



EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Promoting European objectives

NDPTL – Umbrella Seminar: Role of the IFIs

Helsinki, 27 January 2012



- ❖ European Union's long-term lending bank set up in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome.
- ❖ Shareholders: 27 EU Member States
- ❖ 2010 key figures:
 - ❖ European Union: EUR 63.0 bn
 - ❖ Partner countries: EUR 8.8 bn
 - ❖ Total lending: EUR 71.8 bn
- ❖ Borrowings: EUR 67.0 bn
- ❖ Subscribed capital EUR 232.4 bn
(at 31/12/2010)



The European Investment Bank (EIB)

European Priority Objectives



- Within the Union:
 - Cohesion and convergence (“regional development”)
 - Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Promoting a competitive knowledge economy; education, RDI
 - Trans-European Networks (TENs)
 - Sustainable, competitive and secure energy



EIB Lending in the Baltic Sea Region in 2007-2010

Loan Signatures	2007	2008	2009	2010
Member States				
Denmark	209	380	422	387
Estonia	0	87	842	75
Finland	613	710	1,145	1001
Germany	699	1,218	1,427	990
Latvia	35	860	285	100
Lithuania	20	10	1,169	20
Poland	2,281	2,837	4,784	5,546
Sweden	713	1,311	1,135	2,608
EFTA				
Iceland	146	0	170	0
Norway	0	0	0	50
EASTERN				
Russia (BS)	0	0	133	250
Total	4,127	6,675	10,334	11,027



EIB Lending in Baltic Sea Region Member States

- EIB lending covers all six priority objectives
- Signatures **EUR 10,334 m** in 2009 and **EUR 11,027 m** in 2010
- EIB borrowers are:
 - (i) Public sector entities: Sovereign Member States, municipalities and other sub-sovereign public entities
 - (ii) Private sector entities: leading corporates in all countries requiring financing for their capex and R&D investments
 - (iii) Financial institutions as Intermediaries for EIB's Loan for SMEs and Mid-Cap Loans
- In Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, a large proportion of EIB lending is in favour of private sector (knowledge economy and RDI)
- In Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, main emphasis is on (i) the public sector through loans to meet the national co-financing requirements for the implementation of the EU Funds supported project and (ii) major capital expenditure projects to enhance Cohesion and convergence



EIB financing:

- ❖ Long-term senior investment loans
- ❖ Financing for up to 50% of project cost (minimum project cost for a direct EIB loan approximately EUR 50 million, i.e. minimum loan EUR 25 million)
- ❖ Long maturity matching economic life of project assets
- ❖ EIB financing offers financial value-added
- ❖ Sector expertise
- ❖ Catalytic effect on participation of other financing partners



- **Investment Loans**, suitable for large individual projects
- **Framework Loans**, suitable for multi-scheme projects, of which Structural Programme Loans in co-funding with EU Structural Funds
- **Global Loans/Credit Lines**, lending to financial intermediaries who on-lend to smaller projects, suitable for instance for SMEs
- **Technical Assistance and Financial Engineering:**
 - **JASPERS (Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions)**, support for new Member States to help them prepare large projects applications to the Structural Funds;
 - **JEREMIE (Joint European Resources for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises)**, promoting SME access to finance projects via holding funds;
 - **JESSICA (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investments in City Areas)**, promoting urban development projects.



- ❖ **Research, Development and Innovation (RDI)**
 - ❖ transition to sustainable modes of transport through the support of innovative environmentally friendly technologies for infrastructure and equipment
 - ❖ developing an efficient and sustainable European transport system:
 - i) lower consumption of fossil fuels
 - ii) emission reduction
 - iii) increase in safety



- ❖ RDI - Automotive
 - ❖ technological leadership of European companies
 - ❖ efficient domestic manufacturing base
- ❖ RDI - Waterborne transport
 - ❖ clean technology & fuel efficiency
 - ❖ phasing out older less efficient vessels
- ❖ RDI – Aviation
 - ❖ environmental performance/operating efficiency
 - ❖ new technologies for materials, engines, airframes as well as alternative fuels



General - Land transport

Urban Public transport

- increase capacity of networks through the construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure or the acquisition of rolling stock
- projects such as schemes based on the user/polluter pay principles as well as city logistic measures aiming at improving freight distribution in urban areas

Railways

- urban railways (light rail, tram-trains, metro), regional & high-speed railways
- both infrastructure and rolling stock
- priority to TEN-T

Roads

- projects forming part of TEN-T
- projects in convergence regions
- road projects of common interest (road safety & positive climate change impact)

Automotive manufacturing

- limited to small or highly energy efficient and clean emission vehicles using innovative technologies
- convergence regions
- modernization of existing manufacturing sites



General – Waterborne Transport

Inland Water

- projects forming part of TEN-T
- projects in convergence regions

Ports

- TEN-T ports
- projects in convergence regions

Shipping

- projects contributing to growth & employment
- protection of the environment
- energy efficiency projects
- projects enhancing safety
- R & D projects
- motorways of the seas routes, specialized vessels such as e.g. icebreakers
- restricted to ships operating in EU waters



General – Civil Aviation

- TEN-T airports
- projects in convergence regions
- projects aiming at improving safe air transportation



For more information...



<http://www.eib.org/>

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