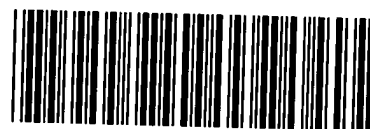


ICF Debt Pool LLP

Registered Number: OC348514

Annual Report and Financial Statements
30 September 2019
(expressed in US dollars)

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COMPANIES HOUSE

ICF Debt Pool LLP

Registered Number: OC348514

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Members

The members of ICF Debt Pool LLP from incorporation and up to the date of this report are:

KfW
Minimax Ltd.
Multiconsult Trustees Ltd. – designated member
SG Kleinwort Hambros Trust Company (UK) Limited – designated member

9215-6975 Quebec Inc. became a member on 8 December 2009.

These members were in office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements.

List of advisors

Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT United Kingdom
Banker	Toronto-Dominion Bank 100 Wellington Street West 6th Floor Toronto, Ontario Canada M5K 1A2
Registered Office	10th Floor 6 Bevis Marks London EC3A 7BA United Kingdom
Manager and Administrator	Cordiant Capital Inc. 1002 Sherbrooke Street West Suite 2800 Montréal, Quebec H3A 3L6

ICF Debt Pool LLP

Registered Number: OC348514

Members' Report

The members present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Incorporation and commencement

ICF Debt Pool LLP (the "Partnership") was incorporated on 10 September 2009 and is expected to be dissolved on 31 December 2028.

Principal activities, business review and results

The Partnership is a facility established by the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), a coalition of public donors mobilising private sector investment to assist developing countries to provide infrastructure vital to boost their economic development and combat poverty.

At inception, the Partnership had a 500,000,000 euro commitment from the German institution KfW, acting on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, and US\$10,000,000 funding from PIDG Trust using funds provided by KfW.

The investment activities of the Partnership consist primarily of parallel financing of projects presented by originating International Financial Institutions. The Partnership may also undertake other business with the unanimous consent of members. The Partnership is managed and administered by Cordiant Capital Inc.

The financial statements of the Partnership include only the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Partnership, and do not include the other assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the members. No provision for income taxes has been made in these financial statements, since income is taxable only in the hands of the members.

The key performance indicators considered by the members for an understanding of the development and performance of the business are the operating results, the loan commitments and the allowance for credit losses.

The Partnership had an operating profit for the year of US\$8,605,291 (2018 – an operating profit of US\$7,188,080). The members are satisfied that the loan commitments are in line with initial projections over the year from 1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019. The current year financial performance was affected by an allowance for credit losses of US\$3,997,734 (2018 – US\$2,414,874). The Partnership's Board, based on new information about the credit risk of the loan investments from Cordiant Capital Inc., has identified these impairments in the loans and has taken action. As at 30 September 2019, disbursed loans amounted to US\$239,201,796 (2018 – US\$261,582,575), and commitments represented nil (2018 – US\$22,512,204). The future development, performance and position of the Partnership are affected by the outstanding commitments to disburse after the balance sheet date and the ongoing performance of the underlying infrastructure projects for which loan investments have been made to date. The members expect the Partnership to continue to assist developing countries to provide infrastructure vital to boost their economic development and combat poverty.

ICF Debt Pool LLP
Registered Number: OC348514

Members' Report (continued)

Results and allocation to members

The results for the year are shown in the statement of comprehensive income. Profits, if any, are shared among the members as governed by the amended and restated Limited Liability Partnership deed dated 8 December 2009.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties faced by the Partnership are those inherent within the financial services industry, and primarily include:

- Credit risk – exposed to counterparties not fulfilling their obligations;
- Market risk – subject to market fluctuations and general economic conditions, specifically interest rate risk;
- Liquidity risk – failing to meet cash requirements necessary to fund obligations;
- Operational risk – incurring losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal and external processes, systems and human error or from external events; and
- Regulatory risk – subject to the effects of changes in the laws, regulations, policies and interpretations and any accounting standards in the markets in which it operates.

Policy for members' drawings, subscriptions and repayments of members' capital

Policies for members' drawings, subscriptions and repayments of members' capital are governed by the Limited Liability Partnership deed.

Additional contributions in equity by members to the Partnership were permitted until 8 December 2012. No member is entitled to be paid interest in respect of its contributions in equity. A member is not entitled to the return of any part of its contribution in equity. Each member shall be entitled to withdraw its share in the net profit of the Partnership at the close of each financial year-end. No new members may be admitted to the Partnership after 8 December 2012.

In summary, all net operating profits or losses are allocated among the members in proportion to their respective cash contributions in equity.

Statement of members' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements

The members are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law, as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 (the "Regulations"), requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the members have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

ICF Debt Pool LLP

Registered Number: OC348514

Under company law, as applied to limited liability partnerships, the members must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the limited liability partnership will continue in business.

The members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

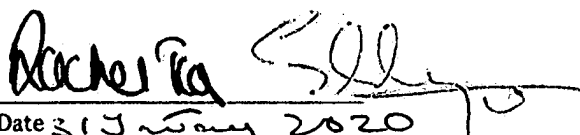
The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Regulations.

Independent auditors and disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the members are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Partnership's auditors are unaware, and each member has taken all the steps that it ought to have taken as a member in order to make itself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Partnership's auditors are aware of that information.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be passed by the designated members.

On behalf of the members,


Date 31 May 2020

Independent auditors' report to the members of ICF Debt Pool LLP

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, ICF Debt Pool LLP's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the limited liability partnership's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Members' Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the limited liability partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the members have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the limited liability partnership's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the limited liability partnership's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the members for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of members' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements set out on page 3, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The members are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intend to liquidate the limited liability partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members of the partnership as a body in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to limited liability partnerships we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the limited liability partnership, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Victoria Tallon

Victoria Tallon (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
31 January 2020

ICF Debt Pool LLP

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

	Note	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Revenue	4	12,697,974	13,803,712
Administrative expenses		(1,309,576)	(1,529,364)
Management fees		(945,479)	(981,358)
Allowance for credit losses	3	(3,997,734)	(2,414,874)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		2,160,106	(1,690,036)
Operating profit		8,605,291	7,188,080
Finance costs		(5,763,409)	(6,694,319)
Profit for the financial year available for division among members	11	2,841,882	493,761
Total comprehensive income for the year available for division among members	6	2,841,882	493,761

All activities derive from continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019.

The notes on pages 11 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ICF Debt Pool LLP

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

	Note	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Non-current assets			
Loan investments	5	183,509,279	207,731,487
Current assets			
Accrued interest income and other receivables	7	2,618,094	4,533,738
Short-term investments		50,679,769	50,697,229
Cash and cash equivalents		38,804,185	62,346,840
		92,102,048	117,577,807
Total assets		275,611,327	325,309,294
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	71,331	68,550
Accrued interest payable on loans and fees due to members		794,725	933,206
Loans due to members	9	52,958,326	54,243,878
		53,824,382	55,245,634
Non-current liabilities			
Loans due to members	10	241,147,593	292,266,190
Total liabilities		294,971,975	347,511,824
Net liabilities		(19,360,648)	(22,202,530)
Equity/(deficiency)			
Members' capital classified as equity	11	1,000,004	1,000,004
Deficit	11	(20,360,652)	(23,202,534)
Total deficiency		(19,360,648)	(22,202,530)
Total members' interest			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Accrued interest payable on loans and fees due to members		794,725	933,206
Loans due to members	9	52,958,326	54,243,878
		53,753,051	55,177,084
Loans due to members in more than one year			
Loans due to members	10	241,147,593	292,266,190
Members' other interest – Equity/(deficiency)			
Members' capital classified as equity	11	1,000,004	1,000,004
Deficit	11	(20,360,652)	(23,202,534)
		(19,360,648)	(22,202,530)
Total members' interest	11	275,539,996	325,240,744

The notes on pages 11 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ICF Debt Pool LLP

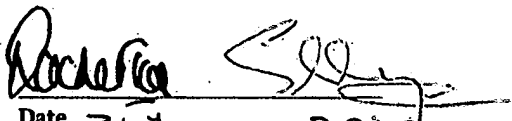
Balance Sheet

As at 30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf by:


Date 31 January 2020

The notes on pages 11 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ICF Debt Pool LLP**Statement of Cash Flows****For the year ended 30 September 2019**

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

	Note	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	12	10,569,130	11,574,452
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loan issuance		(2,885,682)	(6,379,574)
Loan repayments		20,639,742	29,671,867
Commitment, up-front and other fees paid		(346,631)	(275,614)
		<u>17,407,429</u>	<u>23,016,679</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans due to members – paid		(43,267,298)	(44,502,895)
Interest paid to members		(5,901,890)	(6,804,939)
		<u>(49,169,188)</u>	<u>(51,307,834)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(21,192,629)</u>	<u>(16,716,703)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of year		62,346,840	80,048,421
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents		<u>(2,350,026)</u>	<u>(984,878)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents – End of year		<u>38,804,185</u>	<u>62,346,840</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ICF Debt Pool LLP

Statement of Changes in Members' Equity For the year ended 30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

	Note	Members' capital classified as equity US\$	Deficit US\$
Members' equity/(deficiency) – 1 October 2016	11	<u>1,000,004</u>	<u>(23,889,531)</u>
Increase in members' net equity			
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	193,236
Members' equity/(deficiency) – 30 September 2017	11	<u>1,000,004</u>	<u>(23,696,295)</u>
Increase in members' net equity			
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	493,761
Members' equity/(deficiency) – 30 September 2018	11	<u>1,000,004</u>	<u>(23,202,534)</u>
Increase in members' net equity			
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,841,882
Members' equity/(deficiency) – 30 September 2019	11	<u>1,000,004</u>	<u>(20,360,652)</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ICF Debt Pool LLP
Notes to Financial Statements
30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

1 Establishment of the Partnership and nature of activities

The Partnership was incorporated on 10 September 2009 and is expected to be dissolved on 31 December 2028.

The investment activities of the Partnership consist primarily of parallel financing of projects presented by originating International Financial Institutions (IFI). The Partnership may also undertake other business with the unanimous consent of members.

The financial statements of the Partnership include only the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Partnership, and do not include the other assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the members. No provision for income taxes has been made in these financial statements, since income is taxable only in the hands of the members.

The Partnership is controlled by its members. KfW has significant influence over the Partnership, as defined in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, as it provides most of the Partnership's financing. For accounting purposes, KfW is considered to be the ultimate controlling party of the Partnership.

The Partnership's registered office is located at 6 Bevis Marks, London EC3A 7BA, United Kingdom.

These financial statements were authorised for use by the members on 31 January 2020

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been consistently applied throughout the year, are set out below.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations, as adopted by the European Union as at 30 September 2019, and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to limited liability partnerships (LLPs) reporting under IFRS.

ICF Debt Pool LLP
Notes to Financial Statements
30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

Effective 1 October 2018, the Partnership retrospectively and without restatement adopted IFRS 9. IFRS 9 is a three-part standard aimed at reducing complexity in reporting financial instruments. Under the new standard, financial assets are classified and measured based on the entity's business model for managing the assets and their associated cash flow characteristics. The standard also introduces a new expected loss impairment methodology that will result in more timely recognition of impairment losses.

Upon transition to IFRS 9, the Partnership's financial assets and financial liabilities consisted of loan investments, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and redemptions payable. These financial instruments, previously measured at amortised cost under IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, will be measured on the same basis under IFRS 9. Consequently, the new standard does not result in any changes to the carrying value of the financial instruments.

Under the new standard, impairment provisions are required to be recognised based on expected credit losses (ECL) compared to the incurred credit losses required by IAS 39. Therefore, loan investments classified at amortised cost are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Partnership shall measure the loss allowance on financial assets measured at amortised cost at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Partnership shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. There was no significant impact of the transition to IFRS 9.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Effective 1 October 2018, the Partnership retrospectively and without restatement adopted IFRS 15. IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or a service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the goods or service. The standard replaces IAS 18, Revenue, and IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and related interpretations. The only revenue recognised by the Partnership in the statement of comprehensive income for the current year is interest from loans, cash and cash equivalents and fees which is not within the scope of the standard. Therefore, IFRS 15 has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Partnership.

ICF Debt Pool LLP
Notes to Financial Statements
30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that could be expected to have a material impact on the Partnership.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Partnership makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The principal estimates and judgements that could have a significant effect upon the Partnership's financial results relate to the assessment of whether there is objective evidence that a loan investment is impaired. Details of estimates and judgements are set out in each of the relevant accounting policies and detailed notes to the financial statements.

Loan investments

Loan investments are mainly parallel financings of projects with an originating IFI. In cases where the syndicating IFI remains the lender of record, loans are structured to enable the Partnership to benefit from the IFI's preferred creditor status. Exceptionally, other lenders of record may have the preferential status of an export credit agency, or may be bilateral development finance institutions and thus enjoy a de facto preferred creditor status formally recognised by many developing countries.

Loans are recognised initially at fair value, which is the cash consideration to originate the loan net of unearned commitment and up-front fees, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. In the case of an impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction of the carrying value of the loan and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Revenue

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate method on an accruals basis.

Fees related to loan origination, commitment and up-front fees are considered adjustments to loan yield and are deferred and amortised to "Commitment and other fee income from loan investments" over the estimated term of such loans (note 4).

ICF Debt Pool LLP
Notes to Financial Statements
30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of loan investments – Accounting policies used since 1 October 2018

Cordiant Capital Inc. (the Manager) assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its loan investments carried at amortised cost and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Manager recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Manager measures the ECL on each balance sheet date according to a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model:

- Performing financial assets
 - Stage 1: From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date on which the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the 12 months following the reporting date.
 - Stage 2: Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial asset, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset.
- Impaired financial assets
 - Stage 3: When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance is recognised equal to credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset. Interest revenue is calculated based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the loss allowance, rather than on its gross carrying amount.

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Measurement of ECL

ECL are based on a range of possible outcomes and consider all available reasonable and supportable information including internal and external ratings, historical credit loss experience, and expectations about future cash flows. The measurement of ECL is based primarily on the product of the instrument's probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) discounted to the reporting date. The main difference between Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECL for performing financial assets is the respective calculation horizon. Stage 1 estimates project PD, LGD and EAD over a maximum period of 12 months while Stage 2 estimates project PD, LGD and EAD over the remaining lifetime of the instrument. An ECL estimate is produced for each individual exposure. Relevant parameters are modelled on a collective basis using portfolio segmentation that allows for the appropriate incorporation of forward-looking information. To reflect other characteristics that are not already considered through modelling, expert credit judgement is exercised in determining the final ECL. ECL are discounted to the reporting period date using the effective interest rate.

Significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of increase in credit risk is done at instrument level. The indicator used for assessing increase in credit risk is the internal counterparty rating of the obligor of the loan investment. The deterioration in credit quality is considered significant, and the loan investment is therefore placed in stage 2 if the difference between the counterparty rating at origination and the one as at the reporting date is superior to 3 notches.

Definition of default

The Manager defines a financial instrument as being in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria.

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance;
- The borrower is insolvent;
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s);
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties;
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty; or

ICF Debt Pool LLP
Notes to Financial Statements
30 September 2019

Registered Number: OC348514

(expressed in US dollars)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or another form of financial reorganisation.

Individually assessed loans (Stage 3)

When individually significant loans are identified as impaired, the Manager reduces the carrying value of the loans to their estimated realisable values by recording an individually assessed ECL to cover identified credit losses. The individually assessed ECL reflects the expected amount of principal and interest calculated under the terms of the original loan agreement that will not be recovered, and the impact of time delays in collecting principal and/or interest (time value of money). The estimated realisable value for each individually significant loan is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate for each loan. When the amounts and timing of future cash flows cannot be estimated with reasonable reliability, the estimated realisable amount may be determined using observable market prices for comparable loans, the fair value of collateral underlying the loans, and other reasonable and supported methods based on management judgement. Individually assessed allowances are established in consideration of a range of possible outcomes, which may include macroeconomic or non-macroeconomic scenarios, to the extent relevant to the circumstances of the specific borrower being assessed. Assumptions used in estimating expected future cash flows reflect current and expected future economic conditions and are generally consistent with those used in Stage 1 and Stage 2 measurement. Significant judgement is required in assessing evidence of credit-impairment and estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining ECL. Changes in the amount expected to be recovered would have a direct impact on the allowance for credit losses.

Write-off

The Partnership writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Partnership's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery in full.

Impairment of loan investments – Accounting policies used before 1 October 2018

The Manager assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are recorded only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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2 Accounting policies (continued)

The criteria that the Manager uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- b) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- c) the lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- d) the probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- f) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
 - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The estimated period between a loss occurring and its identification is determined by the Manager. In general, the periods used vary between three and twelve months; in exceptional cases, longer periods are warranted.

The Manager first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Manager determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount, including accrued interest, and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred or relate to future events) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If a loan investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

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2 Accounting policies (continued)

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (that is, on the basis of the Manager's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based, and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other factors indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Manager to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Impairment charges relating to loan investments are recorded in allowance for credit losses.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance for loan impairment account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign currency translation

The Partnership has prepared the financial statements in US dollars, which is the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions in which the Partnership operates (the functional currency). Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates in effect at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. The resulting gains and losses, realised and unrealised, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash held with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Short-term investments are liquid investments and are held more for the purpose investment than for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

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2 Accounting policies (continued)

Loans due to members

Loans due to members are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans due to members are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the loans using the effective interest method.

Administrative expenses and management fees

Administrative expenses and management fees are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the estimated amount that the Partnership would receive or pay to settle a financial asset or financial liability as at the reporting date.

Fair value is based on market prices where there is an active market. Otherwise, fair value is estimated by using valuation techniques or models that incorporate current market prices and the contractual prices of the underlying instruments, the time value of money, yield curves and volatility factors.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Partnership becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or been transferred and the Partnership has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets are classified based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held.

Contractual cash flow characteristics

In order to meet the cash flow characteristics criterion for purposes of classifying a financial asset, the cash flows from this asset must be solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Principal is generally the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. Interest consists mainly of consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

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2 Accounting policies (continued)

Business models

The Partnership's business models are determined in a manner that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed to achieve a particular business objective. The business models refer to how the Partnership manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. They therefore reflect whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. All of the Partnership's financial assets are part of an economic model whose objective of holding is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities are classified based on their characteristics and the intention of management upon their issuance.

The fair value of a financial instrument is the estimated amount that the Partnership would receive for or pay to settle a financial asset or financial liability as at the reporting date.

Financial assets whose fair value approximates their carrying value

The carrying value of certain financial assets corresponds to a reasonable approximation of fair value. The Partnership considers that the carrying values of accrued interest income and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

Loan investments carried at amortised cost on the balance sheet

As at 30 September 2019, the fair value of loan investments approximates US\$186,500,000 (2018 – US\$192,700,000). Fair value of the loan investments is determined as follows:

- A discounted future cash flow calculation is used, also taking into consideration the market interest rate, sovereign risk, borrower credit risk, any change in construction risk and any change in sponsor support, among other factors.

Loans due to members carried at amortised cost on the balance sheet

The loans due to members are carried at amortised cost on the balance sheet. The fair value of the loans due to members has been disclosed in notes 9 and 10. The fair value of the loans due to members is estimated as the net present value of expected future cash flows using current market interest rates for similar loans.

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2 Accounting policies (continued)

Determination of the fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments have been analysed using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in valuing those instruments. The fair value hierarchy is based on the following levels:

- Level 1: Fair values measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Fair values measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Fair values measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

All loan investments are classified in the fair value hierarchy as Level 3 because they are valued using a discounted cash flow method which uses unobservable inputs. As at 30 September 2019, the most significant unobservable input used to determine fair value is the discount rate, which differs for each loan investment. Each loan investment is internally rated, and the discount rate used reflects this rating as well as the applicable sovereign rating. Discount rates vary from 0.08% to 29.02% (2018 – 1.43% to 36.04%) depending on the maturity of the investment, the investment risk and the country risk.

The loans due to members have been classified as Level 2 because they are valued using current interest rates for similar loans that are observable on the market.

There have been no changes in classification during the year.

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3 Risk management

The financial instruments of the Partnership and the nature of risks to which they may be subject are as follows:

	Credit risk	Liquidity risk	Market risk	
			Currency	Interest rate
Measured at amortised cost				
Loan investments	X		X	X
Accrued interest income and other receivables	X		X	
Trade and other payables		X		
Accrued interest payable on loans and fees due to members		X	X	X
Loans and other debts due to members		X	X	X
Measured at fair value				
Short-term investments	X		X	X
Cash and cash equivalents	X		X	X

Credit risk

The Partnership is exposed to credit risk resulting from the possibility that parties may default on their financial obligations, or from a concentration of transactions carried out with the same party, or from a concentration of financial obligations which have similar economic characteristics and could be affected similarly by changes in economic conditions. The Partnership does not directly hold any physical collateral as security for its financial assets.

The Partnership makes loan investments which may be rated below investment grade or unrated. These loan investments may be subject to a greater loss of principal and interest than higher-rated loan investments. All of the Partnership's loan investments are in emerging markets. Investing in emerging markets involves additional credit risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or credit markets. Such risks may include greater social, economic and political uncertainty; increased risk of nationalisation or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; greater dependence on international trade; less liquidity, less capitalisation and less extensive regulation of the credit markets; greater volatility in currency exchange rates; greater risk of inflation; greater controls on foreign investment and limitations on the realisation of investments, repatriation of invested capital and the ability to exchange local currencies for US dollars; and less developed corporate laws.

Aggregate credit risk associated with loan investments and accrued interest income and other fees is mitigated, and concentration risk is minimised by the Partnership's diverse customer base covering many business sectors in a number of emerging markets. The Partnership follows a programme of credit evaluations of borrowers and has also established credit limits by counterparty and by country.

Financial forecasts, budgets and borrowers' actual results are monitored on a regular basis, as are news releases about industrial sectors and economic and political conditions.

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3 Risk management (continued)

The Partnership believes that these policies and the borrowers' credit quality limit the credit risk.

The Partnership must make estimates in respect of the allowance for credit losses. Current economic conditions, historical information, reasons for an account to be past due and the borrowers' industrial sector of activity are all considered in determining when to allow for past due accounts. The same factors are considered when determining whether to write off amounts charged to the allowance account against the loan receivable. The allowance for credit losses is calculated on a specific loan basis.

The following table presents the gross carrying amount of loan investments for which the Partnership estimates an allowance for credit losses, according to credit quality and the impairment model stage in which they are classified:

	2019		
	Non-credit-impaired		Credit-impaired
	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$
			Total US\$
Investment grade	-	-	-
Non-investment grade	136,951,908	6,000,000	142,951,908
Default	-	-	96,249,888
			96,249,888
Gross carrying amount	136,951,908	6,000,000	96,249,888
Allowance for credit losses	(205,428)	(890,178)	(52,044,040)
Unearned commitment and up-front fees	(2,552,871)	-	-
			(2,552,871)
Carrying amount	134,193,609	5,109,822	44,205,848
			183,509,279

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3 Risk management (continued)

Impaired loans and allowance for credit losses

As at 30 September 2019, six impaired loans amounting to US\$102,249,887 (2018 – six impaired loans amounting to \$104,457,385) were written down to their estimated realisable value.

The following tables summarize the movements in the allowance for credit losses:

	2019		
	Non-credit-impaired		Credit-impaired
	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$
			Total US\$
Allowance – Beginning of year	235,687	1,200,000	49,516,354
Transfers to:			
Stage 1	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-
Repayments	(25,571)	-	-
Net remeasurement	-	(309,822)	2,889,907
FX and other movements	(4,688)	-	(362,221)
Allowance for credit losses	(30,259)	(309,822)	2,527,686
Allowance – End of year	205,428	890,178	52,044,040
			53,139,646
			2018 US\$
Allowance – Beginning of year			48,537,167
Allowance for credit losses			2,414,874
Allowance – End of year			50,952,041
Allowance for credit losses			
Stage 1			235,687
Stage 2			1,200,000
Stage 3 Impaired loans			49,516,354
Allowance – End of year			50,952,041

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3 Risk management (continued)

The allowance for credit losses presented in the statement of comprehensive income comprises:

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Allowance for credit losses	2,187,605	2,414,874
Writeoff of accrued interest income	1,810,129	-
	<u>3,997,734</u>	<u>2,414,874</u>

The Partnership's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 September is as follows:

	Note	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Loan investments	5	186,062,150	210,630,534
Accrued interest income and other receivables		2,618,094	4,533,738
Short-term investments		50,679,769	50,697,229
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>38,804,185</u>	<u>62,346,840</u>
		<u>278,164,198</u>	<u>328,208,341</u>

The Partnership offsets credit risk by depositing its cash and cash equivalents, including short-term investments, with high-credit-quality financial institutions. Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is minimised by investing these in one of the largest Canadian Schedule I banks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is risk that the Partnership will not be able to meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due.

The Partnership has concluded arrangements for cash drawdowns with its investors that match the requirements for cash by its borrowers.

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3 Risk management (continued)

The following tables present financial liabilities and credit instruments as at 30 September by remaining contractual maturity:

	2019			
	Under 1 year US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
Trade and other payables	71,331	-	-	71,331
Accrued interest payable on loans and fees due to members	794,725	-	-	794,725
Loans due to members	52,958,326	171,837,306	71,550,203	296,345,835
	2018			
	Under 1 year US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
Trade and other payables	68,550	-	-	68,550
Accrued interest payable on loans and fees due to members	933,206	-	-	933,206
Loans due to members	54,243,878	176,982,511	117,844,640	349,071,029

At year-end, loan commitments represent an amount of nil (2018 – US\$22,512,204). The loan disbursement timing is not determinable.

Market risk

The Partnership is exposed to market risk through the fluctuation of financial instrument fair values arising from changes in market prices. The significant market risks to which the Partnership is exposed are currency risk and interest rate risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate relative to the US dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The functional currency of the Partnership is the US dollar. The Partnership also transacts in euros, Indian rupees, British pounds sterling and Canadian dollars. The loans denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed in note 5.

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3 Risk management (continued)

The foreign exchange loss account in the statement of comprehensive income includes a gain of US\$510,570 (2018 – a loss of US\$2,112,030) calculated on the revaluation of the loan denominated in Indian rupees to US dollars as at 30 September 2019, and a gain of US\$1,649,536 (2018 – a gain of US\$421,994) calculated on the revaluation of assets and liabilities denominated in euros, British pounds sterling and Canadian dollars to US dollars as at 30 September 2019.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The interest rate exposure of the Partnership arises from its interest-bearing assets and accrued interest thereon.

The Partnership's cash and cash equivalents include amounts on deposit with financial institutions and earn interest at market rates. The Partnership manages its cash exposure to interest rate risk by maximising the interest income earned on excess funds while maintaining the minimum liquidity necessary to conduct day-to-day operations. Fluctuations in market rates of interest on cash and cash equivalents do not have a significant impact on the Partnership's results of operations.

As at 30 September 2019, the Partnership had US\$186,062,150 (2018 – US\$210,630,534) in loan investments exposed to interest rate risk. The interest rate risk is partially mitigated by the fact that borrowings which finance these investments are at lower fixed rates than loan investments, which are made, when possible, at fixed rates.

As at 30 September 2019, the Partnership had US\$81,323,387 (2018 – US\$100,639,647) in loan investments bearing floating interest rates, the most significant of which was LIBOR. Based on the balance outstanding as at 30 September 2019, an increase of 0.5% in LIBOR would increase net investment income by US\$406,617 and a decrease of 0.5% in LIBOR would decrease net investment income by the same amount (2018 – increase (decrease) net investment income of US\$503,198).

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4 Revenue

Fees represent income derived from the origination of loans.

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Interest income from loan investments	12,037,335	11,243,421
Up-front fee income from loan investments	235,468	1,218,709
Commitment and other fee income from loan investments	425,171	1,341,582
Total	12,697,974	13,803,712

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5 Loan investments

							2019
Loan	Country	Industry	Maturity date	Book value in foreign currency	Book value US\$	Portfolio %	
US dollar loans							
Azura Power West Africa Limited	Nigeria	Electricity	15 November 2028		22,963,250	9.60	
Cai Lan Port	Vietnam	Port infrastructure	15 December 2021		20,290,770	8.48	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	25 October 2019		214,288	0.09	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	30 October 2019		107,143	0.04	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	14 November 2019		107,143	0.04	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	30 July 2020		428,571	0.18	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	5 May 2021		750,000	0.31	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	5 May 2021		750,000	0.31	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	26 June 2021		857,143	0.36	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	1 August 2021		857,143	0.36	
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	1 October 2021		964,285	0.40	
Generadora San Mateo, S.A.	Guatemala	Electricity	30 June 2028		6,000,000	2.52	
Karadeniz Ship Owning Company	Indonesia	Electricity	15 January 2022		6,818,182	2.85	
Power Grid Corporation	India	Electricity	15 March 2027		37,500,000	15.68	
RVR Rift Valley Railways	Kenya	Transport infrastructure	30 September 2025		20,000,000	8.36	
SSIT (Cai Mep)	Vietnam	Port infrastructure	15 December 2022		3,515,895	1.47	
Takoradi	Ghana	Electricity	15 June 2027		20,319,000	8.49	
					142,442,811	59.54	
Euro loans¹							
Aéroport Internationale Blaise Diagne	Senegal	Transport infrastructure	5 September 2025	15,158,673	16,521,437	6.91	
Heksagon Kati Alik Yonetimi Sanayi Vet	Turkey	Support service	15 May 2026	30,000,000	32,697,000	13.67	
Société concessionnaire du Pont Riviera	Ivory Coast	Transport infrastructure	15 April 2027	17,169,220	18,712,732	7.82	
Marcory	Colombia	Transport infrastructure	15 June 2026	8,332,500	9,081,591	3.80	
Transambiental					70,660,393	77,012,760	32.20
Indian rupee loans²							
Vinca-Ackruti	India	Real estate	15 December 2014	1,395,000,000	19,746,225	8.26	
					239,201,796	100.00	
Allowance for credit losses					(53,139,646)		
					186,062,150		
Unearned up-front fees and commitment fees					(2,552,871)		
					183,509,279		

¹ Euro loans converted at EUR/USD exchange rate of 1.0899

² Indian rupee loans converted at INR/USD exchange rate of 0.014155

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5 Loan investments (continued)

						2018
Loan	Country	Industry	Maturity date	Book value in foreign currency	Book value US\$	Portfolio %
US dollar loans						
Azura Power West Africa Limited	Nigeria	Electricity	15 November 2028		20,968,630	8.02
Cai Lan Port	Vietnam	Port infrastructure	15 December 2021		20,527,654	7.85
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	25 October 2019		1,071,429	0.41
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	30 October 2019		535,714	0.20
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	14 November 2019		535,714	0.20
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	30 July 2020		857,143	0.33
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	5 May 2021		1,178,571	0.45
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	5 May 2021		1,178,571	0.45
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	26 June 2021		1,285,714	0.49
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	1 August 2021		1,285,714	0.49
Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	Industrial leasing	1 October 2021		1,392,857	0.53
Generadora San Mateo, S.A.	Guatemala	Electricity	30 June 2028		6,000,000	2.29
Karadeniz Ship Owning Company	Indonesia	Electricity	15 January 2022		9,545,454	3.65
Power Grid Corporation	India	Electricity	15 March 2027		42,500,000	16.25
RVR Rift Valley Railways	Kenya	Transport infrastructure	30 September 2025		20,000,000	7.65
SSIT (Cai Mep)	Vietnam	Port infrastructure	15 December 2022		3,870,077	1.48
Takoradi	Ghana	Electricity	15 June 2027		22,886,000	8.67
Zain	Iraq	Mobile telecommunications	30 January 2018		-	-
					155,419,242	59.41
Euro loans¹						
Aéroport Internationale Blaise Diagne	Senegal	Transport infrastructure	5 September 2025	18,194,548	21,120,231	8.08
Heksagon Kati Atik Yonetimi Sanayi Vet	Turkey	Support service	15 May 2026	30,000,000	34,824,000	13.31
Société concessionnaire du Pont Riviera	Ivory Coast	Transport infrastructure	15 April 2027	18,358,960	21,311,081	8.15
Marcory	Colombia	Transport infrastructure	15 June 2026	8,332,500	9,672,366	3.70
Transambiental				74,886,008	86,927,678	33.24
Indian rupee loans²						
Vinca-Ackruñ	India	Real estate	15 December 2014	1,395,000,000	19,235,655	7.35
					261,582,575	100.00
Allowance for credit losses					(50,652,041)	
					210,630,534	
Unearned up-front fees and commitment fees					(2,899,047)	
					207,731,487	

¹ Euro loans converted at EUR/USD exchange rate of 1.1608

² Indian rupee loans converted at INR/USD exchange rate of 0.01378

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6 Members' remuneration

A member's share in the profit or loss for the year is accounted for as an allocation. During the year, there were no drawings by, nor was any remuneration paid to, members.

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Income for the financial year available for allocation among members	2,841,882	493,761
Income affecting member with highest entitlement during the year	2,841,882	493,761

The average monthly number of members during the year was five (2018 – five).

7 Accrued interest income and other receivables

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Accrued interest income – loan investments	2,543,840	4,466,777
Accrued income – fees	51,187	44,875
Value-added tax recoverable	4,237	3,936
Prepaid insurance premiums	18,830	18,150
	<u>2,618,094</u>	<u>4,533,738</u>

8 Trade and other payables

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Other creditors	<u>71,331</u>	<u>68,550</u>

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(expressed in US dollars)

9 Loans due to members within one year

The Partnership has a US\$10,000,000 subordinated non-interest-bearing loan (2018 – US\$10,000,000) from PIDG Trust payable on demand. In addition, the current portion of loans due to KfW is US\$42,958,326 (2018 – US\$44,243,878) as per note 10.

10 Loans due to members in more than one year

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Loans due to KfW	286,345,835	339,071,029
Fees	(2,239,916)	(2,560,961)
Current portion of loans due to KfW	284,105,919 (42,958,326)	336,510,068 (44,243,878)
Non-current portion of loans due to KfW	241,147,593	292,266,190

The Partnership has:

- A US\$27,500,000 loan (2018 – US\$32,500,000) from KfW at annual interest of 2.69%, repayable in equal semi-annual payments of US\$2,500,000 (2018 – US\$2,500,000) starting in June 2015 (the fair value of this loan estimated using current interest rates for similar loans is US\$28,593,377 (2018 – US\$32,341,275));
- A US\$31,583,000 loan (2018 – US\$36,845,000) from KfW at annual interest of 1.92%, repayable in equal semi-annual payments of US\$2,632,000 (2018 – US\$2,632,000) starting in September 2016 (the fair value of this loan estimated using current interest rates for similar loans is US\$32,031,686 (2018 – US\$35,318,556));
- A 44,400,000 euro loan (2018 – 51,800,000 euros) from KfW at annual interest of 1.53%, repayable in equal semi-annual payments of 3,700,000 euros (2018 – 3,700,000 euros) starting in December 2015 (the fair value of this loan estimated using current interest rates for similar loans is 46,627,335 euros (2018 – 53,502,860 euros));
- A 75,223,658 euro loan (2018 – 85,969,658 euros) from KfW at annual interest of 1.49%, repayable in equal semi-annual payments of 5,373,000 euros (2018 – 5,373,000 euros) starting in March 2017 (the fair value of this loan estimated using current interest rates for similar loans is 79,457,998 euros (2018 – 88,403,019 euros)); and
- A US\$96,885,010 loan (2018 – US\$109,803,010) from KfW at annual interest of 1.63%, repayable in equal semi-annual payments of US\$6,459,000 (2018 – US\$6,459,000) starting in June 2017 (the fair value of this loan estimated using current interest rates for similar loans is US\$98,171,493 (2018 – US\$103,916,910)).

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11 Total members' interest

	Members' capital classified as equity US\$	Deficit US\$	Total US\$	Loans and other debts due to members US\$	Total members' interest US\$
Members' interest as at 1 October 2016	1,000,004	(23,889,531)	(22,889,527)	432,771,239	409,881,712
Members' net redemptions	-	-	-	(38,082,652)	(38,082,652)
Income for the year available for discretionary payment to members	-	193,236	193,236	-	193,236
Members' interest as at 30 September 2017	1,000,004	(23,696,295)	(22,696,291)	394,688,587	371,992,296
Members' net redemptions	-	-	-	(47,245,313)	(47,245,313)
Income for the year available for discretionary payment to members	-	493,761	493,761	-	493,761
Members' interest as at 30 September 2018	1,000,004	(23,202,534)	(22,202,530)	347,443,274	325,240,744
Members' net redemptions	-	-	-	(52,542,630)	(52,542,630)
Income for the year available for discretionary payment to members	-	2,841,882	2,841,882	-	2,841,882
Members' interest as at 30 September 2019	1,000,004	(20,360,652)	(19,360,648)	294,900,644	275,539,996

The Partnership defines capital as total members' interest. This capital is not subject to externally imposed requirements.

The Partnership's objectives when managing capital are to draw down cash against members' committed interest sufficient to meet known demands received for loan disbursements.

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12 Cash generated from operations

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,841,882	493,761
Adjustments for		
Finance costs	5,763,409	6,694,318
Amortisation of commitment and up-front fees	(5,857)	(1,853,705)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses) on loans	(2,160,106)	1,690,036
Accrued commitment and up-front fees	6,312	9,473
Allowance for credit losses	2,187,605	2,414,874
Write-off of interest on non-performing loans	-	3,883,781
Changes in non-cash balances		
Accrued interest income and other receivables	1,915,644	(1,478,229)
Foreign exchange losses on short-term investments	17,460	24,481
Trade and other payables	2,781	(304,338)
	<u>10,569,130</u>	<u>11,574,452</u>

13 Auditors' remuneration

	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
Auditors' fees	62,350	56,572
Auditors' fees for non-audit services	11,060	11,725
	<u>73,410</u>	<u>68,297</u>

14 Related parties

The Manager is the sole shareholder of 9215-6975 Quebec Inc., the special member of the Partnership. During the year ended 30 September 2019, in the ordinary course of business, management fees of US\$945,479 (2018 – US\$981,358) were expensed, and a balance of nil (2018 – nil) remains payable to the Manager as at 30 September 2019. Management fees of nil (2018 – nil) were paid to PIDG Trust. These transactions were recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The Partnership has no employees (2018 – no employees).