

**EUROPEAN FINANCIAL STABILISATION MECHANISM  
(EFSM)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011**

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- Report of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé
- Economic outturn account
- Balance sheet
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To the Commission of the European Communities  
Represented by the Director of the Directorate Financial operations,  
programme management and liaison with the EIB Group-  
Economic and Financial Affairs DG (DG ECFIN)

## REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

### Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM) managed by the Economic and Financial Affairs DG (DG ECFIN) on behalf of the European Commission (the "Commission"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2011, and the economic outturn account, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

#### *DG ECFIN's Management responsibility for the financial statements*

DG ECFIN's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting rules applicable to the European Communities set out in note 2, and for such internal control as DG ECFIN's Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### *Responsibility of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé*'s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, *the réviseur d'entreprises agréé* considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by DG ECFIN's Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

## *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism as of December 31, 2011 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting rules applicable to the European Communities set out in note 2.

Without qualifying our opinion, we emphasize that the accounting policies used and disclosures made are not intended to, and do not, comply with all the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards.

For Deloitte Audit, *Cabinet de révision agréé*

Martin Flaunet *Réviseur d'entreprises agréé*  
Partner

April 10, 2012

## European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011

### Economic outturn account for the year ended 31 December 2011

(amounts expressed in EUR)

	Notes	2011
		EUR
<b>Financial operations revenue</b>		<b>584 510 794.35</b>
Interest income	2.4.1.	456 044 394.35
<i>Interest income on cash and cash equivalents</i>		4 450.94
<i>Interest income on financial assets</i>		456 039 943.41
Other financial income	2.3.1.	128 466 400.00
<b>Financial operations expenses</b>		<b>583 615 943.41</b>
Interest expenses	2.4.1.	456 039 943.41
<i>Interest expenses on financial liabilities</i>		456 039 943.41
Other financial expenses	2.3.3.	127 576 000.00
<b>ECONOMIC RESULT OF THE YEAR</b>		<b>894 850.94</b>

The economic result of the year corresponds to the surplus from operating/ordinary activities of the Entity

## European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011

### Balance sheet as at 31 December 2011

(amounts expressed in EUR)

#### ASSETS

	Notes	2011 EUR
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>28 344 389 943.41</b>
<b>Loans</b>		<b>28 344 389 943.41</b>
Loans granted from borrowed funds	2.3.1., 4	28 344 389 943.41
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>894 850.94</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	2.3.2., 5	894 850.94
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28 345 284 794.35</b>

#### LIABILITIES

	Notes	2011 EUR
<b>EQUITY</b>		<b>894 850.94</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Economic result of the year</b>		<b>894 850.94</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>28 344 389 943.41</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		<b>28 344 389 943.41</b>
Borrowings	2.3.3., 6	28 344 389 943.41
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28 345 284 794.35</b>

**Off balance sheet commitments entered into**                      7                      **20 500 000 000.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011**

**Cash flow statement (direct method) for the year ended 31 December 2011**

(amounts expressed in EUR)

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2011</b>
		<b>EUR</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>	8	
Granting of loans		(27 871 533 600.00)
Interest received loans		111 650 000.00
Interest paid borrowings		(111 650 000.00)
Interest received cash and cash equivalents		4 450.94
Proceeds from borrowings		27 872 424 000.00
<b><i>Net cash flow from operating activities</i></b>		<b><i>894 850.94</i></b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>894 850.94</b>
<b><i>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</i></b>		<b><i>0.00</i></b>
<b><i>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</i></b>	5	<b><i>894 850.94</i></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011

### Statement of changes in equity as at 31 December 2011

(amounts expressed in EUR)

<b>Equity</b>	<b>Reserves</b>	<b>Economic result for the year</b>	<b>Equity (total)</b>
	<b>EUR</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>EUR</b>
<b>Balance as of 01.01.2011</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Economic result for the Year</b>	0.00	894 850.94	894 850.94
<b>Balance as of 31.12.2011</b>	0.00	894 850.94	894 850.94

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



# **European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **Note 1 - General Information**

On 11 May 2010 the Council adopted a European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (hereinafter referred to as "EFSM" or "the Entity") to preserve financial stability in Europe (Council Regulation (EU) n° 407/2010). The mechanism is based on Art. 122.2 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and enables the granting of financial assistance to a Member State in difficulties or seriously threatened with severe difficulties caused by exceptional occurrences beyond its control. The assistance may take the form of a loan or credit line guaranteed by the EU budget. When activated, the Commission borrows funds on the capital markets or with financial institutions on behalf of the EU and lend these funds to the beneficiary Member State. The ECOFIN Council conclusions of 9 May 2010 restrict the facility to EUR 60 billion but the legal limit is provided in Article 2.2 of the Council Regulation, which restricts the outstanding amount of loans or credit lines to the margin available under the own resources ceiling.

Each loan granted to a Member State should be linked to the adoption by that Member State of economic policy measures designed to re-establish a sound economic or financial situation in the beneficiary Member State and to restore its capacity to finance itself on the financial markets.

To this end, in accordance with an implementing decision adopted by the Council, the Commission shall be empowered to contract borrowings on the capital markets or with financial institutions on behalf of the European Community.

The Commission shall establish the necessary arrangements for the administration of the loan with the European Central Bank.

The first year of operation of the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism is from 1 January 2011, to 31 December 2011.

### **Note 2 - Accounting policies**

#### **2.1. Legal provisions and the Financial Regulation**

The accounts are kept in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 (OJ L 248 of 16 September 2002, p. 1, with a corrigendum in OJ L 25 of 30 January 2003, p. 43) on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities and Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of this Financial Regulation.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

The article 133 of the Financial Regulation states that the Accounting Officer of the Commission adopts the accounting rules and methods and the harmonised Chart of Accounts to be applied by all the institutions. In this framework, he adopted the EC “new” Accounting Rules "AR" on 28 December 2004 which were subsequently updated in October 2006, in December 2008 and in December 2009. The accrual-based accounting policy is inspired by International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) or by default, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as respectively issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standard Board and the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

The valuation and accounting rules adopted by the Accounting Officer of the Commission are applied in all the European Institutions and bodies currently falling within the scope of consolidation in order to establish a uniform set of rules for accounting, valuation and presentation of the accounts with a view to harmonising the process for drawing up the financial statements and consolidation.

### 2.2. Currency and basis for conversion

#### 2.2.1. Functional and reporting currency

In respect with the AR13 on Foreign Currency Translation, the currency used for the financial statements of the Entity is the Euro (EUR) which is the Entity’s functional and reporting currency. All accounting records are maintained in that currency.

#### 2.2.2. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Euro using the exchange rates prevailing at the month of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the economic outturn account.

### 2.3. Balance sheet

#### 2.3.1. Loans

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Entity provides money to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in non-current assets, except for final maturities less than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

According to EC Accounting Rule 11, loans granted are recognised in the balance sheet at the time of use of the credit line (by the borrower). The loans are by design back-to-back loans, using the same interest rate as the related borrowings. The borrowings' interest rate reflects the high creditworthiness of the European Commission. Taking into account the actual high recovery rates experienced for EU sovereign loans, it is appropriate to use the same (nominal) interest rates for the loans as for the borrowings as the effective interest rate to calculate amortised cost.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the economic outturn account. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the economic outturn account.

At loan disbursement deducted funding and other transaction costs (rating fees etc) are directly shown in the economic outturn account as other financial income.

### 2.3.2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as short term. They include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within financial liabilities under current liabilities on the balance sheet.

### 2.3.3. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are composed of borrowings from credit institutions and debts evidenced by certificates, both disclosed in the caption "borrowings" of the balance sheet.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method; any subsequent change in the carrying amount is recognised in the economic outturn account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. They are classified as non current liabilities, except for maturities less than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Based on EC Accounting Rule n° 11 (see II.2.1.2 "Back-to-Back loans"), the effective interest rate method is not applied separately to loans and borrowings.

The transaction costs (funding costs) are directly expensed in the economic outturn account.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**2.4. Economic outturn account**

**2.4.1. Interest income and expenses**

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the economic outturn account using the effective interest rate method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Entity estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and costs paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Following EC Accounting Rule N° 11 (see II.2.1.2 "Back-to-Back loans"), the nominal interest rate is applied.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

**2.4.2. Interest margin on loans**

The EFSM loans are granted in a political context under similar conditions than loans from other lending institutions. Initially, the interest rates included a margin, which was fixed in Article 1 of the Council Implementing Decision granting the financial assistance. In line with the statement of the Heads of State and Government of the euro area and EU institutions of 21.7.2011, Council Implementing Decisions dated 11 October 2011 for Ireland (2011/682/EU) and Portugal (2011/683/EU) suppressed the interest margin by amending the former Implementing Decisions.

**Note 3 - Financial risk management**

**3.1. Risk management policies and hedging activities**

The borrowing and lending transactions are carried out by the Commission according to internal guidelines.

The asset and liability management is carried out by the Commission in accordance with internal guidelines. Written procedures manuals covering specific areas such as borrowings, loans and treasury management have been developed and are used by the relevant operating units. Financial and operational risks are identified and evaluated and compliance to internal guidelines and procedures is checked regularly.

There are no hedging activities carried-out as lending operations are financed by back-to-back operations and as there are no open currency positions existing.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**3.2. Currency risk**

Since all assets and liabilities are denominated in Euro, the Entity does not take on exposure to effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on its financial positions and cash flows.

**3.3. Interest rate risk**

Due to the nature of its activities, the Entity has significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

Interest rate risks that arise from borrowings are offset by equivalent loans in terms and conditions (back-to-back operations).

As at the balance sheet date, the Entity has no loans with variable rates, but ten fixed rate loans of EUR 28 000 000 000.00. Loans with a final maturity date of less than one year EUR 0.00, more than one year but less than five years EUR 9 750 000 000.00 and more than five years EUR 18 250 000 000.00 .

**3.4. Credit risk**

The Entity takes on exposure to credit risk which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The credit risk exposure is towards a Member State. The exposure to credit risk is managed by the possibility to call on the EU budget in case a debtor would be unable to reimburse the amounts due in full. To this end the Community is entitled to call upon all the Member States to ensure compliance with the Community's legal obligation towards its lenders.

The credit risk exposure is towards the Republic of Ireland and the Republic of Portugal (see note 4).

**3.5. Fair value**

*Cash and cash equivalents*

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents including current accounts and short-term deposits (of less than three months) is their carrying amount.

# European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### Note 4 - Loans

Due > 1 year 01/01/ 2011	Due < 1 year 01/01/ 2011	Book value 01/01/ 2011	New Loans	Repay- ments	Change in carrying amount	Book value 31/12/ 2011	Due > 1 year 31/12/ 2011	Due < 1 year 31/12/ 2011
EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
0.00	0.00	0.00	28 000 000 000.00	0.00	344 389 943.41	28 344 389 943.41	28 344 389 943.41	0.00

The change in carrying amount corresponds to the change in accrued interest (2011: EUR 344 389 943.41).

The interest rates range:

**2011**

2.375% - 3.500%

Loan nominals with fixed rates can be split by country as follows:

	31/12/2011
	EUR
Ireland	13 900 000 000.00
Portugal	14 100 000 000.00
Total	28 000 000 000.00

Nominal, book value of loans can be analysed as follows:

	31/12/2011
	EUR
Nominal	28 000 000 000.00
Accrued Interest	344 389 943.41
Book Value	28 344 389 943.41

There are no floating rate loans.

# European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### Note 5 - Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>31/12/2011</b>
	<b>EUR</b>
<i>Unrestricted cash:</i>	
Current bank accounts	894 850.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>894 850.94</b>

### Note 6 - Borrowings

Due > 1 year 01/01/ 2011	Due < 1 year 01/01/ 2011	Book value 01/01/ 2011	New borrowings	Repay- ments	Change in carrying amount	Book value 31/12/ 2011	Due > 1 year 31/12/ 2011	Due < 1 year 31/12/ 2011
EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
0.00	0.00	0.00	28 000 000 000.00	0.00	344 389 943.41	28 344 389 943.41	28 344 389 943.41	0.00

Borrowings include debts evidenced by certificates amounting to EUR 28 344 389 943.41.

The change in carrying amount corresponds to the change in accrued interest (2011:EUR 344 389 943.41).

All borrowings are made at fixed interest rates.

The interest rates range from 2011

2.375% - 3.5%

Nominal, book value of borrowings can be split as follows:

	<b>31/12/2011</b>
	<b>EUR</b>
Nominal	28 000 000 000.00
Accrued Interest	344 389 943.41
Book Value	28 344 389 943.41

There are no floating rate borrowings.

## European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism Financial statements as at 31 December 2011

### Notes to the Financial Statements

The maturity of the borrowings outstanding at 31 December 2011 breaks down as follows:

	<b>EUR</b>
<b>2015</b>	5 000 000 000
<b>2016</b>	4 750 000 000
<b>2018</b>	4 500 000 000
<b>2021</b>	9 750 000 000
<b>2026</b>	4 000 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 000 000 000</b>

The main characteristics of the borrowings outstanding are as follows (nominal amounts):

(EUR)

<b>Year of issue</b>	<b>Contractual Interest (%) per year</b>	<b>Term (years)</b>	<b>Initial amount</b>	<b>Amount outstanding at 31 December 2011</b>
2011	2.5	5	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000
2011	3.25	7	3 400 000 000	3 400 000 000
2011	3.5	10	4 750 000 000	4 750 000 000
2011	2.75	5	4 750 000 000	4 750 000 000
2011	2.75	10	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000
2011	3	15	4 000 000 000	4 000 000 000
2011	2.375	7	1 100 000 000	1 100 000 000
<b>Total in EUR</b>			<b>28 000 000 000</b>	<b>28 000 000 000</b>

#### Note 7 - Off balance sheet commitments entered into

**2011  
EUR**

Loans granted but not disbursed 20 500 000 000  
(Republic of Ireland EUR 8.6 billion, Republic of Portugal EUR 11.9 billion)

#### Note 8 - Explanatory notes to the cash flow statement

##### 8.1. Purpose and preparation of the cash flow statement

Cash flow information is used to provide a basis for assessing the ability of EFSM to generate cash and cash equivalents and its need to utilise those cash flows.



**Notes to the Financial Statements**

The cash flow table is prepared using the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed.

Cash flow arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in EFSM reporting currency (EUR), by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the euro and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

**8.2. Operating activities**

Operating activities are the activities of EFSM that are not investing or financing activities. These are the majority of the activities performed. Loans granted to beneficiaries (and the related borrowings) are not considered as investing (and financing activities) as they are part of the general objectives and thus of the daily operations of EFSM. Indeed, the objective of these activities is to participate in the achievement of policy targeted outcomes.

**Note 9 - Events after the balance sheet date**

At the time of issuance of the accounts on 10 April 2012, no material issues came to the attention of the General Direction for Economic and Financial Affairs - Direction Financial Operations, programme management and liaison with the EIB Group -, or were reported to it that would require separate disclosure under this section. The accounts and related notes were prepared using the most recently available information and this is reflected in the information presented above.