



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Meeting of the Board
17 – 20 October 2022
Incheon, Republic of Korea
Provisional agenda item 5

GCF/B.34/06

23 September 2022

Audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021

Summary

The audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021 are submitted for Board approval.

The external audit of the 2021 GCF financial statements was undertaken by Nexia Samduk during April and May 2022. The draft External Auditor's report states:

“In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of 31st December 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards("IFRS").”

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I. Introduction and background to the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. The Board, by decision B.08/18, approved the terms of reference of the External Auditor as set out in annex XXVII of document GCF/B.08/45.
2. Under decision GCF/B.BM-2020/12, and in accordance with the above-mentioned approved terms of reference, the Board approved the appointment of Nexia Samduk as the External Auditor of GCF for a three-year period beginning with the audit of the 2020 financial statements.
3. The external audit of the GCF 2021 financial statements was undertaken by Nexia Samduk during April and May 2022. The financial statements were prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and audited in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing.
4. The financial statements were presented to the Ethics and Audit Committee on 18th July 2022. The draft Independent Auditor's report is contained in the GCF report on audits of financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (see annex II), and states:
5. "In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of 31st December 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards("IFRS")."

II. Recommendation by the Ethics and Audit Committee

6. The Ethics and Audit Committee has endorsed the audited financial statements for the year ending 31st December 2021.
7. The Board is invited to adopt the draft decision presented in annex I of this document.

Annex I: Draft decision of the Board

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.34/06 titled “Audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021”:

Approves the audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021 as contained in annex II.

Annex II: Audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31st December 2021

The audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31st December 2021 are contained below.



Green Climate Fund Draft Audited Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Prepared Under International Financial Reporting Standards

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overview of financial results

The Financial Statements for the Green Climate Fund (GCF/the Fund) have been prepared following the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Financial Statements are presented in US dollars which is the Fund's reporting and functional currency. Unless otherwise stated, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Financial Performance

GCF's income for the year 2021 decreased by 24% compared to the 2020 figure. The 2020 income was unusually high following the deposit of a substantial portion of cash and promissory notes in 2020 in response to the successful replenishment exercise in 2019. GCF has undertaken two formal resource mobilization drives since its inception. The initial resource mobilization (IRM) was meant to secure funds for the 2015 – 2018 programming period. Most of the contributions for the IRM period were received gradually until 2019 when the replenishment exercise was conducted. The funds secured in the first replenishment exercise are projected to support programming for 2020 – 2023. As of 31st December 2021, GCF had received USD 4.8 billion out of USD 9.9 billion confirmed pledges for the first replenishment (GCF-1)¹.

Program implementation continued to gather pace in 2021, growing by 22% compared to 2020. This growth coupled with the 24% decline in revenue resulted in a 40% decrease in the net income. The summary of financial performance is as per figure 1 below, while the comparison to 2020 expenditure is shown in table 1.

¹ The figures have calculated using the reference exchange rates established for the first replishment period.

Figure 1: Summary of GCF 2021 financial performance

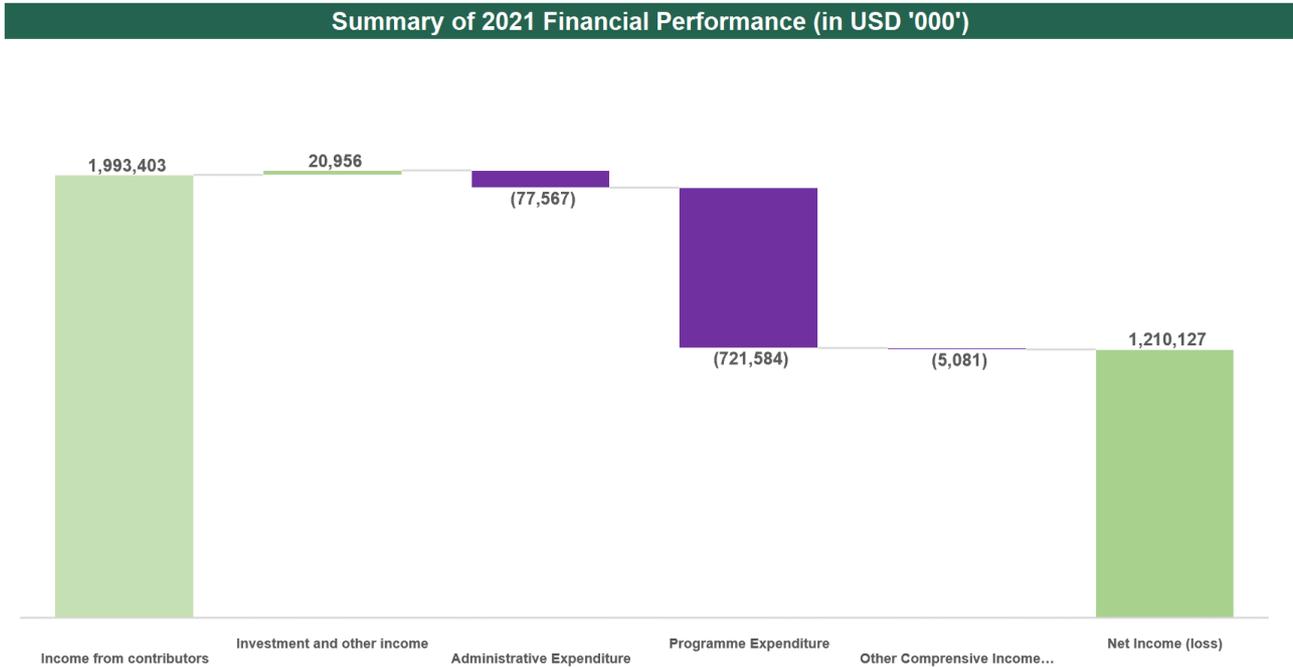


Table 1: Comparison of GCF 2021 and 2020 financial performance

Comparison of 2021 and 2020 Financial Performance (in USD '000')

	2021	2020	Change	% change
Income	2,014,359	2,664,558	(650,199)	▼ -24%
Expenditure	(799,151)	(653,171)	(145,980)	▲ 22%
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,081)	(1,202)	(3,879)	▼ -100%
Net Income	1,210,127	2,010,185	(800,058)	▼ -40%

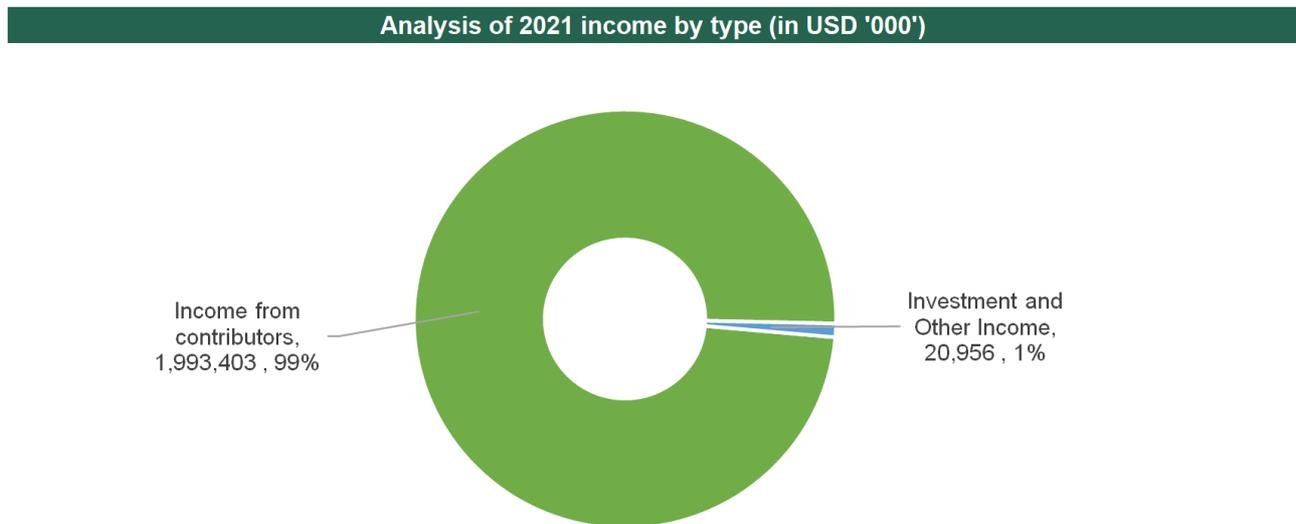
Income

In 2021, the Fund's income from contributors, the largest source of income, decreased by 24% over 2020 as fewer pledges were received for GCF-1 in 2021 when compared to 2020. The significant reductions in interest rates by different countries in response to the COVID-19 adversely impacted the revenue realized from investments mainly in short-term government securities. As such, investment income declined 73% compared to the 2020 income. Other income, mainly reflows from investments, also declined by 20% in 2021. On the other hand, the Fund realized an increase of 12% in loan interest from investments as shown in table 2. As shown in figure 2, income from contributors remains the largest source of income, making up 99% of the income, while the other components added up to 1% of the total income

Table 2: Summary of the Fund's Income

Comparison of the Fund's 2021 and 2020 income (in USD '000')				
	2021	2020	Change	% change
Income from contributors	1,993,403	2,612,649	(619,246)	▼ -24%
Trust fund investment income	11,371	42,226	(30,855)	▼ -73%
Loan Interest	6,456	5,778	678	▲ 12%
Other Income	3,129	3,905	(776)	▼ -20%
Total Income	2,014,359	2,664,558	(650,199)	▼ -24%

Figure 2: Analysis of 2021 income by type



Expenses

The 2021 grant expenditure for approved projects, Accredited Entity (AE) fees, impairment loss provision, and administrative expenditure increased by 24%, 57%, 92% and 21%, respectively, over the 2020 expenditure due to the increased implementation. On the other hand, expenditure for the readiness and preparatory support programme, and project preparation facility both declined marginally by 3% when compared to the 2020 expenditure. Overall, the total expenditure increased by 21% over the 2020 expenditure. The summary of the expenses is shown in table 3.

Table 3: Summary of 2021 and 2020 expenses

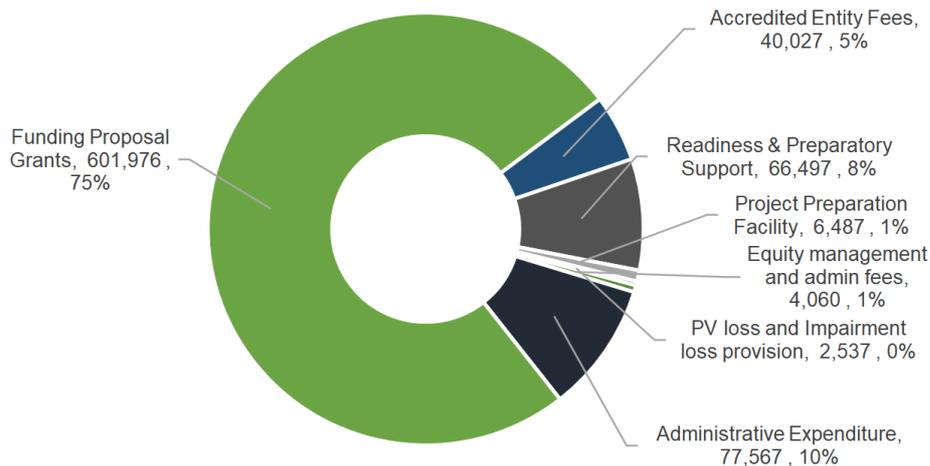
Summary of the Fund's expenses in 2021 and 2020 (in USD '000')

	2021	2020	Change	% change
PV loss and Impairment loss provision	2,537	1,321	1,216	▲ 92%
Equity Management and Admin fees	4,060	0	4,060	▲ 100%
Administrative Expenditure	77,567	64,241	13,326	▲ 21%
Funding Proposal Grants	601,976	486,970	115,006	▲ 24%
Accredited Entity Fees	40,027	25,491	14,536	▲ 57%
Readiness & Preparatory Support	66,497	68,471	(1,974)	▼ -3%
Project Preparation Facility	6,487	6,677	(190)	▼ -3%
Total Expenses	799,151	653,171	145,980	▲ 22%

GCF's 2021 expenditure totaled USD 793 million. Out of this, USD 602 million (76%) was spent on programme expenses, USD 78 million (10%) on administrative expenses, USD 66 million (8%) on the readiness and preparatory support programme, USD 40 million (5%) on Accredited Entity fees, USD 6 million (1%) on the project preparation facility, and USD 4 million (1%) on equity management and administrative fees. The composition of the expenditure is shown in figure 3.

Figure 3: Analysis of 2021 expenses by type

Analysis of 2021 expenses by type (in USD '000')



Financial Position

As shown in figure 4, the Fund's assets for the year ended 31st December 2021, increased by 13% over the 2020 figure mainly due to additional cash inflows from contributors. The Fund's liabilities decreased by 5%. The decrease is attributable to an exchange rate fluctuation on a loan denominated in euros from one of the contributors. Overall, the net assets increased by 14%. The summary of the financial position as of 31st December 2021 is shown in figure 4 below.

Out of the USD 9.6 billion available net assets as of 31st December 2021, USD 8 billion (84%) is committed by means of approved funding proposals, project fees, and to support the Readiness and Preparatory support programme. The committed funds by amounts and type, and progress of disbursements are shown in table 5 and figure 5 below:

Figure 4: Summary of GCF's financial position as of 31st December 2021

Summary of Financial Position as at 31st December 2021 (in USD '000')

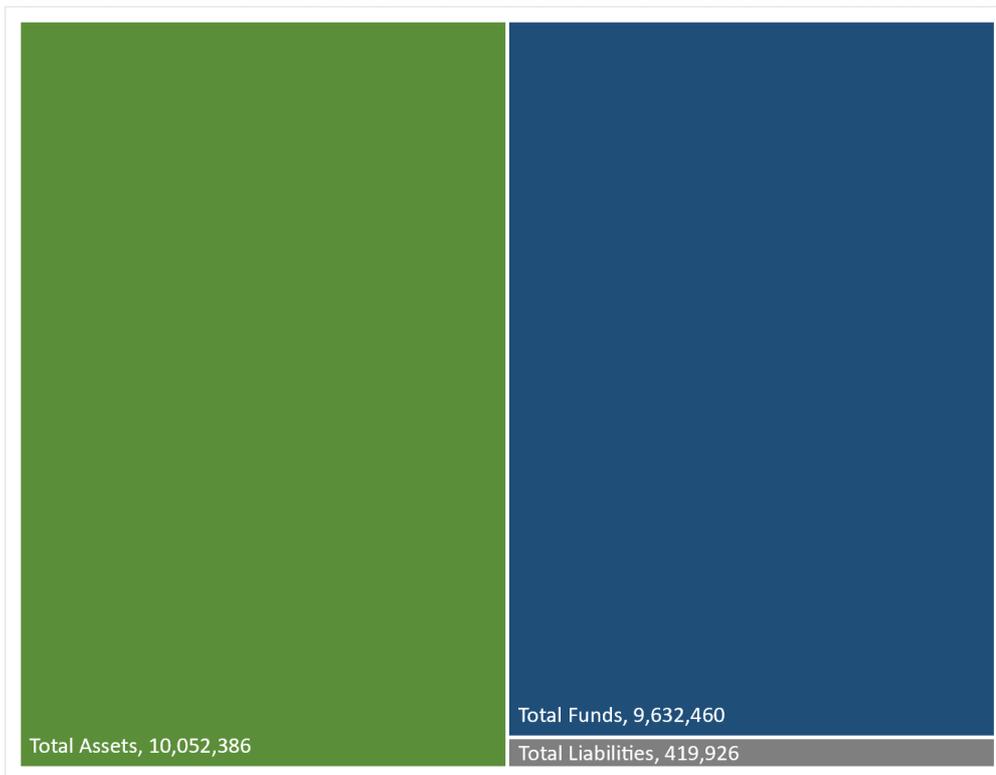


Table 4: GCF's summary of financial position as of 31st December 2021 and 31st December 2020

Summary of the Fund's financial position in 2021 and 2020 (in USD '000')

	2021	2020	Change	% change
Total Assets	10,052,386	8,864,423	1,187,963	▲ 13%
Total Liabilities	(419,926)	(442,090)	22,164	▼ -5%
Total Funds/net assets	9,632,460	8,422,333	1,210,127	▲ 14%

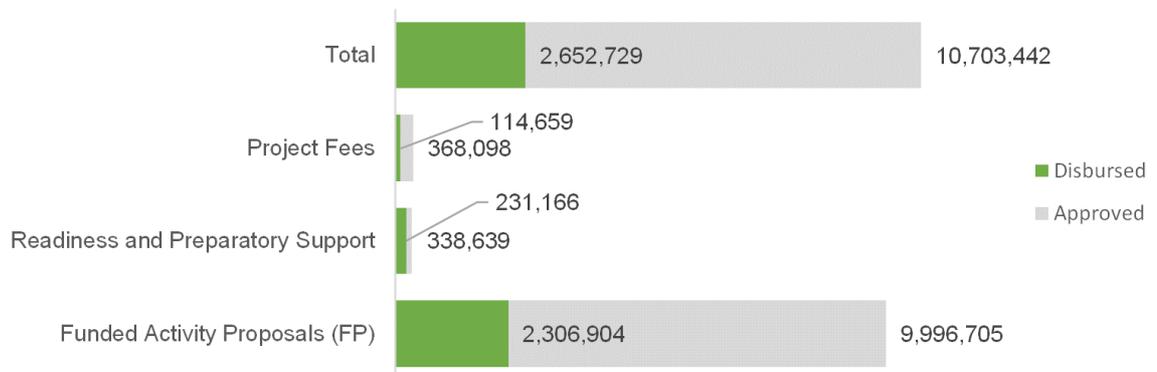
Table 5: Summary of committed funds as of 31st December 2021²

Summary of committed funds as at 31st December 2021 (in USD '000')

	Approved	Disbursed	Committed
Funded Activity Proposals (FP)	9,996,705	2,306,904	7,689,801
Readiness & Preparatory Support	338,639	231,166	107,473
Project Fees	368,098	114,659	253,439
Total	10,703,442	2,652,729	8,050,713

Figure 5: Progress of disbursements for approved projects as at 31st December 2021

Disbursements progress as at 31st December 2021 (in USD '000')



² The figures are cumulative to date

Assets

In 2021, GCF's cash and due from banks increased by 13% over the 2020 figure. Contribution receivables increased by 10% over the 2020 figure. The increase was driven by increased cash inflows and promissory notes deposits by contributors to meet their GCF-1 pledges. At the same time, there was also an increase of 263% in investments in equity and a 10% increase in loans and other receivables over 2020 figures as the AEs called up more equity and drew down more loans for the implementation of the approved projects. Ultimately, the increase in cash and due from banks and contributions receivable outweighed the increased demand for disbursement for loans and equity investments. As a result, the total assets increased by 13% over the 2020 figure. Table 6 below summarizes the comparison between 2021 and 2020 figures.

Table 6: Changes in the Fund's assets over 2020

Summary of the Fund's assets in 2021 and 2020 (in USD '000')

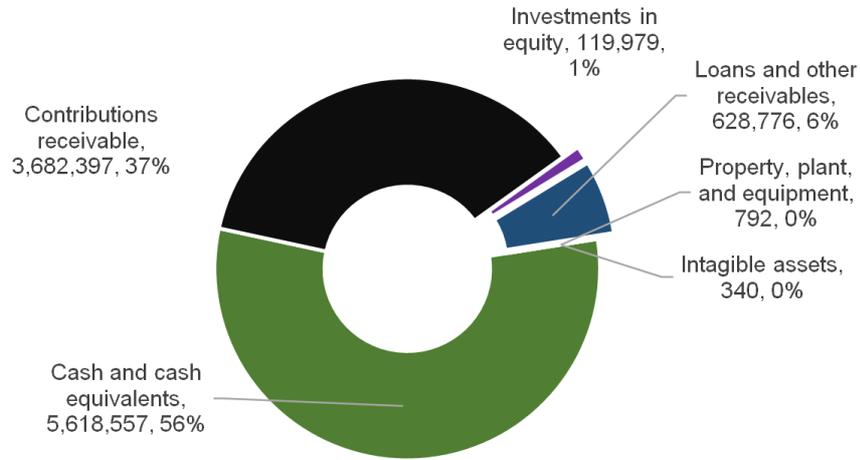
	2021	2020	Change	% change
Cash and due from banks	5,618,557	4,955,322	663,235	▲ 13%
Contribution receivables	3,682,397	3,349,325	333,072	▲ 10%
Investments in equity	119,979	33,039	86,940	▲ 263%
Loans and other receivables	628,776	524,460	104,316	▲ 20%
Property, plant, and equipment	792	1,272	(480)	▼ -38%
Intangible assets	340	0	340	▲ 100%
Prepayments	1,545	1,005	540	▲ 54%
Total Assets	10,052,386	8,864,423	1,187,963	▲ 13%

As of 31st December 2021, the largest portion of GCF's assets (56%) comprised of cash and due from banks followed by 37% in the form of contribution receivables (i.e., promissory notes deposited by IRM³ and GCF-1 contributors). The promissory notes are expected to be encashed gradually until 2028. As shown in figure 6 below, the balance of 7% comprises loans and other receivables, investment in equity, property, plant, and equipment, and prepayments.

³ Initial Resource Mobilization

Figure 6: GCF's assets composition as of 31st December 2021

Composition of the Fund's assets in 2020 (in USD '000')



Liabilities

Although GCF's accruals and dues to vendors and provisions for employee leave entitlements increased by 56% and 40% respectively, the decline in value of the euro-denominated loan (6%) outweighed this increase. Ultimately, the Fund's liabilities decreased by 5% over the 2020 figure. The changes in liabilities and the composition of liabilities as of 31st December 2021 are summarized in table 7 and figure 7 below.

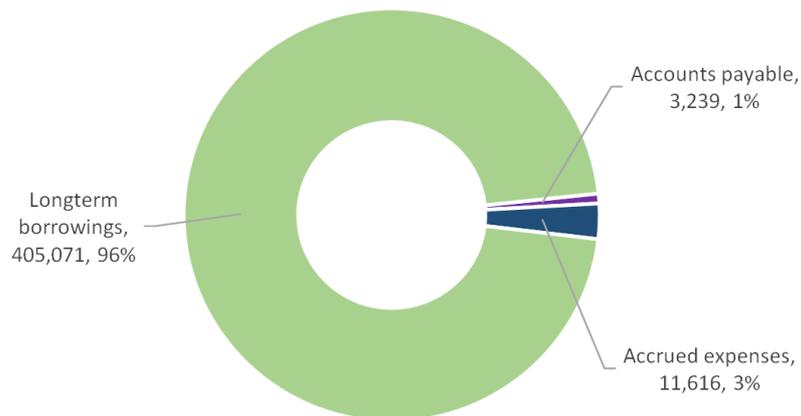
Table 7: Change in the Fund's liabilities over 2020

Summary of the Fund's liabilities in 2021 and 2020 (in USD '000')

	2021	2020	Change	% change
Accounts payable	3,239	2,314	925	▲ 40%
Accrued expenses	11,616	7,459	4,157	▲ 56%
Longterm borrowings	405,071	432,317	(27,246)	▼ -6%
Total Liabilities	419,926	442,090	(22,164)	▼ -5%

Figure 7: GCF's liabilities composition as of 31st December 2021

Composition of the Fund's liabilities in 2021 (in USD '000')



Cashflow

Significant movements were witnessed in cash flow from operations given the increased cash from contributors, which were more than disbursements made for programme activities and administrative expenses. Disbursements for loans and equity investments increased by 122% in response to the increased demand for cash from AEs to finance program activities. There were no cash movements in financing activities. Overall, there was a net increase of USD 663 million (14%) over the 2020 balance. The summary of the changes is shown in table 8 and figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Changes in GCF cashflow position in 2021

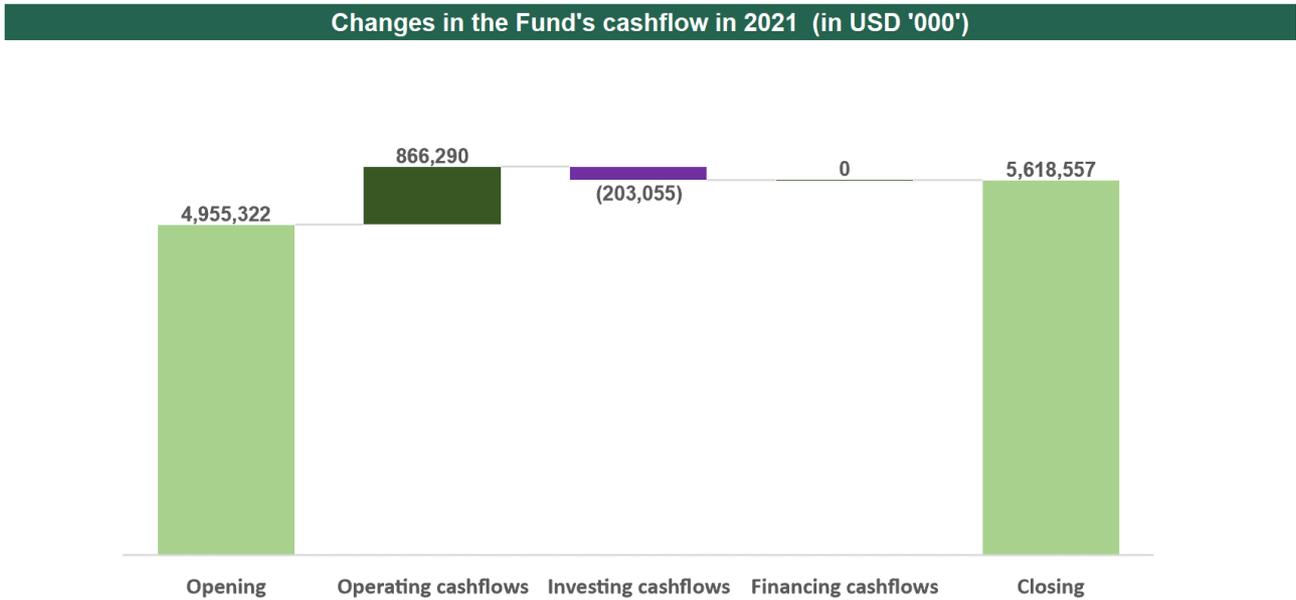


Table 8: Comparison of GCF's cashflow position in 2021 and 2020

Summary of the Fund's cashflow in 2021 and 2020 (in USD '000')

	2021	2020	Change	% change
Cashflow from operations	866,290	681,412	184,878	▲ 27%
Cashflow from investing activities	(203,055)	(91,396)	(111,659)	▲ 122%
Cashflow from financing activities	0	0	0	▲
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	4,955,322	4,365,306	590,016	▲ 14%
Closing cash and cash equivalents	5,618,557	4,955,322	663,235	▲ 13%

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of the Green Climate Fund

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Green Climate Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of 31st December 2021 and 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in funds, and the statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of 31st December 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines that is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's 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 Auditor's 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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. But it is not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying

transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Seoul, Korea

xx xx, 2022

This report is effective as of xx xx, 2022, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

Statements of financial position

As of 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	5, 6	5,618,557	4,955,322
Contribution receivables	6,7	900,236	425,081
Prepayments	-	1,545	1,005
Other receivables	-	40	34
Total current assets		6,520,378	5,381,442
Contribution receivables	6,7	2,782,161	2,924,244
Investment in equity	6,8	119,979	33,039
Loan receivables	6,8	628,736	524,426
Property, plant and equipment, net	9	792	1,272
Intangible assets, net	10	340	-
Total non-current assets		3,532,008	3,482,981
Total assets		10,052,386	8,864,423
Funds and Liabilities			
Account payables	6	3,239	2,314
Accrued expenses	6	11,616	7,459
Current portion of long-term borrowings	6,11	8,065	-
Total current liabilities		22,920	9,773
Long-term borrowings	6,11	361,008	393,318
Deferred income	11	35,998	38,999
Total non-current liabilities		397,006	432,317
Total liabilities		419,926	442,090
Temporarily restricted funds	12	4,403,721	4,059,828
Unrestricted funds		5,228,739	4,362,505
Total funds		9,632,460	8,422,333
Total liabilities and funds		10,052,386	8,864,423

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)	Note	2021	2020
Income			
Income from contributors	13	1,993,403	2,612,649
Investment & other income	14	20,956	51,909
Total income		2,014,359	2,664,558
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	15	77,567	64,241
Programme expenses	16	721,584	588,930
Total expense		799,151	653,171
Increase in fund for the year		1,215,208	2,011,387
Valuation gain(loss) on investment in equity	8A	(5,081)	(1,202)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,210,127	2,010,185

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Statements of changes in funds

For the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)

	Temporarily restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
As at 1 January 2020	2,657,851	3,754,297	6,412,148
Fund released from restriction	(350,624)	350,624	-
Comprehensive income	1,752,601	257,584	2,010,185
As at 31st December 2020	4,059,828	4,362,505	8,422,333
As at 1 January 2021	4,059,828	4,362,505	8,422,333
Fund released from restriction	(788,212)	788,212	-
Comprehensive income	1,132,105	78,022	1,215,993
As at 31st December 2021	4,403,721	5,228,739	9,632,460

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statements of cashflows

For the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from contributors	1,616,032	1,271,731
Interest and Investment Income	17,827	48,074
Other income	3,129	3,661
Cash paid to suppliers & personnel	(73,905)	(59,228)
Program Payments	(697,582)	(587,609)
Realised foreign currency gain/(loss)	789	4,783
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	866,290	681,412
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	(622)	(722)
Disbursements to GCF funded equity projects	(96,081)	(25,207)
Disbursements to GCF funded loan Projects	(106,352)	(65,467)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(203,055)	(91,396)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings from contributors	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	-	-
Net increase in cash and due from banks	663,235	590,016
Cash and due from banks at the beginning of the year	4,955,322	4,365,306
Cash and due from banks at the end of the year	5,618,557	4,955,322

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

The Green Climate Fund (GCF/the Fund) has been established by 196 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Fund was established by a decision of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC on 11 December 2011. Its headquarter is based in Songdo, the Republic of Korea, and the principal place of business is G-Tower 175, Art Center-daero Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004. The Fund seeks to contribute to the achievement of the ultimate objective of the Convention. In the context of sustainable development, the Fund promotes the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Fund is guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention.

The Fund plays a key role in channeling new and predictable financial resources to developing countries. GCF seeks to catalyze climate finance – both public and private, and at the national, regional, and international levels. The Fund is intended to operate at a larger scale than other comparable funds to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways.

The Fund is governed and supervised by a Board that has full responsibility for funding decisions and receives the guidance of the COP. The Board oversees the operation of all relevant components of the Fund, approving specific operational policies and guidelines, and approving funding for projects and programmes. The Board comprises 24 members and 24 alternate members, with equal representation from developing and developed country Parties. In accordance with the Fund's Governing Instrument, the World Bank provides Trustee services to the Fund.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021 were authorized for issue by the Fund's Board on

2. Basis of Preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies have been applied by the Fund consistently to all periods presented.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared following the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Where the IFRS are silent or do not give guidance on how to treat transactions specific to the non-profit sector, accounting policies have been based on the general IFRS principles and other relevant accounting standards, as detailed in the IASB Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for investments (other than associates or joint ventures) and certain financial assets and liabilities, which are presented at fair value

Functional and Presentation Currency

The accompanying financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), the Fund's functional currency. All financial information has been rounded off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated.

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements under IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3. Application of new and revised IFRS

Standards issued but not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations that have been published that are not mandatory for the reporting period commencing 1st January 2021 and have not been early adopted by the Fund are set out below.

3.1. Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combination – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update a reference of the definition of assets and liabilities to qualify for recognition in the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. However, the amendments add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and IFRIC 21 Levies. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognized at the acquisition date. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The Fund does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3.2. Amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments require to recognize the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, as profit or loss while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and to disclose the proceeds and the costs included in profit or loss. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The Fund does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements

3.3. Amendments to IAS 37 Provision and Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets – Onerous contracts : Cost of fulfilling a Contract

The amendments clarify when identifying a loss-bearing contract, it was clarified that the scope of the contract's implementation costs is the allocation of incremental costs for contract execution and other costs directly related to contract performance. This amendment will be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and early application is permitted. The Fund expects the amendment to have no significant impact on its financial statement.

3.4. Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

Assets and Liabilities are classified as current or non-current according to the actual rights existing as of the end of the reporting period and does not consider the exercise of the right to defer payment of the liability or the expectations of management. If the liability satisfies the criteria for the classification of non-current liability, it is classified as a non-current liability, even if management intends or anticipates settlement of the liability within 12 months of the reporting period, or between the end of the reporting period and the date of approval for the issue of financial statements. In addition, the payment of a liability includes the transfer of its own equity instrument, except if the option to settle from a compound financial instrument meets the definition of an equity instrument and is recognized separately from the liability. This amendment applies retrospectively after the commencement date of the first fiscal year beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and is permitted for early application. The Fund does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3.5 Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases: Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021

In the application of the practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic is a lease modification, is extended to lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022. A lessee shall apply the practical expedient consistently to eligible contracts with similar characteristics and in similar

circumstances. The amendment should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021, and earlier application is permitted. The Fund does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3.6. Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments changed the subject of public notice for information regarding accounting policies from information regarding 'significant' accounting policies to information regarding 'important' accounting policies, and the meaning of 'important' accounting policies was defined. The amendment should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Fund does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3.7. Amendments to IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments defined 'accounting estimates' as monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to uncertainties in estimation and provided more specific examples of accounting estimates. Also, it specified that a change of an input variable or the estimation method due to the acquisition of new information, the development of a new situation, or the accumulation of experiences constitutes a change of accounting estimate unless such a change is a correction of an error from the previous year. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Fund does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. cash and due from banks

Cash and due from banks include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

b. Receivables

All receivable balances are valued at their net realizable value, that is, the gross amount of receivable minus, if applicable, allowances provided for doubtful debts. Any receivable or portion of receivable judged to be uncollectable is written off. Write-offs of receivables are done via allowances for doubtful accounts after all efforts to collect have been exhausted.

c.1. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, property, plant, and equipment are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant, and equipment comprises its purchase price and all other incidental expenses incurred to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items if it is probable that future benefits associated with the item will flow to the Fund and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day operation are recognized as expenses.

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The estimated useful lives for the current period are as follows:

Item of property, plant, and equipment	Useful life
Computer equipment, Software* and IT infrastructure	3 years
Leasehold Improvements	10 Years
Office Equipment and Furniture	3 Years
Motor Vehicles	5 Years

* The software included under this category is judged to be an integral part of the computer equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

Depreciation is charged in the year the asset is placed in operation and continued until the asset is fully depreciated or its use is discontinued.

c.2. Intangible assets - software

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. In line with

the relevant financial reporting standard, intangible assets are identifiable when they are separable (i.e. they can be sold, transferred, or licensed) or when they arise from contractual or other legal rights. For GCF, other than financial assets, the major intangible asset is software for the various functions, which may be bought externally or developed internally..

Capitalization limit: Intangible assets are capitalized if their acquisition cost or the estimated cost of their internal development exceeds USD 20,000.

Recognition, measurement, and derecognition: Only costs related to the application development and implementation can be considered for capitalization. Costs incurred during the preliminary assessment and post-implementation stages are expensed. Training, data conversion, and general administrative costs are expensed.

If it is determined at any time that software whose costs had been capitalized can not be used for its intended purpose, any unamortized portion is immediately expensed.

Amortization: Both internally developed and externally acquired intangible assets are amortized monthly on a straight-line basis over 36 months unless a longer useful life can be justified.

d. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency-denominated transactions are translated to US dollars for reporting purposes at rates that approximate the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising from the: (a) settlement of foreign currency-denominated monetary items at rates which are different from which they were initially booked, and (b) translation of balances of foreign currency-denominated monetary items as at the reporting date, are credited or charged to operations during the year.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

e. Accounting for Contributions

E1.1 Revenue recognition

Contributions, including unconditional promises for the use of the contributions, are recognized as revenue at the earlier of when there is reasonable assurance that the contributions will be received or when such contributions are received.

Contributions, including conditional promises to support specified projects or activities mutually agreed upon by the Fund and the contributor, are fully recognized as revenue at the earlier of when there is reasonable assurance that the contributions will be received or when such contributions are received, unless there is a doubt that the Fund will be able to use the contributions for their intended purposes, in which case the revenue is recognized only to the extent of the expenses incurred during the year.

E1.2 Contribution receivables

The Fund recognizes contribution receivables where there is reasonable assurance that the contributions will be received, but the cash has not been received. Contribution receivables are stated at their cost net of an allowance for uncollectible contributions.

Promissory notes receivable are measured initially at fair value by discounting the future cash flows with the appropriate discount rates, reflecting the duration and credit risk of the issuer and presented at amortized cost using the effective rate method at each reporting date. At the end of each reporting period, the Fund assesses whether there is any objective evidence that the promissory notes are impaired. If any such evidence exists, the Fund determines the amount of any impairment loss.

E1.3 Deferred contribution revenue

The Fund recognizes deferred contribution revenue where there is a doubt that the Fund will be able to use the contributions for their intended purposes, in which case, any unused portion of the contribution received will need to be refunded to the contributor. The revenue recognition for such contributions is deferred to future periods to match the underlying related expenses. The revenue is realized in the statement of comprehensive income on a systematic basis in the period during which the associated underlying expenditures are incurred.

F. Accounting for investments in equity

F1.1 Investment in associates

Investments in associates are initially recognized at acquisition cost using the equity method. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Fund and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Fund's interest in the associates. If there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired, the Fund recognizes the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its book value as an impairment loss.

Associates are all entities over which the Fund has significant influence (that is, the power to participate in the investee's financial and operating policy decisions) but is not in control or joint control of those policies. If the Fund holds, directly or indirectly (e.g., through subsidiaries), 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Fund has significant influence unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case, e.g., by evidence that all or almost all the following conditions are absent or do not apply:

- (a) Representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee;
- (b) Participation in the investee's policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends and other distributions;
- (c) Material transactions between the Fund and the investee;
- (d) Interchange of managerial personnel between the Fund and the investee;
- (e) Provision of essential technical information between the Fund and the investee.

F1.2 Investment in joint ventures

A joint arrangement of two or more parties having joint control is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture. A joint operator has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the joint operation and recognizes the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation. A joint venturer has rights to the net assets relating to the joint venture and accounts for that investment using the equity method.

F1.3 Investment not subject to associates or joint ventures

Any investment in equity that is not subject to associates or joint ventures is accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income following "*IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*".

G. Accounting for Grants

The accounting for grants uses the principles of IAS 37: Provisions, liabilities, and contingent liabilities, together with the "general framework" document to determine when the grants should be recognized as contingent liabilities, grant payables, and subsequently recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

G1.1 Contingent Liability

The first point of recognition for grants is at the point of Board approval, where the maximum liability of the grant becomes clear and is agreed with the Accredited Entity. The accounting treatment at this point is to recognize the grant as a contingent liability due to the uncertainty over the amount of the grant and the substantive ability of the Fund to de-commit funds if conditions are not met, or funding is not available. Accordingly, the point of Board approval is not considered a constructive obligation as defined under IAS 37.

Following the Board's approval, the grants are governed by a written grant agreement that includes substantive conditions based on performance. There is no constructive obligation for the total value of the grant at the signing date of the grant agreement. Accordingly, an obligation only arises once all criteria have been addressed or otherwise resolved.

G1.2 Recognition of grants payable and expenditure

The recognition of grants payable is determined when the conditions are met and the accredited entity makes the disbursement request. At this point, the Fund has a constructive obligation to the accredited entity. Therefore, the amount requested for disbursement is recognized as a grant payable and recorded as expenditure within the statement of comprehensive income.

G1.3 Recoverable from grants

During the implementation period, a part of the funds disbursed for grants may be determined as recoverable from the accredited entity based on the audits and investigations conducted. Grants recoverable are recognized at fair value upon notification to the accredited entity. They are subject to the same valuation policy, risk assessment, and asset impairment as contributions recoverable from a contributor.

H. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

In applying Fair Value measurement, the Fund classifies fair value measurements in accordance with the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in fair value measurement, and the level of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the dates of the separate statements of financial position. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arms-length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise primarily listed equity investments classified as trading securities or available-for-sale.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Reliance may also be placed on the fund managers to provide a valuation of the funds managed by them as long as these are audited as per IFRS. If the fund believes the value provided by the fund managers is misleading, it may apply discounted cashflows to undertake independent valuations.

I. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the underlying instruments.

11.1 Financial assets

11.1.1 Classification

From 1 January 2018, the Fund classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- a) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss)
- b) Those to be measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on the Fund's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Fund reclassifies debt investments only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the classification will depend on whether the Fund has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value of the investments in equity instruments that are not accounted for as other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss.

11.1.2 Measurement

At initial recognition, the Fund measures a financial asset, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, at its fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

11.1.2.1 Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Fund's business model for managing the asset and the asset's cash flow characteristics. The Fund classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'financial income' using the effective interest rate method.

b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows solely represent payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), interest income, and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Financial income' using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in 'financial income and expenses and impairment losses are presented in 'other non-operating expenses.

c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the statement of profit or loss within 'other non-operating income and expenses' in the year in which it arises.

1.1.1.2.2. Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Provision

As per the IFRS 9 guidance, GCF makes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on its loan portfolio using a 3-Stage approach.

Stage 1: All loans are initially classified in stage 1. If at the end of the year, it is assessed that there are no changes in the credit quality of the loan since inception, the loans are retained in this stage. A loss allowance equal to 12-month expected credit losses is measured for loans classified in this stage.

Stage 2: If the credit risk on a loan instrument is assessed to have increased significantly since initial recognition, but the financial instrument is not assessed to be credit-impaired, the loan is classified in stage 2. Changes in the credit risk of the loan recipient or the country where the GCF loan-funded project/programme is being implemented are the first indicators for credit risk deterioration. Other indicators are issues such as significant delays in the implementation of the GCF loan-funded project/programme. That notwithstanding, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due unless there is reasonable and supportable information that

demonstrates that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition even though the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. A loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses is measured for loans classified in stage 2.

Stage 3: Loans deemed to be credit-impaired are classified in stage 3. For such instruments, cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses are recognized. Sovereign-backed loans are considered credit-impaired if they are in arrears for more than 180 days. For non-sovereign backed loans, the following events provide evidence that a loan is impaired:

- Breach of loan covenants or conditions.
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings or other financial reorganization by the borrower.
- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower
- Principal or interest payments are in arrears for 90 days

Expected credit losses are measured in a manner that reflects:

- a. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.**
- b. The time value of money.** The measured credit losses are discounted to the reporting date using the effective interest rate determined or approximated at initial recognition to account for the time value of money.
- c. Reasonable and supportable information** available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

11.1.2.3 Equity Instruments

The Fund subsequently measures all equity investments in which the Fund does not hold a significant influence at fair value. Where the Fund's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to retained earnings. Dividend income from such investments continues to be recognized in profit or loss as 'other non-operating income' when the right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'Other non-operating income and expenses' in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

11.1.3 Recognition and Derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized or derecognized on trade-date, the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred, and the Fund has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership substantially. If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Fund has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Fund continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The Fund classifies the financial liability as "borrowings" in the statement of financial position.

11.1.4 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events. It must also be enforceable in the ordinary course of business and in the event of default, insolvency, or bankruptcy of the Fund or the counterparty.

11.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified in this category if incurred principally to repurchase them in the near term. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges or bifurcated from financial instruments containing embedded derivatives are also categorized as held-for-trading.

The Fund classifies non-derivative financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee contracts, and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial assets does not qualify for derecognition, as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost and presented as 'account payables,' 'borrowings,' and 'other financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

J. Finance income and finance costs

Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and applicable interest rate.

K. Taxation

Under the agreement between the Republic of Korea and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) concerning the Headquarters of the Green Climate Fund, signed on 10 June 2013, the GCF is exempt from all direct taxes, except those which are no more than charges for public utility services. It is also exempt from all indirect taxes, including any value-added or similar taxes and excise duties levied on imported goods and services for official purposes.

L. Risk management

GCF's risk appetite

As per the GCF Governing Instrument, 'the Fund will promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change'⁴. To achieve a paradigm shift, the Fund needs to finance new and unconventional projects and programmes and the scaling-up of conventional technologies that are new to a location. The projects, programmes, and technologies would typically not be financed on the market because of perceived or real risk or a lack of economic and financial viability due to their cost or insufficient revenue. By their nature, these activities and technologies would at times assume a higher level of risk than conventional investments undertaken on the market. As such, the Fund must strike a balance between taking excessive risk and insufficient risk. Excessive risk would result in excessive non-viable projects that would endanger the long-term viability and sustainability of the Fund. On the other hand, insufficient risk mean that the Fund would not achieve its purpose as outlined in the Governing Instrument.

GCF's risk exposure and mitigation measures

As detailed in the Fund's risk register, the nature of GCF's operations exposes it to risks that include but are not limited to compliance risk, legal risk, reputational risk, operational risk and IT risk, project/programme failure risk, market risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, asset-liability mismatch risk, counterparty risk. To support GCF's risk management efforts, the GCF Board has adopted the Risk Management Framework (RMF), which is meant to provide:

- a) Greater clarity on the risks inherent in individual decisions and the day-to-day functioning of the GCF, enabling the Board to make appropriate trade-offs;
- b) Greater consistency in decisions across the organization, tied together by Board expressed consistent views on what are the key risks, how much risk is acceptable, and how the risks should be managed;
- c) A more assured path towards achieving the mandate of the GCF (with well-understood likelihood and impact of risks); and
- d) Faster decision-making enabled by clarity and consistency (e.g., the RMF provides clarity to accredited entities and the Secretariat on what funding proposals should include)

Financial Risk Management

In addition to the risk management framework, the Board also adopted the Financial Risk Management Framework, whose purpose is to:

- a) Establish over time the overall level of financial risk the Board is willing to assume for the Fund in pursuit of its objectives (the Fund's risk appetite or risk limit), to be reflected in the Fund's investment framework that sets out the criteria for the process of approving funded

⁴ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/governing-instrument> paragraph 2



project and programs, as well as in the Fund's financial policies relating to resource mobilization;

- b) Ensure that the risks assumed by the Fund lie within the Board-approved ceiling for the risk appetite at any given time, by monitoring, assessing, and reporting the actual level of financial risk;
- c) Provide an analytical framework in which the Fund's portfolio will be reviewed and managed, and a feedback mechanism for the Board to adjust its approval criteria for funding proposals from time to time, based on the Board-determined risk appetite and the level of actual risk assumed by the Fund; and
- d) Define the roles and responsibilities of the different actors involved in, as well as the procedures for, the Fund's financial risk management.

Financial risk monitoring and reporting

The Fund's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Head of Risk Management and Compliance are responsible for the quantification and measurement of financial risk exposure, while the Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing the monitoring of the risk. To support financial risk monitoring and reporting, the Fund utilizes the following tools:

- a) Risk management dashboard – The risk management dashboard brings together into one concise report the quantification of the most critical risks highlighting Board-imposed ceilings where appropriate.
- b) Financial risk register – The financial risk register provides more granular details on the financial risks and highlights the measures to manage the risks
- c) Financial statements – The preparation of financial statements and comparing critical ratios over time help paint a picture of the institution's overall financial health, enabling instituting corrective measures if ratios point to a deteriorating condition.
- d) Annual portfolio review – The portfolio review based on the periodic submission of information from accredited entities as outlined in the Funded Activity Agreements (FAA) helps identify indicators of financial risk within the portfolio, enabling the Fund to respond proactively.
- e) Annual external audit – Annual external audits conducted by independent auditors help verify the financial information presented in the financial statements and highlight the risks that the Fund may have overlooked.
- f) The Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO) risk monitoring self-evaluation. The Fund adopted COSO as a self-assessment framework to determine the effectiveness of financial risk monitoring and reporting.

Financial Risk Governance

To effectively identify, assess, manage and communicate financial risks, responsibility is shared among different parties as below:

- a) The **Board's Risk Management Committee** provides overall oversight of the risk management of the Fund. It recommends risk ceilings to the Board, reviews compliance to the risk ceilings, oversees the risk monitoring system, and reports to the Board.
- b) The **Secretariat's Risk Working Group** reviews the Fund's level of financial risk compared to the ceilings set by the Board's Risk Management Committee.
- c) The **CFO** maintains the financial and risk reporting systems, asset-liability management processes and liaises with the Trustee to ensure accurate and timely monitoring of financial risks.

Review of select risks

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a GCF loan financing recipient will become unwilling or unable to satisfy the terms of a loan obligation to the GCF or that the value of a loan asset declines due to a deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness. GCF actively assumes credit risk to meet its strategic mandate of promoting a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The GCF is willing to take on risks that other investors will not take. It aims to utilize its investments to crowd-in other debt and enhance the creditworthiness of a project. The GCF also enters relatively high-risk transactions to meet its strategic mandate, such as junior positions in credit structures or being the sole investor.

To mitigate credit risk, concept notes and funding proposals are screened for this risk, and such evaluations influence the decisions taken on them. Accreditation decisions are also dependent on credit risk assessment. GCF continuously evaluates projects/programmes / AEs for credit risk through the ongoing project/programme and AE monitoring and review process and takes corrective action as required.

For the purpose of credit risk management, GCF loans are mainly classified into sovereign-guaranteed loans, and non-sovereign guaranteed backed loans. To assess its credit risk exposure for sovereign-guaranteed loans, GCF uses the publicly available credit ratings for the different countries as a guide for its exposure. For non-sovereign-guaranteed loans, GCF calculates the default spread of the country where the project/programme is being implemented.

GCF is also exposed to credit risk if the contributors default on their obligations on promissory notes deposited with the Fund or if the banks and Trustee are unable to avail the funds held by them for use by GCF when required. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of 31st December 2021 and 31st December 2020 is as follows:

	2021	2020
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>		
Cash and due from banks	5,618,557	4,955,322
Contributions receivables	3,682,397	3,349,325
Loans receivable	628,736	524,426
Total exposure	9,929,690	8,829,073

Concentration Risk

To ensure that the GCF maintains a diverse portfolio to optimize the deployment of its financial resources, the Fund maintains prudential risk appetite levels on the funding allocated to result areas, countries, and projects. To mitigate the concentration risk, GCF monitors its exposure levels (in the nominal amount of cumulative GCF cash transfers and funding approvals for ongoing projects at a Fund level) for the following:

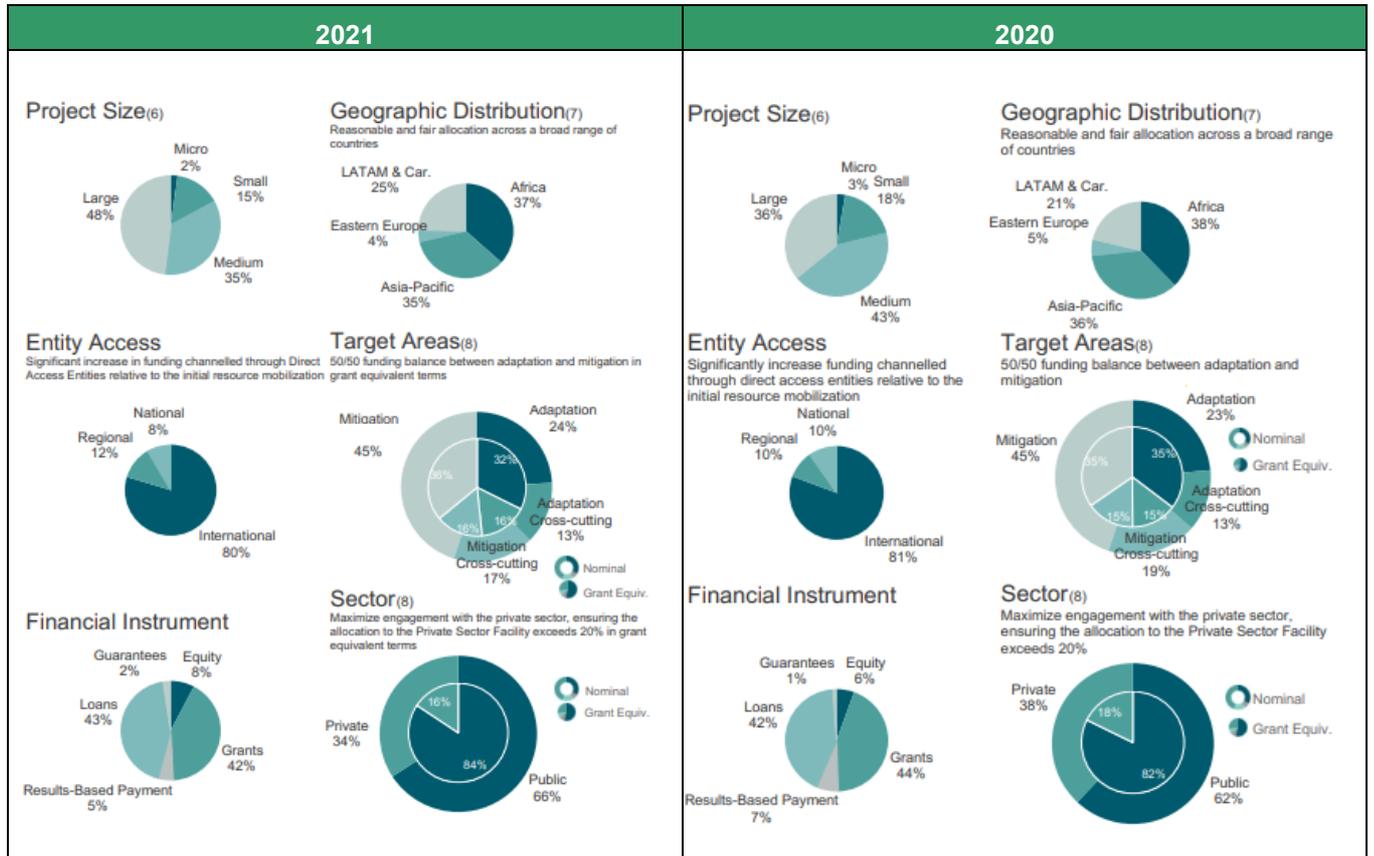
- (a) The GCF targets no more than [50%] of the total investible amount into a single results area.
- (b) The GCF targets no more than [10%] of the total investible amount into a single country.
- (c) The GCF targets no more than [10%] of the total investible amount into a single proposal

The total investible amount is defined as the sum of the GCF's liquid asset portfolio size, the nominal amount of GCF's uncashed promissory notes with fixed encashment dates deposited with the Trustee, and the total nominal amount disbursed to live projects/programmes. The liquid asset portfolio is defined as cash or cash equivalents held in Trust or GCF's bank accounts.

In addition, the GCF monitors its exposure to a single Accredited Entity (AE) and the impact of this exposure on other risk dimensions (e.g., credit risk, equity risk, impact risk). The Fund also balances its deployment of funding instruments (i.e., grant, equity, loan, and guarantees) following its investment policies and guidelines.

The concentration of approved funding proposals by project size, geographic distribution, entity access, target areas, financial instrument, and the sector is as below:

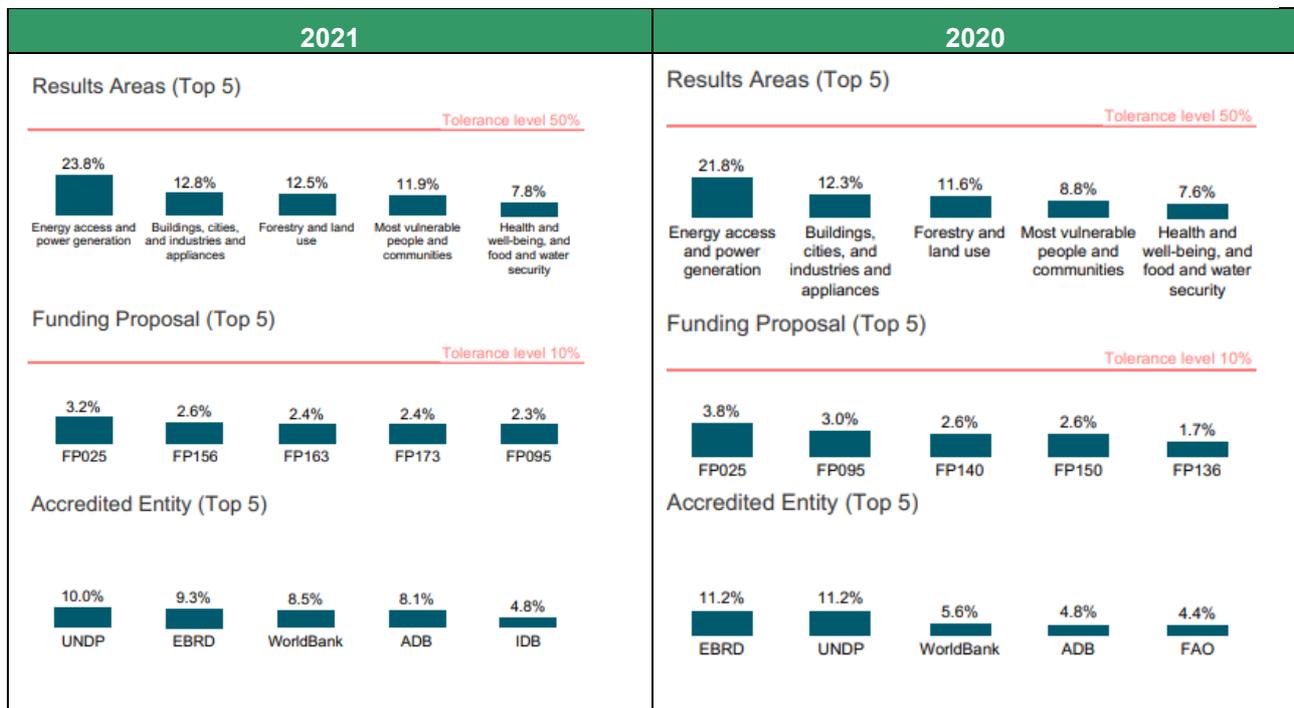
Figure 7: Concentration of approved funding proposals as of 31st December 2021 and 2020



Source: GCF 2021 Q4 Risk Dashboard ([gcf-risk-dashboard-q4-2021.pdf \(greenclimate.fund\)](#)) and [gcf-risk-dashboard-q4-2020.pdf \(greenclimate.fund\)](#))

The concentration by result areas, funding proposal, and the accredited entity is as below:

Figure 8: Concentration of funding for GCF approved proposals by result areas, funding proposal and accredited entity

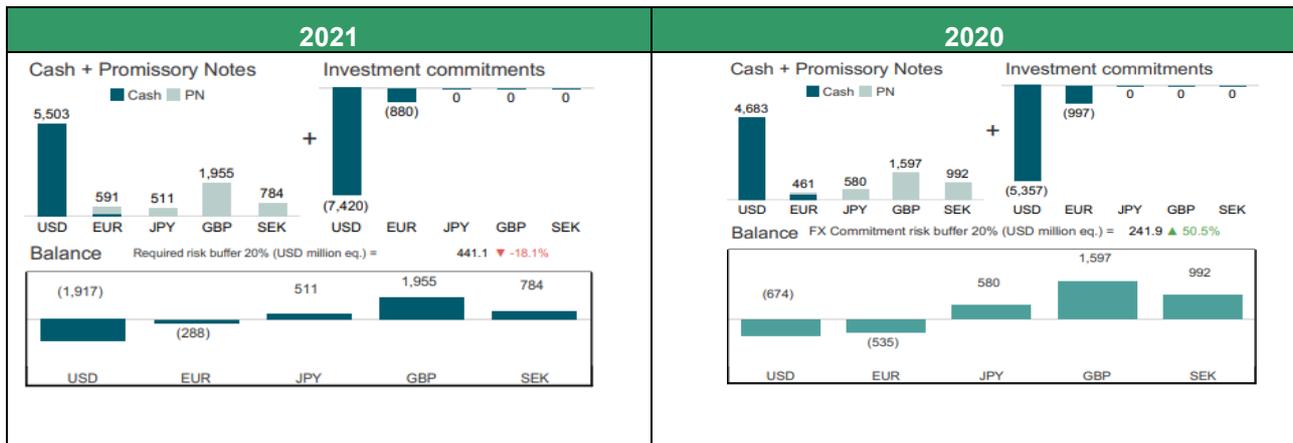


Source: GCF 2021 Q4 Risk Dashboard ([gcf-risk-dashboard-q4-2021.pdf \(greenclimate.fund\)](#) and [gcf-risk-dashboard-q4-2020.pdf \(greenclimate.fund\)](#))

Foreign exchange (FX) risk

The GCF is exposed to FX risk by receiving contributions in currencies that do not match the currency in which programme and administrative commitments are denominated. The Fund receives contributions in US dollars (USD), Euro (EUR), Japanese Yen, British pounds, and Swedish Krona while its investment commitments are denominated in USD and EUR. As such, the Fund maintains both EUR and USD deposits, to mitigate FX risk. Disbursements for EUR commitments are made from the EUR deposits, while disbursements for USD commitments are made from USD deposits. It also monitors the currency mismatch between received funding and investment commitments and sets aside a risk buffer to cover the currency mismatch. The figure below shows the currency mismatch between contributions and investments as at 31st December 2021 and 31st December 2020.

Figure 9: Analysis of the FX risk exposure as at 31st December 2021 and 31st December 2020

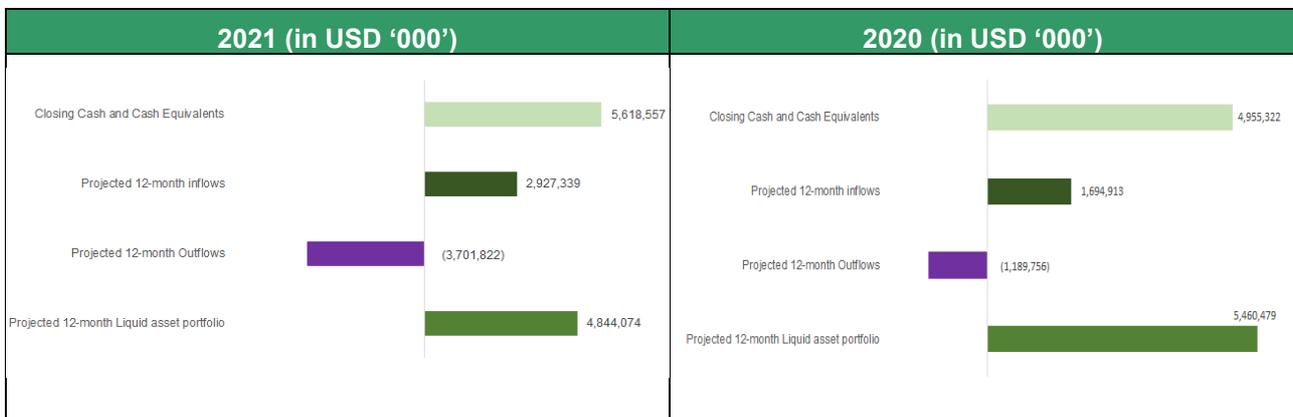


Source: GCF 2021 Q4 Risk Dashboard ([gcf-risk-dashboard-q4-2021.pdf \(greenclimate.fund\)](#)) and [gcf-risk-dashboard-q4-2020.pdf \(greenclimate.fund\)](#))

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises if GCF experiences a shortage of cash to meet its payment obligations, such as disbursements for the projects and programmes and paying back loans to loan contributors. The Fund also maintains a liquidity reserve sufficient to meet its net funding requirements for at least one year. Net funding requirements refer to planned contribution encashment over a certain period less planned programme and administrative disbursements over the same period. To mitigate this risk, the Fund commits to only making funding commitment against available cash and promissory note deposits, and monitors the contributions pledged which are not received on schedule, and the concentration of the funding of contributors. The projected liquid asset portfolio 12 months forward as at 31st December 2021 and 31st December 2020 are as below:

Figure 10: Analysis of the Fund's asset portfolio as at 31st December 2021 and 31st December 2020



Reputational risk

Given that the GCF operates in new, transformational areas that may be untested, continued support from global stakeholders is essential to the GCF's success. Reputation risk refers to adverse perception, which has a material effect on the credibility of GCF. To manage the reputational risks, the Fund:

- a) Actively engages stakeholders and plans and responds to reputational issues which may arise in its daily operations.
- b) Applies stringent monitoring and oversight policies across its operations.
- c) Monitors and manages adverse publicity and grievances from projects and daily operations.

Legal risk

Legal risk for the GCF is the risk of loss caused by defective transactions, penalties, or sanctions originating from lawsuits filed against the Fund, sanctions pronounced by a regulatory or government body, and changes to legal frameworks. The GCF manages its legal risk by closely monitoring the number of legal disputes that arise across the operations of the GCF and taking the appropriate action.

Compliance Risk

GCF categorizes compliance risks into two major categories

i. Regulation and sanctions/embargo breach and engagement in prohibited practices

The risk that GCF, Accredited Entities (AE)/Executing Entities (EE), or other related parties fail to adhere to the laws and regulations, including sanctions and embargoes, in jurisdictions relevant to the operations of the GCF as well as to GCF's Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy and Policy on Prohibited Practices.

ii. Internal compliance breach

The risk would occur if GCF covered persons (including Board members, Board-appointed officials, or other personnel) failed to comply with the standards and codes of conduct set by GCF through its policies and procedures

GCF has zero-tolerance for compliance risk. It screens potential AEs/EEs, concept notes and funding proposals, human resources decisions, procurement decisions, changes in laws and regulations, and other internal processes. It takes necessary action to drive compliance/ethics culture across GCF. GCF will also secure necessary privileges and immunities that are not yet in place and conduct periodic exchanges with home country authorities.

Operation and IT Risk

GCF is exposed to operation and IT risk due to losses or disruptions arising from but not limited to operational process errors, cyber attacks, IT systems failure, natural or manmade catastrophic attacks. To mitigate this risk, GCF closely monitors the following and takes proactive and corrective action where necessary:

- a) Timelines for funding proposal approval and target timelines for AE approval
- b) The vacancy rate, employee turnover rate, and internal or external complaints on employee behavior
- c) Number of information security breach attempts and number of system failures
- d) Natural catastrophe occurrences, geopolitical events, wars, pandemics, and terrorism.

M. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Fund to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Fund's accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions 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. As the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results, it can contain a significant risk of causing material adjustment.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. Additional information on significant judgment and assumptions of certain items are included in relevant notes.

M1. The fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses its judgment to select various methods and make assumptions based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

M2. Impairment of financial assets

The allowance for impairment for financial assets is based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The Fund uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the Fund's past history, existing market conditions, and forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

N. Events after the Reporting Date

Post-year-end events that provide additional information about the Fund's financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements when material. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

5. Cash and due from banks

- (a) Cash and due from banks as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Balance held in the GCF Trust Fund (at the World Bank)	5,584,913	4,939,512
Balances held in local Commercial Banks	33,644	15,810
Total	5,618,557	4,955,322

The World Bank is serving as the Trustee of the Fund. The Trustee administers contributions received in the Trust Fund following the Amended and Restated Agreement on the Terms and Conditions for the Administration of the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund (including all Annexes and Attachments attached thereto, which constitute an integral part thereof), dated 22 April 2015 between the Fund and the Trustee (the "GCF Trust Fund Agreement"). The Fund signed a revised agreement with the World Bank on 12 April 2019. Under the revised agreement, the World Bank shall continue to provide trustee services for the four years up to 11 April 2023.

The Local Commercial Banks used by the GCF in the Republic of Korea are Shinhan Bank and Nonghyup Bank.

- (b) Cash and due from banks denominated in foreign currencies as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Foreign currency	2021			2020		
	Foreign currency amount (in '000)	Ending exchange rate*	Translation into '000 USD	Foreign currency amount (in '000)	Ending exchange rate*	Translation into '000 USD
EUR	80,816	0.8835	91,473	208,946	0.8147	256,481
GBP	51	0.7421	69	12	0.7327	15
KRW	1,099,329	1,188.1282	927	555,402	1088.5657	479

* The exchange rate is stated in terms of USD/foreign currency and rounded off to 4 decimals for presentation purposes.

6. Financial Instruments by Categories

- (a) Categories of financial assets as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

(i) 31st December 2021				
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Total Amount
Financial Assets				
Cash and due from banks	5,618,557		-	5,618,557
Contribution receivables	3,682,397		-	3,682,397
Loan Receivables	628,736		-	628,736
Investments in equity		119,979	-	119,979
Total	9,929,690	119,979	-	10,049,669
(ii) 31st December 2020				
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Total Amount
Cash and due from banks	4,955,322	-	-	4,955,322
Contribution receivables	3,349,325	-	-	3,349,325
Loan receivables	524,426	-	-	524,426
Investments in equity	-	33,039	-	33,039
Total	8,829,073	33,039	-	8,862,112

The details of disclosure by level according to the fair value hierarchy of the Fund's financial instruments measured at fair value as of the end of the reporting period are as follows

(i) 31st December 2021				
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Amount
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:				
Investments in equity		-	119,979	119,979
(ii) 31st December 31 2020				
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1
Investments in equity	-		33,039	33,039



- (b) Categories of financial liabilities as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

(i) 31st December 2021			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Total Amount
Financial Liabilities			
Account payables	3,239	-	3,239
Long-term borrowings	369,073	-	369,073
Total	372,312	-	372,312
(ii) December 31 2020			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Total Amount
Account payables	2,314	-	2,314
Long-term borrowings	393,318	-	393,318
Total	395,632	-	395,632



- (c) Detail of net gains (or losses) on each category of financial instruments by category for the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

	2021			2020		
	Equity, Loans, and receivables	Other assets	Financial liabilities	Loans and receivables	Other Assets	Financial liabilities
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>						
Bank and trust fund income	-	11,371		-	42,226	-
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(177,287)		(27,246)	291,073	-	(29,840)
Impairment (loss)/gain	(2,536)			(1,321)	-	-
Fair value (loss)/gain on equity investments	(5,081)			(1,202)	-	-
Present value amortization on promissory notes	5,888			7,752	-	-
Total	(179,016)	11,371	(27,246)	296,302	42,226	(29,840)

7. Contribution Receivables

In accordance with signed arrangements/ agreements, several contributors have deposited promissory notes. As the Trustee of the Fund, the World Bank is holding these promissory notes on behalf of the Fund. These are non-interest-bearing and payable at par value. Promissory notes encashable within one year from the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets-receivables. Promissory notes encashable after more than one year from the end of the reporting period are classified as non-current assets- receivables.

The promissory notes receivables are measured initially at fair value by discounting the future cash flows with the appropriate discount rates, reflecting the duration and the credit risk of the issuer, and presented at amortized cost using the effective rate method at each reporting date. At the end of each reporting period, the Fund assesses whether there is any objective evidence that the promissory notes will not be received. If any such evidence exists, the Fund determines the amount of any bad debts to be written off. Promissory notes denominated in Euro, Japanese Yen, Swedish Krona, Korean Won, and Pound Sterling were revalued to United States Dollars (USD) at the end of the reporting period at the prevailing exchange rates.

As of 31st December 2021, the encashment schedule and details of present value on promissory notes are as follows:

Encashment	Amount (In '000 USD)
In 2022	900,236
In 2023	1,400,516
In 2024	105,073
In 2025	105,073
In 2026	99,775
In 2027	91,828
In 2028	1,057,320
Nominal value of promissory notes	3,759,820
Unamortized present value discount	(77,423)
Present value of promissory notes	<u>3,682,397</u>

Contribution receivables denominated in foreign currencies as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Foreign currency	2021			2020		
	Foreign currency amount (in '000)	Ending exchange rate*	Translation into '000 USD	Foreign currency amount (in '000)	Ending exchange rate*	Translation into '000 USD
EUR	442,210	0.8835	500,538	167,210	0.8147	205,250
GBP	1,450,933	0.7421	1,955,277	1,170,000	0.7327	1,596,934
JPY	58,875,507	115.1300	511,383	59,793,739	103.0550	580,212
KRW	10,160,100	1,188.1282	8,551	22,578,000	1,088.5657	20,741
SEK	7,104,000	9.0604	784,071	8,104,000	8.1674	992,237
			3,759,820			3,395,374

* The exchange rates have been rounded off to a maximum of 4 decimal places for presentation purposes.

8. financial assets at fair value

a. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Comprehensive Income

i) Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>		
Equity Instruments	119,979	33,039

Details of equity investments as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	31st December, 2021		
	Percentage of GCF Financing (%)*	Cumulative call-up	Carrying Amount/(Fair Value)
KawiSafi Ventures (FP005)	29.6	16,374	15,467
Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (FP078)	46	7,126	5,584
Espejo de Tarapaca (FP115)	13.4	6,195	6,061
Arbaro Fund (FP128)	20	17,626	9,867
Global Subnational Climate Fund (FP151)	20	50,000	50,000
Green Growth Equity Fund (FP164)	14.5	33,000	33,000
	December 31, 2020		
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Percentage of GCF Financing (%)	Cumulative call-up	Carrying Amount/(Fair Value)
KawiSafi Ventures (FP005)	29.6	12,953	12,810
Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (FP078)	46.0	4,911	3,852
Tarapaca (FP115)	13.4	6,195	6,195
Arbaro Fund (FP128)	12.5	10,182	10,182

The percentage of GCF financing is computed based on called-up capital as at the end of the reporting period. As such, it fluctuates annually.

ii) Changes in the value of financial assets at FVTOCI for the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Balance as at 1 January	33,039	9,034
Additional call-up	96,081	25,207
Net management and admin fees	(4,060)	-
Fair value (loss)/gains	(5,081)	(1,202)
Balance as at December 31	119,979	33,039

B. Loan Receivables

Loan receivables relate to loans that have been disbursed to accredited entities for implementing activities as per the different funding proposals presented to and approved by the GCF board. The loans are valued at amortized cost as required by "IFRS 9 Financial Instruments" since they are held solely to collect principal and interest. Details of the loans disbursed as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as below:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gross Carrying Amount	-	650,372	-	541,745
Unrealized Forex gain(loss)	-	(1,504)	-	276
PV Loss on loans	-	-	-	-
Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Allowance (See note below)	-	(20,132)	-	(17,595)
Net Carrying Amount		628,736	-	524,426

The concentration of loans by region as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 is as below:

Draw-down Amounts (In '000 USD)	2021			2020	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total	Stage 2	Total
Africa	34,075	59,316	93,391	87,706	87,706
Asia Pacific	129,010	124,241	253,251	234,240	234,240
Latin America and Caribbean	58,166	34,667	92,833	81,280	81,280
Multiple Regions**	131,707	77,686	209,393	138,795	138,795
Total	352,958	295,910	648,868	542,021	542,021

ECL Allowance (In '000 USD)	2021			2020	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total	Stage 2	Total
Africa	89	5,208	5,297	1,952	1,952
Asia Pacific	167	3,858	4,025	7,186	7,186
Latin America and Caribbean	5	556	561	5,222	5,222
Multiple Regions**	9	10,240	10,249	3,235	3,235
Total	270	19,862	20,132	17,595	17,595

The coverage ratio, calculated as ECL allowance / Draw-down amounts, for the different regions as at 31st December 2021 and 2020 is as below:

Coverage rate (%)	2021			2020	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total	Stage 2	Total
Africa	0.3%	8.8%	5.7%	2.2%	2.2%
Asia Pacific	0.1%	3.1%	1.6%	3.1%	3.1%
Latin America and Caribbean	-	1.6%	0.6%	6.4%	6.4%
Multiple Regions**	-	13.2%	4.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Total	0.1%	6.7%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%

**Loans in this category will be used for implementing projects spanning across more than one region.

Movements in loan Draw-downs

Draw-down Amounts (In '000 USD)	2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Gross carrying amounts as at January 1, 2021	-	542,021	542,021
Drawdowns in 2021	111,873	7,498	119,371
Repayments in 2021	-	(12,524)	(12,524)
Amount as at December 31, 2020	111,873	536,995	648,868

ECL allowance on draw-downs (In '000 USD)	2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
ECL as at January 1, 2021	-	17,595	17,595
2021 changes	270	2,267	2,537
ECL allowance as at December 31, 2020	270	19,862	20,132

9. Property, Plant, and Equipment

- (a) Details of property, plant, and equipment as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

(i) 31st December 2021			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Computer/IT equipment	3,474	(3,407)	67
Leasehold Improvements	711	(326)	385
Office Furniture & Equipment	1,272	(946)	326
Motor Vehicles	81	(67)	14
Total	5,538	(4,746)	792

(ii) 31st December 31 2020			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Computer/IT equipment	3,349	(3,128)	221
Leasehold Improvements	710	(268)	442
Office Furniture & Equipment	1,142	(563)	579
Motor Vehicles	81	(51)	30
Total	5,282	(4,010)	1,272

- (b) Changes in property, plant, and equipment for the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	January 1, 2021	Acquisitions	Disposals	Depreciation	31st December, 2021
Computer/IT equipment	221	125	-	(279)	67
Leasehold Improvements	442	-	-	(58)	384
Office Furniture & Equipment	579	130	-	(383)	326
Motor Vehicles	30	-	-	(16)	14
Total	1,272	255	-	(736)	792

	January 1, 2020	Acquisitions	Disposals	Depreciation	31st December, 2020
Computer/IT equipment	523	48	-	(352)	221
Leasehold Improvements	369	197	-	(124)	442
Office Furniture & Equipment	326	477	-	(223)	579
Motor Vehicles	46	-	-	(16)	30
Total	1,264	722	-	(715)	1,272

10. Intangible assets

(a) Details of intangible assets as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

(i) 31st December 2021			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Carrying amount
Software	367	(27)	340
Total	367	(27)	340
(ii) 31 st December 31 2020			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Carrying amount
Software	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

(b) Changes in intangible assets for the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	January 1, 2021	Acquisitions	Disposals	Amortization	31st December, 2021
Software	-	367	-	(27)	340
Total	-	367	-	(27)	340
	January 1, 2020	Acquisitions	Disposals	Depreciation	31st December, 2020
Software	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

11. Long-term borrowings

i) The classification of long-term borrowings as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>				
Long-term borrowings	8,065	361,008	-	393,318
Total	8,065	361,008	-	393,318

ii) Details of long-term borrowings as of 31st December 2021 are as follows

Lender	Loan Currency	Amount in Loan Currency '000'	Amount in USD '000'	Maturity Date	Interest rate p.a	Interest Payment Start Date	Principal Repayment Start Date	No. of Installments
France	EUR	285,000	322,592	June 15, 2042	0%	N/A	December 15, 2022	40
Canada	CAD	110,000	82,479**	June 15, 2044	1%	June 15, 2024	June 15, 2024	40
*Deferred Income			(35,998)					
Total Longterm Borrowings			405,071					

* Deferred income of USD 36 m refers to the interest implicit in the long-term borrowings and will be realized across the maturity period

** Although the loan was issued in CAD, the repayment will be in USD.

iii) Changes in the value of the loans in 2021 and 2020 are as below

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	393,318	360,257
Acquisition/draw down	-	-
Repayments	-	-
Forex loss (gain)	(27,246)	29,840
Decrease/(Increase) in present value discount	3,001	3,221
Balance as at December 31	369,073	393,318

12. Funds

All contributions received where the use is limited by contributor-imposed purpose or time restrictions have been classified as temporarily restricted funds. All other funds are recognized as unrestricted funds.

Changes in nominal value of temporarily restricted funds by type of restriction for the year ended 31st December 2021 are as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	1st January 2021	Released	Received with restriction	Unrealized Exchange gain/loss	31st December 2021
Time restriction only	2,618,065	(788,212)	1,296,106	(160,051)	2,965,908
Time & contributor-imposed restriction	777,308	-	-	(9,852)	767,456
Contributor imposed restriction only-Loan Cushions	80,522	-	-	-	80,522
Contributor imposed restriction only	583,933	-	5,902	-	589,835
Total	4,059,828	(788,212)	1,302,008	(169,903)	4,403,721

Time restriction represents the funds to be collected in future years (i.e., promissory notes) that were recorded at the present value of future collections as at the end of the reporting period. This type of fund will be reclassified into unrestricted funds in the year of receipt.

Contributor-imposed restriction represents the funds whose use is limited by the contributor. Contributor-imposed restrictions relate to contributions for which the contributor has outlined specific use to which the contributions may be applied and capital contributions which can only be disbursed as financial instruments which generate reflows. They may, therefore, not be used to finance grants and administrative expenditure unless the terms of the contribution state so.

Time and contributor-imposed restrictions represent the funds whose use is restricted as outlined above and that will be collected in future periods.

Loan cushions represent funds that loan contributors have designated to be used to cushion the fund against any loan defaults.

13. Income from Contributors

As stated in Note 5, contributions are received through GCF's Trust Fund account at the World Bank administered by the Trustee. The change in the carrying value of the resources in the GCF Trust Fund is due to contribution revenues, investment returns on GCF Trust Fund balances, foreign currency transactions or translations, and present value amortization on promissory notes. Those changes comprise the comprehensive income of the Fund.

Details of income from GCF Trust Fund for the year ended 31st December, 2021 and 31st December, 2020 are as follows:

(i) 31st December, 2021			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Nominal value	Unamortized present value discount on promissory note	Total
Contribution revenues	2,200,560	(37,262)	2,163,298
Foreign exchange gain(loss)	(175,783)	-	(175,783)
Present Value amortization on promissory note	-	5,888	5,888
Total	2,024,777	(31,374)	1,993,403
(ii) December 31, 2020			
<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	Nominal value	Unamortized present value discount on promissory note	Total
Contribution revenues	2,349,302	(35,202)	2,314,100
Foreign exchange gain(loss)	290,797	-	290,797
Present Value amortization on promissory note		7,752	7,752
Total	2,640,099	(27,450)	2,612,649

The foreign exchange gain (loss) is primarily due to exchange gain/loss at the time of encashment of promissory notes and on year-end revaluation of promissory notes received in a currency other than USD. On the reporting date, promissory notes held by the Trustee were revalued at the year-end exchange rate.

As at 31st December 2021, the cumulative contributions received through the Trust Fund account since inception were USD 12.1 billion. USD 7.2 billion relate to the Initial Resource Mobilization period while 4.9 billion relate to the 1st replenishment period. The details of changes in the total cumulative contribution that the Fund has received through the Trust Fund account for the year ended 31st December 2021 are presented as follows:

(a) By contributor:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	1st January 2021	Increase (Decrease)	31st December 2021
Australia	152,318	-	152,318
Austria	92,985	29,670	122,655
Belgium	105,790	1	105,791
Belgium - Brussels Capital Region	5,090	-	5,090
Belgium – Flanders	16,076	-	16,076
Belgium - Walloon Region	9,954	474	10,428
Bulgaria	109	86	195
Canada	252,732	11,482	264,214
Chile	300	-	300
Columbia	287	500	787
Cyprus	415	-	415
Czech Republic	4,857	-	4,857
Denmark	62,265	125,025	187,290
Estonia	1,123	-	1,123
Finland	94,268	27,422	121,690
France	1,129,636	425,994	1,555,630
France - City of Paris	1,181	-	1,181
Germany	981,870	535,162	1,517,032
Hungary	3,511	665	4,176
Iceland	1,400	400	1,800
Indonesia	244	250	494
Ireland	13,865	4,528	18,393
Italy	265,682	38,643	304,325
Japan	1,814,766	299,885	2,114,651
Korea	104,608	21,145	125,753
Latvia	417	-	417
Liechtenstein	157	-	157
Lithuania	113	-	113
Luxembourg	44,995	11,881	56,876
Malta	619	116	735
Mexico	10,000	-	10,000
Monaco	3,612	846	4,458
Mongolia	50	-	50
Netherlands	149,251	34,875	184,126
New Zealand	12,269	-	12,269
Norway	348,193	73,028	421,221
Panama	1,000	-	1,000
Poland	3,103	-	3,103
Portugal	3,379	-	3,379
Romania	50	47	97
Russian Federation	7,000	3,000	10,000
Slovakia	2,000	588	2,588
Slovenia	1,106	-	1,106
Spain	223,012	27,926	250,938
Sweden	1,434,523	(89,005)	1,345,518
Switzerland	138,062	37,500	175,562
United Kingdom	1,601,834	358,345	1,960,179
United States	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Vietnam	1,000	-	1,000
Total	10,101,077	1,980,479*	12,081,556

The negative changes represent the effect of foreign currency translation on promissory notes deposited by contributors.

(b) By contribution type:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	January 1, 2021	Increase (Decrease)	December 31, 2021
Cash	6,705,703	1,616,033	8,321,736
Promissory note	3,395,374*	364,446	3,759,820
Total	10,101,077	1,980,479	12,081,556

(c) By instrument type:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	January 1, 2021	Increase (Decrease)	December 31, 2021
Capital	1,361,265	(3,951)	1,357,314
Grant	8,307,495	2,011,676	10,319,171
Loan	432,317	(27,246)	405,071
Total	10,101,077	1,980,479	12,081,556

14. Investment & Other Income

Investment and other income comprise the following.

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Investment income	11,371	42,226
Loan interest	6,456	5,778
Other income	3,129	3,905
Total	20,956	51,909

Investment income represents the investment return on GCF Trust Fund balances that were invested in accordance with the investment strategy established for all trust funds administered by the World Bank.

Loan interest represents interest received on loans advanced to an accredited entity.

Other income represents the non-interest reflows from accredited entities, accreditation fees, and interest on local bank deposits.

15. Administrative Expenses

Details of administrative expenses for the Fund for the year ended 31st December 2021 and 31st December, 2020 are as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Staff Costs ^(a)	46,490	40,475
Consultants Fees	6,543	4,642
Contractual Services	12,702	8,451
Supplies and Services	10,718	8,994
Travel	351	963
Depreciation and amortization	763	716
Total	77,567	64,241

(a) As of 31st December 2021, the Fund had 221 full-time staff⁵ (217 as of December 31, 2020). The details of the staff costs are as below:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	40,535	35,446
Defined contribution plans	4,885	4,476
Other Costs	1,070	553
Total	46,490	40,475

⁵ Includes both Secretariat and Independent units staff

16. Programme

Programme expenditures for the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020 are related to 'Funding Proposal Grants,' 'Accredited Entity Fees,' the 'Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme,' National Adaptation Plans, and the Project Preparation Facility.

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Funding Proposal Grants	601,976	486,970
Accredited Entity Fees	40,027	25,491
Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme (inc. NAPs) (a)	66,497	68,471
Project Preparation Facility	6,487	6,677
PV Loss and Expected Credit Losses	2,537	1,321
Equity management and administrative fees	4,060	-
Total	721,584	588,930

a) Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme

Details of 'Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme' expenditures for the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Consultants Fees	493	765
Regional workshops & NDA visits	5	-
Grants – Readiness	64,289	64,588
Professional Services	951	700
Travel	-	8
Other Operating Costs	759	2,410
Total	66,497	68,471

17. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities for Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme, and Project Preparation Facility (PPF), approved funding proposals, and accredited entity fees as of 31st December 2021 and 2020 are analyzed below

b) Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Cumulative funds approved as at the end of December	308,678	273,766
Disbursed as at the end of December	(205,561)	(138,383)
Total Commitment	103,117	135,383

c) Project Preparation Facility

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Cumulative funds approved as at the end of December	41,500	41,500
Disbursed as at the end of December	(25,605)	(19,657)
Total Commitment	4,356	21,843

d) Project Funding Decisions

The total cumulative value of projects approved by the GCF Board but pending disbursements is as below:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Approved Funding Proposals (cumulative)	9,996,705	7,285,500
Disbursed as at the end of December	(2,306,904)	(1,504,417)
Total Commitment	7,689,801	5,781,083

e) Project Fees

The total cumulative value of Accredited Entity (AE) fees approved, but pending disbursements are as below:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Approved AE fees as of the end of December	368,098	279,097
Disbursed as at the end of December	(114,659)	(75,576)
Total Commitment	253,439	203,521

18. Lease

Under the agreement between the Ministry of Strategy and Finance of the Republic of Korea, the Incheon Metropolitan City of the Republic of Korea, and the Green Climate Fund signed on 8th October 2013, Incheon City provides to the Fund the use of premises free of payment of rental for the entire duration of the Fund's operation in Songdo. The fair value of free rental provided to GCF since inception is estimated as below:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020	2013 – 2019 (Cumulative)
Fair Value of lease rental	1,064	829	3,468

19. Related Parties

Related parties include the board members, board committees, senior management and close family members of the board, board committees, and senior management. There was no loan to or from related parties outstanding as of 31st December 2021 and 2020. The Fund does not remunerate its Board members. All transactions with the board are made at terms equivalent to an arm's length transaction within the operational framework of the Secretariat.

The remuneration of key management for 2021 and 2020 is as below:

<i>(In '000 USD)</i>	2021	2020
Salaries	3,071	3,056
Retirement plan	553	550
Other Benefits	374	221
Termination benefits	-	94
Total	3,998	3,921



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Annex III: Letter from the Ethics and Audit Committee Chairperson addressed to the Co-Chairs

*The letter from the Ethics and Audit Committee Chairperson addressed to the Co-Chairs is
contained below.*

20 September 2022

Dear Co-Chairs,

The audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021 are submitted for Board approval. The external audit of the 2021 GCF Financial Statements was undertaken by Nexia Samduk during April and May 2022.

The draft Independent Auditor's report states: "In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of 31st December 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards("IFRS")."

The audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021 are endorsed by the Ethics and Audit Committee on 15 September 2022.

As the Chair of Ethics and Audit Committee, I confirm endorsement of the attached draft decision by the Ethics and Audit Committee and the recommendation contained therein, for further consideration by the Board.

Yours sincerely,



Nauman Bashir Bhatti
Chairperson
Ethics and Audit Committee