

Financial instruments

- Commission guidance notes (and new off the shelf instruments)

Tallinn, 15 March 2016



Guidance notes: state of play

(notes in today's presentation are marked in bold)

Finalised

- Short guide for MA
- Glossary
- Ex-ante assessment
- Working capital
- Payments
- Management costs and fees
- Combination of support
- Treasury management
- ESIF/EFSI (brochure)

Forthcoming guidance

- Selection of bodies implementing FIs
- Preferential remuneration of private investor
- Implementation options
- Eligibility in FIs
- Reporting on FIs
- State aid



"Off the shelf" instruments (OTS)(1)

Existing OTS

(Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 964/2014)

- Loan for SMEs based on a portfolio risk sharing loan model (Risk Sharing Loan)
- Guarantee for SMEs (partial first loss portfolio, capped guarantee)
- Renovation Loan (energy efficiency/renewable energies) based on a Risk sharing loan model

New OTS

soon to be adopted

- Equity fund (co-investment facility) for SMEs
- Urban Development Fund a loan fund

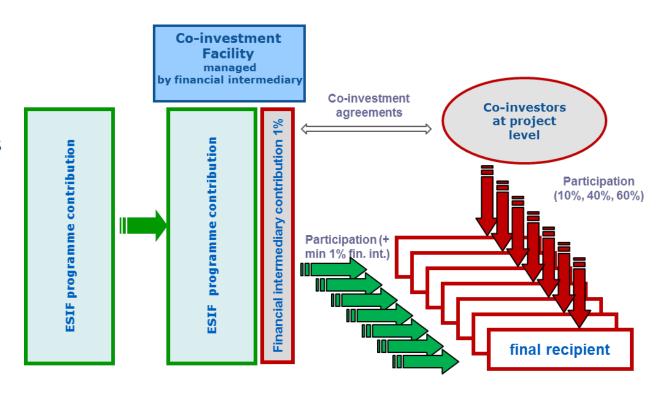


"Off the shelf" instruments (OTS)(2) Co-Investment facility (equity)

It takes the form of an **equity fund**

It will attract additional investments in SMEs from private co-investors on a deal by deal basis

Maximum total amount of investment: 15 m€ per final recipient





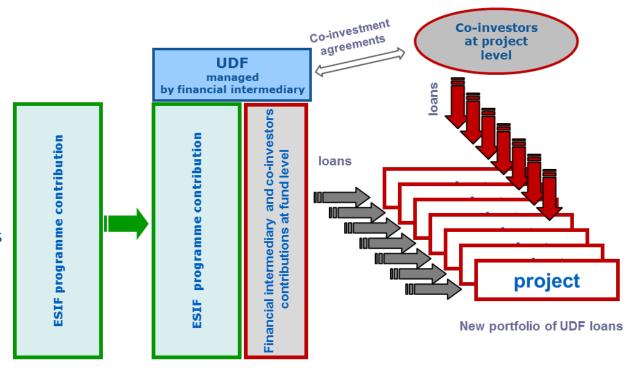
"Off the shelf" instruments (OTS)(3) Urban Development Fund

It takes the form of a loan fund

Private co-investment of at least 30% of the loan fund (including the financial intermediary's cofinancing)

UDF will finance urban development projects in assisted areas.

Maximum total amount 20 m€ per urban development project





2014-2020 Commission guidance Combination (1)

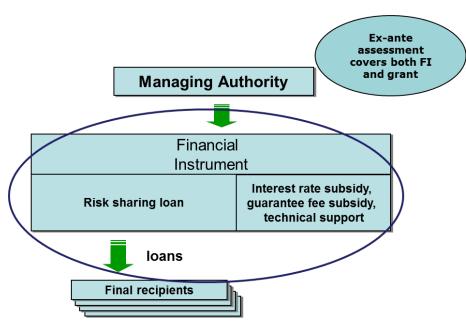
- > Two types of combination the legal framework contains explicit provisions CPR 37(7)(8)(9)
- ➤ The two types of combinations are envisaged also in Financial Regulation:
 - Combination of a grant and a FI within a financial instrument operation
 - Combination at the level of final recipient within two operations



2014-2020 Commission guidance Combination (2)

Combination of a grant and a FI within a financial instrument operation

- Grant is <u>directly related to financial</u> <u>instrument</u> targeting the same final recipients (interest rate subsidy, guarantee fee subsidy, technical support).
 It is NOT a grant for the investment in final recipient.
- Grant and financial instrument constitute a single FI operation and is financed from the same priority axis / measure (and the same ESI Fund)
- 3. A contribution from MA to FI operation (covering both a FI and a grant) is justified and estimated in ex-ante assessment.
- 4. Compliance with State aid rules is needed.
- 5. For each form of support **separate** records have to be maintained.

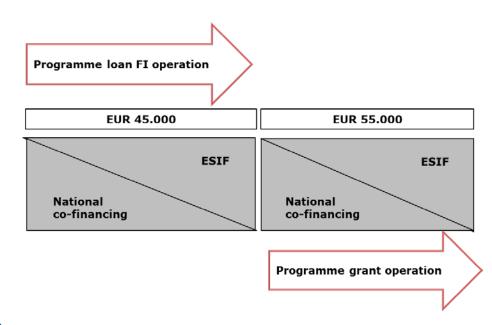




2014-2020 Commission guidance Combination (3)

Combination at the level of final recipient within two operations

- Combination of support takes place at the level of investment. The same entity receives support from a grant and from a FI. Combination can cover the same expenditure item.
- 2. Combination results in **two separate operations** with distinct eligible expenditure.
- 3. The sum of all forms of support ≤ total amount of the expenditure item concerned.
- State aid rules have to be respected (e.g. on cumulation, on own contribution free from state aid by the beneficiary in regional aid)
- 5. Grants cannot be used to reimburse support from FI.
- 6. FI cannot be used to pre-finance the grants.





2014-2020 Commission guidance Phased payments (1)

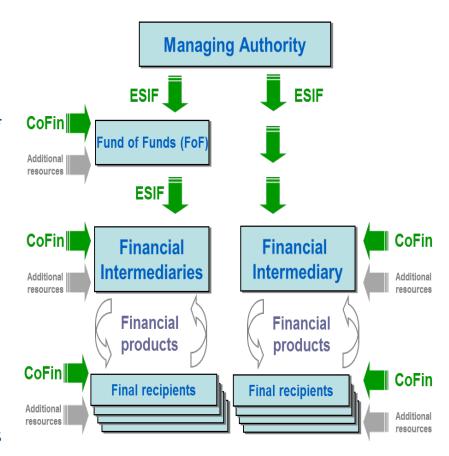
Main concepts:

1. Programme contribution to financial instrument (ESIF contribution and national co-financing)

2. National co-financing at the level of FI operation

- can be different than at PA level,
- can be private/public,
- can come at different levels:
 - MA (e.g. regional budget),
 - FoF (e.g. national resources),
 - financial intermediary (e.g. own resources),
 - or at the level of investment in final recipient (e.g. co-investment by business angel).

!!! Own contribution by final recipient does NOT count as national co-financing





2014-2020 Commission guidance Phased payments (2)

Main changes in relation 2007-2013 period:

- > phasing of max 25% of committed programme amount in FA paid,
- subsequent payments from Commission
 subject to implementation on the ground
 (60% second application, 85% subsequent applications)
- flexibility for national co-financing

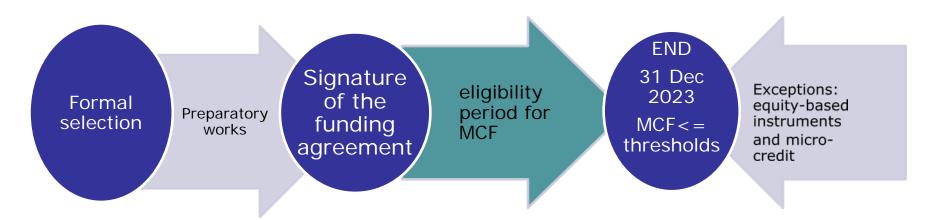
Applicability!

- Formally MS COM, but ...
- NOT for "SME initiative" and "FI directly managed by MA"



2014-2020 Commission guidance Management Costs and Fees/MCF (1)

Eligibility period





2014-2020 Commission guidance Management Costs and Fees/MCF (2)

Eligible MCF

- **1. At closure**, they should **not exceed** the amount calculated in accordance with CDR Art. 13 which is a sum of:
 - <u>base remuneration</u> (the basis is programme contribution to FI, the investments in final recipients are not relevant here)
 - **performance remuneration** (the basis are investments in final recipients)
- 2. Different calculation of thresholds in function of the implementation options (with or without a fund of funds) and type of instrument
- 3. The **amount** calculated **under point 1** is to be **capped** by a general threshold on the entire programme contribution



2014-2020 Commission guidance Management Costs and Fees/MCF (3)

Eligible MCF

The methodology of calculation eligible MCF does not apply if:

- 1. The **body implementing** the financial instrument **is selected through a competitive tender** which proves the need for higher MCF, or
- 2. For equity, where the majority of the capital invested in financial intermediaries is provided by private investors or public investors operating under market economy principle and the programme contribution is provided *pari passu* with the private investors

Higher MCF can be paid from non-ESIF resources, e.g. from revolving funds or from own resources (but state aid rules apply)



2014-2020 Commission guidance Treasury management (1)

- ➤ **Relevant only** to the <u>ESIF support</u> paid into the FoF and FI but <u>not yet invested</u> in final recipients (not relevant under direct implementation of FIs by MA- Article 38(4)(c))
- ➤ ESIF support to be invested on a temporary basis in line with the principles of **sound financial management**, follow a prudent treasury and investment behaviour (pre-agreed in the FA)
- Any gains from the treasury management:
 - are additional (but not ESIF programme) resources;
 - should be used until the end of the eligibility period for the same purposes (either within the same FI, or if wound up - in another FI or form of support in line with the objectives of the priority axis / measure)



2014-2020 Commission guidance Treasury management (2)

- Within the same FI, it is recommended that the use of gains should "mirror" the use of the initial ESIF contribution:
 - by being added to the capital of the fund and used for investments in final recipients, and
 - being used to cover a proportionate share of the MCF
- ➤ The interest and other gains used in accordance with Article 43 are **not eligible** expenditure at closure.

Reporting

- FI/MA reporting modalities to be part of the Funding Agreement; MA to ensure that adequate records of the use of gains are maintained (Art 43(3))
- MA/COM MA to send information on gains generated from the ESI Funds support in annual reporting on FI (Article 46(2)(g) CPR)



2014-2020 Commission guidance Working capital (1)

Support for working capital in enterprises **is eligible** as a means of support to enterprises through financial instruments within certain conditions.

Working capital is explicitly mentioned in Article 37(4) CPR but firmly embedded in the context of CPR rules, fund specific conditions and State aid.

- Eligibility of working capital is not generic (CPR provisions! Fund specific rules! ESIF programme conditions!)
- 2. Support of working capital and its eligibility will be more on a case by case basis.



2014-2020 Commission guidance Working capital (2)

Case by case assessment

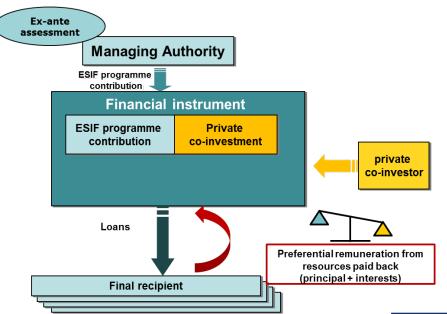
- ➤ ESIF support for working capital in enterprises, as for any investment financing to enterprises through financial instruments, is subject to compliance with **two basic eligibility criteria**: the types of enterprise and seven support targets under Article 37(4)
- ➤ The fund manager will have to assess based on the business plan whether the investment proposed:
 - is potentially <u>financially viable</u>
 - the amount and proportion of working capital is justified in business and economic terms



2014-2020 Commission guidance Preferential remuneration of private investor

Purpose of the guidance note:

- ➤ to explain the concept of preferential remuneration and its use in the context of ESIF FIS
- ➤ **NOT** to provide guidance on establishing a particular need or level of preferential remuneration.



Main considerations

- the <u>presence of private co-investors</u> is desired in ESIF FIs;
- to attract private investor there might be a need for a <u>specific incentive</u>, (in terms of higher profit or lower risk) which constitutes "preferential remuneration";
- this incentive is not paid from the initial ESIF programme contribution but from resources paid back;
- need and level of preferential remuneration in <u>ex-ante assessment</u>;
- since public resources are concerned <u>State aid considerations are relevant.</u>



2014-2020 Commission guidance Selection of body implementing FI

- Guidance in finalisation
- Concerns selection of FoF managers and financial intermediaries
- Body implementing FI is a service provider (remunerated for that task)

Key principle applicable to selection

- Public procurement rules and principles apply
- No general derogation for the selection of bodies implementing FIs.

Situations falling outside public procurement rules:

- EIB and EIF
- International Financial Institutions
- In-house entities
- Inter Administrative Cooperation

Selection of intermediate body



2014-2020 Commission guidance ESI Funds & EFSI - brochure on complementarities (1)

European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) features:

- ➤ The Investment Plan for Europe is based on three pillars first pillar is EFSI
- EFSI support will take the form of financial instruments (no grant support)
- EFSI has its own governance: Steering Board and Investment Committee
- EFSI has no geographical or sectorial allocations
- EFSI is State aid free
- ➤ EFSI, through EIB and EIF, will support **high risk** profile projects or projects bringing **additionality**



2014-2020 Commission guidance ESI Funds & EFSI - brochure on complementarities (2)

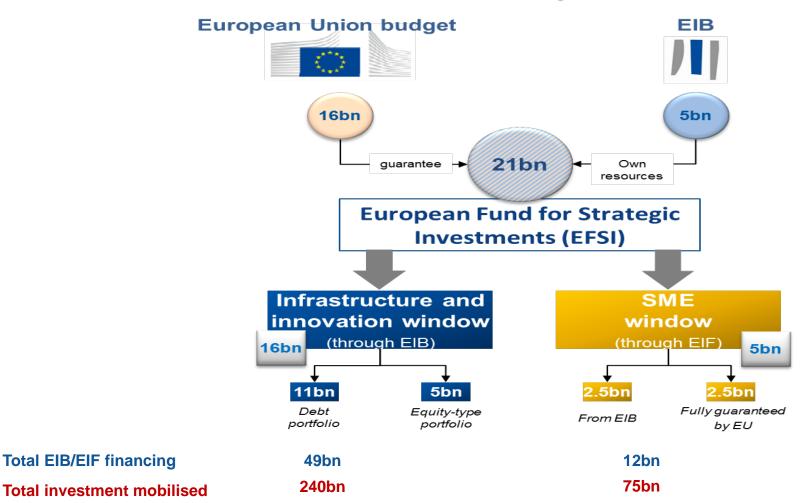
Amounts available under ESIF and EFSI?

- > ESI Funds are some EUR 450 bn
- ➤ **EFSI** shall mobilise **EUR 315 bn** in 3 years (15x leverage), under an EU guarantee of EUR 16 & EIB own contribution of EUR 5 bn, implemented via two components:
 - an Infrastructure and Innovation Window through EIB to support investments of EUR 240 bn
 - an SME window through EIF to support investments of EUR 75 bn



EFSI - structure and investment target

Total EIB/EIF financing





2014-2020 Commission guidance ESI Funds & EFSI - brochure on complementarities (3)

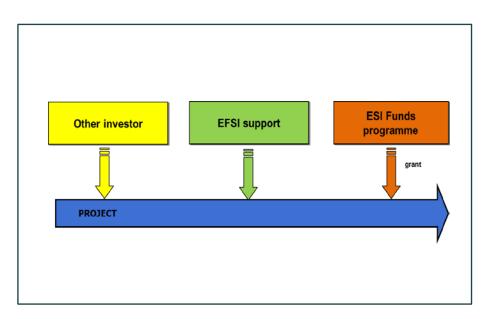
ESIF-EFSI complementarities:

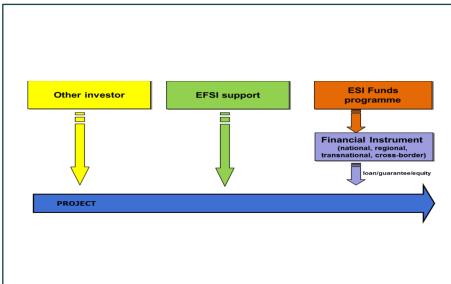
- ➤ Legal bases of both ESIF and EFSI allow for contributions to support each other's objectives (complementarity element)
- Their combination is possible: at project level, financial instrument level and through investment platforms
- Implementation process has to respect applicable rules (CPR vs EFSI Regulation)
- > State aid rules apply on a case-by-case basis



2014-2020 Commission guidance ESI Funds & EFSI - brochure on complementarities (4)

Models for combination of funds at project level

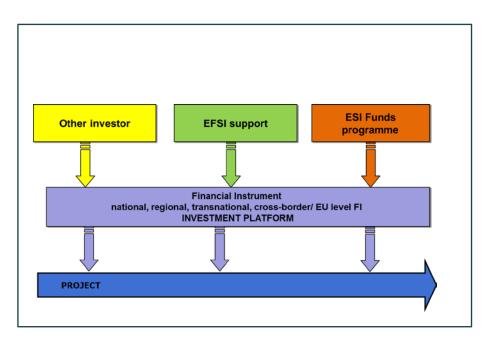


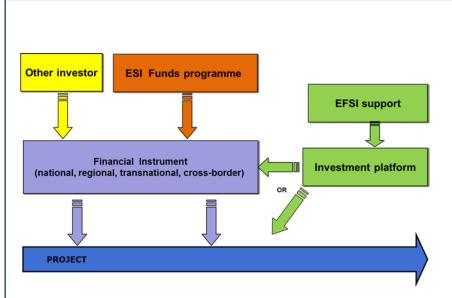




2014-2020 Commission guidance ESI Funds & EFSI - brochure on complementarities (5)

Models for combination of funds at FI level/at project level (through an investment platform)







Thank you!

Q&A