

InvestEU – The role of National Promotional Banks and Institutions

Morning Discussion with Financial Counsellors



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Opening Remarks & Overview

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ELTI President





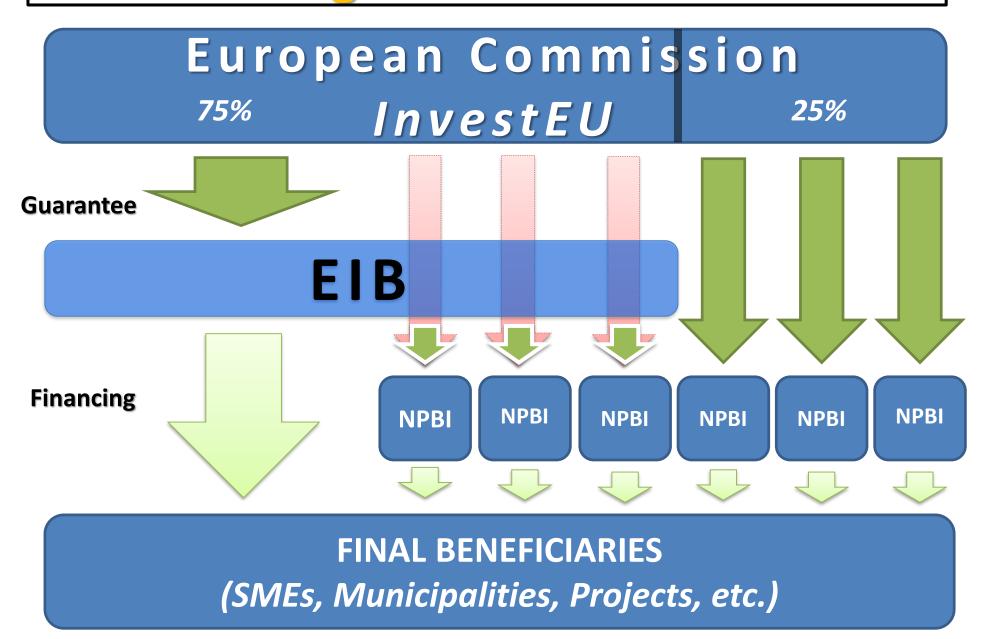


Direct Access: What does this mean?

Csaba Harsányi

Director, Brussels Representative Office MFB Hungarian Development Bank

InvestEU guarantee mechanism







InvestEU Governance Process

Tiziana Fabbris

Head of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP), Brussels Office



InvestEU proposal: contested aspects

ELTI POSITION

Correct problem
identification.
If not EC, who should
perform this necessary
task? If direct access for
NPBIs is to be maintained,
EFSI model (EIB performing
these tasks) does not work.
ELTI thus supports the
creation of a team of
independent experts.

Risk and technical assessment

The EC cannot be responsible for risk management, rating mapping and portfolio modeling

Geographical balance

Risk of geographical imbalance: small or young NPBIs and Member States without NPBIs are disadvantaged.

ELTI POSITON

InvestEU creates more options for everybody.

The 75% window has been created to cover the 27 MS: Same than under EFSI (and with slightly increased resources).

In addition, all NBPIs should enjoy direct access to the 25% window., allowing them to cover additional topics and asset classes. This can be achieved with only slight changes to EC proposal

Governance unfeasible

Additional unnecessary governance and approval levels for EIB Group operations

Costs

Increasing of the overall costs for the EU Institutions because of the the duplication of the EC resources charged to the MS

ELTI POSITON

the proposed governance is feasible, but also necessary to ensure additionality of the EU guarantee and transparency.

ELTI POSITION

Function of risk management of EU

D guarantee put in question by EIB, for cost reasons and alleged duplication.

Cost: Any risk department adds to costs, yes, but for a reason!

Duplication: No, since no other body performs such a check with a view to the EU-guarantee.



Governance across EU Regulations: Comparative analysis

RS	EFSI 2.0	EFSD	InvestEU (COM proposal)
	STEERING BOARD	STRATEGIC BOARD	ADVISORY BOARD
Policy assessment	 Consulting body composed of 5 members 	Consulting body composed of representatives from EC, EEAS, MSs, <u>EIB</u> , EP (observer)	Consulting body in 2 configurations:(i) IPs; (ii) MSs
Technical/risk assessment	FUND	G-TAG Composed of experts from IFIs Compulsory opinion	PROJECT TEAM Composed of IP's seconded experts compulsory opinion for IC decision ⇒ similar to EFSD.
Decisional level	 INVESTMENT COMMITTEE Decisional body composed of external experts Decisions taken by simple majority 	OPERATIONAL BOARD Decisional body composed of representatives from EC, MSs and IFIs Decisions taken by consensus	 Decisional body composed of 6 members for each Window
	→ Does not involve representatives from MSs or IFIs involved in financing proposals	→ The presence of representatives from EC, MSs and IFIs allows a more thorough decision-making process	 ■ Decisions taken by simple majority → Decision-making process similar to EFSI.



Invest EU Project cycle









PROJECT TEAM
(Independent Experts)
QUALITY CHECK OF THE
PROJECT APPRAISAL

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE DECISION (based on scoreboard)







Small Member States/Pillar Assessment

Nick Ashmore

CEO, Strategic Banking Cooperation of Ireland (SBCI)



Small Member States - Pillar Assessment

- We wholly support the EIB delivery of the majority of the Invest EU guarantee.
- We also recognise the benefit of opening new options for the delivery of the InvestEU guarantee in the next MFF through direct access.
- A new MFF calls for new approaches and the opportunity to explore new solutions.
- **Pillar Assessment** is currently used for National Promotional Banks/Institution's (NPB/I's) who wish to avail of the European Fund for Sustainable Development for risk enhancing investments in the context of international aid and development. E.G. KFW and CDP have passed this assessment.
- Invest EU proposes to use the pillar assessment to qualify new implementing partners. The pillar assessment costs up to €100,000 with third party audit firms contracted to complete the process, which will take circa 6-9 months to complete.
- From the small NPBI perspective, we recognise the relative cost associated with this assessment and the resource
 demands that may be placed on a small team.
- We also recognise that the process may be shorter by comparison to that required by large NPBI's, who would have a
 substantial breadth of operations and the audit scope would likely be more broad.



InvestEU proposal: 3-State Rule

- Under the current drafting of InvestEU, the NPBI window will allow for direct funding, where at least
 3-member states are covered.
- On a positive note, this presents an **opportunity to collaborate with other NPBIs** in the development of appropriate products.
- However, almost all NPIs would require a change in mandate to operate outside their member state.
- The **opportunities for cross border collaboration vary** depending on the geography of the member state. Ireland has no neighbours left in the EU!
- We understand this element is under review and would advocate that, if required, it be made as **flexible** as possible.



EIB Group – Smaller Members Perspective

- All NPIs enjoy close relationships with the EIB Group and none more so than smaller NPIs.
- Smaller members rely heavily on the EIB Group in terms of knowledge sharing, know-how and consequent product development as well as a valued source of finance and risk-sharing support on behalf of the European Commission.
- We recognise the interdependence of NPBI's and the EIB Group. The NPB/Is have strong local knowledge and serve as act as value added conduits for EU SME supports supplied by the EIB Group.
- Valued and proven existing delivery structures such as the COSME and Innovfin Guarantee
 Programmes need to be retained
- EFSI has been instrumental in unlocking additional risk capacity
- We wholly support the EIB delivery of the majority of the Invest EU guarantee.
- We also recognise the benefit of opening new options for the delivery of the InvestEU guarantee in the next MFF through direct access.





InvestEU Member State Compartment

Lola Merveille

Head of bpifrance, Brussels Office



The Member State compartment under InvestEU

Main provisions (InvestEU proposal)

- Voluntary use of the InvestEU guarantee framework by Member States
- Using ESIF to provision the guarantee (expected loss)
- To address market failures / suboptimal investment situations
- Max 5% of ESIF budget

Main Benefits

- No co-financing required from Managing Authority
- Facilitate **ESIF absorption**(stand-alone instrument with a project portfolio approach, national or regional level deployment)
- More flexibility in terms of instrument management (off the shelf guarantee agreements if desired, tailor-made instruments also possible, less restrictive approach for state aid)



The Member State compartment under InvestEU

> ELTI Position

Make sure the Member State compartment is **appealing** and **flexible** for Managing Authorities and Member States

- Better capture **Managing Authorities** in the InvestEU text + including a reference to ring-fenced operations in case of Regional contribution
- Ensure flexibility for the design of the guarantee :
 - I. Possibility to have NPBIs, or private investors as counter guarantor (for unexpected loss) as an alternative to Member States
 - II. Possibility to counter-guarantee ESIF contribution if desired
- The 5% cap on ESIF use in the Member State compartment is unclear: should be applicable to the 7 year-period and not be an annual cap (with less funding in case of midterm implementation)