security solutions, verified the compliance of the Swift Customer Security Program, as well as security controls, cyber resilience and day-to-day operational activities of the Chief Information Security Officer. In Q4 2022 a technical security dashboard was created, comprising indicators on three main areas: risk environment overview, vulnerabilities and user awareness. The Office also progressed in vulnerability management, security controls and Data Protection Impact Assessments of the core CEB operation systems. OCCO has been closely involved in cyber security alert management, in order to identify the source of infections, resolve any threats and allow users to continue their work in safe conditions.

While cyberattacks may have prevented users from working on a "business as usual" mode, the crisis management team limited any potential disruption or damage to critical CEB functions. On information security training, security awareness sessions targeting Swift users were held, and "phishing" campaigns were carried out to help staff develop best-practice reflexes when faced with cyber threats.



Marking International Anti-Corruption Day, 9 December 2022, with a message from the CEB's Chief Compliance Officer, Katherine Delikoura. Watch video at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6sJ-ZcTjg74>.

Internal Audit

The **Office of Internal Audit** is a permanent function in the internal control system of the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB). It provides the Governor with independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to improve the operations of the CEB.

As the “third line of defence”, Internal Audit helps the CEB accomplish its objectives by providing a systematic approach to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. Internal Audit examines whether the transactions of the CEB are performed in conformity with existing policies and procedures, assesses their associated risks, and proposes recommendations for potential improvements

and efficiency gains. Internal Audit must remain impartial and unbiased, and so does not take part in any of the CEB’s business activities, day-to-day risk management or business-related control processes.

Audit missions are conducted according to an annual work programme that is derived from a rolling four-year risk-based plan. The Internal Audit Charter, which was revised in October 2021, articulates the purpose and the standing of the Internal Audit function. Internal Audit adheres to all mandatory elements of The Institute of Internal Auditors’ International Professional Practices Framework (see www.theiia.org).

Independent evaluation enabling CEB to learn and improve its performance

The CEB constantly seeks to assess and enhance the performance of its financing in achieving social development results. The **Office of Evaluation (EVO)** contributes to the CEB’s accountability and learning by carrying out independent evaluations of the Bank’s operations, initiatives and instruments, which help improve the quality and effectiveness of the CEB financing activities in supporting social development. The Office of Evaluation disseminates the findings of its evaluations to internal and external stakeholders as well as follows up on its recommendations with the Bank’s senior management.

As part of its 2022 work programme, EVO has been evaluating the CEB’s engagement with national development (or state-owned promotional) banks. The relevance and added value of this evaluation stem from the CEB’s long-lasting partnerships with these institutions as they channelled more than 20% of the CEB’s total lending volume over the past decade. The evaluation more specifically focused on the CEB’s operations with three borrowers: the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR), the Bulgarian Development Bank (BDB) and Spain’s Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO). The evaluations concerning HBOR and BDB were completed in 2022 and assessed the social and environmental results achieved over the past decade

through CEB support for small, medium and micro-sized firms; urban and rural development; and energy efficiency in residential buildings. Evaluation conclusions underscored the relevance of national development banks as natural CEB partners for future engagement on projects aimed at reducing regional imbalances and coping with multiple social, economic, and environmental challenges. The findings provided CEB with an opportunity to identify ways of improving the effectiveness of reporting systems when applied to social development results as well as to consider more specific areas for closer co-operation with national development banks, whose importance has grown due to ongoing socio-economic, health and environmental crises.

EVO has also been conducting a review of the CEB’s Public Sector Financing Facility that has become a more prominent lending instrument, particularly in supporting member countries’ efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic. The review will provide the Bank with insights and recommendations on the use of this instrument in view of improving its performance in terms of supporting and reporting on targeted social development achievements. The evaluation will be completed following a consultative process with the CEB’s operational directorates in the first half of 2023.

Sustainability

"Sustainability" refers to the way CEB delivers on its social mandate, so as to make a lasting positive impact on people, particularly the most vulnerable, society and the planet. To this end, the CEB has developed a cross-cutting approach to sustainability, which is embedded in all CEB activities, from its core business to its internal operations. It covers four pillars: first, complying with environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria at corporate level; second, ensuring environmental and social safeguards at project level; third, addressing climate change with a people-centred focus; and fourth, contributing to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular to a set of ten key SDGs that closely align with the CEB's social mandate.

To implement its approach to sustainability and incorporate it fully in the Bank's financing activities and internal operations, the CEB relies on a comprehensive operational framework, including: (i) an in-house network of ESG correspondents representing all CEB directorates and offices to tackle Bank-wide sustainability-related issues; (ii) an Environmental and Social Sustainability-Climate Change Unit, which screens, assesses and monitors the social and environmental risks and impacts of all projects financed by the CEB throughout the project cycle, as well as the actions of the Bank's clients to manage risks and address impacts; (iii) a cross-directorate Steering Committee to coordinate the implementation of the CEB's Paris alignment framework and roadmap.

The positive results achieved in 2022, and throughout the 2020-2022 Development Plan, which led to a historic agreement to strengthen the Bank's capital base, testify to the CEB's dedicated efforts to help its member states cope with cascading crises, while conducting business according to the highest standards of integrity and compliance.

At corporate level, the CEB confirmed its solid overall ESG risk management and performance, as assessed by leading ESG rating agencies. In 2022, the CEB's is rated "Prime" by ISS ESG, Leader by MSCI ESG, "Negligible" ESG Risk by Sustainalytics and "Advanced" by Moody's ESG Solutions. Furthermore, the CEB's passing of a

new and enlarged EU Pillar Assessment in January (see page 51), and its signing of a newly launched InvestEU guarantee agreement with the EC, will benefit high social added-value projects (see page 32).

Transparency and accountability are central to corporate sustainability, and the CEB laid the groundwork in 2022 to expand its sustainability reporting framework in 2023: read more on how the CEB helps advance sustainability in the upcoming Sustainability Report and companion GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) Report, supplemented by a new TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) Report and Integrity & Compliance Report, to be published later in 2023.

Further reading

- Read the 2022 Sustainability Report and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Report
- See previous Sustainability Reports, filtering by year, in our archive here: coebank.org/en/news-and-publications/ceb-publications/
- For more on ESG at CEB, visit coebank.org/en/about/sustainability/



Human resources

2022 at a glance



211

regular staff,
11 temporary staff
in Paris, five in Ankara



33

nationalities
represented
among staff



54%

women

46%

men

Average tenure: 11.5 years



Resilient, agile, and
productive in the face of
addressing urgent needs
in member countries,
providing aid to refugees
from Ukraine, and the
ongoing challenges
of COVID-19.

Staff

As of 2022, 14% of the total number of staff are at senior management level, 57% are at professional level and 29% are at support or technical level. Women account for 23% of those working at senior management level, 53% at professional level and 72% at support or technical level.

Recruitment: Improving the gender balance

The Bank strives for a fair and inclusive workplace and culture by seeking to attract and select recruits from diverse candidate pools, while adopting recruitment processes that mitigate against biases. The CEB currently tracks four main diversity dimensions when it comes to appointed staff: gender, nationality, age, and professional background.

A total of 18 appointments were concluded in 2022, with 14 external hires and four internal. Overall, men accounted for 64% and women for 36% of all appointments. Two women were hired at senior management level. The Bank has thereby continued towards its goal of gender balanced representation at senior levels (grade A4 and above), progressing to 34% in 2022.

At the support level, all three new hires were men, showing some progress towards the objective of increasing male representation among support staff.

Out of the internally hired staff, both appointments in the senior management group were the outcome of an externally advertised vacancy, while the two appointments at professional level were made to fill an internal vacancy.

The 18 appointments made in 2022 represented nine different nationalities, including a new staff member from Georgia, the first in a long time.

Staff working at the professional level are the most diverse group, with 30 member countries represented in 2022. The CEB has led outreach activities to recruit nationals from under-represented or non-represented member countries. In addition to the traditional ways of dissemination of recruitment campaigns on the Bank's dedicated website and international job boards, targeted searches of candidates through LinkedIn and external service providers are used to conduct outreach for certain recruitments.

The average age among external hires in 2022 was 42 years, which, along with the upcoming retirements, may contribute to lowering the average age, currently at 49 years, and to a more even spread, with experienced staff able to guide more junior staff.

Over the last five years, 43% of the externally hired staff came from peer international financial institutions (IFI), 43% from the private sector and 14% from the public sector.

Diversity and inclusion

The Bank fosters a culture of diversity and inclusion and is committed to **gender equality** in the workplace, including equal pay for equivalent work. Staff members are entitled to equal treatment without direct or indirect discrimination, whether on grounds of gender, age, race, ethnic origin, disability, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation or identity.

The Bank holds EDGE Certification for gender equality at the first level ("Assess", see www.edge-cert.org/) and has implemented an action plan for further improvements, in consultation with CEB's Gender Diversity Group that includes representatives from across job functions, grades and directorates.

The principles of gender equality and diversity are also mainstreamed into the CEB's internal policies, rules, guidelines and processes. Through the performance management guidelines, appraisers are encouraged to promote an environment that equally values and rewards the contributions of women and men.

The CEB continued to send delegates to events organised by the Women's Forum for the Economy & Society. This year, 13 staff (all women, eight professional level staff and five support level staff) participated in the 17th Annual Women's Forum Global Meeting.

In 2022 the overall participation in **training** was 77%. The percentage of women participating (57%) was higher than for men (43%), which corresponds to the overall gender balance. Regardless of grade level and gender, most staff participated in core competency training and language training. As part of CEB's core competency training, several diversity and inclusion workshops were organised with external speakers and achieved 62% in staff participation, which testifies to the staff's strong engagement with the topic.

Staff well-being

In partnership with its medical insurance provider, the CEB has gathered results from the survey it launched on **Health and Quality of Life at Work at end of 2021**. The survey covered four main areas: health, employee engagement in the workplace, quality of life at work, and vulnerabilities. Some 66% of staff responded. The results showed a very high staff engagement rate (90%) and a considerable general health satisfaction (83%). Around 73% of respondents were satisfied with their work-life balance. Based on the results, the CEB implemented action plans and organised webinars to address topics such as work-life balance for parents and caregivers, mental overload and the benefits of power napping. About 38% of staff participated in the webinars (51% women and 49% men).

The Bank's **Sports Association** maintained its activities enabling its members to take care of their health and further strengthen the sense of belonging to the institution, through different sports classes, a hiking club and a CEB choir.

CEB is committed to encouraging **preventive healthcare**, and has run a staff vaccination campaign and issued an online application to promote the take-up of outdoor physical activities with 90 volunteer participants. The ongoing support mechanisms include online medical consultations and the CEB Mediator.

The CEB will continue to diversify its workforce, offer learning and professional development opportunities and support for all staff, both in their own personal interests and that of the Bank's healthy performance as Europe's social development bank.

For more on working at CEB,
coebank.org/en/job-section/

Annual CEB Award for Social Cohesion

Launched in 2020 in line with Bank's social development mission, the CEB Award for Social Cohesion is an annual competition whose purpose is to showcase civic and cultural initiatives that address social issues in one of the CEB's 42 member countries.



Artscape's Ieva Šlechtavičiūtė and Aistė Ulubey, founder of the Lithuanian art agency, at the 2022 CEB Award ceremony in Dublin, July 2022.

Artscape, an art agency from Lithuania, won the 2022 edition. At an award ceremony ahead of the CEB's annual Joint Meeting in Dublin, Artscape received the €25 000 prize for "significantly contributing to social cohesion" in an innovative and effective way through its Creative Missions projects. There were over 140 entries from 21 countries for the 2022 award, and the winner was selected among 64 nominations and six shortlisted projects.

Artscape works proactively by sending its artists-educators to engage with people in refugee centres. Its Creative Missions initiative, which was partly funded by UNHCR and Lithuanian Council of Culture, aims to give a boost to refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine. "We started Creative Missions to create safe places for

“Art is a powerful vector of integration and Artscape's project has brilliantly proven it.”

children, women and men who have been locked up at the migration centres," says founder Aistė Ulubey. "By going to centres on a regular basis, we wanted to show solidarity and say: 'you are not alone'. The extraordinary work done by Artscape educators and volunteers is an example of humanity, empathy and commitment. The award also highlights the remarkable work done by many NGOs in Lithuania."

"Art is a powerful vector of integration and Artscape's project has brilliantly proven it," said Claudia Luciani, Director, Human Dignity, Equality and Governance at the Council of Europe, who presided over the jury, which was composed of Guillaume Capelle, Founder of SINGA and CALM; Ornella D'Amico, Deputy Secretary-General, Finance in Common; Christine Whitehead, Emeritus Professor in Housing Economics, London School of Economics; and Tomáš Boček, Vice-Governor for Target Group Countries, CEB.

Five independent judges from the fields of social development, social entrepreneurship, academia and civil society select the winning project, after eligible applications are assessed on impact, sustainability and innovation/replicability by CEB experts.

The CEB has received nearly 300 project nominations from 29 European countries over the three editions held since 2020.

For more information visit award.coebank.org

Key data

Projects approved (per country in thousand euros)

Country ¹	2022		2021		Accumulated total 2018-2022	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Albania			75 000	1.80	75 000	0.34
Andorra			8 000	0.19	20 000	0.09
Belgium	89 000	2.10	300 000	7.22	689 000	3.09
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4 000	0.09	4 000	0.10	38 635	0.17
Bulgaria	175 000	4.12			175 000	0.78
Croatia			200 000	4.81	650 000	2.91
Cyprus			65 500	1.57	105 500	0.47
Czech Republic	410 000	9.66	50 000	1.20	1 245 000	5.58
Estonia			20 000	0.48	245 000	1.10
Finland			240 000	5.77	630 300	2.83
France	113 500	2.67	541 000	13.01	1 267 700	5.68
Georgia					30 000	0.13
Germany	450 000	10.60	240 000	5.78	1 773 200	7.95
Greece			2 000	0.05	272 000	1.22
Hungary			152 000	3.66	694 000	3.11
Iceland			20 000	0.48	20 000	0.09
Ireland	20 000	0.47	75 000	1.80	278 700	1.25
Italy	730 000	17.20	253 600	6.10	2 555 600	11.46
Kosovo	25 000	0.59	25 000	0.60	87 000	0.39
Latvia			15 000	0.36	180 000	0.81
Lithuania	313 000	7.38	32 800	0.79	934 800	4.19
Luxembourg			3 000	0.07	3 000	0.01
Moldova (Republic of)					102 000	0.46
Montenegro			30 000	0.72	90 000	0.40
Netherlands			200 000	4.81	910 000	4.08
North Macedonia			16 000	0.38	16 000	0.07
Poland	650 000	15.32	365 556	8.80	2 072 316	9.29
Portugal			188 700	4.54	333 700	1.50
Romania	15 000	0.35	240 300	5.78	646 300	2.90
San Marino					10 000	0.04
Serbia	230 000	5.42	115 000	2.77	1 221 000	5.47
Slovak Republic			130 000	3.13	920 000	4.12
Slovenia			120 000	2.89	170 000	0.76
Spain	589 000	13.88	429 000	10.32	2 665 000	11.95
Sweden	80 000	1.89			380 000	1.70
Türkiye	350 000	8.25			800 000	3.59
TOTAL	4 243 500	100.00	4 156 456	100.00	22 305 751	100.00

1. Target Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova (Republic of), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Türkiye

Loans disbursed (per country in thousand euros)

Country	2022		2021		Accumulated total 2018-2022	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Albania	69 000	1.96		0.00	100 400	0.57
Andorra	4 000	0.11	3 600	0.09	16 000	0.09
Belgium	50 000	1.42	170 000	4.23	535 000	3.04
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 491	0.24	18 894	0.47	77 273	0.44
Bulgaria				0.00	220 000	1.25
Croatia	69 574	1.97	233 506	5.80	539 838	3.06
Cyprus			7 049	0.18	55 049	0.31
Czech Republic	154 281	4.38	155 000	3.85	974 281	5.53
Estonia	50 000	1.42	150 000	3.73	200 000	1.13
Finland	90 000	2.55	105 300	2.62	508 300	2.88
France	411 425	11.67	337 792	8.40	1 092 869	6.20
Georgia	17 750	0.50	3 250	0.08	40 015	0.23
Germany	232 300	6.59	249 200	6.19	1 121 940	6.37
Greece			61 000	1.52	218 500	1.24
Hungary	93 497	2.65	198 000	4.92	700 711	3.98
Iceland					5 000	0.03
Ireland	77 064	2.19	50 000	1.24	332 064	1.88
Italy	221 790	6.29	517 826	12.87	1 541 934	8.75
Kosovo	10 824	0.31	17 216	0.43	45 824	0.26
Latvia	1 000	0.03	5 400	0.13	19 000	0.11
Lithuania	111 118	3.15	252 920	6.29	651 838	3.70
Luxembourg	300	0.01			300	0.00
Malta	20 300	0.58	8 700	0.22	29 000	0.16
Moldova (Republic of)			42 127	1.05	68 476	0.39
Montenegro	12 350	0.35	36 872	0.92	93 142	0.53
Netherlands	20 000	0.57	165 083	4.10	1 076 600	6.11
North Macedonia	8 000	0.23	8 716	0.22	48 858	0.28
Poland	746 467	21.17	205 143	5.10	2 137 137	12.13
Portugal	15 500	0.44	25 200	0.63	180 000	1.02
Romania	113 522	3.22	42 250	1.05	356 494	2.02
San Marino			3 000	0.07	10 000	0.06
Serbia	158 689	4.50	255 000	6.34	603 439	3.42
Slovak Republic	31 000	0.88	60 500	1.50	833 326	4.73
Slovenia	45 000	1.28	35 000	0.87	155 000	0.88
Spain	603 639	17.12	271 464	6.75	1 887 396	10.71
Sweden	29 036	0.82	198 103	4.92	498 638	2.83
Türkiye	50 000	1.42	130 000	3.23	650 000	3.69
TOTAL	3 525 917	100.00	4 023 111	100.00	17 623 641	100.00

Snapshots

Projects approved per counterparty (in thousand euros)

Country	Borrower	Project description	CEB loan amount	Total project amount
Belgium	Jules Bordet Institute	<p>Extension of a project approved in 2012 to provide additional financing for the Institute's reconstruction and support the purchase of medical, and non-medical equipment in sections such as radiotherapy, nuclear medicine, medical imaging, pharmacy and research labs.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: Belgian and European patients combating cancer, as well as medical professionals and public authorities.</p>	89 000	398 000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	MI-BOSPO Microcredit Foundation	<p>Part-financing of productive investments and working capital needs, as well as housing loans to improve living conditions in low-income family dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: entrepreneurs, especially women entrepreneurs, and low-income persons.</p>	4 000	8 000
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Development Bank (BDB)	<p>Support the creation and preservation of jobs, as well as the "green transition" in the country by facilitating access to financial resources for micro, small and medium-sized businesses.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: MSMEs throughout Bulgaria, who will benefit from better access to finance, and workforce, who will benefit from the creation and preservation of jobs.</p>	175 000	435 000
	Československá Obchodní Banka, A. S.	<p>Long-term funding to municipalities, public, private or mixed entities through CSOB for the revitalisation and modernisation of public infrastructure, including co-financing of the European Structural and Investment Funds and/or EU Recovery and Resilience Facility. Working capital and investment financing via CSOB to support MSMEs with priority for the investments in green economy, innovation and R&D.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: the inhabitants of municipalities and regions benefitting from investments in public services throughout the Czech Republic, as well as the employees of eligible MSMEs and job seekers.</p>	60 000	120 000
Czech Republic	Government	<p>Part-financing of extraordinary expenditures resulting from the conflict in Ukraine. Provide accommodation, housing and food to displaced persons, strengthening their employment and labour market integration, and providing an emergency aid allowance intended to help pay for basic needs for up to six months.*</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: refugees fleeing from Ukraine, seeking shelter and refuge in the Czech Republic, mainly women and children who are holding the temporary protection status.</p>	200 000	250 000
	SG Equipment Finance Czech Republic s.r.o.	<p>Support for job creation and preservation through the partial financing of productive investments of MSMEs throughout the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic; and improve living conditions in urban and rural areas through co-financing investments in revitalisation and modernisation of both urban and rural public infrastructure.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: employees of the MSMEs eligible for financing and job seekers, as well as the inhabitants of municipalities and regions, throughout the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.</p>	150 000	300 000
	Crédit Coopératif	<p>Construction, refurbishment and upgrade of healthcare, social and educational facilities and infrastructures.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: vulnerable people, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, children or teenagers in complex family or educational situations.</p>	100 000	200 000
France	Fondation Apprentis d'Auteuil (FAA)	<p>Part-finance the renovation and expansion of the Saint-Philippe education campus in Meudon (Hauts-de-Seine) in order to adapt the facilities to both present and future needs of students and other users of the campus.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: youth from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, families in a precarious situation and the educational community at large.</p>	13 500	24 100

Country	Borrower	Project description	CEB loan amount	Total project amount
Germany	GEWOFAG Wohnen GmbH	<p>Increase and modernise the supply of social and affordable housing in the City of Munich and its outer districts, with a particular focus on energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: people seeking housing in Munich, primarily pregnant women, households with children, single parents, the elderly and people with disabilities.</p>	150 000	600 000
	NRW. BANK	<p>Part-financing of investments for the acquisition, construction and modernisation of refugee accommodation. The loan will support the Borrower in its efforts to mitigate the negative effects of the war in Ukraine as well as the long-term needs of refugees and their host communities.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: Ukrainian refugees directly impacted by the conflict in their country, as well as other refugees, regardless of their country of origin.</p>	200 000	400 000
	Stuttgarter Straßenbahnen AG (SSB)	<p>Support the Borrower's investment programme, with a focus on the modernisation and upgrading of its transport rolling stock and the renewal and extension of related infrastructure.*</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: the entire population living within the SSB network area, in particular vulnerable groups.</p>	100 000	378 000
Ireland	Social Finance Foundation	<p>Part-financing of loans by Social Lending Organisations (SLOs) directed to community and voluntary organisations and social enterprises, mainly in rural areas.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: children, the elderly and persons with special needs, as well as users of public facilities, such as community and sport centres, social care services and cultural sites. Moreover, the programme will benefit employees and job-seekers in social enterprises.</p>	20 000	63 000
Italy	Cassa Depositi e Prestiti	<p>Extension of a project to part-finance investment sub-projects relating to reconstruction efforts in the 2016 earthquake affected regions through the "Plafond Sisma Centro Italia" facility.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: Private individuals for interventions on damaged dwellings and private enterprises for damages suffered in relation to business related assets in the earthquake affected areas.</p>	350 000	3 000 000
	Government	<p>Support Italy's efforts in managing the humanitarian crisis caused by the Ukrainian conflict, especially in the provision of emergency service delivery and initial humanitarian measures, both in Italy and in other affected countries.*</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: individuals fleeing the conflict in Ukraine and seeking shelter and refuge in Italy, as well as those transitioning through reception facilities in other affected countries.</p>	330 000	370 000
	Istituto per il credito sportivo	<p>Extension of a project approved in 2018 for investments in the construction, renovation, adaptation and equipping of sports facilities, similarly to the previously approved loans. In addition, it will include the partial financing of investments in the domain of cultural heritage, such as the enhancement of cultural heritage facilities, the removal of architectural barriers, the reduction of seismic and environmental risks, as well as the improvement of energy efficiency.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: sport practitioners in both public and amateur sport entities, mainly youth, students and the elderly, as well as persons practicing sports in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.</p>	50 000	770 000
Kosovo	Government	<p>Support the Kosovar authorities in their efforts to implement the Adequate Social Housing Programme and to establish a long-term sustainable social and affordable housing system in the country.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: low to middle income populations, with a focus on socio-economic vulnerable groups. In particular, women-headed households, unemployed and dependent low-income women.</p>	25 000	44 750
Lithuania	Government	<p>Part-financing of extraordinary expenditures resulting from the conflict in Ukraine. In particular, estimated expenditures will include, but will not be limited to, the provision of support and allowances for education, health and social care, including the financing of compensations to specific vulnerable groups.*</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: individuals fleeing the conflict in Ukraine and seeking assistance and refuge in Lithuania, including, among others, children, students, the elderly and persons with disabilities.</p>	120 000	144 000

Projects approved per counterparty (in thousand euros)

Country	Borrower	Project description	CEB loan amount	Total project amount
Lithuania	Government	Support the Government of Lithuania to cover ongoing investment expenditures under the State Investment Programme (SIP) through the partial financing of investments focusing on several social sectors, primarily education, health, culture and sports.* Final beneficiaries: the inhabitants of Lithuania, i.e. approximately 2.7 million people.	100 000	200 000
	Kaunas City Municipality	Additional request for the part-financing of investments to support the City of Kaunas to achieve the policy objectives under its Strategic Development Plan, including the provision of municipal services to refugees from Ukraine, such as safe accommodation, food, psychological and social assistance, as well as children's education and job search for adults.* Final beneficiaries: residents of the City of Kaunas and the Kaunas region, as well as refugees from Ukraine seeking shelter and refuge in Lithuania.	25 000	150 000
	Kaunas Municipal Transport Company (Kauno Autobusai)	Additional request for the part-financing of investments to support Kaunas Public Transport Company's continuous efforts in modernisation of the bus fleet, thus improving the quality and environmental sustainability of public transport in the city of Kaunas.* Final beneficiaries: current and future users of public transport in Kaunas including those who need easier accessibility.	16 000	81 333
	KREDA (Jungtinė centrinė kredito unija)	Support for the creation and preservation of jobs in the country by facilitating access to financial resources for micro, small and medium-sized businesses. Final beneficiaries: employees of MSMEs as well as unemployed persons throughout the country, in particular micro-enterprises and smallholders in rural areas.	2 000	4 000
	UAB "SB modernizavimo fondas" (100% Šiaulių Bankas subsidiary)	Increase energy efficiency and performance in multi-apartment dwellings by reducing energy consumption, heating costs and environmental pollution, in line with the national Programme for the renovation of multi-apartment buildings. Sub-projects may include insulation work on façades and roofs, replacement of windows and renovation of heating systems. Final beneficiaries: households living in multi-apartment buildings in the country.	40 000	275 000
	Viešųjų investicijų plėtros agentura (VIPA)	Renovation, construction or purchase of new premises for educational institutions, including study premises, dormitories or other education-related infrastructure located mostly in the largest Lithuanian cities (Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipeda). Final beneficiaries: students and teaching staff of vocational training and higher education establishments throughout the country.	10 000	13 000
	Government	Part-financing of extraordinary expenditures resulting from the conflict in Ukraine. Contribution to the Polish Response Plan, in the areas of accommodation and social care.* Final beneficiaries: refugees fleeing from Ukraine, and seeking shelter and refuge in Poland, including, among others, Ukrainian children.	450 000	2 440 000
Poland	PEKAO Leasing Sp. z.o.o. (Pekaol)	Eligible investments in fixed assets and productive equipment to support beneficiaries' core business activities, such as the purchase of motor vehicles for commercial purposes, machinery and equipment, and IT and office equipment, in a wide range of sectors such as construction, wholesale trade, industry and manufacturing, retail and agriculture. Final beneficiaries: existing MSME employees and unemployed people throughout the country.	200 000	400 000
Romania	Raiffeisen Leasing Romania IFN SA	Extension of a project approved in 2017, aimed at financing loans and lease contracts between Raiffeisen and eligible MSMEs located throughout the country, to support productive investments, including machinery, equipment, vehicles as well as office and IT equipment. Final beneficiaries: eligible MSMEs.	15 000	160 000
Serbia	Government	Construction of a new prison in Kruševac, to replace the obsolete existing prison in the area, as well as the neighbouring Čuprija, Niš and Požarevac centres. In addition, an annexation of a pavilion to the existing Sremska Mitrovica penitentiary facility will be built, creating an additional 200 places for closed-regime prisoners. Final beneficiaries: the inmates of these facilities.	30 000	42 250
	Government	Extension of a project approved in 2018, to continue the financing of investments to cover improvements in infrastructure for primary, secondary and tertiary level healthcare, including the modernisation of small, medium and larger specialist care facilities* Final beneficiaries: patients and medical staff at selected healthcare facilities throughout the country, including vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, children without parents or children with special needs.	200 000	630 000

Country	Borrower	Project description	CEB loan amount	Total project amount
Spain	Banco Santander	Part-financing of investments in renewables. This may include 16 renewable sub-projects, namely, 14 photovoltaic and two wind projects. Final beneficiaries: people living in the country.	200 000	400 000
	Barcelona City Council (Barcelona)	Help the City of Barcelona achieve its Plan of Action 2022-2024 and become a resilient city promoting sustainable development. Part-financing of the investments included in Barcelona's strategic lines: Social Rights, Climate Emergency and Urban Planning such as social shelters, sustainable mobility and municipal infrastructure.* Final beneficiaries: Barcelona's 1.6 million residents, including over 348 000 foreign born residents. In addition, over 9 million of tourists who annually visit the city will also benefit from upgraded public infrastructure and a cleaner environment.	70 000	140 000
	Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía (Andalusia)	Support the regional authorities of Andalusia in their efforts to provide quality social care services to the elderly and persons with disabilities.* Final beneficiaries: residents of Andalusia, in particular the elderly and disabled persons and their families.	200 000	400 000
	Fundació Pere Tarrés (FPT)	Part-finance finance expenditures related to the construction and equipment of a new building to bring together the higher education (faculty), the social workers' training activities as well as the Foundation's headquarters. The new building will also house some FPT's new initiatives such as the Observatory for Social Innovation and the Laboratory for Social Action, to further develop and share knowledge and best practices in the field of social and educational work. The new building will have green areas that will enable outdoor activities and will incorporate energy efficiency technology. Final beneficiaries: students, teaching staff, trainers and training participants as well as the inhabitants of La Marina del Prat Vermell, the neighbourhood where the new building will be constructed.	19 000	38 000
	Institut Català de Finances	Support to the region of Catalonia in its efforts to increase the supply of social housing units in the region. The loan will partially finance the acquisition of housing units for social rent, as well as the construction of social housing units. Final beneficiaries: citizens of the region of Catalonia who cannot afford to pay market rental prices and are registered in the Catalonia Public Register for social housing seekers. In particular, socially vulnerable groups such as the homeless or gender violence victims and unemployed people, will benefit from an increased offer of affordable rental housing and reduced energy costs.	100 000	200 000
Sweden	City of Malmö	Additional request to part-finance investments to support the City of Malmö to expand and to improve its educational facilities in order to meet the growing need for educational infrastructure caused by urbanisation and immigration.* Final beneficiaries: children and the community at large in Malmö.	80 000	613 500
Türkiye	İlbank	Strengthen municipal capacity to prepare for and respond to forest fires and other natural disasters. Part-financing of the Borrower's lending activities through direct on-lending up to 13 most affected municipalities in Türkiye.* Final beneficiaries: approximately 20 million people living in the disaster affected areas of selected municipalities in Türkiye.	200 000	250 000
	Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Türk Eximbank)	Support the creation and preservation of jobs through the development of Turkish export-oriented MSMEs. Final beneficiaries: employees of MSMEs as well as job seekers throughout the country, in particular women entrepreneurs.	150 000	300 000
TOTAL			4 243 500	

* Public sector Financing Facility (PFF)

Notes for readers

Articles of Agreement: The first Articles of Agreement were adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 16 April 1956 under Resolution (56)9. New Articles of Agreement, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 16 June 1993 under Resolution (93)22, came into force on 18 March 1997 following their ratification by all the member states.

Project approved: A project that has been submitted to the Administrative Council and approved for funding.

Loan disbursed: A loan that has actually been disbursed to the borrower.

Loan tranche: Loans are disbursed in tranches, depending on the progress of the work, up to the maximum amount approved by the Administrative Council.

Financing commitment: Projects still awaiting financing and for which a framework loan agreement has been signed.

Social Dividend Account (SDA): Funded mainly by the earmarked portion of the Bank's shareholder approved annual results and used to finance grants in favour of high social impact projects. These grants may take the form of interest rate subsidies, technical assistance grants, loan guarantees or grant contributions.

Loans outstanding: Total amount of loans disbursed and not yet repaid.

Subscribed capital: Participating certificates issued by the CEB and subscribed by its members.

Called capital: Total capital paid in and to be paid in.

Uncalled capital: Difference between the subscribed capital and the called capital.

Member countries

The CEB has 42 member states who are the Bank's shareholders.

All countries that are members of the Council of Europe
are eligible to join the CEB.

Albania ★

Andorra

Belgium

Bosnia and Herzegovina ★

Bulgaria ★

Croatia ★

Cyprus ★

Czech Republic ★

Denmark

Estonia ★

Finland

France

Georgia ★

Germany

★ Target countries

Greece

Holy See

Hungary ★

Iceland

Ireland

Italy

Kosovo ★

Latvia ★

Liechtenstein

Lithuania ★

Luxembourg

Malta ★

Republic of Moldova ★

Montenegro ★

Netherlands

North Macedonia ★

Norway

Poland ★

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Romania ★

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Slovak Republic ★

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