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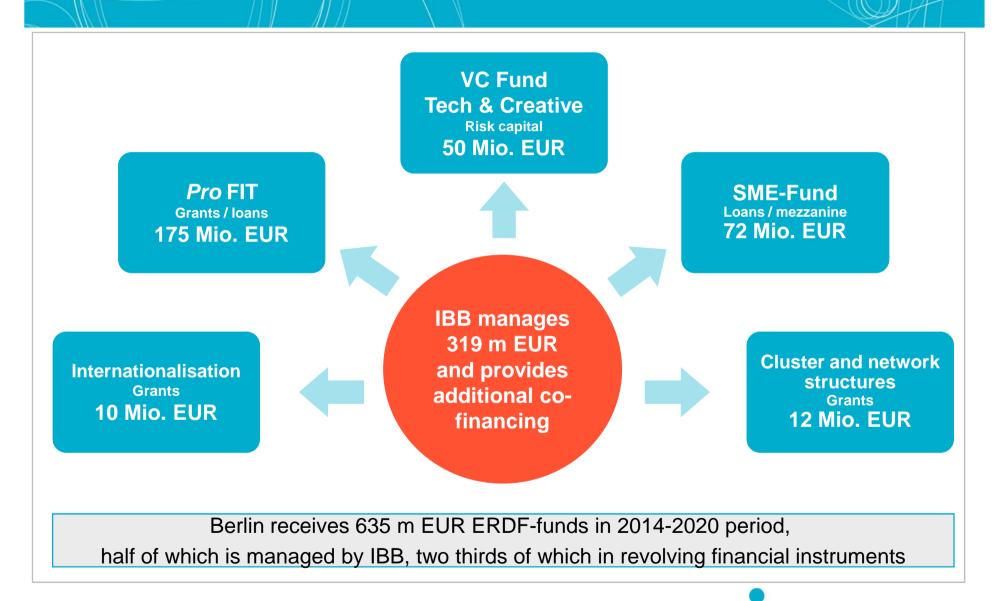
Investitionsbank Berlin - Overview

- IBB is the regional development bank of the Land Berlin, established in 2004 as an independent institute under public law
- Balance-sheet sum: 20.5 bn EUR
- Equity 689 m EUR
- 627 employees
- IBB offers financial instruments for business development, part. startups, innovation, housing, climate and infrastructure
- As credit institute in the legal sense of the banking act (KWG), IBB is under control of the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)



 IBB's liabilities are guaranteed by the Land and thus profits from preferential refinancing terms on the capital market ("AAA" by Fitch)

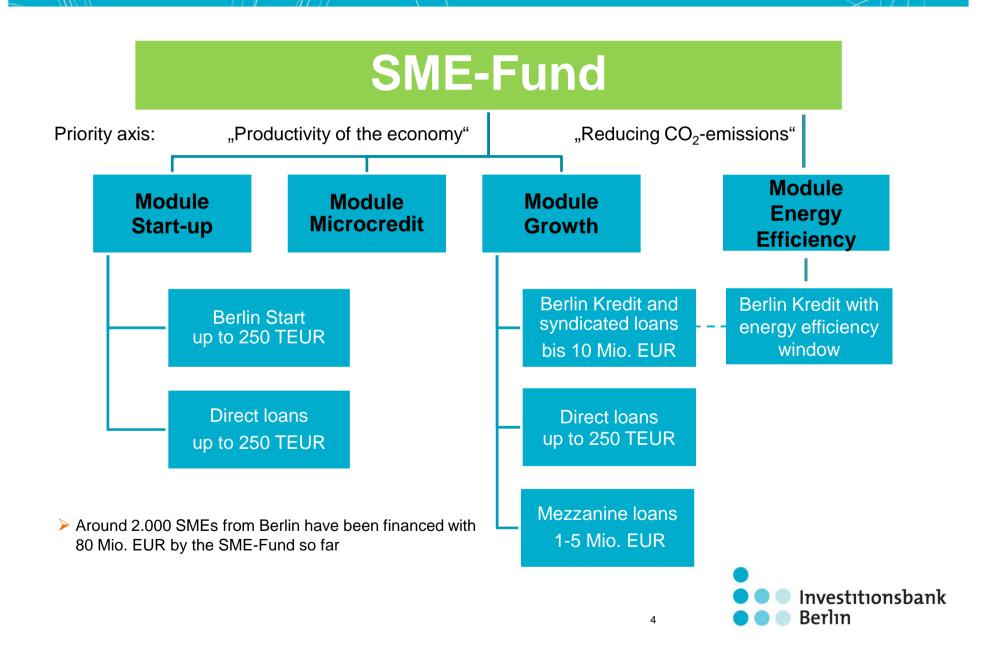
IBB is major actor implementing EU structural policy



Investitionsbank

Berlin

Financial Instruments for debt financing



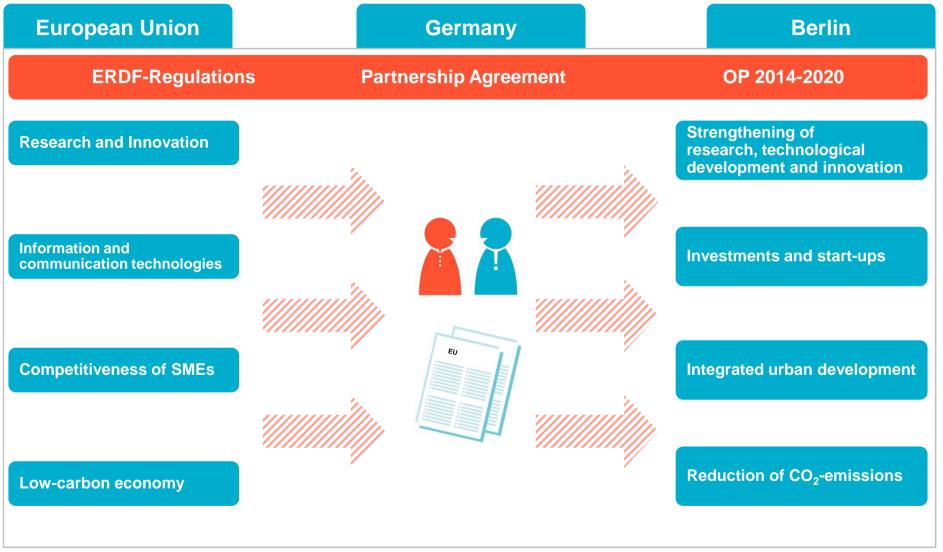
Financial Instruments for risk capital financing

IBB Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH

VC Fund Berlin | VC Fund Creative Industries Berlin | VC Fund Technology Berlin



Priorities of ERDF...



... analogue to economic policies in Berlin



Advantages of revolving financial instruments

- Revolving, sustainable use of public money in the region
- Leverage of additional private resources and know-how, increase of impact
- Counters market failures
- High efficiency and effectiveness of public money
- Better quality of projects / commercial discipline (investment must be repaid)
- Reducing of market distortions
- Financing provided before investment takes place (different from grants)
- Incentives to use FIs as alternative to grants (move away from "grant dependency" culture)



Short conclusion

- With the implementation of a (micro-) credit and VC-Funds in 2004, IBB was one
 of the first in Germany to test the revolving use of Structural Funds money.
- The supporting role of promotional banks in Germany has proven, that publicly financed capital products can counter partial market failures.
- Financial instruments help to mobilize additional public or private co-investments.
- They also help to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public resource allocation.
- And financial instruments provide a variety of incentives to better performance, including greater financial discipline at the level of supported projects.



Complementary information



Funding and instruments

Public budget (EU, national, regional)

Refinancing provided by financial institutions (EIB, KfW)

Equity and reinvesting returns

Refinancing on the capital market by own treasury

Consultancy **Grants Venture Capital IBB** Loans **Mezzanine Capital Shareholdings**

Funding sources

Financial Instruments



Principles of promotional activities

Principle of subsidiarity

No substitution of EU or national support schemes

Non-competitiveness

Cooperation in a non-discriminatory manner with all commercial banks

State aid conformity

All activities have to adhere to state aid laws with regard to their customers

Compliance with MaRisk

 Promotional banks are managed on commercial principles and subject to banking authorities rules

Berlin effect

 Performing it's task only in or with positive impact for the region that their authority is responsible for

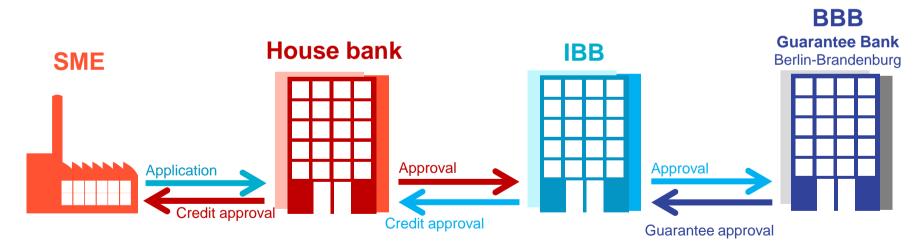
Authorisation by the Land

Obligation to explicitly act on public mission in a limited number of business areas



Business model Financing and risk partnership with commercial banks

- 1. Direct finance (e.g. grants, micro-credits)
- 2. House bank principle (refinancing with or without partial guarantee)
- 3. Co-financing (e.g. pari-passu loans and venture capital, guarantees)



House Bank Principle (e.g. Berlin Start, Berlin Kredit)



Advantages of house bank cooperation for beneficiary

Interest reduction

Risk sharing

Provision of collateral

Structural flexibility



From strategy to product

Implementation process

EU-, national and regional development strategies

Sub-Optimal Market

Regulations

- Growth, jobs and social cohesion
- Start-ups
- SME-competitiveness
- Research, development and innovation

Risk aversion

- Refinancing terms
- Long term finance
- Micro finance
- Lack of equity and bankable collateral

- Competition neutrality
- State aid compliance
- EU, national and regional financial rules
- Detailed commissioning of each program by the Land (directive, guidelines)



Integrated innovation strategy

Energy Tech

Europe 2020 Goals Framework Programme (CIP) Competitiveness and Innovation Regional Innovation Strategy (InnoBB) ICT / Media **IBB** Programmes Life Science Cohesion Policy (ERDF) **Optical Tech** Berlin VC-Fund Coaching Pro FIT Kredit Mobility **Tech Bonus** Innovativ



Revolving ERDF-Financial Instruments at IBB (2007-2013)

