Investing for positive social impact

Oikocredit is a social impact investor and worldwide cooperative with over four decades of experience in leading positive change through investments in financial inclusion, agriculture and renewable energy. Guided by the principle of empowering low-income people to improve their quality of life, Oikocredit supports partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America through loans, investments and capacity building.

Oikocredit is financed by individuals and institutions who want to be part of a global movement for social change. Our investments prioritise social impact while safeguarding the environment and generating fair financial returns.

We’re a global organisation with local presence, able to respond to our partners’ needs and strengthen them by offering more than financing.

€ 1,049.3 million capital outstanding

58,900 investors

513 partners

Brazil - A credit cooperative supporting communities

Based in the southern Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, Cresol Gerações (previously named Cresol Tenente Portela) is a credit cooperative providing 11,000 members with financial services to help develop their businesses and build thriving communities. It is part of the country-wide Cresol credit union (or system), which serves more than 740,000 lower-income Brazilian rural and urban households across 18 states. With Oikocredit’s recent loan, Cresol Gerações can offer more working capital to farming families and small and medium enterprises. Jonas Salla and Simone Wolfardt Salla (pictured) have used credit from the cooperative to diversify their farm and set up a brunch business for visitors to their local area.

Note: In 2018, Oikocredit ceased seeking new business in Ukraine and other countries in the region to focus our portfolio on Africa, Asia and Latin America. At 30 September 2022, we still had an outstanding loan to one partner in Ukraine.

Oikocredit’s Facts and Figures use the Gall-Peters projection map. Read more here:
Oikocredit at a glance

Financing by region at 30 September 2022
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 46%
- Asia: 31%
- Africa: 19%
- Other: 2%

Financing by sector at 30 September 2022
- Financial inclusion*: 16%
- Agriculture: 5%
- Renewable energy: 1%
- Other: 77%

Type of financing at 30 September 2022
- Loans: 85%
- Equity investments: 15%

Key financial figures at 30 September 2022
- Total assets: € 1,271.6 million
- Total development financing outstanding: € 1,049.3 million
- Net asset value per share: € 211.66
- Member capital: € 1,120.9 million
- Average outstanding financing per partner: € 2.0 million
- Total number of partners: 513
- Result (year-to-date): € -5.2 million

Social and environmental performance at 31 December 2021
Social and environmental performance management is a priority for Oikocredit. We monitor certain social and environmental performance indicators to ensure our partners reach the right target groups and provide services that work towards a positive change in people’s lives.

 Clients reached by Oikocredit’s financial inclusion partners
- Renewable energy: 38.2 million
- Households with access to clean energy: 43,000
- % female clients: 81%
- % rural clients: 61%
- Farmers reached by Oikocredit’s agriculture partners: 579,000

Ten countries with highest capital outstanding at 30 September 2022 – in € millions
- Brazil: 216
- India: 67
- Cambodia: 65
- Ecuador: 62
- Kenya: 60
- Bolivia: 50
- Peru: 49
- Mexico: 43
- Paraguay: 41
- Brazil: 32

Five countries with highest member capital at 30 September 2022 – in € millions
- Germany: 600
- The Netherlands: 188
- Austria: 129
- Switzerland: 94
- France: 33
Key quarterly ratios and figures

The following is an unaudited quarterly extract of key figures. The full annual accounts are available at [www.oikocredit.coop/annual-report](http://www.oikocredit.coop/annual-report)

For further explanations on the current quarterly results, see our quarterly news item at [www.oikocredit.coop/news](http://www.oikocredit.coop/news)

Key quarterly ratios and figures

(Year-to-date)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>2021 Q1</th>
<th>2021 Q2</th>
<th>2021 Q3</th>
<th>2022 Q1</th>
<th>2022 Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generating fair financial returns for investors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on equity</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquidity risk management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquidity ratio as % of total assets</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free liquidity (in € millions)</td>
<td>€ 174.8</td>
<td>€ 74.9</td>
<td>€ 64.0</td>
<td>€ 30.3</td>
<td>€ 63.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solvency and capital management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net asset value per share</td>
<td>€ 231.87</td>
<td>€ 231.58</td>
<td>€ 212.24</td>
<td>€ 211.28</td>
<td>€ 211.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leverage ratio</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credit risk management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loan loss provisions on capital and interest impairment of equity as % of development financing</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of loan portfolio paid on time</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>89.9%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portfolio at risk (90 days)</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost to Income Ratio</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>135.8%</td>
<td>154.3%</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administrative expenses as % of total assets</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market risk management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total operating income as % of development financing</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard currencies as % of development financing</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commentary on key quarterly ratios and figures

Key quarterly ratios and figures provided left give Oikocredit members and investors additional financial information about outcomes achieved and progress made over the last quarter.

Generating fair financial returns for investors

The return ratios on equity and assets improved but were still negative as we closed the quarter with negative results. This was largely the outcome of the negative € 14.6 million result on the sale of the term investment portfolio, which was concluded in July. The income on the development finance portfolio has benefitted from the current interest rate environment. Loan loss provisions and equity impairments were lower than anticipated. Operating costs were under control in line with previous years. The overall result was less negative compared to the previous quarter.

Liquidity risk management

The liquidity ratio reduced to 15.7% as a result of dividend pay-out, share redemptions and funding of the growth in the development finance portfolio. The liquidity buffer remains sufficient to service lending to and investing in partners and to honour investor redemptions.

Solvency and capital management

Net asset value (NAV) per share increased to € 211.66, thus remaining above the € 210 threshold. The leverage ratio increased, mainly driven by funding growth of our portfolio in India through external borrowing.

Credit risk management

Total loan loss provisions and equity impairments decreased in Q3 in relation to the larger total size of the development financing portfolio, while overall coverage levels improved, signalling credit quality improvement. This is confirmed by the percentage of the loan portfolio that partners are repaying on time increasing (by 5.2%) to 92.7%, while portfolio at risk (loan repayments at least 90 days overdue) reduced from 6.8% to 5.0%, below the target threshold of 6%.

Cost management

The costs to assets ratio deteriorated slightly in Q3, mainly because of increasing spend on projects such as the new capital-raising model. The costs to income ratio was behind target largely due to the negative result, but it nevertheless improved as the overall result in Q3 was less negative compared to Q2.

Market risk management

Total operating income as a share of the total development financing portfolio increased but remains below expectations as a result of the loss incurred on the term investment portfolio. Development financing income on the loan portfolio exceeded expectations. No equity sales were realised during the quarter.