FÉDÉRATION
WALLONIE-BRUXELLES
FW-B.BE

PUBLIC DEBT

ANNUAL REPORT **2014**

Federation Wallonia-Brussels / French Community of Belgium

www.budget-finances.cfwb.be

9,319 million € Revenue • 5,009 million € Outstanding debt • 53.7% Debt/revenue ratio • 1.9% Debt service/revenue ratio • 3.4% Internal rate of interest • 7.0 years duration • **5,000 million € EMTN** • 2,962 million € Derivative hedge products • Aa3/P1 Financial rating • « + » Extra-financial rating • 4,000 million € MTN local programmes • 22 Counterparties or intermediaries • **9,319 million € Revenue** • 5,009 million € Outstanding debt • 53.7% Debt/revenue ratio • 1.9% Debt service/revenue ratio • 3.4% Internal rate of interest • 7.0 years duration • 5,000 million € EMTN • 2,962 million € Derivative hedge products • Aa3/P1 Financial rating • « + » Extra-financial rating • 4,000 million € MTN local programmes • 22 Counterparties or intermediaries • 9,319 million € Revenue • **5,009 million € Outstanding debt** • 53.7% Debt/revenue ratio • 1.9% Debt service/revenue ratio • 3.4% Internal rate of interest • 7.0 years duration • 5,000 million € EMTN • 2,962 million € Derivative hedge products • Aa3/P1 Financial rating • « + » Extra-financial rating • 4,000 million € MTN local programmes • 22 Counterparties or intermediaries • 9,319 million € Revenue • 5,009 million € Outstanding debt • **53.7% Debt/revenue ratio** • 1.9% Debt service/revenue ratio • 3.4% Internal rate of interest • 7.0 years duration • 5,000 million € EMTN • 2,962 million € Derivative hedge products • **Aa3/P1 Financial rating** • « + » Extra-financial rating • 4,000 million € MTN local programmes • 22 Counterparties or intermediaries • 9,319 million € Revenue • 5,009 million € Outstanding debt • 53.7% Debt/revenue ratio • 1.9% Debt service/revenue ratio • 3.4% Internal rate of interest • 7.0 years duration • 5,000 million € EMTN • 2,962 million € Derivative hedge products • Aa3/P1 Financial rating • « + » Extra-financial rating • 4,000 million € MTN local programmes • 22 Counterparties or intermediaries • 9,319 million € Revenue • 4,752 million € Outstanding debt • 53.7% Debt/revenue ratio • **1.9% Debt service/revenue ratio** • 3.4% Internal rate of interest • **7.0 years duration** • 5,000 million € EMTN • 2,962 million € Derivative hedge products • Aa3/P1 Financial rating • « + » Extra-financial rating • 4,000 million € MTN local programmes • 22 Counterparties

GlobalCapital
Bond Awards

2nd Place
Most Impressive Sub-Sovereign
Borrower, MTNs

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3rd Place
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May 2015

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FOREWORD

The year 2014 was characterised by several events relating to the finances of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels (FWB).

First of all we can cite a specific event, the FWB's second place in the "most impressive sub-sovereign borrower" category awarded by finance professionals at the 2014 Awards presented by GlobalCapital.

Mention can then be made of a general occurrence affecting all public entities, namely the major fall in base rates, which on the one hand reflects a difficult economic situation but on the other hand reduces the cost of borrowing.

Finally we can report the formation of a new government for five years. This government confirms the strategic choices that have been set out in terms of debt management policy in the Federation Wallonia-Brussels, and for several years have been directed at communication with investors and flexibility in the financial products offered. Given the results that have been obtained, we certainly need to continue along this path and even consolidate it further.

All of the FWB's financial operations in 2014, together with a detailed description of the institutional and administrative framework in which we operate, are presented in this report.

This document and our website (www.budget-finances.cfwb.be) bear witness to our intention and willingness to ensure transparency and optimal communication in the field of debt management.

The Budget and Finance Minister

THE KEY FIGURES OF THE FEDERATION WALLONIA-BRUSSELS

Amounts in € million as of 31 December	2013	2014
Stock of debt of the Community		
Total community consolidated debt	4,751.9	5,009.1
Long-term community debt - Direct debt - University debt	4,904.0 4,810.2 93.8	5,124.6 5,033.1 91.5
Short-term community debt	-66.9	+12.5
Community debt held by the Fonds Ecureuil	85.1	128.0
Amortisations	225.5[1]	302.7
Re-borrowing of amortisations	225.5	302.7
New borrowings	281.2	220.6
Debt instruments used		
Long-term EMTN Financing programme	3,591.4	3,469.0
Private loans (bank loans)	243.5	241.2
Schuldschein	516.7	861.9
OLCo, Lobo, ...	90.0	90.0
Commercial paper & short-term EMTN	462.4	462.5
Characteristics of the debt of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels		
Financial rating awarded by rating agency Moody's - Long-term - Outlook - Currency - Short-term	 Aa3 Negative Aa3 P-1	 Aa3 Stable[2] Aa3 P-1
Extra-financial rating awarded by agency Vigeo	«+»	«+»
Distribution according to the rate (in %) - Fixed rate - Floating rate	 90.76 9.24	 89.05 10.05
Residual maturity in terms of liquidity (in years)	8.09	8.98
Residual maturity in terms of rate (in years)	8.62	9.26
Duration (in years)	6.37	6.98
Implied rate (in %)	3.40	3.40
Internal rate of return (in %)	3.57	3.40
Debt/revenue ratio (in %)	51.58	53.75
Debt service/revenue ratio (in %)	1.82	1.88
Short-term debt[3]/total consolidated debt ratio (in %)	4.96	6.28

1. Including a quarterly commercial paper of € 100.0 million not renewed in November 2013
2. See publications of Credit Opinion on 10 April 2015 and of Analysis on 6 August 2014
3. Short-term debt time t= short-term debt stricto senso as of 31/12/tt + Amortisations (t+1)

INTRODUCTION

In the tradition of the reports presented by the Federation Wallonia-Brussels since the beginning of the 1990s, this report relating to the 2014 figures presents in detailed fashion the information concerning solely the debt that the Federation has directly contracted or taken over, i.e. that issued and managed directly by the administrative departments of the FWB Ministry, for which it is responsible, and for which the interest charges are charged to the FWB's expense budget.

Out of a concern for clarity and transparency and with the aim of giving the reader comprehensive information, the debt issued by entities other than the FWB, debt for which it is not responsible but which nonetheless fits into the European concept of consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) falling within the FWB's consolidation sphere, is covered in this report. However, this will be presented in summary form, since it is from the legal entity responsible for this debt, the one that issues, manages and repays it, that the reader interested by the data set forth should be able to obtain the information he requires.

CHAPTER 1

Institutional framework of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels (French Community of Belgium)

In accordance with the Government and Parliament decision in this respect, as of June 2011 all everyday notifications and announcements are made using the official name of Federation Wallonia-Brussels (*Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles*). Seeing as the Constitution has not been amended, texts of a legal import or significance[1] still make reference to the name "French Community" (*Communauté française*). In this report we will also more often than not use the name Federation Wallonia-Brussels and its acronym FWB. However, the name has not been changed in the extracts of articles of law cited in this report.

A. BELGIUM: A FEDERAL STATE

In 1993, Belgium officially became a federal state made up of two types of federated entity: the Regions and the Communities (Belgian Constitution[2] – Article 1). The country currently has three Regions (the Walloon Region, Flemish Region and Brussels-Capital Region) and three Communities (the French Community, Flemish Community and German-speaking Community). With the exception of Flanders, which has merged its Regional and Community components into a single body, each federated entity has the sovereign power to exercise its powers and remit by means of its own parliamentary and governmental institutions.

B. EXPLANATION OF THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY

The Communities group people together according to the criteria of language and culture. Each Community's field of action is defined according to four linguistic regions: the "French-language region", the "Dutch-language region", the "Brussels-Capital bilingual region" and the "German-language region" (Constitution – Article 4). The linguis-

1/ These are chiefly texts of a prescriptive nature such as draft decrees and draft orders of the Government of the French Community; agreements, contracts of employment, lease contracts, loan agreements or contracts for the placing of items at a person's disposal, etc.; documents relating to a procurement contract, etc.

2/ Constitution coordinated on 17 February 1994.

tic regions are mere territorial subdivisions that do not have any political or administrative body and therefore should not be confused with the three major Regions (Walloon, Brussels and Flemish Regions) (Constitution – Article 3). Given the bilingual (French/Dutch) character of the Brussels-Capital linguistic region, the country's two main Communities (French and Flemish) are authorised to exercise their powers there within the bounds of their remit. However, seeing as the absence of an official linguistic census makes it impossible to differentiate people in this respect, the two Communities' scope of competence here has been limited to those institutions that have opted for adherence to one of the two languages. This specific characteristic implies that the Communities are human entities and not territorial entities in the traditional sense of the term. The Regions, for their part, are territorial entities in their own right, and exercise their competencies in matters completely different to those of the Communities.

This two-tier federalism is the result of the historical evolution of the reform of the Belgian state.

C. THE FEDERATION WALLONIA-BRUSSELS (FRENCH COMMUNITY): "GEOGRAPHICAL" ORGANISATION, INSTITUTIONS, NEW NAME, POWERS AND FINANCING

C.1. "Geographical" organisation

The Federation Wallonia-Brussels (French Community) is a federated entity of the Belgian federal state. Its legal existence is ensured by Articles 1 and 2 of the Constitution.

Its powers are exercised with regard to the people established on the territory of the "French-language region" (Wallonia, with the exception of people living in the German-speaking Community) and the unilingual French-speaking institutions of the "Brussels-Capital bilingual region".

C.2. Institutions

The institutional organisation of the federated entities is defined by the Special Institutional Reform Act ("LSRI") of 8 August 1980, as amended.

The Parliament[1] of the French Community (or Parliament of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels) is a unicameral assembly bringing together 94 indirectly elected members: the 75 Walloon regional deputies and 19 Brussels French-speaking regional deputies. It exercises legislative power by means of decrees and in particular holds the vote on the budget and carries out the closing of the accounts.

1/ Name permanently sanctioned by the review of the Constitution of 25 February 2005 modifying the terminology of the Constitution (entering into force on 11 March 2005). The official name had previously been "Council of the French Community".

The Government of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels comprises seven members[1] and since the regional and European elections of 25 May 2014 represents a coalition of the PS (Socialist Party) and the cdH (*centre démocrate Humaniste* – Humanist democratic centre), which together account for 55.3% of the seats in the Federation's Parliament. With the responsibility for exercising executive power, the Government provides *inter alia* for enforcement of the decrees voted by the Parliament by means of orders. The Government is politically accountable to Parliament.

Since legislative power is exercised collectively by the Parliament and the Government, the latter also has a power of juristic initiative.

It should be noted that the result of the federal elections (the last to have been held coincided with the regional and European elections of 25 May 2014) does not have any direct impact on the Community political landscape and thus, inevitably, on the Community parliamentary and governmental representations. In this way the Government of the FWB may be of a different coalition to that of the federal government or the regional governments. Even so, the current Walloon and Federation governments both represent the same PS-cdH coalition. Furthermore, together with the FDF (French-speaking Democratic Federalists), the PS and the cdH form the French-speaking part of the Brussels government. However, none of these three parties is in the current federal government

C.3. New name: the Federation Wallonia-Brussels

The "French-language cultural Community" is the name that the Constitution gave in 1970 to the federated political grouping made up of Walloons and French-speaking Brussels residents together. The constitutional review of 1980 changed this name to "French Community". Other names have been suggested over time. Further to a resolution of 25 May 2011, the Parliament of the French Community decided to systematically use the name "Federation Wallonia-Brussels" to commonly refer to the French Community in its announcements and notifications. The Government is doing likewise. The term "Federation Wallonia-Brussels" is thus used to denote the French Community referred to in Article 2 of the Constitution.

C.4. Powers

The powers and areas of competence of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels are determined by the Belgian Constitution and by the LSRI (Special Institutional Reform Act) of 8 August 1980, as amended. The subjects for which it has competence can be broken down into four aggregates:

- culture (fine arts, performing arts, radio and television, and sport);
- education (from nursery school to higher education);
- social affairs (assistance for young people, infancy, health promotion, social assistance for prisoners);
- the use of languages (in administrative and social matters)[2].

1/ Unlike the previous legislature, and in order to take account of the specific characteristics of each entity, only two Community ministers are also Walloon regional ministers. See in this respect the French Community Government order of 22 July 2014 establishing the distribution of powers among ministers and regulating the signing of the Government's proceedings (Belgian Official Journal of 18/08/2014) and the Walloon Government order of 22 July 2014 establishing the distribution of powers among ministers and regulating the signing of the Government's proceedings (Belgian Official Journal of 20/08/2014).

2/ For more details, see the chapter "Economic and Financial Report" of the 2015 General Report available on the Ministry of the French Community's budget website at: http://www.budget-finances.cfwb.be.

For the various matters for which it is responsible, the Federation is also competent in the field of national and international cooperation as well as in that of scientific research.

In 1993 the FWB transferred the exercising of some of its powers to the Walloon Region and to the French Community Commission of the Brussels-Capital Region. This transfer mainly concerned school buildings, sports infrastructures, tourism, vocational training, social advancement and the policies on health and assistance to people.

The year 2013 also saw an important reform of the Belgian State. The federated entities received new areas of competence for an overall amount estimated in 2015 at some EUR 20 billion. A significant part of the exercising of the powers received by the FWB was immediately transferred by decree, in the framework of an intra-Francophone agreement, to the Walloon Region and the Cocof, so that ultimately the FWB's new powers following the sixth State reform are basically limited to legal advice centres (*maisons de justice*) and some of the health prevention activities[1].

C.5. Financing

The financing of the federated entities (Communities and Regions) is governed by the Special Act of 16 January 1989 on the Financing of the Communities and Regions (LSF), as amended in 1993, 2001 and 2014. In January 2014 the LSF was adapted to the implementation of the sixth reform of the Belgian state: see on this subject in particular the Special Act of 6 January 2014 on reform of the financing of the Communities and Regions, extension of the fiscal autonomy of the Regions and financing of the new powers (Belgian Official Journal of 31 January 2014). The mechanisms set forth in the new-version LSF will only enter into force on 1 January 2015 and will therefore not be described in detail in this annual report pertaining to the year 2014.

What is expounded below therefore relates to the LSF before its reform of 6 January 2014.

In its Article 1, this Act establishes that the financing of the Communities is provided for by:

- non-tax revenues;
- allocated tax amounts;
- a compensatory appropriation from the Radio and Television Licence Fee (RRTV);
- loans.[2]

1/ See in this respect the Special Sixth State Reform Act of 6 January 2014, and the special decree of 3 April 2014 on the French Community's powers the exercising of which is transferred to the Walloon Region and the French Community Commission (the so-called "Sainte-Emilie" decree), which can be consulted on the website of the Parliament of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels at: http://www.pfwb.be and/or on the website of the Belgian Official Journal: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be.

2/ In the LSF as amended in 2014, this article becomes: Article 1, § 1 of the LSF stipulates that "the financing of the budget of the French Community and the Flemish Community is provided for by: 1) non-tax revenues; 2) allocated parts of the proceeds of taxes and levies; 3) federal allocations; 4) for the period from 2015 to 2033, a transitional mechanism; 5) loans". The Community will thus have four sources of financing at its disposal (aside from the transitional mechanism). This will be analysed in greater detail in the next annual report, when the amendments to the LSF have taken effect.

Non-tax revenues are various receipts stemming, for example, from registration fees in art education establishments, diploma equivalence fees, miscellaneous registration fees, etc.
The allocated tax amounts constitute the allocations historically called VAT (Value Added Tax) and IPP (Personal Income Tax). These are amounts allocated by the federal State, as stated in the LSF, irrespective of the actual collection of these taxes.
Since the 2002 financial year the compensatory RRTV appropriation, calculated on a flat-rate basis and indexed to the general consumer price index, has replaced the RRTV source of funds which has become a regional tax.

The year 2001 was marked by a major reform in the way the Federation Wallonia-Brussels was financed. Indeed, the Special Act of 13 July 2001 on refinancing of the Communities and extension of the Regions' tax powers amended the LSF of 16 January 1989. Since 2007, the allocation stemming from VAT, which was already linked to inflation, has been linked to economic growth.

In 2014 an overall review of the LSF took place. However, the modifications made to the LSF were negotiated in such a way that when they entered into force in 2015, for the financing of its traditional powers, the FWB's revenues were identical to those resulting from the LSF prior to its review. Nonetheless, it should be stated that efforts to stabilise public finances are expected on the part of the FWB, as well as all the entities of the federal Belgian state, and are included in the LSF. This stabilisation effort will be applied after a calculation has been made of the balance between the old and new Act. It should also be noted that the revenues that the FWB will receive for the powers concerning "family income support, care for the elderly" and (in part) for powers in the "health" area will immediately be paid back either to the Walloon Region or to the Cocof, which will actually exercise these powers in application of the Sainte-Emilie agreements.

D. RULES GOVERNING INDEBTEDNESS OF THE FEDERATED ENTITIES

D.1. Legal foundations

Pursuant to Article 49, § 1 of the LSF of 16 January 1989, the Communities and Regions may contract loans. These loans do not immediately benefit from the federal State's guarantee in application of Article 15 of the LSRI of 8 August 1980.

It should be noted, however, that Article 54 of the LSF states, in § 2, that if the federal State is late in paying or only partly pays the allocations it is bound to transfer to the federated entities in implementation of the LSF, the Federation has the right to contract a loan benefiting *ipso jure* from the guarantee of the State and thus the financial servicing is fully and directly borne by the latter.

Through certain provisions of the LSF, the federal authorities have made sure that the borrowing capacity of the federated entities is restricted. Two objectives are pursued in this area: on the one hand, the safeguarding of economic union and the monetary unit (both at European and domestic level), and on the other hand the prevention of a structural deterioration of borrowing requirements (Article 49, § 6). To this end, a section entitled "Public Authority Borrowing Requirements" has been created within the High Council of Finance (CSF). This body is made up of representatives of the federal and federated entities. It is responsible for publishing opinions on their borrowing requirements and on the way in which they attained the previous debt standard in the past, or, since 2003, have respected the cooperation agreements entered into between the different regional and Community entities and the federal State; cooperation agreements defining the respective budgetary objectives. It is worth pointing out that the opinions and recommendations published every year by the CSF have had a major influence on the federated entities' debt policy.

D.2. Types of loans

The Special Act of 13 July 2001 on the refinancing of the Communities and Regions also substantially modified the terms and conditions under which the latter can have recourse to loans. Article 49 of the LSF henceforth stipulates the following:
"§ 1. The Communities and Regions may contract loans in euros or foreign currencies".
"§ 2. The programming of public loans [in the strict sense][1] is fixed by the [federal] Council of Ministers after consultation with the [Community and Regional] Governments. The terms and issue schedule of any public loan are submitted for approval to the [federal] Minister of Finance. Should the [federal] Minister of Finance refuse to give his approval, the [Community or regional] government concerned may request that the matter be brought before the [federal] Council of Ministers for a decision."
"§ 3 The Communities and Regions may issue private loans and short-term securities after having informed the [federal] Minister of Finance of this [...]."

The date for entry into force of these provisions was set for 1 January 2002. This means that as of that date, only one procedure involving notification of the federal minister has to be observed before recourse to the loan. The terms and conditions of the notification and the content of this information (in particular the amount and term of the loan, financial conditions, contracting party) have been the subject of an agreement[2] between the [federal] Minister of Finance and the Community and Regional Governments.
Only loans to be contracted with private individuals are thus subject to approval by the federal Minister of Finance. In respect of all other loans, all that is needed is a simple notification. The Federation Wallonia-Brussels has hitherto never had recourse to financing from private individuals.

It should also be pointed out that the repeal of the former § 4 of Article 49 of the LSF has removed any allusion to the limitation of the French Community's sphere of borrowing both to the former Belgian franc zone and to the current euro zone.

1/ I.e. loans aimed at private individuals.

2/ Agreement of 29 April 1991 on Article 49 of the LSF.

CHAPTER 2

Administrative and technical framework of the management of the community debt and cash balances

A. ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The finances of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels are managed by the Community Minister responsible for the Budget and Finance.

Pursuant to Article 3 of the decree containing the Community's Revenue Budget, the Minister is authorised to subscribe to loans authorised by the Parliament and to enter into any financial management operation dictated by the Treasury's general interest. This authorisation is thus renewed every year and is also subject to observance of the procedures decided on by the Government.

Ministerial orders relating to management of the Community's debt and cash balances are enforced within the Administration by the Debt Management Department; the latter is nonetheless responsible for the everyday aspects of this management[1].

The Debt Management Department's activities are divided into two distinct bodies; the Front Office and the Back/Middle Office. Whilst the former handles the concluding of financial operations on the monetary and financial markets, the latter takes care of administrative, budgetary and accounting control. In this area the Debt Management Department is assisted by a consulting firm which, on request, issues an opinion as to the operations managed and the financial strategy to be pursued.
The Debt Management Department's management activities are subject to various audits and checks, both internal and external to the Administration. Basically there are three such audits: the Tax Inspectorate, the State Audit Office, and the prudential examination carried out by a company auditor approved by the FSMA (Financial Services and Markets Authority, the former Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission[2]).

With a view to optimising the management of Regional and Community finances, organisational synergies between Wallonia and the Federation Wallonia-Brussels were set up, in particular through the creation of a Joint Treasury Council[3] which debates on the strategic options for management of the debt and the cash balances, coordination of the Community and regional financing policies, establishment of the joint principles governing financial risk management, and inten-

1/ See on this subject the French Community Government decree of 19 January 2009 on delegations of competencies and powers to sign to general civil servants and to certain officials of the departments of the French Community Government – Ministry of the French Community – General Finance Department – Debt Management Service (former name of the current Debt Management Department).

2/ The name used until 1 April 2011.

3/ Cooperation Agreement of 10 December 2004 establishing a Joint Treasury Council for the Walloon Region and the French Community.

sification of synergies in the light of the institutional frameworks. This advisory body is chaired by a representative chosen by joint agreement by the Community and Regional Ministers responsible for the Budget and Finance, and is made up of the representatives of the Ministers-President, of the Vice-Presidents and of the Regional and Community Administrations. The Tax Inspectorate, State Audit Office, company auditors and external experts also take part in the Council's meetings. The Joint Council sets up, from within its number, a Community Treasury Council and a Regional Treasury Council, which are responsible for assisting their respective governments in the field of everyday management of the debt and cash balances and ensuring implementation of the strategic decisions put forward by the Joint Council and decided on by the Minister concerned.

B. TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK

The Debt Management Department has high-performance IT tools with which to carry out its duties. The Front Office is fitted out, among other things, with a software package enabling it to revalue the main financial instruments held or issued by the Federation Wallonia-Brussels, at any time and in real time. The Back/Middle Office has various IT media and software packages aimed at saving all the operations transacted and producing semi-automated reports. A procurement contract launched at the end of 2009 enabled the Debt Management Department to secure new integrated hardware in the course of 2010.

A comparative report finalised in May 2008 by the company PricewaterhouseCoopers[1] shows that the organisational and administrative procedures for management of the debt and the cash balances observed within the Debt Management Department (49 items selected and grouped into seven categories: governance, management and performance, Front Office, Back Office, Middle Office, IT systems, and reporting) are in line with the good practices identified in entities presenting similar activities at international level, and indeed ahead of public-sector entities. By way of illustration, the practice of competitive bidding, verification of market data and independent product valuation is in line with the best market practices; the financing products and hedging instruments used represent a mix of diversified products in line with benchmark good practices; the processes used for the processing of confirmations and marking of operations are in line with the best practices of cash management; the processes in place respect the "separation of function" principle; security in terms of physical access is in line with the best market practices, etc.

1/ Further to a joint procurement contract for the analysis of the financial management procedures currently in use at the Ministry of the Walloon Region and at the Ministry of the French Community in comparison with an international benchmark representing the standard procedures followed at international level by similar entities.

As for the company auditors entrusted with the prudential audit, in their report of April 2014 they report that "the tools and procedures set in place by the Debt Management Department are of such a nature as to enable an assessment and management of the risks[1] inherent in the management of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels cash balances and debt. These tools and procedures lead to the publication of reports faithfully reflecting the actions taken and the situation of the Federation's cash position and debt".

1/ The four essential risks identified by the auditors being:
- the interest rate risk and more particularly the risk of interest rate curves;
- the operational risk;
- the liquidity risk;
- the counterparty risk.

CHAPTER 3

Community cash balances and debt

A. GENERAL PRESENTATION

A.1. Component elements of the Community debt as at 31 December: evolution from 2010 to 2014[1]

The various components of the Community debt closed on 31 December in the years 2010 to 2014 have evolved as follows:

Amounts in millions of €	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Direct debt [1]	3,930.3	4,272.4	4,526.7	4,810.2	5,033.1
University debt [2]	174.2	98.2	96.0	93.8	91.5
Long-term community debt [3] = [1] + [2]	**4,104.5**	**4,370.6**	**4,622.7**	**4,904.0**	**5,124.6**
Outstanding treasury commercial paper [4]		29.9			
Current account debit [5]	23.9				12.5
Current account credit [6]		11.2	38.9	66.9	
Short-term community debt [7] = [4] + [5] – [6]	**23.9**	**18.7**	**- 38.9**	**- 66.9**	**12.5**
Community debt held by the Fonds Ecureuil [8]	81.7	83.0	84.4	85.1	128.0
Total community consolidated debt [9] = [3] + [7] – [8]	**4,046.7**	**4,306.4**	**4,499.4**	**4,751.9**	**5,009.1**

From the early 2000s and up until 2008, the Community debt had been stabilised in nominal terms[2] and reduced in relative terms. Following the very serious banking and financial crisis of the years 2007/2008, the Community debt rose again in 2011, to reach €4,306.4 million, up €259.7 million on the figure recorded on 31/12/2010. As at 31/12/2012, the debt growth continued, although to a lesser degree, despite the emergence and impact of the euro zone crisis, and reached €4,499.4 million, namely a rise of €193.0 million compared with 31 December 2011. The years 2013 and 2014 have seen the consolidated Community debt grow by an additional €252.5 million and €257.2 million, respectively, to reach €4,751.9 million at 31/12/2013 and €5,009.1 million at the end of 2014.

1/ The figures contained in this report are as a rule expressed in € millions; seeing as the underlying calculations were more often than not done to the nearest cent, a difference owing to automatic rounding up or down may appear between a total and the sum of the component parts that make it up.

2/ At approximately €2.9 billion.

Aside from net balances to be financed, the total amount to be borrowed by the Federation Wallonia-Brussels for the period 2009/2014 was calculated at €1,846 million. Given the size of the net balances to be financed during the period under review, the total amount that it has had to seek and find on the financial markets has ultimately amounted to €4,075 million.

It should be noted that the short-term debt [7] added to the total consolidated debt [9] has fluctuated between 0.0% and 2.5% over the last five years and is very substantially less than 1% when it is added to the revenues. If we incorporate depreciation for the year (t+1) into the short-term debt in the strict sense as at 31/12/tt, the Short-Term Debt/Total Consolidated Debt ratio can be presented as follows: 18.1% in 2008; 2.5% in 2009, 12.6% in 2010, 6.3% in 2011, 4.1% in 2012, 5.0% in 2013 and 6.3% in 2014.

"Non-merger" current accounts with the cashier are presented separately since they are not included in the scale merger of the accounts, represented in line [5] or [6] of the table above in function of the overall debtor or creditor position.

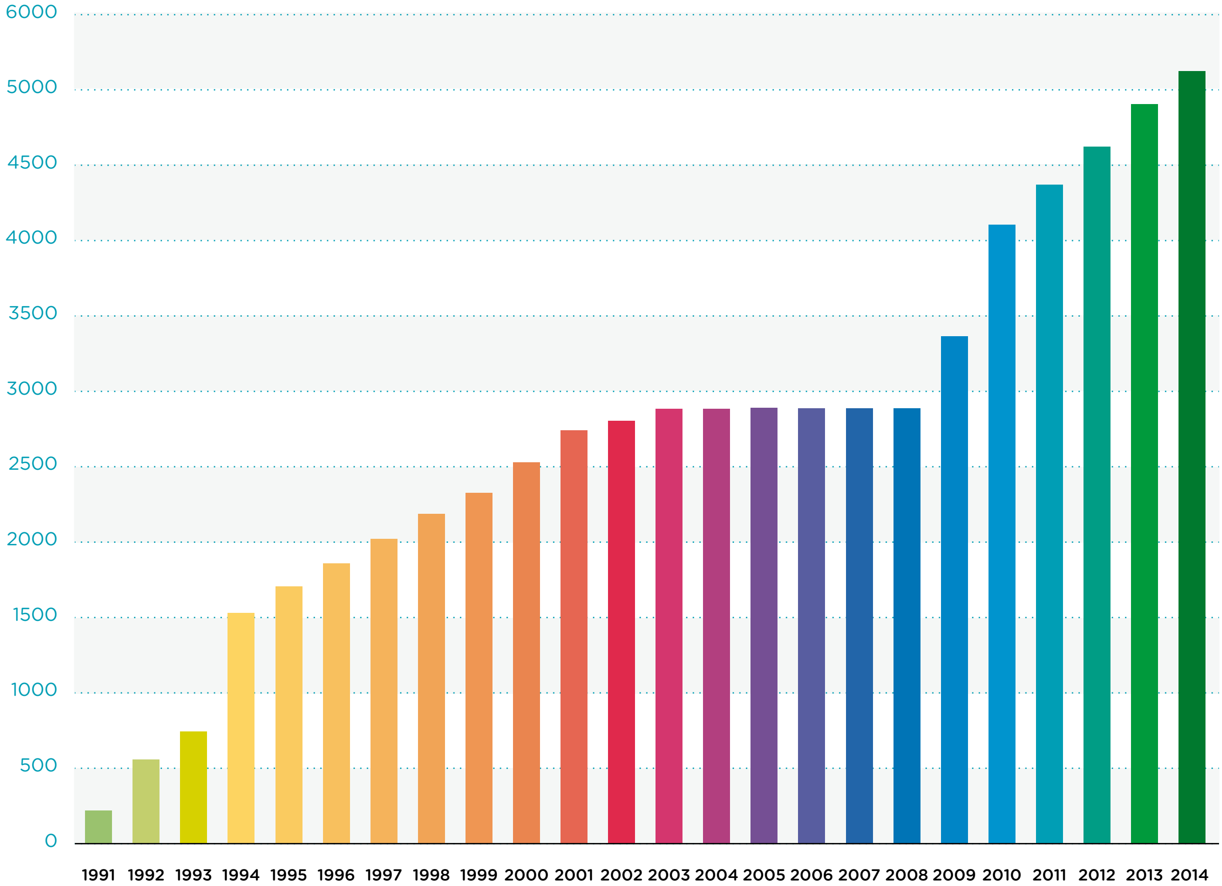
Amounts in million € adopted as of 31 December	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accounts outside merger of Community schools of the FWB	35.4	29.0	8.8	0.0	0.0
Foreign currency provision accounts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

The reduction of holdings in "non-merger" current accounts held by FWB schools in 2012 and their virtual disappearance from 2013 onwards can be explained by the decision taken by the Ministry of the FWB to the effect that its schools in the FWB network should use a "merger" account as their main account for everyday movements. Moreover, as of 31/12/2013 the cashier has also been in a position to supply the Debt Management Department with the movements and balances in savings accounts and investment accounts held by said FWB schools, accounts that are also outside the merger and at the end of 2014 showed a balance of €162.4 million, compared with a balance of €166.7 million as at 31 December 2013.

A.2. Evolution and breakdown of the non-consolidated long-term Community debt

The evolution from 1991 to 2014 of the total long-term Community debt (item [3] in the first table under point A1) is as follows:

FIGURE 1
Evolution of the outstanding non-consolidated long-term Community debt (in € millions)



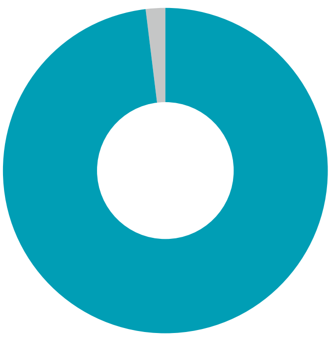
Whilst the long-term Community debt had been stabilised in nominal terms for the period 2002-2008, in 2014 it showed an increase (as it has done every year since 2009) linked primarily to the net balance to be financed for the financial year (see point A3 below).

Its relative evolution is presented in the table below:

Variation of the non-consolidated long-term community debt			
Year	Amount in million €	Variation in million €	Variation in %
1991	218.1		
1992	559.1	341.0	156.32
1993	744.9	185.8	33.23
1994	1,531.7	786.8	105.61
1995	1,707.2	175.5	11.46
1996	1,858.6	151.4	8.87
1997	2,022.9	164.3	8.84
1998	2,187.3	164.3	8.12
1999	2,328.5	141.2	6.46
2000	2,530.7	202.2	8.68
2001	2,741.5	210.8	8.33
2002	2,803.5	62.0	2.26
2003	2,884.6	81.1	2.89
2004	2,884.6	0.0	0.00
2005	2,890.0	5.4	0.19
2006	2,888.5	- 1.6	- 0.05
2007	2,888.4	- 0.1	- 0.00
2008	2,888.0	- 0.4	- 0.01
2009	3,364.3	476.2	16.49
2010	4,104.5	740.3	22.00
2011	4,370.6	266.1	6.48
2012	4,622.7	252.1	5.77
2013	4,904.0	281.2	6.08
2014	5,124.6	220.6	4.50

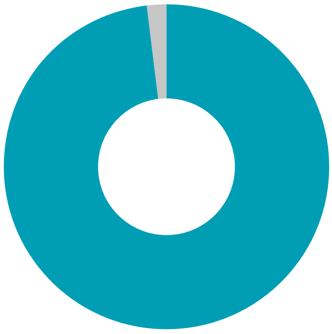
The breakdown of the various components of the total long-term debt in 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

FIGURE 2
Breakdown of the outstanding debt of €4,903.97 million as at 31/12/2013



University debt	**1,91%**
Direct debt	**98,09%**

FIGURE 3
Distribution of the outstanding amount of € 5,124.55 million as of 31/12/2014



The relative share of the university debt thus continues to decrease, as is reflected in the table below, and will be paid off completely on 1 December 2037, if no redemption before due date is made in the meantime.

Distribution of the long-term outstanding amounts as of 31 December				
Year	Total debt in million €	Indirect debt in million €	Direct debt in million €	Direct debt in % of the total debt
1991	218.1	0.0	218.1	100.00
1992	559.1	0.0	559.1	100.00
1993	744.9	0.0	744.9	100.00
1994	1,531.7	591.9	939.8	61.35
1995	1,707.2	574.6	1,132.6	66.34
1996	1,858.6	564.9	1,293.8	69.61
1997	2,022.9	558.0	1,464.9	72.42
1998	2,187.3	563.4	1,623.9	74.24
1999	2,328.5	555.7	1,722.8	76.13
2000	2,530.7	547.9	1,982.8	78.35
2001	2,741.5	466.1	2,275.4	83.00
2002	2,803.5	441.7	2,361.8	84.25
2003	2,884.6	432.4	2,452.2	85.01
2004	2,884.6	286.5	2,598.1	90.07
2005	2,890.0	259.5	2,630.5	91.02
2006	2,888.5	183.6	2,704.8	93.64
2007	2,888.4	181.3	2,707.0	93.72
2008	2,888.0	179.0	2,709.0	93.80
2009	3,364.3	176.7	3,187.6	94.75
2010	4,104.5	174.2	3,930.3	95.76
2011	4,370.6	98.2	4,272.4	97.75
2012	4,622.7	96.0	4,526.7	97.92
2013	4,904.0	93.8	4,810.2	98.09
2014	5,124.6	91.5	5,033.1	98.21

A.3. Financing balances and cooperation agreements

It should be pointed out that from 2003 onwards the methodology used to determine the financing balance of public entities, and included in the budgetary objectives set in the Cooperation Agreement between federal entity and federated entities, was substantially modified in application of the instructions of the SEC 1995. This has resulted in a broader range of bodies included within the Community's consolidation sphere. Thus, since 2003 a number of adjustments have been incorporated into the way the financing balance is calculated, resulting in the calculation of the Federation's budget result dovetailing more closely with the European Commission's accounting stipulations. This has called for budgetary policy to be adapted.

Moreover, the new SEC 2010 European standard for the calculation of national accounts entered into force in September 2014. This new methodological review is the result of a long-term development and is part of an international framework. Its aim is to capture more effectively the specific transformations of contemporary economies. The financing balances achieved, as presented in the table below, are calculated for the years 2010 and thereafter on the basis of this methodology and were published by the Institute of National Accounts (ICN) on 30 September 2014 on the website of the Belgian National Bank (BnB) at: http://www.nbb.be/belgostat. The results attained for the years 2001 to 2009 are those calculated by the State Audit Office and other public audit institutions and published by the High Council of Finance (CSF) in its successive reports. More often than not the CSF updated the State Audit Office's calculations. All the CSF's reports are available on the website of the Federal Public Service for Finance (FPS Finance) at: http://finances.belgium.be.

The table below shows that the Federation Wallonia-Brussels has more than fulfilled the objectives it was set (by joint agreement) in the field of financing balance over the last few years:

Financing balances achieved compared to objectives			
Year	Objective in € million	Financing balance achieved in € million	
2001	- 79.0	- 57.1	Financing balance better than objective by €21.9 million
2002	- 99.0	- 88.9	Financing balance better than objective by €10.1 million
2003	- 28.7	- 28.9	Near-attainment of objective: financing balance below objective by € 0.2 million
2004	- 40.5	- 11.5	Financing balance better than objective by €29.0 million
2005	- 6.5	- 6.6	Near-attainment of objective: financing balance below objective by €0.1 million
2006	1.0	7.3	Financing capacity exceeding objective by €6.3 million
2007	- 40.2	- 32.6	Financing balance better than objective by €7.6 million
2008	8.4	58.6	Financing capacity exceeding objective by €50.2 million
2009	- 266.5	- 265.2	Financing balance better than objective by €1.3 million
2010	- 727.1	- 708.7	Financing balance better than objective by €18.4 million
2011	- 328.0	- 145.6	Financing balance better than objective by €182.4 million
2012	- 250.15	- 152.9	Financing balance better than objective by €97.25 million
2013	- 228.0	- 142.8	Financing balance better than objective by €85.2 million

As stated in the "Public Authority Borrowing Requirements" section of the July 2007 report (p. 103) of the High Council of Finance (CSF), "For each of the financial years from 2003 to 2006 the French Community closed its accounts in fulfilment of its annual objectives".

It should be noted that in 2007, in the framework of intra-Francophone solidarity, Wallonia carried out a "transfer of objective of €38.5 million" to the Federation. In practical terms, the Region improved its objective by the above-mentioned amount so that the overall Region & Community objective was attained.

In 2008, the initial budget showed a financing balance that achieved the objective set at €8.4 million. Following a request from the federal State in February 2008, the Federation and Wallonia agreed to make an additional joint contribution of €90.0 million to the Stability Pact, on a "best effort" basis. At the time of the FWB's first budgetary adjustment, the measures were taken for the planned financing balance to be raised to slightly over €71.6 million (the CSF assessed this balance in January 2010 at €58.6 million), i.e. more than €63.0 million over and above the objective contained in the cooperation agreement which was still fixed at €8.4 million.

Following the economic and financial crisis, the full effects of which were felt for the Federation Wallonia-Brussels from 2009 onwards, a new cooperation agreement was entered into on 15 December 2009 between the federal authority and the federated entities aimed at achieving budgetary balance in 2015 and a maximum deficit of 3% of GDP in 2012. It is in this context that the FWB was set the following objectives: a net financing balance of €- 266.5 million in 2009 and of € - 727.1 million in 2010. Both in 2009 and in 2010 the Federation attained financing balances that were better than the objective set in the Cooperation Agreements.

For the years 2011 and 2012, the objectives stemmed from the agreement of 3 February 2010 and respectively amounted to € - 548.0 million (2011) and € - 438.1 million (2012).

The initial objective for the year 2011 was a deficit of €548.0 million which was reduced to a deficit of €328.0 million as agreed between the Governments of the French Community and the Walloon Region by means of notification of the Inter-ministerial Conference on the Budget and Finance of the standard transfer of €220.0 million on 8 February 2012. As the High Council of Finance explained in its report of October 2012 (p. 92) for the achievements in 2011: "In achieving a positive margin (…) vis-à-vis this objective of € - 328.0 million, the French Community has met not only the indicative objective of the draft agreement arising from the consultation with the federal authority, but also its own objective after transfer of the objectives".

Similarly, the budgetary objective for the year 2012 (which had initially been set at € - 438.1 million) was reduced during the first budget adjustment to a deficit of €359.5 million following the standard transfers to the Walloon Region to the tune of €77.1 million and to the Brussels-Capital Region for an amount of €1.5 million. Better still, during the second adjustment of the 2012 budget, the FWB had set itself a deficit of €250.15 million as an objective of its own, i.e. an additional improvement of €109.35 million. In its November 2013 report, the High Council of Finance explained on pages 112-113: "… the French Community meets the indicative objective of the draft agreement of February 2010, adapted to take account of the transfer of standards (…). Given the size of the margin, the Community has also met its own objective that it had set itself during the second adjustment of the 2012 budget".

For the year 2013, the agreement on the distribution of budgetary objectives between federal authority and the Communities and Regions (Entity II), embodied in the decision of the Consultative Committee of 2 July 2013, made provision for an overall objective for the Entity II of € - 537.0 million (representing - 0.1% of GDP), including a maximum deficit objective set at €228.0 million for the FWB. As stated in the above-mentioned table, the Community's achievements were assessed by the ICN in September 2014 as amounting to € - 142.8 million, i.e. a positive margin of €85.2 million.

B. BREAKDOWN OF DEBT COMPONENTS

This report only relates to debt the management of which is incumbent upon the Debt Management Department of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels, that is to say, so-called “direct” and “indirect” debts. Secured debt and debt intended to finance the construction of cultural infrastructures, etc., are therefore excluded.

B.1. Direct debt

Originally, the FWB’s direct debt solely consisted of loans contracted to meet its own requirements. Now, since the mid nineteen nineties, the refinancing of the indirect debt redemptions has been incorporated into the direct debt. Consequently, the current evolution of the outstanding direct debt encompasses the re-borrowing of the redemptions of the direct debt, but also the redemptions of the indirect debt.

According to public accounting standards, re-borrowing of debt redemptions does not constitute an increase of its liabilities insofar as this refinancing corresponds to the repayment of an equivalent amount.

In 2010, the total amount of loans coming to maturity was calculated at €127.4 million[1], and these were refinanced in direct debt from January 2010. The re-borrowing operations of redemptions linked to the net balance to be financed brought the direct debt liability to €3,930.3 million as at 31/12/2010 via twelve issues carried out in EMTN format and four in Schuldschein format, as well as by means of four issues of commercial papers at six months, renewable on a six-monthly basis.

For the year 2011, loans coming to maturity amounted to a total of €485.4 million, including a €235.0 million line of commercial paper renewable on a monthly basis that had been concluded for a period of eight years (from February 2003 to February 2011) and €76.0 million in university loans; and all were refinanced in direct debt – as well as the year’s net balance to be financed – via eight bond issues carried out in the framework of the EMTN programme and two issues in Schuldschein format, as well as by means of two issues of treasury notes at six months renewable on a six-monthly basis; all for a total amount of €751.5 million. Thus, the total amount of the long-term direct debt as at 31/12/2011 was €4,272.4 million.

The total amount of loans coming to maturity in 2012 was calculated at €154.2 million at the beginning of the year, a figure that would subsequently be raised to €254.2 million on account of the redemption before due date of a line of commercial paper of €100.0 million renewable on a monthly basis that had been concluded for a period of four years (from January 2009 to January 2013). Seeing as the 2012 balance to be financed was initially estimated at €250.1 million, the total amount to be financed during the year was thus calculated as being €504.3 million. The gross borrowing requirements were met by means

1/ Of this amount, €125.0 million relates to direct debt and €2.4 million represents capital commitments for university loans.

of six issues in EMTN format and four others in Schuldschein format. It should be noted that more than 55% of said requirements were met during the first quarter of the year[1]. The total amount borrowed during the year ultimately amounted to €506.3 million, thereby bringing the total direct debt to €4,526.7 million as at 31 December 2012.

For the year 2013, the amount of redemptions was initially calculated as being €199.7 million, of which €75.0 million related to the Lobo issue concluded in 2008 and the option of which could be exercised in 2013 (or in 2015, or in 2016, etc.)[2]. Taking into account an initial balance to be financed of €228.3 million, gross borrowing requirements amounted to €428.1 million at the beginning of the year. During the budget adjustment, provision was made for an additional amount of €62.0 million by way of net balance to be financed, thus bringing gross borrowing requirements for the year to a little under half a billion, which was covered in full in the course of the first half of the year. Seeing as the Lobo had not been exercised in March 2012, the decision was taken not to renew a quarterly commercial paper of the order of €100.0 million. With the amount of loans coming to maturity in 2013 thus having been recalculated at €225.5 million, the nominal stock of long-term direct debt as at 31/12/2013 rose to €4810.2 million.

In 2014, the amount of loans coming to maturity was put at €302.7 million[3] and was covered by means of nine issues (six of which under EMTN and three under Schuldschein format) carried out during the first four months of the year. For the surplus intended to meet the net balance to be financed, the decision was taken to await the formation of a new government further to the elections of 25 May 2014. So it was that a total amount of €520.5 million was ultimately borrowed in order to cover all the gross borrowing requirements for the year 2014.

1/ The first loan of the year having been entered into in Schuldschein format on 4 January 2012.

2/ Seeing as the investor did not want to modify the Lobo rate (a possibility that could have been exercised in March), the issue has de facto been extended until 2015 at least at the initially contracted rate.

3/ Including the inaugural issue of €300.0 million of the EMTN programme carried out for a maturity of 10 years, the remainder chiefly pertaining to university debt.

The evolution of debts outstanding as at 31 December in respect of direct debt (in € million) for the years 1991 to 2014 can be schematised as follows:

Year	Loans	Amortisations	Re-borrowed from amortisations	Outstanding
1991	218.1	0.0	0.0	218.1
1992	345.8	4.8	0.0	559.1
1993	224.3	38.5	0.0	744.9
1994	179.2	57.8	73.5	939. 8
1995	175.5	67.1	84.4	1,132.6
1996	151.4	70.2	79.9	1,293.8
1997	164.3	57.6	64.5	1,464.9
1998	151.8	46.6	53.7	1,623.9
1999	141.3	585.8	593.4	1,772.8
2000	202.1	433.5	441.4	1,982.8
2001	210.8	411.7	493.5	2,275.4
2002	62.0	189.6	214.0	2,361.8
2003	81.1	421.5	430.6	2,452.2
2004	0.0	518.1	664.0	2,598.1
2005	5.4	417.3	444.3	2,630.5
2006	0.0	120.7	195.0	2,704.8
2007	0.0	24.8	27.0	2,707.0
2008	0.0	253.0	255.0	2,709.0
2009	476.2	447.9	450.3	3,187.6
2010	740.3	447.9	450.3	3,187.6
2011	266.1	409.4	485.4	4,272.4
2012	252.1	252.0	254.2	4,526.7
2013	281.2	223.3	225.5	4,810.2
2014	220.6	300.4	302.7	5,033.1

B.1.1. Traditional and structured private loans

The Federation Wallonia-Brussels has been contracting traditional private loans since 1991 and structured private loans since 1995. These are entered into with financial institutions, the range of which has become substantially wider over time. Indeed, at the end of 2014 22 different counterparties[1] were active financial intermediaries in the FWB'S financing (compared to 18 on 31/12/2013 and nine on 31/12/2008).

The structures used to secure loans can be extremely varied (swaption, series of swaptions, cap, floor, options with activating or deactivating barrier, etc.). They are worked out internally or offered by a counterparty concomitantly with an underlying loan. The decisions to proceed on the subject mainly result from the impact brought about by the structured product compared with the financing costs and the risk. In March/April 2012 and January 2013, the FWB concluded three Inflation

1/ By the middle of February 2015, this number had risen to 24.

Linked issues for a total amount of €106.0 million in EMTN format – issues with a 10-year maturity and index-linked to the Belgian general consumer price index. This particular index was adopted since it is the one that impacts directly on Community revenues. Seeing as the cover was natural with an interest charge variation according to the variations of revenues in the event of movements in the rate of inflation, the issues were obviously not swapped.

In the course of May 2013, a so-called "OLO Participation" issue was concluded in the legal framework of the EMTN for an amount of €100.0 million, the coupon of which is indexed annually to the OLO 8 years flat for 20 years; this loan is capped and floored for the entire term of its life. The OLO trend risk is not a new risk to be followed, but a natural risk for the FWB. Furthermore, there is virtually no market for this type of product, which is therefore difficult or even impossible to cover.

In June 2013 the CFB was also able to conclude a 30np20 puttable issue for an amount of €100.0 million under EMTN at a subsidised interest rate priced on the MidSwap 20 years; in 20 years' time and on a precise date, the investor has the opportunity to extend his investment by a further 10 years under the same conditions. This issue is taken up with a maturity date at 20 years in the Community debt's redemption profile: this is a customary precautionary principle in the FWB's debt management. It was possible for a similar operation to be concluded in January 2014: a 40np20 puttable issue for an amount of €100.0 million at a subsidised interest rate for the FWB on the MidSwap 20 years.

B.1.2. Loans under Schuldschein format

In order to meet the demands of German investors, the Federation has increasingly been using this type of format in recent years and has established standard documentation enabling considerable adaptability and flexibility. The Schuldscheine are loan agreements under German law intended for professional investors who are thus exempted from entering these loans in their accounts at their market value. These issues are transferable in accordance with German law and are not listed; moreover, they are invested through a bank[1], which itself more often than not (although not necessarily) also performs the duties of Paying and Calculation Agent. As a rule loans under the Schuldschein format are concluded for long maturities and may have simple structures. This format has been used quite regularly in recent years and represented 16.7% of the FWB's debt portfolio on 31 December 2014, compared with 10.5% on 31/12/2013. With relatively flexible specific documentation having been drawn up, even very long-term financial operations can be concluded in this framework in a very short period of time – an aspect particularly appreciated by potential financial backers.

1/ As at 31/12/2014, the intermediary banks were: Barclays, HSBC, LBBW, BNP Paribas Fortis, Goldman Sachs, Deutsche Bank, Crédit Agricole, Belfius and Natixis; and some of them also acted as paying and calculation agent.

Stock of Schuldscheine as of 31/12/2014				
Amount in €	Issue date	Start date	Maturity date	Reference yield
138,500,000.00	22/06/2009	26/06/2009	26/06/2019	IRS
100,000,000.00	10/12/2009	14/12/2009	13/12/2027	IRS
50,000,000.00	26/03/2010	15/04/2010	15/04/2025	IRS
10,000,000.00	26/03/2010	15/04/2010	15/04/2030	IRS
18,000,000.00	29/03/2010	15/04/2010	15/04/2025	IRS
30,000,000.00	03/05/2010	17/05/2010	17/05/2030	IRS
21,000,000.00	02/09/2011	14/09/2011	14/03/2029	IRS
31,140,279.22	10/10/2011	03/11/2011	03/11/2031	Zero Coupon
25,000,000.00	04/01/2012	16/01/2012	16/01/2032	IRS
34,000,000.00	17/02/2012	05/03/2012	05/03/2032	CMS
25,000,000.00	16/08/2012	29/08/2012	29/08/2036	IRS
25,000,000.00	26/11/2012	05/12/2012	05/12/2036	IRS
10,500,000.00	04/07/2013	19/07/2013	19/08/2033	IRS
100,000,000.00	27/01/2014	10/02/2014	10/02/2034[1]	IRS
10,241,100.00[2]	01/04/2014	10/04/2014	10/04/2036	IRS
28,500,000.00	06/05/2014	13/05/2014	13/05/2039	IRS
35,000,000.00	16/09/2014	24/09/2014	24/09/2029	E3M
10,000,000.00	16/09/2014	24/09/2014	24/09/2029	IRS
40,000,000.00	16/09/2014	25/09/2014	25/09/2034	IRS
15,000,000.00	16/10/2014	30/10/2014	30/10/2034	IRS
20,000,000.00	17/10/2014	24/10/2014	24/10/2035	IRS
40,000,000.00	02/12/2014	09/12/2014	26/06/2040	IRS
45,000,000.00	02/12/2014	12/12/2014	12/12/2025	E3M
Total amount activated: €861,881,379.22 Average issue size: €37,473,103.44 Weighted average maturity: 17.7 years Weighted residual term: 15.9 years				

1/ The maturity can be extended by 20 years by the investor under the same conditions: 40np20.

2/ Of which €241,100.00 by way of issue premium.

B.1.3. Domestic commercial paper programmes – short, medium and long term

From 1994 until the end of 2003 the Federation had two domestic financing programmes with Belfius (the former Dexia Bank Belgium): one devoted to the short term for an amount of €1.1 billion and the other to the long term for €1.4 billion. Since then these two programmes have been combined into one. This enables it to issue treasury notes with a maturity of between one day and thirty years for a total amount of €2.5 billion. This local programme has regularly been brought up to date, the last update (an essentially technical one) dating from 8 July 2014; the next one is scheduled for 8 July 2015.

Since it was set up at the end of 1994, the FWB has had recourse to its short-term commercial paper programme both for the management of its cash balances (see point B3) and for that of its consolidated debt, be it for the floating part of the latter (successive roll-overs) or for the fixed part as underlying a derivative product.

Furthermore, on the basis of its former MTN (Medium Term Note) programme, the Federation Wallonia-Brussels has conducted OLCo (Community linear bond) issues as of December 1995. It has also had a short-, medium- and long-term financing programme with BNP Paribas Fortis (the former Fortis) since 2000 for an amount of €750.0 million. A third local financing programme, also for an amount of €750.0 million, was concluded on 8 February 2013 with ING, and this has helped increase still further the FWB's access to even wider sources of financing. This programme was also bought up to date on 8 July 2014, with the next updating being scheduled for 8 July 2015.

It will be recalled that in the context of the diversification of its forms and sources of financing, the Federation has had the opportunity of using dematerialised issues similar to the German Schuldschein (see point B.1.2), and in so doing it has been able to take advantage of an attractive financing cost in view of other proposals received at the time.

B.1.4. EMTN financing programme

The rating[1] awarded to the Federation Wallonia-Brussels by the Moody's Investor Services agency and the changes that have been introduced in the Special Financing Act relating to certain borrowing conditions applicable to the federated entities[2] have enabled the FWB to envisage a further diversification of its sources of financing, among other things through the setting up of an EMTN (Euro Medium Term Notes) programme on 15 December 2003. This has been periodically updated since then and annually since 2008, on 8 July every year. The next update is scheduled for the beginning of July 2015.

Further to a consultation of the market, the Federation gave a mandate to Deutsche Bank and Belfius for this programme to be set up. Apart from the two aforementioned banks, the dealers in the programme are: BNP Paribas Fortis, CBC Banque SA, Crédit Agricole CIB, Goldman Sachs International, HSBC, ING and KBC Bank NV.

This programme offers the FWB the possibility of issuing short-, medium- and long-term paper (from 30 days to 100 years) for a maximum amount of €5,000.0 million. The issues can be either of a public or private type, with recourse, in particular, to the reverse inquiry procedure.

Since it was created, the EMTN programme has been capitalised in the long term as follows:

1/ Aa3/P1: see on this subject the press releases, Analysis and Credit Opinion published by the Agency in December 2011. From the beginning of 2004 until the end of December 2011, the Federation was rated Aa1/P1. The two-notch decline came in the wake of that of the Kingdom, which had occurred a few days previously. The last publications by Moody's on the subject of the FWB date from 13 March 2014 (Credit Opinion) and 6 August 2014 (Analysis) and confirm the institution's Aa3/P1 ratings, with a stable outlook.

2/ By way of a reminder, the most important change implies that the federated entities can henceforth finance themselves on the international capital markets without any particular authorisation from the federal authority. However, Article 49, § 3 of the LSF (Special Financing Act) lays down the duty to inform the [federal] Minister of Finance.

Year	Total amount issued in € million	Number	Weighted average rate after possible IRS	Weighted average maturity	EMTN available balance as of 31/12 in € million
Established on 15/12/2003 ; maximum volume : €1,500.0 million					
2004	535.00	4	4.005%	10.0 years	965.00
2005	425.00	7	4.144%	19.7 years	540.00
2006	195.00	4	3.714%	15.1 years	345.00
2007	27.00	1	4.318%	15.0 years	318.00
Updated : 11/01/2008 ; maximum volume : €2,500.0 million					
2008	30.00	1	3.811%	15.0 years	1,288.00
2009	488.00	9	3.268%	7.4 years	800.00
Updated : 08/07/2010 ; maximum volume : €4,000.0 million					
2010	547.00	12	3.245%	11.4 years	1,753.00
2011	603.50	8	3.899%	6.3 years	1,119.50
2012	396.00	6	3.316%	14.3 years	780.50
Updated: 08/07/2013 ; maximum volume : €5,000.0 million					
2013	493.44	13	2.717%	19.1 years	1,414.75
2014	177.00	7	2.847%	26.2 years	1,537.75

The exposure of the long-term issues carried out in the framework of the EMTN programme can be presented as follows as of 31 December 2014:

Stock of EMTN as of 31/12/2014			
Amount in €	Issue date	Maturity date	Net rate after coverage
112,500,000.00	26/05/2004	26/05/2015	3.84125
200,000,000.00	30/03/2005	30/03/2025	4.19975
20,000,000.00	30/03/2005	30/03/2055	4.37200
75,000,000.00	6/04/2005	6/04/2020	4.06300
10,000,000.00	7/04/2005	7/04/2020	4.01000
100,000,000.00	7/04/2005	7/04/2023	4.14300
10,000,000.00	14/04/2005	14/04/2023	4.14500
10,000,000.00	26/10/2005	26/10/2015	3.30420
50,000,000.00	11/01/2006	11/01/2021	3.51000
20,000,000.00	13/02/2006	13/02/2026	3.54400
100,000,000.00	15/02/2006	15/09/2021	3.79100
25,000,000.00	22/09/2006	22/09/2016	3.95000
27,000,000.00	28/03/2007	28/03/2022	4.31800
30,000,000.00	18/02/2008	20/02/2023	2.42000
100,000,000.00	1/07/2009	1/07/2016	E6M + 120.0bp
67,000,000.00	3/07/2009	4/07/2016	4.45000
48,000,000.00	3/07/2009	3/07/2017	4.61200
50,000,000.00	4/12/2009	4/12/2015	3.33200
40,000,000.00	4/12/2009	4/12/2016	3.55700
50,000,000.00	4/12/2009	4/12/2017	3.75000
45,000,000.00	4/12/2009	4/12/2019	4.02500
8,000,000.00	4/12/2009	4/12/2015	E6M + 45.0bp
80,000,000.00	4/12/2009	4/12/2016	E6M + 50.0bp
25,000,000.00	25/01/2010	27/01/2020	3.91100
100,000,000.00	29/01/2010	29/01/2020	2.99000
75,000,000.00	4/02/2010	4/02/2020	3.57500
20,000,000.00	5/02/2010	5/02/2020	3.86600
80,000,000.00	19/02/2010	19/02/2020	3.82500
30,000,000.00	11/06/2010	11/06/2060	4.12000
15,000,000.00	14/06/2010	14/06/2019	3.12500
50,000,000.00	31/08/2010	31/08/2017	2.52000
50,000,000.00	1/09/2010	1/09/2022	3.13300
40,000,000.00	28/09/2010	28/09/2018	2.99350
35,000,000.00	22/10/2010	22/10/2018	3.03600
35,000,000.00	22/10/2010	22/10/2018	3.03600
5,500,000.00	28/02/2011	28/02/2015	3.31500
5,000,000.00	2/03/2011	2/03/2015	3.33700
5,000,000.00	2/03/2011	2/03/2015	3.38700
15,000,000.00	4/03/2011	4/03/2016	3.62500

18,000,000.00	18/03/2011	18/03/2021	E6M + 94.5bp
20,000,000.00	7/04/2011	18/12/2023	4.45000
500,000,000.00	16/06/2011	16/06/2017	3.87500
35,000,000.00	5/07/2011	5/01/2018	3.93500
65,000,000.00	15/03/2012	01/08/2016	2.21190
100,000,000.00	23/03/2012	10/12/2024	3.85000
56,000,000.00	28/03/2012	28/03/2022	Inflation Linked
30,000,000.00	27/04/2012	27/04/2022	Inflation Linked
45,000,000.00	06/12/2012	15/11/2036	3.38000
100,000,000.00	28/12/2012	28/09/2034	3.28130
20,000,000.00	20/02/2013	20/02/2023	Inflation Linked
50,000,000.00	18/02/2013	10/12/2024	2.87440
30,000,000.00	01/03/2013	02/03/2043	3.50000
21,250,000.00	28/02/2013	28/12/2022	2.54400
24,000,000.00	12/03/2013	12/03/2053	3.50000
25,000,000.00	28/03/2013	28/03/2017	E6M + 22,0bp
10,000,000.00	17/05/2013	17/05/2024	2.31250
50,000,000.00	21/05/2013	21/05/2040	3.22100
13,000,000.00	27/05/2013	27/05/2033	3.00000
100,000,000.00	24/05/2013	24/05/2033	OLO8Yr = 1.54%[1]
10,000,000.00	19/06/2013	17/05/2024	2.56660
100,000,000.00	28/06/2013	29/06/2033	30np20 = 3.33900
35,000,000.00	10/09/2013	19/11/2029	3.53500
20,000,000.00	22/01/2014	22/01/2024	2.80000
32,000,000.00	03/03/2014	03/03/2064	3.59000
25,000,000.00	07/04/2014	07/04/2044	3.35000
30,000,000.00	28/04/2014	22/06/2023	2.17000
10,000,000.00	07/05/2014	07/05/2029	2.78000
35,000,000.00	12/05/2014	12/05/2054	3.30500
25,000,000.00	23/09/2014	15/05/2025	E3M + 47,0bp
Total amount outstanding : €3,462,250,000.00 Weighted average maturity : 13.5 years Weighted residual term : 8.7 years			

With the setting up of this financing programme and thanks to having been awarded an excellent rating (which has been identical to that of the Kingdom from the outset), the Federation is seeking to secure enhanced visibility on the financial markers – something that should allow it both to gain access to financing more easily and to optimise its financing costs.

As indicated in a previous table, during the updating of the programme finalised on 8 July 2013, it was decided in particular to have recourse to the programme's maximum volume increase clause so as to raise it to €5,000.0 million, as opposed to €4,000.0 million on 8 July 2010,

1/ The fixing of 22 May 2013 determines the rate payable on 26 May 2014. The fixing of 22 May 2014 is 1.49% and will apply on the interest period ending on 25 May 2015.

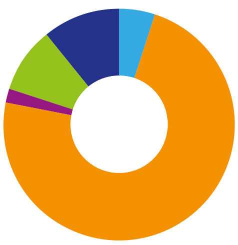
€2,500.0 million on 26 May 2009 and €1,500.0 million when it was created in December 2003. This demonstrates the desire to make greater use of a programme that has proved its worth in the field of sturdiness and flexibility of use. The available balance that can be shown as an asset as at 31/12/2014 thus amounts to €1,537.75 million, taking account of redemptions and not taking into account short-term issues (three months and six months).

Out of a concern for reduction of the liquidity and refinancing risk, credit lines that can be called upon at any time, without booking fee or non-utilisation charge, have moreover been opened as of 1994.

In this way the Federation's financing capacity was secured both in the short and long term at conditions fixed in advance (with regard to precise references) for a total amount of €150.0 million; this relates to two back-up lines each attached to monthly commercial paper renewals.

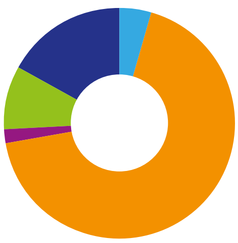
The following graphs specify, for the total debt, the proportion of the exposure represented by the different types of loans on 31 December 2013 and on 31 December 2014.

FIGURE 4
Different types of loans within the total debt amounting to €4,903.97 million as at 31/12/2013



Private loans (bank loans)	**4.97%**
Long-terme EMTN Financing programme	**73.23%**
OLCo, Lobo, etc.	**1.84%**
Commercial papers & short-term EMTN	**9.43%**
Schuldschein	**10.54%**

FIGURE 5
Different types of loans within the total debt amounting to €5,124.55 million as at 31/12/2014.



Private loans (bank loans)	**4.71%**
Long-terme EMTN Financing programme	**67.69%**
OLCo, Lobo, etc.	**1.76%**
Commercial papers & short-term EMTN	**9.02%**
Schuldschein	**16.82%**

B.2. Indirect debt – University debt

The Community debt includes the indirect debt. For the sake of coherence and rational management, the latter is administratively grouped with the direct debt in the part of the budget relating to the public debt.

The indirect debt corresponds to loans issued to the Federation Wallonia-Brussels by third-party organisations and the financial charges of which are to be paid, wholly or in part, by the FWB's budget.

The main characteristic of the indirect debt is that it is on the road to extinction. There are three reasons that can be advanced to explain this. Firstly, this debt is the result of loans contracted in the past. Secondly, there are currently no financial requests of this kind any more. And finally, seeing as the redemptions were refinanced via the direct debt, a shift of exposure is taking place between the two types of debt.

The universities' debt was contracted by the latter with a view to financing their real estate investments.
A distinction must be made between two types of investment:

- "academic" investments primarily aimed at the construction of buildings intended for teaching (auditoriums, etc.);
- "social" investments directed at the construction of buildings intended to house and provide services to students outside the lecture halls (student halls of residence, university refectories, etc.).

The financial charges (interest and redemption instalments) of the "academic loans" are borne in full by the Federation's budget. However, in the case of the "social loans" the FWB's budget only pays that part of the interest in excess of 1.25%. The remainder of the interest together with the redemption instalments of these loans are payments drawn from the budget of the universities themselves.

Following this distinction, only the universities' academic debt is considered as an integral part of the debt of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels.

Evolution of the outstanding amount on the academic university debt, 1994 – 2014 (in € million)

Year	Outstanding as of 01/01	Amortisation as of 31/12	Outstanding as of 31/12
1994	543.4	12.7	530.7
1995	530.7	14.4	516.3
1996	516.3	6.7	509.6
1997	509.6	3.8	505.9
1998	505.9	4.0	514.5[1]
1999	514.5	4.3	510.1
2000	510.1	4.5	505.7
2001	505.7	78.3	427.4
2002	427.4	5.1	422.3
2003	422.3	5.4	416.9
2004	416.9	130.4	286.5
2005	286.5	27.0	259.5
2006	259.5	75.9	183.6
2007	183.6	2.3	181.3
2008	181.3	2.3	179.0
2009	179.0	2.4	176.7
2010	176.7	2.4	174.2
2011	174.2	76.0	98.2
2012	98.2	2.2	96.0
2013	96.0	2.2	93.8
2014	93.8	2.3	91.5

1/ The outstanding amount as of 31/12/1998 underwent a technical correction in order to take account of a university-type loan (debt relating to acquisition of the grounds of the Plaine des Manœuvres in Etterbeek) which had not been integrated into the outstanding amount of the indirect debt.

B.3. Cash in hand

B.3.1. Total cash balance

The Federation Wallonia-Brussels cash in hand groups together all financial accounts through which the institution's revenues are received and expenses are paid. In this respect the cash flows reflect the execution of budgetary and extra-budgetary movements, such as operations on behalf of third parties and in particular capital operations relating to the consolidated debt (redemptions and re-borrowing).
All the accounts opened by the FWB with its cashier (currently and until the end of 2018: Belfius) see their balance consolidated every day so that a total cash balance can be determined.

B.3.2. Description of revenues and expenses

* Revenues

The Federation's revenues budget (formerly the ways and means budget) is basically fed by three types of sources of funds for which strict provision is made in the LSF, which guarantees the FWB's collection of them (see in this respect Article 54 § 2 of the LSF as detailed in point D1 of Chapter I of this report). In this way the budgeted revenues are achieved from one year to the next in their entirety, a fact to which the State Audit Office's successive reports bear witness[1].
The two main sources of Community funding are, in decreasing order of importance, the shares of VAT and personal income tax that are transferred by the federal State to the Federation Wallonia-Brussels in strict application of the provisions of the LSF[2]. In addition to these two transferred revenue items there is also the allocation paid by the federal authorities for the financing of foreign university students enrolled in FWB educational establishments. These amounts are paid to the FWB in the form of twelfths on the first working day of every month of the year.
The Federation used to have tax resources at its disposal through the RRTV (radio and television licence fee). As of 2002, and pursuant to the reform of the financing act already mentioned above, the RRTV became a regional tax and was replaced by a compensatory allocation calculated on a fixed-rate basis and index-linked to the consumer price index.

The means ascribed to the WFB by the LSF were restructured in 2014 with entry into force as of 1 January 2015. They will be presented in 2016 in the report on the 2015 debt, but without going into the details we can already point out the following items:

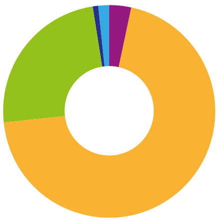
- the allocation to offset the RRTV will include the VAT receipts amount and disappears as such;
- the refinancing of the Communities that has existed since 2001, with in particular the total VAT amount being linked to growth, is split into two parts. The first remains within the VAT amount and the second is incorporated into the personal income tax amount;
- a transitional mechanism ensures the neutrality of this calculation method compared with the previously prevailing one, such that in 2015 both methods result in the FWB's means for financing its traditional areas of competence showing an identical figure.

1/ See in this respect, and up until 2013, the State Audit Office's reports published in May/June of year (t) on the prefiguration of the results of implementation of the budget for year (t-1). From the year 2014 onwards, the State Audit Office drafts a document, in the fourth quarter of the year (t), entitled "Audit of the French Community's General Account for the year (t-1)". So, the "Audit of the French Community's General Account for the year 2013" was produced by the State Audit Office on 31 October 2014 and published by the Parliament of the FWB on 5 November 2014 on its website: www.pfwb.be.

2/ Up until 2014 inclusive; i.e. before full entry into force of the LSF amended in accordance with the 6th State reform.

It should be noted that in the SEC 1995, as in the SEC 2010 for that matter, the loans concluded only form the subject of an entry in accounts established after the calculation of the financing balance; they therefore do not have any effect on the fulfilment or not of the budgetary objectives set by the cooperation agreements.

FIGURE 6
2014 revenues exclusive of appropriated revenues (Realisations)



RRTV compensatory allocation	**3.51%**
VAT allocation	**69.97%**
IPP allocation	**24.28%**
Foreign university student allocation	**0.81%**
Others	**1.43%**

Figure 6 presents the breakdown in relative values of the Federation's revenues for the year 2014.

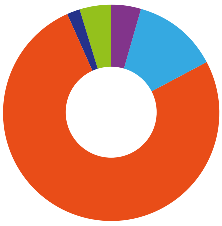
The replacement of the Community tax that was the RRTV with a fixed-rate allocation means that since 2002 the FWB's resources have been made up to the tune of more than 98% of allocations transferred and guaranteed by the federal State. This situation helps strengthen the almost perfect predictability and low volatility of the Community institution's revenues.

* Expenditures

The breakdown per main expense amounts of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels expenditures can be presented as follows:

- the Education, Research and Training sector represents a little over three quarters of the FWB's general expenditure budget. For the Education field (from nursery school to higher education level), a very large proportion of the expenditure goes towards payment of teachers' salaries;
- expenditure in the second most important sector (Health, Social Affairs, Culture, etc.) mainly consists of allocations or subsidies paid to the various different bodies with responsibility for implementation in these areas (RTBF, ONE, WBI, etc.);
- the allocations paid annually by the FWB to Wallonia and to the French Community Commission of the Brussels-Capital Region correspond to the amounts payable by the Federation in exchange for the transfer of the exercising of some of its powers to these two entities;
- the General Services sector covers expenses mainly relating to the functioning of the Federation's institutions;
- the amount of expenditure for the Public Debt encompasses all charges linked to the debt (studies, fees, functioning, etc.) in addition to interest charges.

FIGURE 7
2014 expenditures exclusive of debt redemptions (Realisations)

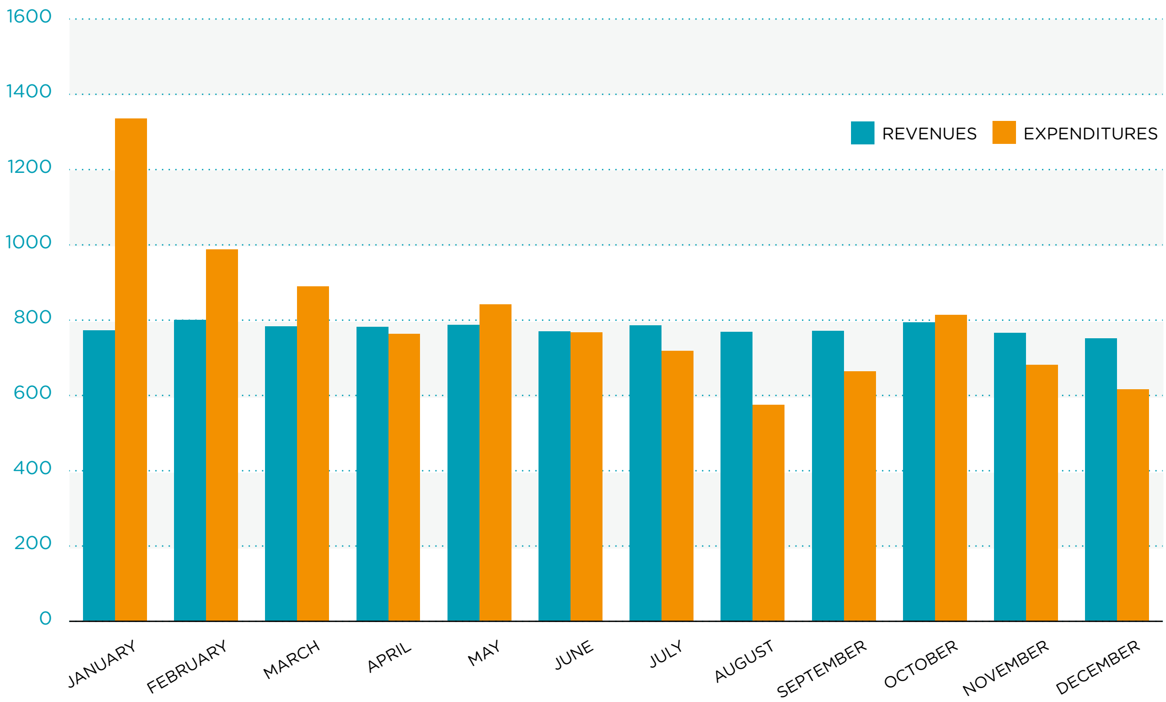


General Services	**4.68%**
Culture, health, social issues, etc.	**12.73%**
Education, research, teaching, etc.	**76.14%**
Public debt	**1.89%**
Allocation to the Walloon Region and the French Comm.	**4.57%**

B.3.3. Rate of collection of revenues and disbursement of expenditures

The French Community's rate of revenue collection and expenditure disbursement during the year 2014 is illustrated in the following graph:

FIGURE 8
Rate of revenues and expenditures for 2014 in € million



On the basis of the above figure it can be established that the Federation enjoys a relatively regular rate of collection of its revenues and disbursement of its expenditures. This phenomenon can be attributed to two factors:

- on the one hand, the majority of its revenues (its share of personal income tax and VAT, the compensatory allocation offsetting the RRTV and the allocation for foreign students) are paid by the federal authority in the form of twelfth-fraction payments at the beginning of every month (on the first working day of every month);
- on the other hand, a large proportion of the Federation's expenditure is devoted to payment of salaries, the periodicity of which is also spread regularly across the year at the end of the month (on the last working day of the month). Furthermore there is the fact that the allocations paid to Wallonia and to the French Community Commission (see above) by the FWB in the framework of the decree II are effected in the form of twelfth-fraction payments made on the second working day of every month.

However, at the beginning of the year the rate of expenditure disbursement is affected by some allocations that are paid on an annual and not a monthly basis. It is for this reason that January posts an expenditure amount that is generally higher than during the rest of the year. As regards the allocations affecting this period to a more exceptional degree, we can cite in particular an annual amount of grants paid to schools for a sum of around €295 million, an allocation to the Parliament of the FWB (€7.7 million) and an annual adjustment for university education of the order of €70 million.

C. PRINCIPLES OF DEBT MANAGEMENT

C.1. Reminder of the principles of debt management

The debt of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels is managed in observance of seven permanent principles. These principles are:

1. Harmonisation of financing and debt management operations

All operations relating to the management of both the direct and indirect debt are carried out by the FWB's Debt Management Department. The Administration's other functional departments do not in any way intervene in this area. Moreover, all charges pertaining to these types of debt are grouped together within the Public Debt chapter of the general expense budget.

2. Optimal breakdown of the fixed-rate and floating-rate share of the debt according to the trend observed in the rates curve.

The rates curve is one of the main factors taken into consideration for the management of the Federation's debt. Indeed, this indicator helps determine a ratio aimed at dividing up the outstanding debt into a fixed-rate part and a floating-rate part. The objective is to obtain an optimal risk/yield ratio. For this reason, a major change in the slope of the rates curve usually triggers a repositioning of the fixed-rate/floating rate ratio, irrespective of the maturity of the loan. In this way, in the case of a sharply sloping positive curve, the positioning of the debt ratio will be directed more towards the floating rate, because a sizeable curve opening makes the use of short-term referenced financial instruments – loans or hedging derivative products – less costly. On the other hand, in the event of a relatively flat rates curve, the yield is relatively similar for all maturities. Therefore, faced with this kind of curve, the search for the best risk/yield ratio would involve increasing the fixed-rate part of the ratio.

Before 2000, the fixed-rate/floating rate distribution ratio was reviewed whenever there was any significant movement on the rates curve. Subsequently this principle was modified somewhat, since it was no longer a matter of attaining a precisely fixed ratio on 30 June or 31 December, but of moving within a bracket with pre-set upper and lower limits. This capacity of the "fixed/floating" ratio to adapt quickly to any movement of the rates curve made it possible to obtain the "risk/yield" ratio that was best suited to the debt at any given time. Following the opinion given by the (Community) Treasury Council during its meeting of 30 April 2004, and in order to take into account the rate risk on redemption re-borrowing operations, the decision had been taken to range under the floating-rate part any loan with a maturity of less than two years, irrespective of the way it was structured. In this way a single measuring instrument ascertained rate risk and refinancing risk. The limits set for the variation bracket were established at a minimum of 65% of fixed rate and a maximum of 75%, to respect the part of the debt at fixed rate and at floating rate, i.e. a margin amounting to 10% of the total outstanding Community debt. This therefore turned this ratio into a basic debt management tool intended to bring a suitable balance into play between the debt cost and the risks associated with interest rate volatility.

As of the year 2010, the risk of an alteration of the rates and the risk associated with the refinancing requirement have been analysed on the basis of two different instruments:

- the fixed/floating ratio for the evolution of the risk associated with the increase in rates on the part of the debt for which the coupon is variable;
- the accumulated amortisation ratio at five years related to the debt stock for the evolution of the refinancing risk, i.e. the risk linked to the increase in rates on redemption re-borrowing operations.

Henceforth the portion of the debt for which the coupon varies with interest rate movements should be less than 15% every year.
Moreover, total debt redemption amounts for the next five years may not be greater than 50% of the debt stock, in the knowledge that from one year to the next debt redemption amounts may not exceed 15% of the debt stock.

3. Active use of the most appropriate financial instruments

The Federation Wallonia-Brussels has recourse to the most appropriate financial instruments for the management of its debt. In this respect, any speculation is systematically excluded and every derivative product concluded is secured, or will be throughout its existence, with a component part of the Community debt.
Interest rate swaps have a prime place in the framework of rates curve management easily allowing the transfer of part of the fixed-rate debt to the floating rate, and vice versa.

As at 31 December 2010, the fixed rate/floating rate ratio (calculated on the basis of the new principles expounded above in point C.1.2) was 90.57%/9.43%[1]. The slope, shape and level of the rates curve in 2010 prompted the Federation immediately to swap to the fixed rate the 11 financing operations, of the 18 effected, that had been proposed by the investor at a variable rate; in the end, all the 2010 financing operations were subsumed under the fixed rate for a total amount of €867.7 million, covering all the requirements. Some of these swaps are for long or very long terms but can be cancelled by the counterparty, on the understanding, however, that the first date on which cancellation can be envisaged corresponds to the maturity of the underlying loan. The weighted average maturity of the 2010 financing operations was calculated at 10.8 years and the weighted average rate after any hedging

1/ Compared with 89.25%/10.75% on 31/12/2009 (ratio recalculated according to the new methodology).

was 2.98%. Furthermore, two swaps at 50 years fixed rate payer and Euribor six months receiver for a notional amount of €50 million each with commencement in February 2011 were effected in order to fix the rate for some of the 2011 financing requirements in an anticipatory manner, at historically low rates.
So it was that two issues of commercial paper at six months renewable began on 1 and 21 February 2011 underlying the two above-mentioned forward swaps; ten other issues were effected (eight of which in EMTN format and two in Schuldschein format), mainly in the first six months of 2011. The 2011 financing operations were carried out (after any hedging) at a fixed rate to the tune of 97.6% for a weighted average maturity of 6.8 years and at a weighted average rate of 3.80%. The fixed rate ratio as at 31/12/2011 was thus calculated as being 92.47%. The total amount borrowed was €751.5 million, and thus covered all of requirements for the year 2011.

In 2012, apart from the Inflation Linked loans (by way of a reminder, these are not swap hedged and are considered as floating-rate loans in the ratios), all the issues were concluded directly at a fixed rate or swapped to fixed rate when they were index linked to the CMS, for example. The fixed-rate ratio thus fell slightly vis-à-vis the previous year, and was measured at 91.07% as at 31/12/2012.

For the financial operations carried out during the year 2013, the Inflation Linked issue of €20.0 million and the OLO Participation[1] of €100.0 million were classed in the variable-rate part of the debt portfolio, as was a loan of €25.0 million referenced on the Euribor; consequently the fixed-rate ratio dropped to 90.76% as at 31 December 2013.

It should be pointed out that the Federation Wallonia-Brussels natural reference for its financing is the OLO, seeing as with this the spread is much less volatile than with the IRS. Given the close financial ties between the federal State and the FWB which are expressed through the LSF and are confirmed by the rating (identical for the two entities), the OLO/FWB spread can only reflect the liquidity difference since the Belgium-specific risk is already incorporated in the OLO trend.

Four of the 17 issues carried through in 2014 with a view to raising a total amount of €520.5 million were concluded at a variable rate, and one of them for an amount of €20.0 million was swapped to the fixed rate, the three others (for a total amount of €105.0 million) remaining index-linked to the Euribor. Thus, 79.8% of the amount borrowed in 2014 was borrowed at a fixed rate. This has resulted in the fixed-rate ratio being brought down slightly; it was calculated at 89.05% as at 31 December 2014.

1/ Certain counterparties also call it BEC or OLO-TEC.

4. “Investor-oriented” strategy

The financing programmes (such as the EMTN) that the Federation Wallonia-Brussels has at its disposal enable it to provision its cash balances and its consolidated debt on an ongoing basis. The use of these programmes offers certain advantages: a reduction in the financing cost compared with the traditional average conditions in the short and (very) long term, and a possibility of reacting quickly so as to be able to take advantage of certain opportunities on the capital markets (the traditional consultation procedures being slower). Moreover, it enables a broadening of the investor base, accentuated, for that matter, by a proactive communication approach designed to familiarise foreign investors with the Belgian federal system and in particular the strength of the LSF which provides the FWB with the bulk of its revenues (more than 95%) in a foreseeable and guaranteed manner.

Implementation of the investor-oriented strategy is based on communication[1] and transparency, the ability to react quickly to financing proposals, and flexibility of management thanks to adapted instruments and procedures.

5. Synergy in the financing and investment operations of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels and the public entities integrated in the SEC.

Since 7 February 1995[2], the Federation[3] has been exempt of the advance levy on income derived from securities when it invests its cash surpluses in dematerialised securities issued by public administrations (sector S13) included in the consolidation of the national accounts by the European authorities.

The approach adopted in the investment policy has been substantially modified as a result, insofar as the Federation has therefore only acquired securities issued by the federal State and the federated entities.

6. Management of the repayment schedule

The Federation Wallonia-Brussels constantly makes sure that its overall debt term is maintained at more than four years, so as to avoid having to deal with a sizeable refinancing volume over a short period and in the near future. In this way it is ensured an overall staggering of its debt over a long enough period. Nonetheless, it also sees to it that the maturity dates of its debt are diversified so as to avoid refinancing peaks and troughs insofar as is possible, and is in this way present on the market for relatively similar amounts every year.

The fixing of the accumulated amortisation ratio of the debt in the five years related to the debt stock at a maximum of 50% also contributes to this objective. It has evolved as follows over the last five years:

1/ A specific leaflet entitled “Investing in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation” was produced and has been available since March 2010. It is updated every year, in English as well, and can be found on the website of the Community’s Budget and Finance Department: http://www.budget-finances.cfwb.be

2/ Royal Decree of 23 January 1995 amending the Royal Decree of 26 May 1994 on the collection and discounting of the advance levy on income derived from securities in accordance with chapter I of the Act of 6 August 1993 on operations on certain securities (entry into force at the time of publication in the Official Journal, on 7 February 1995).

3/ This provision applies to all public entities consolidated in the SEC.

Year	5-year cumulative amortisation ratio
31/12/2010	39.3%
31/12/2011	38.5%
31/12/2012	46.0%
31/12/2013	47.0%
31/12/2014	42.9%

7. Principles of prudence, competitive bidding and efficiency of decision-making operations

By way of a reminder, debt and cash management operations form part of the exclusions in Annex 2 of the Act of 24 December 1993 on procurement contracts and certain contracts for works, supplies and services. Nevertheless, the prices, rates, margins, etc. are systematically obtained after publication of a competitive call in a form adapted to the type of product, after having been (in the vast majority of cases and insofar as possible) subject to internal evaluation. Competitive bidding makes it possible to secure the best price, but it also enables a monitoring of the understanding of the product dealt with. Indeed, a sizeable price differential on the part of a counterparty may stem from a poor understanding of the transaction under way and can be corrected before the operation is concluded, thereby averting problems at a later stage.

C.2. Application of the management principles

C.2.1. The debt

The 2010 financing began very early on in the year, via a series of loans in EMTN format. A first issue at 2 years was concluded for an amount of €27.0 million with commencement date on 15 January. Between the last week of January and the first fortnight of February the EMTN programme was activated five times for a total amount of €300.0 million at 10 years with a maximum margin of 45.0bp in relation to the Euribor 6 months or the MidSwap. Taking account of the firm acquisition facilities obtained (without booking commission or non-utilisation fee), the Community financing was already guaranteed. This enabled the FWB to proceed exclusively via fairly aggressive reverse inquiries in terms of price for the rest of the year, without being forced to call on the market at a particular time and for specific amounts. Four operations in Schuldschein format for a total amount of €108.0 million were concluded for maturities of 15 and 20 years with starting dates on 15 April and 17 May 2010. The first six-month period of the year was closed via two issues in EMTN format, the first concluded at 50 years for an amount of €30.0 million, and the second for an amount of €15.0 million at nine years. Four other loans were entered into in the legal framework of the EMTN programme for a total amount of €175.0 million and maturities of seven, eight and 12 years, three of which were index-linked to the Euribor 3 months and were immediately swapped to the fixed rate, in order to benefit from the low level of the “long” rates. These issues had the following respective starting dates: 31 August, 1

September, 28 September and 22 October. It should be noted that four new counterparties took part either directly or as intermediaries in the Community financing, which dovetails with the aim of diversification of the FWB's sources of financing. At the beginning of the third quarter and the end of the fourth quarter of the year, the local treasury note programmes were activated on four occasions by means of new issues at six months renewable for a total amount of €212.7 million.

It will be recalled that loans coming to maturity in 2011 amounted to €485.4 million, with the net balance to be financed assessed at the beginning of the year at €375.0 million. Borrowing requirements for the year 2011 were thus initially put at slightly more than €860 million[1] i.e. an amount slightly less than that of 2010. During January and February 2011, €130.5 million was raised in EMTN format (four issues for a total amount of €30.5 million) and by means of two issues of €50.0 million each, effected in the local financing programmes in the form of roll-over of commercial paper at 6 months renewable every six months.

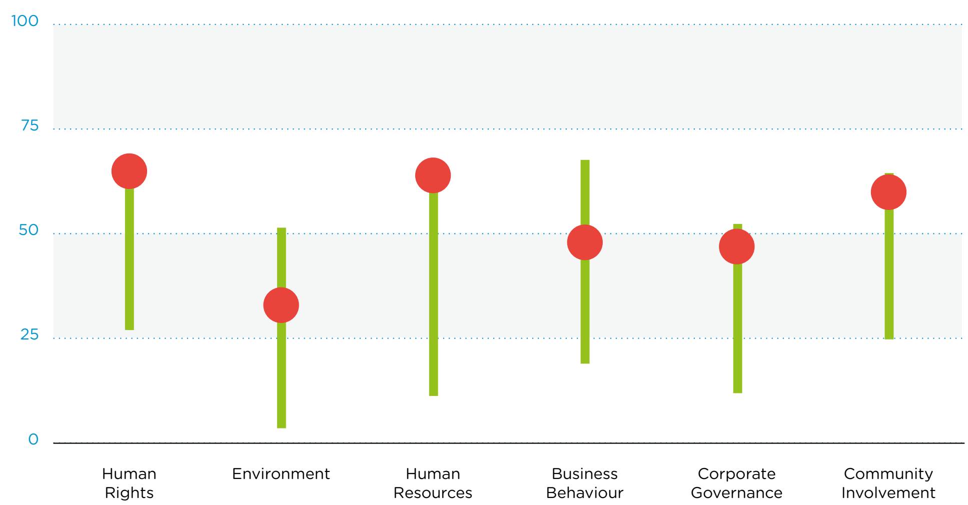
Furthermore, as a liability issuer, the Federation Wallonia-Brussels decided at the beginning of the year to supplement its financial rating awarded by Moody's with an extra-financial rating awarded by the company Vigeo – the latter company having been selected further to a public procurement contract launched in the second half of 2010. Vigeo carried out a CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) analysis of the FWB and submitted its final report on 14 February 2011. This report awards the Federation one of the best ratings awarded by Vigeo[2], the second best at the time of the analysis of the sample group of 26 comparable local authorities that it had studied and/or audited in Germany, France, Italy and Spain, and thus for the first time, Belgium.

1/ For more details, see the document "Financing & Strategy for 2011" available on the website of the FCB's (FWB's) Budget and Finance Department at: http://www.budget-finances.cfwb.be; Heading "News" of 19 January 2011. Document also available in English.

2/ For more details, see the document "Result of the evaluation of the level of corporate social responsibility attained by the Ministry of the French Community as at 14 February 2011" available on the website of the FCB's (FWB's) Budget and Finance Department at: http://www.budget-finances.cfwb.be; Heading "News" of 21 March 2011.

FIGURE 9

Company's performance [●] comparison with its sector (min ▬ max)



This good extra-financial rating enables the Federation to extend its borrowing opportunities and broaden its investor base, since all the loans it contracts can henceforth be described as SRI (Socially Responsible Investment). At the beginning of the second quarter of 2011, the FWB therefore launched a consultation of the market for SRI financing, based in particular on the aforementioned extra-financial rating, either in the form of a benchmark syndicated issue or in the form of private issues. After analyses of the offers, the Joint Treasury Council suggested that the Community Budget and Finance Minister carry out (provided the market conditions so allowed) a syndicated benchmark issue of no more than €500.0 million, ideally at six years in EMTN format, the bookrunners being BNP Paribas, Fortis and Belfius. After the road shows had been staged, the issue was carried out on 9 June 2011 for a maturity of six years and for a total amount of €500.0 million subscribed by some forty investors – mainly Belgian and French but also Dutch, German and Swiss, who were attracted by the financial quality of the Federation's signature but also by its socially responsible character. In the aftermath of this benchmark transaction an issue of €35.0 million in EMTN format was carried out for a slightly longer maturity (6.5 years) with a starting date at the beginning of July 2011. The year's gross borrowing requirements were thereby for the most part covered in the first six months of 2011, and were closed by two Schuldschein concluded in September and October for long maturities of 18 years (€21.0 million) and 20 years (€27.0 million) respectively, and an issue of €30.0 million at three months effected in December in the legal framework of the EMTN programme. This latter issue was aimed at "pre-financing" expected revenue from the European Funds for the first quarter of 2012. Furthermore, this was the first time that the Federation had used its EMTN programme and not its local financing programmes for a very short term issue, the dealer having been appointed after appropriate competitive bidding. We can note that the loan of €27.0 million at 20 years concluded on 10 October 2011 in Schuldschein format is a Zero Coupon kept as is in the FWB's debt portfolio but processed for budgetary purposes at an annual rate (in 2012, in 2013, etc.) such that the budgetary repercussion of the financial charges is not concentrated on the repayment year in 2031.

The financing of the FWB's gross requirements for 2012 started on 4 January 2012 with the conclusion of a vanilla issue of €25.0 million at 20 years in Schuldschein format, followed on 17 February 2012 by the conclusion, also in this latter format, of MultiTranche financing for a total amount of €100.0 million (34.0 million of which delivered in 2012) after having met the investor on a one-to-one basis with the offering bank, and after a favourable opinion from the Joint Treasury Council accepted by the Budget and Finance Minister.

Following on from this, two private fixed-rate placements in EMTN format were effected respectively on 8 March (€65.0 million at 4.4 years) and 16 March (€100.0 million at 12.7 years); followed by two Inflation Linked issues concluded, after appropriate competitive bidding, on 20 March (€56.0 million at 10 years) and 11 April 2012 (€30.0 million also at 10 years). As a reminder, seeing as Community revenues are index-linked to the Belgian consumer price index, it was not necessary, or even economically desirable, to swap the said issues, since the hedge with the revenues was natural and therefore perfect. The FWB's gross borrowing requirements for the year 2012 were therefore covered to the tune of more than 55% at this point, and this, of course[1] (!), without carrying out an upward revision of the margins in relation to the OLO.

Two other operations in Schuldschein format were concluded at the end of August and the end of November, each for an amount of €25.0 million but for longer maturities (tenor at 24 years) than those concluded under this format at the beginning of the year, making it possible to meet the interests of the FWB, the lenders and the offering bank.

Following a road show put on in Paris at the end of November 2012 in the form of one-to-one meetings, the EMTN programme was activated twice more: issue of €45.0 million at fixed rate for a maturity of 24 years, followed by an issue of €100.0 million arriving at maturity on 28/09/2034 (the coupon of which is index-linked to the CMS) concomitantly attached to a receiver of the CMS-indexed coupon and payer of fixed rate swap. It should be noted that this latter issue made it possible to pre-finance 20% of the gross borrowing requirements initially estimated for 2013 at half a billion euros. In return for this pre-financing, a line of €100.0 million due to come to maturity in January 2013 was repaid ahead of term.

Ultimately it was a total amount of €505.0 million[2] that was borrowed in 2012 for a weighted average maturity of almost 16 years with a weighted average margin of 22.2bp with respect to the OLO and 114.9bp with respect to the MidSwap; of which 83.0% at fixed rate after any IRS (tax deduction at source) and 78.4% in EMTN format (21.6% in Schuldschein format).

As announced on the website of the FWB's Budget and Finance Department[3] in the document "Financing Needs and Strategy for 2013" (also published in English), the gross borrowing requirements for the year 2013 were initially estimated at €428.1 million, €199.7 million of which accounted for by loans in theory coming to maturity during the course of the year, including the Lobo issue of €75.0 million concluded in 2008[4] at the rate of 3.62% with the possibility of continuation until 2058. As has been customary in recent years, the requirements have been met at a sustained rate, as evidenced by the table below, and following the adjustment, it is a total amount of more than half a billion euros that was raised, mainly in EMTN format:

1/ It should be recalled that the FWB's risk is the federal risk (see in this respect in particular the successive publications by Moody's), plus a lower liquidity premium.

2/ To be absolutely strict, this figure should be supplemented by €1.3 million relating to the growth of the Zero Coupon loan concluded in October 2011; not to mention the fact that the FWB has the unilateral option of being able to raise €66.0 million in the framework of the MultiTranche at predefined rate conditions.

3/ See at: http://www.budget-finances.cfwb.be/; heading "News".

4/ See 2012 Annual Report, pp. 51-52; on the website http://www.budgetfinances.cfwb.be/index.php?id=6100.

Format	Transaction	Start date	End date	Amount	Type of rate[1]
EMTN	31/01/2013	20/02/2013	20/02/2023	20,000,000.00	Inflation Linked
EMTN Tap	11/02/2013	18/02/2013	10/12/2024	55,191,313.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	12/02/2013	01/03/2013	02/03/2043	30,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	22/02/2013	28/02/2013	28/12/2022	21,250,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	04/03/2013	12/03/2013	12/03/2053	24,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	25/03/2013	28/03/2013	28/03/2017	25,000,000.00	Euribor
EMTN	07/05/2013	17/05/2013	17/05/2024	10,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	13/05/2013	21/05/2013	21/05/2040	50,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	15/05/2013	27/05/2013	27/05/2033	13,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	16/05/2013	24/05/2013	24/05/2033	100,000,000.00	OLO 8Yr
EMTN Tap	12/06/2013	19/06/2013	17/05/2024	10,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN 30np20	21/06/2013	28/06/2013	29/06/2033	100,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	4/07/2013	19/07/2013	19/08/2033	10,500,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	26/08/2013	10/09/2013	19/11/2029	35,000,000.00	Fixed Rate

Total amount financed: €503.9 million
Weighted average maturity: 19.1 years
Weighted average margin compared to OLO: 20.5bp
Weighted average margin compared to MidSwap: 81.4bp
Part financed at fixed rate after possible IRS: 71.2%
Part financed under EMTN format: 97.9%
Part financed under Schuldschein format: 2.1%

In 2014 it was again a total amount of more than half a billion euros that had to be raised on the markets in order to meet the redemptions and the requirements arising from the budgetary imbalance; through seven issues under EMTN and some ten others in Schuldschein format on each occasion for long or very long maturities, as can be seen in the summary table below:

Format	Transaction	Start date	End date	Amount	Type of rate
EMTN	13/01/2014	22/01/2014	22/01/2024	20,000,000.00	Fixed Rate after hedging
EMTN	5/02/2014	3/03/2014	3/03/2064	32,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	27/03/2014	7/04/2014	7/04/2044	25,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	15/04/2014	28/04/2014	22/06/2023	30,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	24/04/2014	7/05/2014	7/05/2029	10,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	28/04/2014	12/05/2014	12/05/2054	35,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
EMTN	16/09/2014	23/09/2014	15/05/2025	25,000,000.00	Euribor
Schuldschein 40np20	27/01/2014	10/02/2014	10/02/2034	100,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	1/04/2014	10/04/2014	10/04/2036	10,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	6/05/2014	13/05/2014	13/05/2039	28,500,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	16/09/2014	25/09/2014	25/09/2034	40,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	16/09/2014	24/09/2014	24/09/2029	10,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	16/09/2014	24/09/2014	24/09/2029	35,000,000.00	Euribor
Schuldschein	16/10/2014	30/10/2014	30/10/2034	15,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	17/10/2014	24/10/2014	24/10/2035	20,000,000.00	Fixed Rate

1/ After any derivative.

Schuldschein	2/12/2014	9/12/2014	26/06/2040	40,000,000.00	Fixed Rate
Schuldschein	2/12/2014	12/12/2014	12/12/2025	45,000,000.00	Euribor

Total amount financed: €520.5 millions
Weighted average maturity: 21.7 ans
Weighted average margin compared to OLO: 16.9bp
Weighted average margin compared to MidSwap: 60.4bp
Part financed at fixed rate after possible IRS: 79.8%
Part financed under EMTN format: 34.0%
Part financed under Schuldschein format: 66.0%

Finally, the Aa3/P1 ratings were confirmed by the rating agency Moody's in the Credit Opinion of 13 March 2014 (outlook progressing from negative to stable) and in the Analysis of 6 August 2014; the rating shift confirming on the one hand the close financial ties between the FWB and the federal State (see chapter III, point C.1.3) and on the other hand, the credit quality of the FWB based on its sound financial performance, the strict and continued observance of the commitments undertaken in the budgetary cooperation agreements (CSF), the low level of its debt burden, and its active and sophisticated financial management together with its wide-ranging and flexible access to sources of financing.

The development over time of the FWB's rating since its debut rating in April 2003 can be presented as follows:
- first rating: Aa1/P1- outlook stable;
- 15 December 2006: Aa1/P1- outlook positive [for the federal State on 28 March 2006];
- 15 January 2009: Aa1/P1- outlook stable [for the federal State on 13 January 2009];
- 10 October 2011: Aa1/P1- outlook under review [for the federal State on 7 October 2011];
- 20 December 2011: Aa3/P1- outlook negative [for the federal State on 16 December 2011];
- 13 March 2014: Aa3/P1- outlook stable [for the federal State on 7 March 2014].

It thus appears that every time the federal State's rating changes, the FWB's rating changes as well, in the same direction and by the same proportion. This clearly serves to confirm the equation: FWB Risk = Federal Risk minus liquidity.

C.2.2. Cash

Up until 31 December 2009, the interest rate conditions applied to the Federation Wallonia-Brussels current account by its cashier were based on the Euribor 1 month (base 365) adjusted by an upward margin for the debtor rate and a downward margin for the creditor rate. These rates were subjected to a quarterly arithmetical average and were compared, with a view to carrying out arbitrage, with those of investments or issues on the spot market. A new Cashier Protocol, concluded after due and proper consultation of the market and signed on

17 November 2009, entered into force on 1 January 2010, pursuant to which the reference rate became the Euribor 1 week (base 360) and was subjected to a monthly arithmetical average. Since 1 January 2014 and the additional clause of 17 December 2013, if the reference rate has remained unchanged, i.e. the monthly arithmetical average of the Euribor 1 week (base 360), the spread attached to the debit in account has been reduced by 3.0bp and that relating to the credit in account increased by 5.0bp, accordingly improving the conditions in account applied to the Community, all zero-floored. We can point out that the debit in account authorisation is maintained at €2,500.0 million without booking commission or non-utilisation fee, and its validity is extended to 31 December 2018.

Management of the deficits and surpluses is decided on in the light of the arbitrage principle "conditions in account vs. spot market conditions" and is conducted for the former by means of the short-term commercial paper programmes and for the latter through investments in State paper, the latter, it is recalled, being non-deducted.

The management of the variances between the commercial paper rates, the current account creditor and debtor rates, and the rate applicable to investment in federal State or federated entity treasury bonds has made it possible to appreciably reduce the cash financing cost.

* Management of deficits

For issues carried out on the commercial paper programmes, the Federation benefits from conditions allowing it to finance itself from the day to the year, as a rule at levels close to the interbank rate (Euribor) when market conditions so permit. This explains why it is generally more attractive for the FWB to finance itself in the short term by means of commercial paper issues than through a debit in current account.

Thus, in 2011 twenty-two issues had been carried through for a total amount of €1,979.8 million at a weighted average rate of 1.12% for a weighted average maturity of 11.5 days, for the most part (93.4%) effected during the first six months of the year. By way of a reminder, the €30.0 million issue carried out in December 2011 in EMTN format was concluded not for cash needs in the strict sense of the term, but by way of "pre-financing" of revenues from the European Funds that were expected at the beginning of 2012. On the other hand, in 2012, given the relatively favourable cash situation, only seven issues for a total amount of €930.0 million were carried out, mainly in the second quarter, at a weighted average rate of 0.26% and a weighted average maturity of 6.3 days. During 2013, and solely in the first six months of the year, a total amount of €1,149 million was raised by means of 15 issues concluded at 6.1 days and at 0.18% (weighted average figures). In 2014, a total amount of €2,246 million was borrowed between March and August, inclusive, via 22 issues with a weighted average maturity of 9.1 days and at a weighted average rate of 0.23%.

FIGURE 10
Monthly issues of commercial paper in 2013

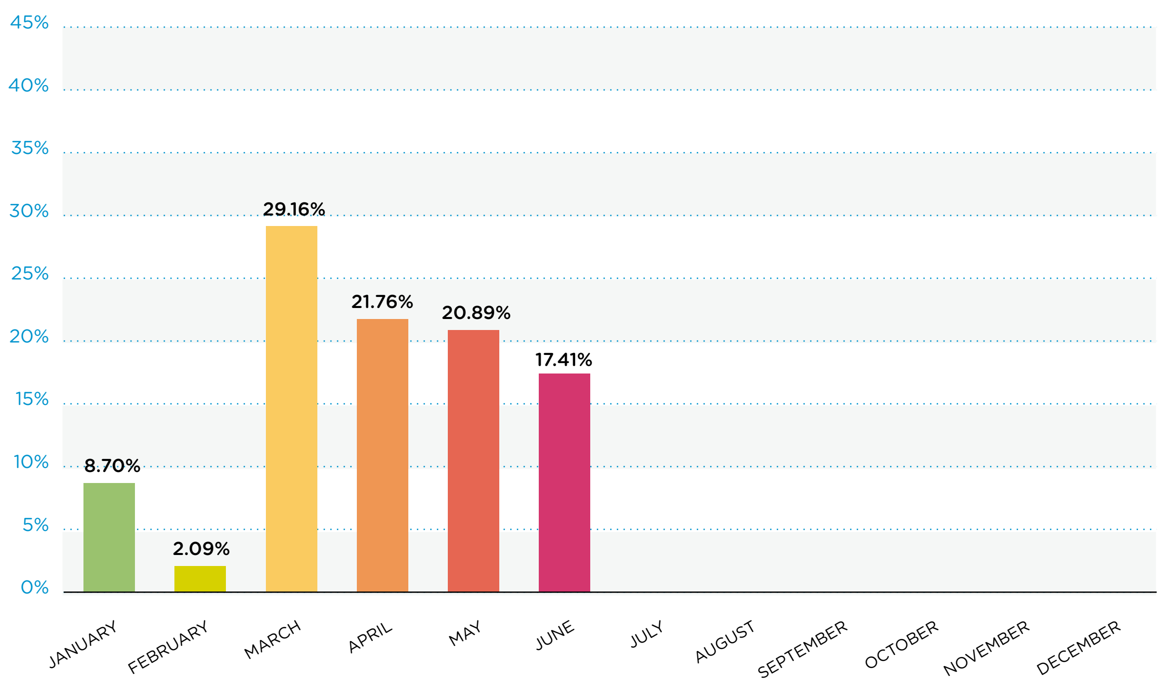
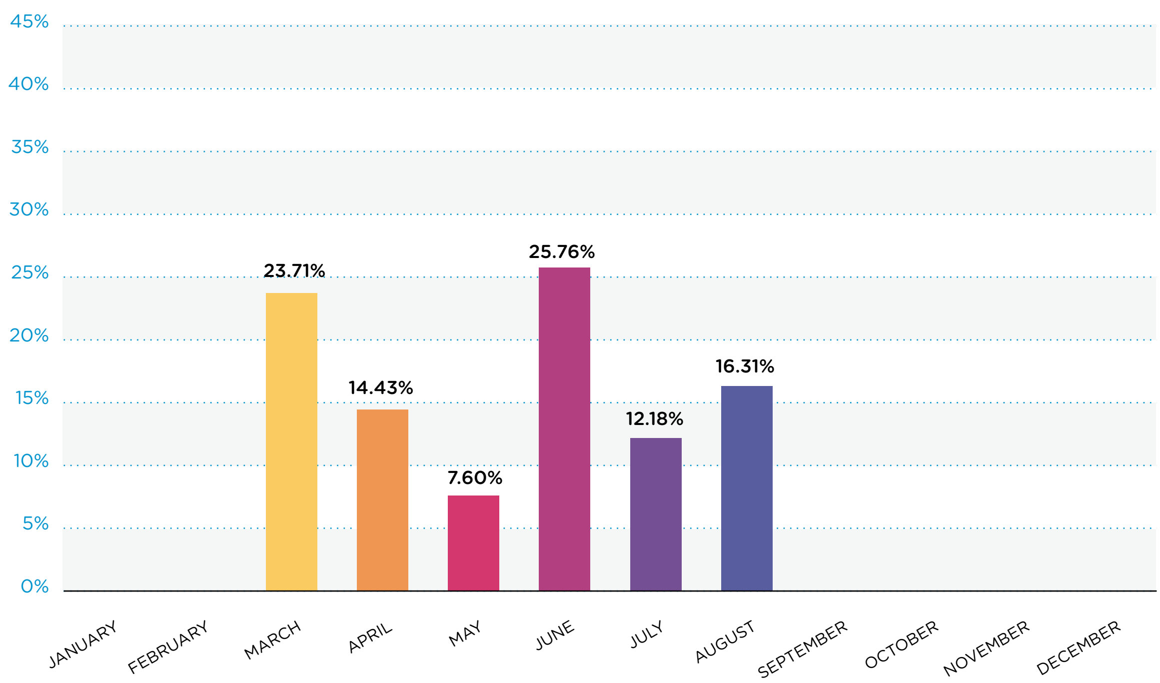


FIGURE 11
Monthly issues of commercial paper in 2014



The table below presents a summary overview of Treasury note issues (including any fixed term advances) concluded in recent years:

Year	Number	Average amount in € million	Weighted average rate	Weighted average maturity	Total amount in € million
2005	38	44.05	2.05%	14.2 days	1,674.0
2006	84	30.62	2.74%	14.6 days	2,572.4
2007	86	39.54	3.88%	13.2 days	3,400.4
2008	81	39.03	4.04%	10.1 days	3,161.6
2009	39	61.61	0.97%	8.8 days	2,403.0
2010	7	87.43	0.51%	8.3 days	612.0
2011	22	89.99	1.12%	11.5 days	1,979.8
2012	7	132.86	0.26%	6.3 days	930.0
2013	15	76.6	0.18%	6.1 days	1,149.0
2014	22	111.18	0.23%	9.1 days	2,246.0

* Management of surpluses

Benefiting as it does, as explained above, from the exemption from the advance levy on income derived from investments in treasury bonds issued by the Belgian federal State or federated entities, the Federation invests in these different papers according to its available liquid funds.

Contrary to the interest paid by paper issued by public entities, the quarterly balance of the current account, when it is in credit, is subject to an advance levy on income derived from securities of 21% as of 1 January 2012[1] (compared with 15% previously). Also, subject to market appetite, any credit balance is systematically invested with the non-discounted product as long as the interest that can be obtained by such an investment is not lower than the interest resulting from the current account.

The table below presents a summary breakdown of the investments (including any fixed term deposits) that have been made in the last few years:

Year	Number	Average amount in € million	Weighted average rate	Weighted average maturity	Total amount in € million
2005	35	100.5	2.0%	5.0 days	3,517.0
2006	6	98.3	2.4%	4.4 days	589.6
2007	4	50.8	3.9%	6.1 days	203.0
2008	12	53.3	4.2%	8.6 days	640.0
2009	16	36.6	0.4%	27.0 days	586.0
2010	10	31.0	0.6%	27.7 days	310.2
2011	28	29.4	1.3%	29.8 days	821.9
2012	9	30.1	0.4%	28.3 days	271.3
2013	24	41.2	0.2%	26.5 days	988.3
2014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Advance levy on income derived from securities revised to 25% as of 1 January 2013.

The investments made in 2013 were concluded exclusively during the second half of the year with Belgian public entities (regions and cities for the year under review) and fixed term deposits with the cashier for a total amount of nearly a billion euros at 26.5 days, the market conditions not allowing more to be made.
Given the market conditions, the FWB was not able to make any investments in 2014.

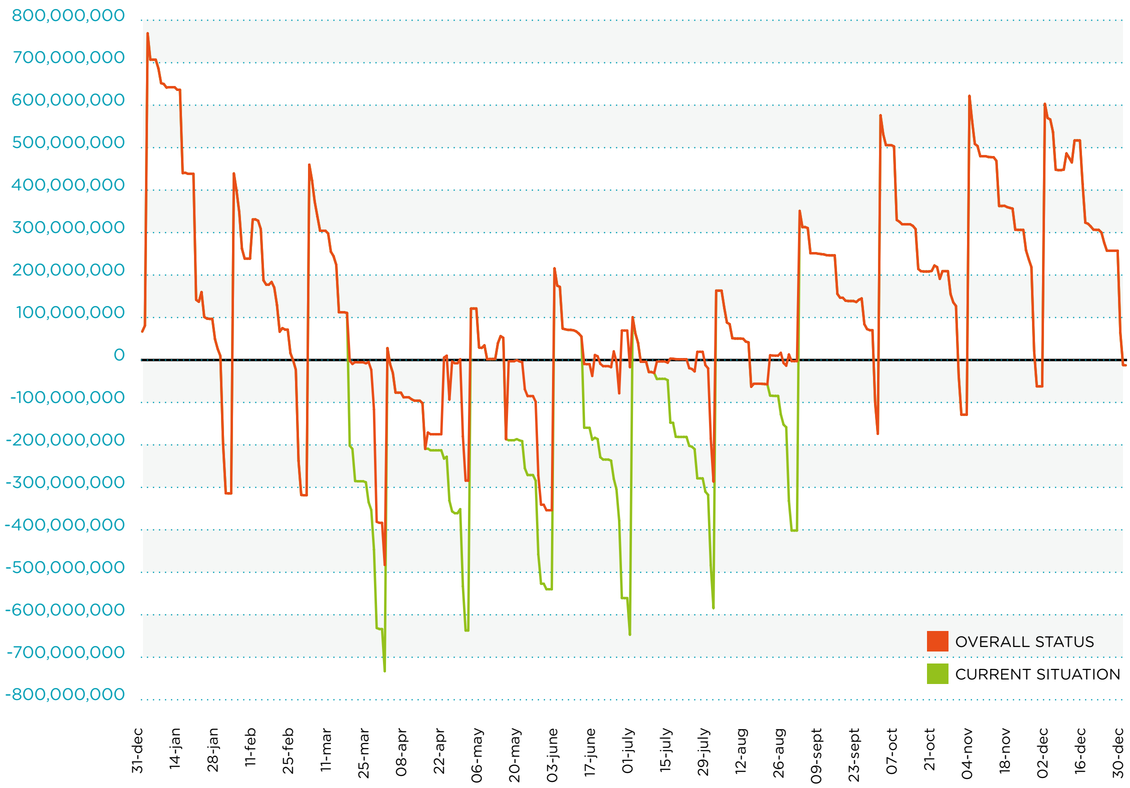
* Cash cycle

In the context of active cash management, it is interesting to isolate the annual cash cycle. This enables an analysis to be made of the evolution of the overall daily statement of all the accounts included in the amalgamation and to determine divergences in the rates of collection of revenues and disbursement of expenditures.

The prevailing tone of the cash curve is the result of the fact that the French Community's major expenses are for the most part incurred at the end of the month, whilst the bulk of its revenues are collected at the beginning of the corresponding period.

The following figure relating to the year 2014 portrays on the one hand, under the term "overall statement", the cash situation stemming from the amalgamation of all the French Community's accounts, including

FIGURE 12
Cash cycle for the year 2014



the different management operations (cash investments and loans), and on the other hand, under the term "real situation", the adjusted cash cycle taking into account very short term investments and loans.

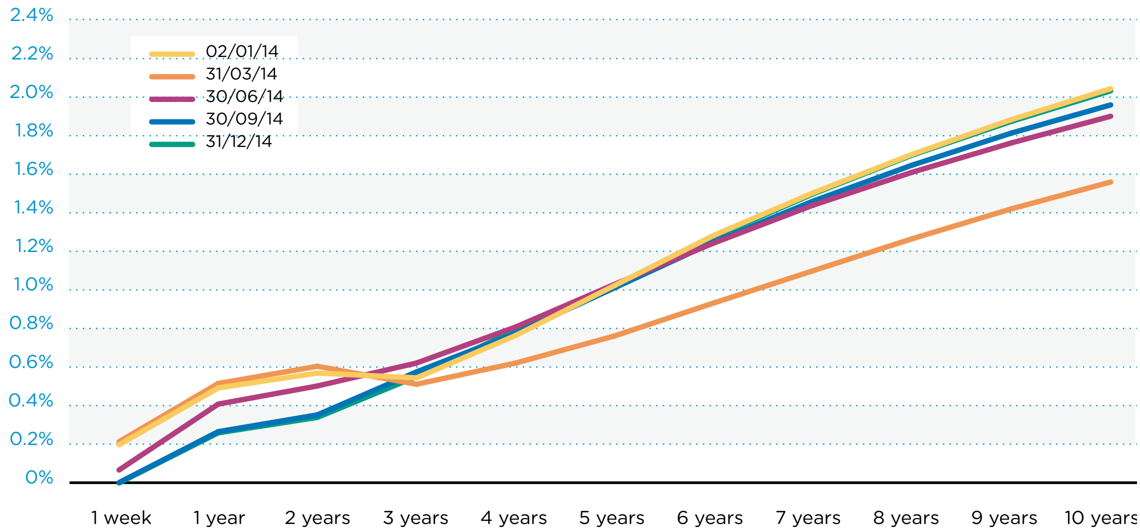
An examination of this figure reveals regular movements, although these are more volatile in the first six-month period, with movements in the second half of the year being of a more regular appearance. This distortion chiefly stems from the gap between the moment when debt redemptions are paid and the moment when they are re-borrowed.

In 2005 the repayment and refinancing of the redemptions was practically closed in May; in 2006, whilst 91% of redemptions took place during the first six-month period of the year, their refinancing was effected to the tune of 87% as of mid February. Cash movement volatility was therefore less in the second half of the year in 2005 and 2006. Owing to the relatively low amount thereof, the refinancing of redemptions in 2007 did not have any significant effect on the general tone of the graph. In 2009, as in 2008, the refinancing of redemptions was carried out early on in the year, so that cash movement volatility was reduced accordingly as a result. It should be noted that the second and third quarters were characterised by the extension of the due date of the professional withholding tax from one to four months. Since the professional withholding tax represents a figure of roughly €100.0 million per month in the Federation Wallonia-Brussels, this deferment of the due date entailed not inconsiderable movements. In 2010, all the redemption re-borrowings were carried out in the first two quarters of the year, with the result that the Community's traditional cash movement, as mentioned above, was repeated. In 2011, on the other hand, the cash pattern was influenced by the conclusion of the benchmark loan, which made it possible to refinance in one go those redemptions carried out before and after the starting date of the €500.0 million issue. Conversely, in 2012, the financing of the FWB'S gross requirements (redemption payments and budgetary balance) started very early on in the year[1]; the debits in account were thus reduced, as was cash movement volatility. This trend was accentuated in 2013: gross borrowing requirements were totally covered by May/June. On 18 March 2014, the FWB paid off its inaugural issue of €300.0 million which had been concluded in 2004: the curve was in a fairly marked diminishing phase up until that date, all the more so since only two issues for a total amount of €52.0 million had been issued in this period. The figure then very quickly initiates a phase of accelerated growth, since at the end of April / beginning of May 2014 seven new loans representing a total amount of €238.5 million were entered into, thereby covering all the year's requirements linked to the refinancing of matured loans.

1/ More than 55% of these gross requirements were covered in the first quarter of the year, seeing as the loans coming to maturity were mainly concentrated in March/April 2012.

C.3. Interest rate curve in 2014

FIGURE 13
Evolution of the Euribor and IRS rates curve in 2014 (source: Bloomberg)



Generally speaking the (Euribor – IRS) interest rates curve experienced a downtrend in 2014. Medium- and long-term rates (i.e. rates with a maturity in excess of one year) fell on average by 89bp over the year. This movement was accompanied by the beginning of a flattening of the rates curve: whilst the short part of this curve lost 40bp, the long part sank by more than 135bp.
Short-term rates (i.e. rates with a maturity of less than one year) also showed an average decline of the order of 23bp. The rates curve thus ends 2014 at a level well below that observed at the beginning of the year, the effect being more appreciable on the long-term part of the curve.

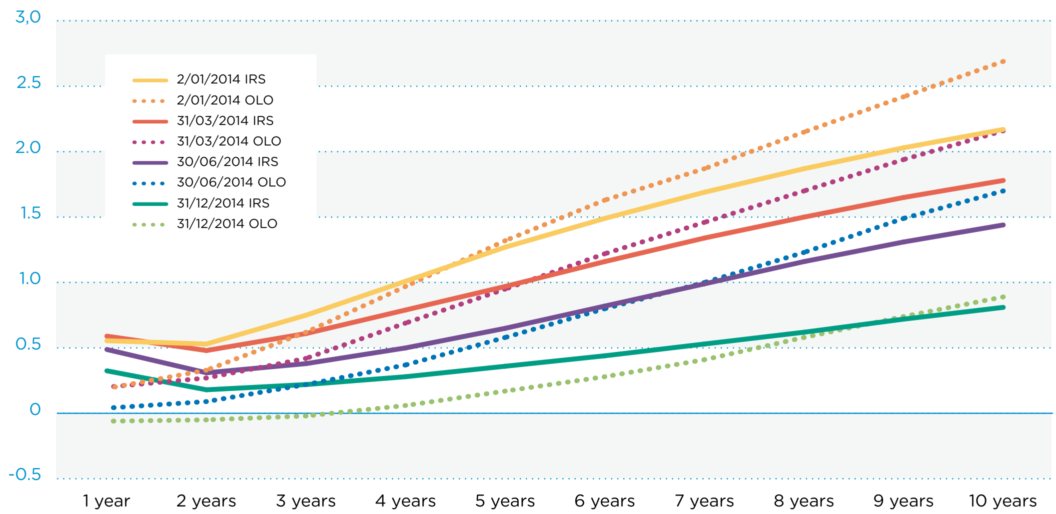
The figure depicting the movement of the (Euribor – IRS) interest rates curve reveals that the fall in rates was progressive during the year. The flattening of the rates curve occurred in two phases: a first phase took place during the first quarter of 2014 during which the margin between the rates at 2 years and at 10 years diminished from 164bp at the beginning of January to 130bp at the end of March, and this was followed by a second phase in the fourth quarter, with this same variance decreasing from 115bp at the beginning of the quarter to 63bp as at 31 December 2014.
Both the IRS 1-year rate and the IRS 2-year rate followed the fall in the long part of the curve throughout the year. The IRS 1-year rate stood at 0.16% at the end of 2014 (compared to 0.41% at the beginning of the year), and the IRS 2-year rate ended the year on 0.18% as opposed to 0.53% at the beginning of the period.

The European Central Bank changed the intervention rates twice in 2014. In June 2014 the ECB adjusted its refinancing rate for the first time to 0.15% (down from 0.25% in 2013). And in September 2014 the ECB carried through a second modification: a drop of 0.10% to take the rate to a historically low level of 0.05%.

Contrary to the increase observed in 2013, the trend for 2014 was a downtrend for Euribor short-term rates (rates with a maturity of less than six months), but also for the Euribor rates at 9 months and at 12 months. The Euribor 1-month rate thus fell throughout the year, dropping from 0.214% in January to 0.018% at the end of December. The Euribor 3-month rate followed the same trend and lost more than 20bp to stand at a level close to 0.078% at the end of the year, with the Euribor 6-month rate likewise falling from 0.387% in January to 0.171% in December. The Euribor 9-month and 12-month rates followed the same trend, ending up on 0.245% and 0.325%, respectively, as at 31 December, compared with 0.478% and 0.555% at the beginning of the year.

Up until its 2009 edition relating to the 2008 figures, the Report on the Debt of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels confined itself to presenting an analysis of the rates curve based on the movements of the Euribor and IRS. This analysis was used to gain an understanding of the trends characterising the rates that were at that time the reference rates for Community financing. Since 2009, the evolution of the OLO – IRS spread is such that the analysis of the rates curve enabling a decision to be taken as to the debt positioning in terms of fixed rate / floating rate or duration, is also linked to the evolution of a Euribor – OLO curve adjusted by the spread existing between OLO and WFB issuance.

FIGURE 14
Variation of the IRS and OLO rate curves in 2014 (source: Bloomberg)



As regards the general movement shown by the OLO curve throughout 2014, the trend was, in common with the IRS curve, generally a downward one. This trend was accompanied by a flattening of the curve and a tightening of the spreads (on the long part of the curve) in comparison with the IRS.

First of all we see a drop in the whole rates curve during the first two quarters of the year (average fall of 66bp) with a moderate flattening of the curve. Then, during the last two quarters, the downtrend was maintained (with an average fall of 45bp) but the flattening was more pronounced. Moreover, OLOs with a maturity of less than 3 years stood at negative rates.

If we compare the evolution of the OLO curve with that of the IRS curve, we see that the OLO curve fell more markedly than the swap curve. This trend is substantially more pronounced for the long part of the curve and in particular the rates at 10 years for which the OLO/IRS spread, which still stood at 52bp at the beginning of the year, was no more than 8bp on 31 December 2014.

As occurred in 2013, the trend of the OLO curve adopting a position below the IRS curve became more pronounced in 2014. Whilst the IRS/OLO spread was negative for maturities at 1 to 4 years at the beginning of the year, this negative spread concerned maturities of 1 to 8 years on 31 December 2014.
It should also be noted that the IRS/OLO 2 years spread remained relatively stable at a level of around -20bp throughout the year. For longer maturities, the spreads were constantly tightened throughout the year. The IRS/OLO 5 years spread dropped from 5bp at the beginning of the year to -19bp at the end of December. The IRS/OLO 8 years spread experienced a comparable fall and closed the year with a spread of -5bp. Finally, we have to go as far as a maturity of 9 years before finding a positive IRS/OLO spread on 31 December 2014. This spread, which still stood at 39bp at the beginning of January, ended the financial year at a level of 2bp.

On the basis of these rate movements, the fixed-rate part of the fixed-rate/floating-rate ratio (which, it will be recalled, serves as a tool for measuring and managing overall rate risk exposure), which was 90.8% at the end of 2013, had been brought down to 89.1% at the end of 2014. This positioning is in line with the principle of the variable-rate part being maintained at a maximum of 15%, as decided by the Minister responsible for the Budget and Finance, on the Joint Treasury Council's proposal.

C.4. Debt management tools

The Debt Management Department uses a number of measuring instruments designed to appraise the level of risk of its debt portfolio.

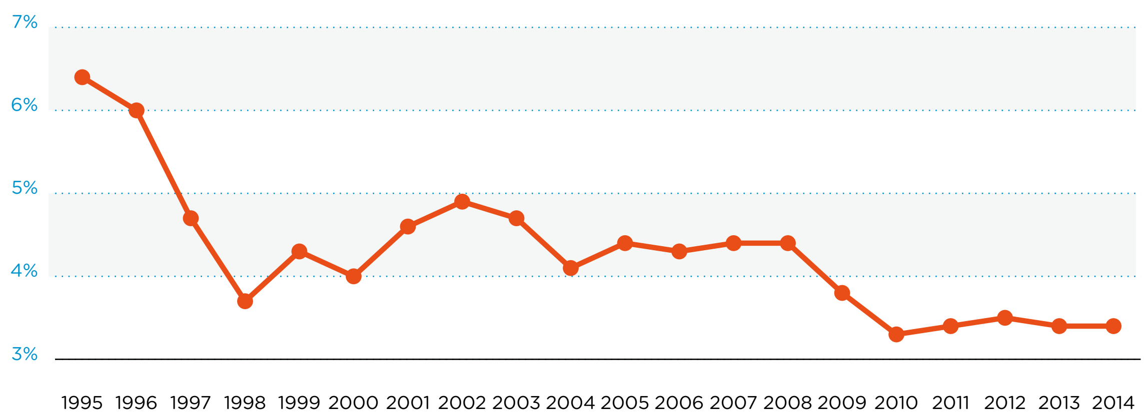
Since the year 2000, the usual parameters of "average life term"[1] and "implicit rate" have been supplemented by those of "duration" and "internal rate of return".

The results on 31 December of the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:
* in terms of maturities
    - "residual term in liquidity": 7.8 years / 8.1 years / 9.0 years
    - "residual term in rate": 8.0 years / 8.6 years / 9.3 years
    - "duration": 6.0 years / 6.4 years / 7.0 years
* in terms of rates
    - the evolution of the "implicit rate" (i.e. the amount of interest paid every year related to the stock of the corresponding debt on 31 December of the year) during the period from 1995 to 2014 is described in the following tables and graphs:

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Implied rate	6.4%	6.0%	4.7%	3.7%	4.3%
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Implied rate	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.1%
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Implied rate	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	3.8%
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Implied rate	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%

1/ To be more precise, this concerns the indicators of "residual term in liquidity" and "residual term in rate".

FIGURE 15
Evolution of the implicit rate, 1995 – 2014



The movement in the implicit rate from one year to the next results from the level of interest rates and curve rate movements enabling a dynamic management of the debt, but also from the level of the debt stock. Since the majority of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels new issues are ultimately expressed as a fixed rate, the implicit rate measured during the budget year (n) makes reference, for that which concerns them, to operations concluded during the financial year (n-1). These results in terms of rates are thus to be linked to the duration and average term reducing the liquidity and refinancing risk, as well as to the decision to position the fixed/floating ratio mainly at a fixed rate, such that the FWB's debt not only is not very costly, but above all is of a low-risk character in terms of rates and in terms of refinancing.

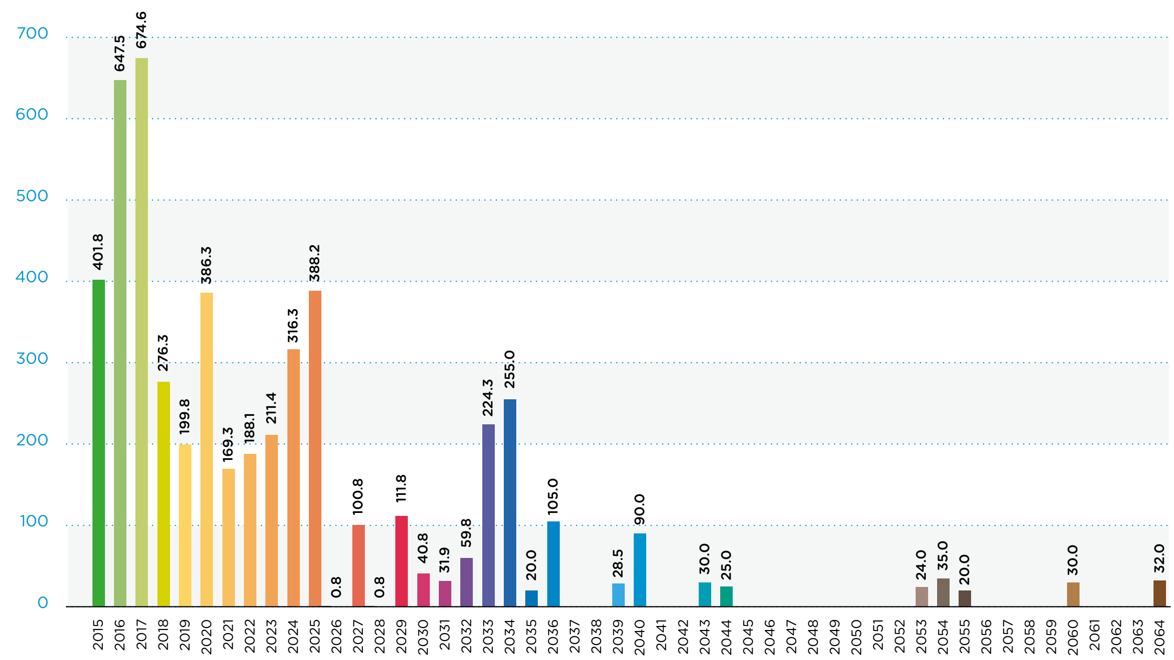
The "internal rate of return" corresponds roughly and at constant nominal debt stock, i.e. up until 2008, to the implicit rate; this is no longer observed for the subsequent years Thus, in 2009 and 2010 the internal rate of return was measured at 4.2% and 3.8% respectively; in 2011, it rose slightly to 3.9%, only to fall back to 3.8% again in 2012, to 3.6% in 2013 and to 3.4% in 2014.

C.5. Repayment schedule

Another of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels objectives as regards the debt is to "smooth out" debt redemptions as far as possible, in order to obviate any liquidity shortages on the market. The aim in particular is to avoid refinancing peaks[1].

1/ It should be noted that, in the representation shown above, and so as not to overload the graph, the hypothesis of the Lobo coming to maturity in 2015 is adopted, whilst the possible maturity years are 2015, 2016, ..., or 2058. Other hypotheses chosen: seeing as the monthly renewals of commercial paper are each guaranteed by an individual underwriting, the maturity chosen corresponds to that of the underwriting; quarterly and six-monthly renewals of treasury notes, meanwhile, have as a maturity that of the management intention or that of the first call when they underlie a traditional swap or a recallable swap, respectively.

FIGURE 16
Redemptions as of 31/12/2014 (in € million)



CHAPTER 4

The FWB's debt in the framework of the European concept of consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept)

In the introduction to this report it was stated that out of a concern for clarity and transparency and a desire to give the reader comprehensive information, this report also covers debt issued by entities (bodies corporate) other than the FWB but falling within the concept of consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere.

Nonetheless, it should be pointed out that it will not be possible to publish detailed information on the consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere in this report. Indeed, the ICN has asked the FWB only to publish those data that the FWB itself has forwarded directly to the ICN, for which the FWB is responsible, and which have not been processed in any way whatsoever by it.

The FWB is therefore not responsible for the totality of the debt included in the concept of consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere. To avoid any confusion, it is therefore a good idea to clarify the difference between the FWB's total consolidated Community debt presented in detail in this report, and the consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere.

The difference between the two concepts stems from the inclusion in the concept of consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere, of debt issued and managed under the responsibility, for those holding it, of companies consolidated with the FWB in the public administrations sector. On the basis of the list published by the National Bank on 17 April 2014 and supplemented on 30 September 2014, this concerns the following companies (source: http://www.nbb.be/DOC/DQ/F_pdf_PDE/PDE_liste_FR.pdf):

FRENCH COMMUNITY OF BELGIUM

Legislative bodies
S.1312 Parliament of the French Community

Ministerial departments
S.1312 Ministry of the French Community

Scientific establishments
S.1312 Belgian Royal Academy of Science, Letters and Fine Arts
S.1312 Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine
S.1312 Royal Academy of French Language and Literature

Organisations of public interest (category A)
S.1312 Fund for budget equalisation and debt reduction of the French Community

Organisations of public interest (category B)
S.1312 Office of Birth and Childhood (ONE)
S.11001 Liège University Hospital
S.1312 Public Enterprise for New Information and Communication Technologies of the French Community (ETNIC)
S.1312 Institute for training during the career
S.1312 Squirrel Fund
S.1312 Academy of Research and Higher Education (ARES)

Not categorised in the Act of 16 March 1954
S.1312 Multimedia Library of the French Community of Belgium, non-profit-making association
S.1312 Belgian Radio and Television Corporation of the French Community (RTBF)
S.1312 Inter-university Council of the French Community (CIUF)
S.1312 Independent Broadcasting Authority
S.1312 SONUMA
S.1312 Saint-Jean wood management company
S.1312 Theodorus I

University institutions (including their own property) and hautes écoles
- Universities of the French Community
S.1312 University of Liège (ULG)
S.1312 University of Mons-Hainaut (UMH)
S.1312 Property of the University of Mons-Hainaut
S.1312 Property of the Faculty of Agronomic Science of the French Community at Gembloux
S.1312 Faculty of Agronomic Science of the French Community at Gembloux
- Free universities
S.1312 Free University of Brussels (ULB)
S.1312 Catholic University of Louvain (UCL)
S.1312 University Faculties of Our Lady of Peace, Namur (FUNDP)
S.1312 Catholic University Faculty of Mons (FUCAM)
S.1312 Polytechnic Faculty of Mons (FPM)
S.1312 Saint-Louis University Faculties, Brussels (FUSL)
S.1312 Brussels Faculty of Protestant Theology (FUTP)
S.1312 Luxembourg University Foundation (FUL)
- University academies
S.1312 Wallonia-Brussels University Academy
S.1312 Louvain University Academy
S.1312 Wallonia-Europe University Academy
- Hautes écoles
S.1312 Leonardo Da Vinci HE (including Technology category)
S.1312 Galileo HE
S.1312 Ilya Prigogine Free HE
S.1312 Louvain HE in Hainaut
S.1312 Free HE of the Meuse
S.1312 Saint-Luc Arts College, Brussels
S.1312 Namur-Liège-Luxembourg HE
S.1312 Practical Graduate School of Business (EPHEC)
S.1312 Higher Institute of Music and Pedagogy (IMEP)
S.1312 Institute of Broadcasting Arts (IAD)
S.1312 Arts College of the Saint-Luc Institute at Tournai
S.1312 Property of the Robert Schuman haute école
S.1312 National College of Visual Arts of La Cambre
S.1312 College of Arts (school of graphic research)
S.1312 Saint-Luc Arts College, Liège
S.1312 National Higher Institute of the Performing Arts (INSAS)
S.1312 ICHEC Group HE – ISC St LOUIS – ISFSC
S.1312 Charlemagne HE of the French Community
S.1312 Property of the Charlemagne haute école

Services with independent accounting

S.1312 Liège Royal Conservatoire of Music
S.1312 Mons Royal Conservatoire of Music
S.1312 Brussels Royal Conservatoire of Music
S.1312 Centre of Cinema and Radio and Television
S.1312 Separately managed Community services for the Community education system
S.1312 Separately managed Community services for health promotion services at school
S.1312 Fund for school buildings belonging to the Community education system
S.1312 Fund for school buildings belonging to the subsidised official education system
S.1312 School Building Guarantee Fund
S.1312 Technical and educational centre for the French Community's education system at Frameries
S.1312 Centre for self-training and ongoing training at Tihange
S.1312 European social fund agency
S.1312 Cultural policy watchdog
S.1312 Centre for agronomic technologies of the French Community at Strée
S.1312 Centre for horticultural engineering of the French Community at Gembloux
S.1312 Centre for assistance to the written press
S.1312 Royal Museum of Mariemont
S.1312 Community college of the Administration of the French Community
S.1312 French-language agency for education to lifelong learning
S.1312 Agency for the evaluation of the quality of higher education organised or subsidised by the French Community
S.1312 French-language trades and qualifications service (SFMQ)

Public corporations for the administration of school buildings (SPABS)

S.1312 Public corporations for the administration of the school buildings of Walloon Brabant
S.1312 Public corporations for the administration of the school buildings of Hainaut
S.1312 Public corporations for the administration of the school buildings of Namur
S.1312 Public corporations for the administration of the school buildings of Liège
S.1312 Public corporations for the administration of the school buildings of Luxembourg
S.1312 Public corporations for the administration of the school buildings of Brussels

The website of the National Bank of Belgium's (BNB) Institute of National Accounts (ICN) presents a debt stock for the FWB and all the entities enumerated on the list of companies consolidated with the FWB (i.e. the concept of gross consolidated debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere), which is worked out as follows for the period 2010-2013:

French Community of Belgium (EUR million, outstanding end of year amounts)				
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Gross consolidated debt (concept of Maastricht)	**5,253.3**	**5,556.0**	**5,797.9**	**6,063.2**
Detention by the French Community of debt issued by other public entities	81,8	83,0	84,4	85,1
Contribution of the FWB to the Maastricht debt	**5,171.5**	**5,473.0**	**5,713.5**	**5,978.1**

Source: www.nbb.be/belgostat/PublicatieSelectieLinker?LinkID=788000098|910000082&Lang=F

By calculating the difference between the figures for the FWB's total contribution to the Maastricht debt supplied by the ICN and the figures for the consolidated Community debt excluding the FWB's cash balances presented in detail in this report, we can estimate the contribution made by the entities falling within the FWB's consolidation sphere to Belgium's Maastricht debt. This is as follows:

French Community of Belgium (EUR million, outstanding end of year amounts)				
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Contribution of entities in FWB perimeter to Maastricht debt	1,124.8	1,155.4	1,175.2	1,159.2

The figures presented in the two tables above differ from those mentioned in the 2013 report on account of the reclassification by the ICN in the FWB's consolidation sphere of certain new entities between April 2014 and September 2014. On the latter date the 2013 report had of course already been published. Having said that, the differences are relatively small and were put at around twenty million.

The bringing to the fore of these two different concepts elicits a number of comments.

1) The contribution made by the entities in the FWB's consolidation sphere to the Maastricht debt is heavily linked to the evolution of the list of companies consolidated with the FWB in the public administrations sector. So if an entity holding debt is included in (removed from) this list, the amount of the contribution of the entities in the FWB's consolidation sphere to the Maastricht debt may increase (decrease), even though no debt has been taken up (repaid).
2) All the ratios, indicators and analyses appearing in this report concern only the consolidated Community debt at FWB level, and not the consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere. Thus, for example, the Debt/Revenues ratio (in %) presented in this report and amounting to 53.75% at the end of 2014, compares the consolidated Community debt at FWB level with the revenues received by the Ministry of the FWB only. The calculation of a similar ratio, but in respect of the consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept) of the FWB's consolidation sphere should take into account in the denominator the revenues of all the consolidated entities enumerated in the above list. For information purposes, in the accounts of the Public Administrations for 2013, the ICN includes the following total revenues for the FWB (page 18):

French Community of Belgium (EUR million, outstanding end of year amounts)				
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Total revenue	11,798.7	12,830.1	13,485.8	13,831.3

(Source : http://stat.nbb.be/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=NFGOV&lang=fr)

So in terms of Debt/Revenues ratio, the development is as follows:

French Community of Belgium (EUR million, outstanding end of year amounts) Ratios in %				
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Contribution of the FWB to the Maastricht debt	5,171.5	5,473.0	5,713.5	5,978.1
Total revenue	11,798.7	12,830.1	13,485.8	13,831.3
Debt/revenue ratio	43.83%	42.66%	42.37%	43.22%
	See 2010, 2011, 2012 & 2013 Annual Reports			
Debt/revenue ratio (outside consolidation)	50.39%	48.98%	49.34%	51.58%

On reading this chapter, the reader will realise that when we talk of the FWB's debt, two amounts can exist, each one correct insofar as what relates to it, but each representing different realities. It is therefore necessary to specify whether we want to ascertain:

- the debt representing the economic concept of the sum of amounts borrowed and managed by the FWB and the interest of which is payable by the FWB;
- or the debt representing the accounting concept of the contribution made by the FWB and all the companies consolidated with the FWB in the public administrations sector, to Belgium's consolidated gross debt (Maastricht concept).

Bond loans contracted by the FWB as of 31/12/2014

Type	Managers or Dealers	Code ISIN	Date d'émission	Maturité	Montant en €	Coupon	Taux après dérivé éventuel
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6216836096	28/02/2011	28/02/2015	5,500,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.31500
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6216841146	02/03/2011	02/03/2015	5,000,000.00	FRN	3.33700
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6216961373	02/03/2011	02/03/2015	5,000,000.00	FRN	3.38700
EMTN PP	Natixis	BE5951677483	26/05/2004	26/05/2015	112,500,000.00	FRN	3.84125
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE5961499738	26/10/2005	26/10/2015	10,000,000.00	Fixed Rate to Index Linked Notes	3.30420
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6000473536	04/12/2009	04/12/2015	50,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.33200
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6000477578	04/12/2009	04/12/2015	8,000,000.00	FRN	E6M+45,0BP
EMTN PP	HSBC	BE6217020963	04/03/2011	04/03/2016	15,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.62500
EMTN PP	Depfa	BE6000195667	01/07/2009	01/07/2016	100,000,000.00	FRN	E6M+120,0BP
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6000203743	03/07/2009	04/07/2016	67,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	4.45000
EMTN PP	Citi	BE6234941720	15/03/2012	01/08/2016	65,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	2.21190
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE0931948690	22/09/2006	22/09/2016	25,000,000.00	Quanto Range Accrual Notes	3.95000
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6000474542	04/12/2009	04/12/2016	40,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.55700
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6000478584	04/12/2009	04/12/2016	80,000,000.00	FRN	E6M+50,0BP
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6251734842	28/03/2013	28/03/2017	25,000,000.00	FRN	E3M+35,0BP
EMTN Benchmark ISR	Belfius / BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6222391359	16/06/2011	16/06/2017	500,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.87500
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6000204758	03/07/2009	03/07/2017	48,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	4.61200
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6202613459	31/08/2010	31/08/2017	50,000,000.00	FRN	2.52000
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6000475556	04/12/2009	04/12/2017	50,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.75000
EMTN PP	CBC	BE6223130954	05/07/2011	05/01/2018	35,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.93500
OLCo	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE0371862617	21/02/2003	21/02/2018	15,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	4.60000
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6203355118	28/09/2010	28/09/2018	40,000,000.00	FRN	2.99350

EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6209743945	22/10/2010	22/10/2018	35,000,000.00	FRN	3.03600
EMTN PP	Deutsche Bank	BE6000901932	14/06/2010	14/06/2019	15,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.12500
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6000476562	04/12/2009	04/12/2019	45,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	4.02500
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6000581643	25/01/2010	27/01/2020	25,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.91100
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6000587707	29/01/2010	29/01/2020	100,000,000.00	FRN	2.99000
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6000621076	04/02/2010	04/02/2020	75,000,000.00	FRN	3.57500
EMTN PP	SocGen	BE6000596799	05/02/2010	05/02/2020	20,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.86600
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6000661478	19/02/2010	19/02/2020	80,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.82500
EMTN PP	Portigon	BE5957817778	06/04/2005	06/04/2020	75,000,000.00	FRN	4.06300
EMTN PP	Crédit Agricole	BE5957816762	07/04/2005	07/04/2020	10,000,000.00	Zero Coupon & Index Linked Redemption	4.01000
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE5962384855	11/01/2006	11/01/2021	50,000,000.00	CMS Linked Notes	3.51000
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6217578721	18/03/2011	18/03/2021	18,000,000.00	FRN	E3M+105,0BP
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE5963463971	15/02/2006	15/09/2021	100,000,000.00	Volatility Note with Shout Option	3.79100
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE0932601439	28/03/2007	28/03/2022	27,000,000.00	Inflation Linked Notes	4.31800
EMTN PP	ING	BE6235497466	28/03/2012	28/03/2022	56,000,000.00	Inflation Linked	INFLATION LINKED
EMTN PP	Natixis	BE6236469480	27/04/2012	27/04/2022	30,000,000.00	Inflation Linked	INFLATION LINKED
EMTN PP	HSBC	BE6202620520	01/09/2010	01/09/2022	50,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.13300
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6249766567	28/02/2013	28/12/2022	21,250,000.00	FRN	2.54400
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE0934134249	18/02/2008	20/02/2023	30,000,000.00	Inflation Linked Notes	2.42000
EMTN PP	Crédit Suisse	BE6249329077	20/02/2013	20/02/2023	20,000,000.00	Inflation Linked	INFLATION LINKED
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE5957900632	07/04/2005	07/04/2023	100,000,000.00	CMS Linked Notes	4.14300
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE5958048175	14/04/2005	14/04/2023	10,000,000.00	CMS Linked Notes	4.14500
EMTN PP	Royal Bank of Scotland	BE6265863512	28/04/2014	22/06/2023	30,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	2.17000
EMTN PP	ING	BE6218338562	07/04/2011	18/12/2023	20,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	4.45000

EMTN PP	SocGen	BE6262041120	22/01/2014	22/01/2024	20,000,000.00	FRN	2.80000
EMTN PP	BNP Paribas Fortis	BE6253035271	17/05/2013	17/05/2024	20,000,000.00	FRN	2.43925
EMTN PP	Goldman Sachs	BE6235350939	23/03/2012	10/12/2024	100,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.85000
EMTN PP	Union des Banques Suisses	BE6235350939 Tap	18/02/2013	10/12/2024	50,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.85000
EMTN PP	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	BE5957804644	30/03/2005	30/03/2025	200,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	4.19975
EMTN PP	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	BE6271813840	23/09/2014	15/05/2025	25,000,000.00	FRN	E3M+47,0BP
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE5963491287	13/02/2006	13/02/2026	20,000,000.00	Fixed Rate to Index Linked Notes	3.54400
EMTN PP	Crédit Agricole	BE6266088820	07/05/2014	07/05/2029	10,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	2.78000
EMTN PP	HSBC	BE6257518488	10/09/2013	19/11/2029	35,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.53500
EMTN PP	ING	BE6253357584	24/05/2013	24/05/2033	100,000,000.00	OLO Participation	OLO8YR FLAT
EMTN PP	Commerzbank	BE6253245433	27/05/2013	27/05/2033	13,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.00000
EMTN PP	Goldman Sachs	BE6246391765	28/12/2012	28/09/2034	100,000,000.00	CMS steepener	3.28130
EMTN PP	Goldman Sachs	BE6246336216	06/12/2012	15/11/2036	45,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.38000
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6253136319	21/05/2013	21/05/2040	50,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.22100
EMTN PP	Union des Banques Suisses	BE6249397751	01/03/2013	02/03/2043	30,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.50000
EMTN PP	Citi	BE6254548850	28/06/2013	29/06/2043	100,000,000.00	Fixed Rate (30np20)	3.33900
EMTN PP	Belfius	BE6265365385	07/04/2014	07/04/2044	25,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.35000
EMTN PP	Union des Banques Suisses	BE6250063623	12/03/2013	12/03/2053	24,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.50000
EMTN PP	Goldman Sachs	BE6266167640	12/05/2014	12/05/2054	35,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.30500
EMTN PP	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	BE5957805658	30/03/2005	30/03/2055	20,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	4.37200
Stand Alone	JP Morgan	BE0934112021	17/03/2008	17/03/2058	75,000,000.00	Lobo	3.62000
EMTN PP	Goldman Sachs	BE6000907020	11/06/2010	11/06/2060	30,000,000.00	FRN	4.12000
EMTN PP	Goldman Sachs	BE6263803288	03/03/2014	03/03/2064	32,000,000.00	Fixed Rate	3.59000

9,319 million € Revenue • 5,009 million € Outstanding debt • 53.7% Debt/revenue ratio • 1.9% Debt service/revenue ratio
• 3.4% Internal rate of interest • 7.0 years duration • **5,000 million € EMTN** • 2,962 million € Derivative hedge products
• Aa3/P1 Financial rating • « + » Extra-financial rating • 4,000 million € MTN local programmes • 22 Counterparties or
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WALLONIE-BRUXELLES
FW-B.BE

Federation Wallonia-Brussels
Boulevard Léopold II, 44
B - 1080 Brussels
email : budget-finances@cfwb.be
web : www.budget-finances.cfwb.be

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