



Case study: Estonian EAFRD Loan Fund

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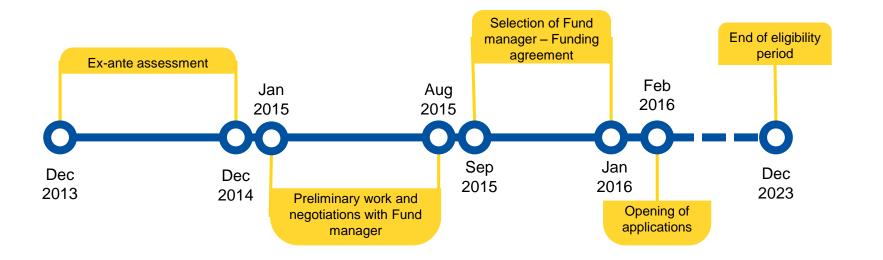
European Investment Bank





Timeline of the financial instrument









Findings of example ante assessment



- 60% of agri, agrifood and fisheries, rural enterprises and 50% of producers experienced problems in accessing finance
- 80% of the interviewees interested in financial instruments
- Buildings and facilities, equipment and machineries, fixed asset, product development as main funding needs
- Fl as opportunity to complement grant and stimulate final recipients' own contribution
- Off-the-shelf as a possible option or at least as inspiration

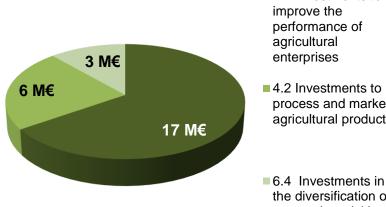




Resources available and measures involved



Fl accounts EUR 36 Million, 4% of the entire RDP budget (EUR 993 Million)

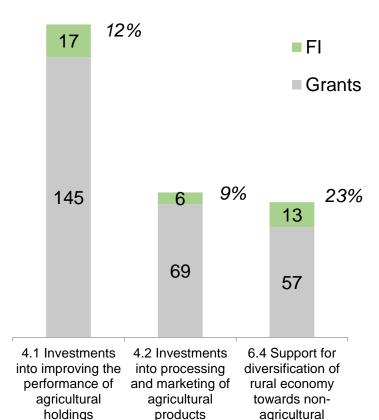






process and market agricultural products

the diversification of economic activities towards nonagricultural activity in rural area





activities

Estonian loan fund features and facts



- Common ex ante assessment for the EAFRD and the EMFF (Dec.2013-Dec.2014, externally procured to consultants)
- General description of FIs in RDP (February 2015); RDP amendment with a more detailed description of FIs submitted to EC in February 2016 and approved in April 2017
- Selection of the fund manager via negotiated procedure; consequent funding agreement signed with the Estonian Rural Development Foundation (MES) on 29th January 2016
- Conditions for grant and FI in the same measure are not the same, as grants conditions are more binding in terms of target group, eligible activities, own contribution, applicable aid schemes
- General Block Exemption information submitted on March 2016





Financial products



	Growth loans	Long-term investment loans	
4y target	EUR 14,2 million	EUR 16,1 million	
Target group	Micro and small enterprises	SMEs	
Loan amount	EUR 5.000,00 – 100.000,00 (direct loan or co-lending)	EUR 250.000,00 – 1.000.000,00; producer groups EUR 250.000,00 – 3.000.000,00 co-lending with banks (bank at least 50%)	
Collateral	At least 50%	At least 80%; producer groups at least 30%	
Duration	Up to 5 years (+ up to 3 years of grace period)	1 to 15 years (+ up to 5 years of grace period)	
Interest	6%+ ECB's refinancing rate	Market conditions (bank interest)	
Subsidised interest	Young farmers and producer groups: 2% + ECB; Start-ups and microenterprises, people with disabilities, women: 4% + ECB	Young farmers and producer groups: 1% + ECB; Start-ups and microenterprises, people with disabilities, women: 2% + ECB	





Combination of FI and grant



Allowed if the sum of grant and the FIs gross grant equivalent for the same project is less or equal to:

- amounts of support or support rates stated in the annex II of the regulation 1305/2013 for this measure
- 2. total amounts for the period stated in the **Estonian RDP** for this measure





Applicable state aid rules



M	Grant	FI			
4.1	Only Reg. (EU) No 1305/2013 and RDP restrictions				
4.2	Reg. (EU) No 1305/2013 and RDP restrictions Reg. (EU) No 651/2014 (GBER), Art. 14 Regional investment aid				
6.4	Reg. (EU) No 1305/2013 and RDP restrictions Reg. (EU) No 1407/2013 (de minimis aid)				
	Reg. (EU) No 651/2014, (GBER) Art. 14 Regional investment aid, 40 Investment aid for high-efficiency cogeneration, 41 Investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources, 46 Investment aid for energy efficient district heating and cooling, 47 Investment aid for waste recycling and re-utilisation, 5 Aid for culture and heritage conservation, 55 Aid for sport and multifunctional recreational infrastructures				

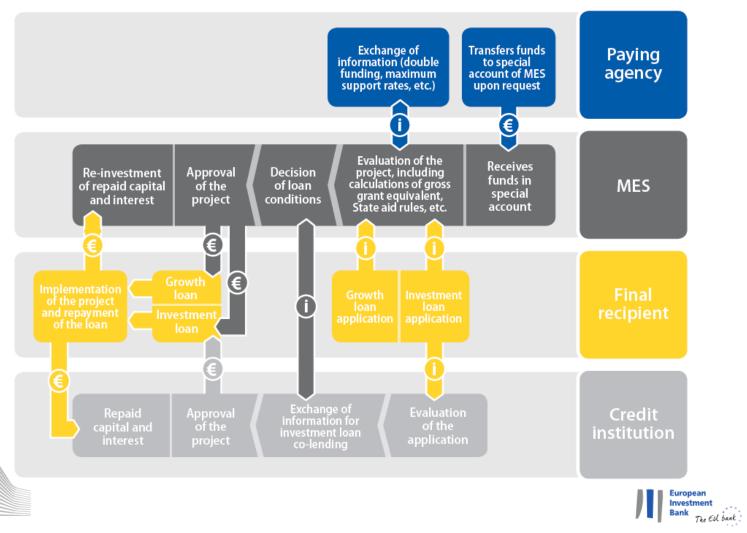




Financial flow and project appraisal

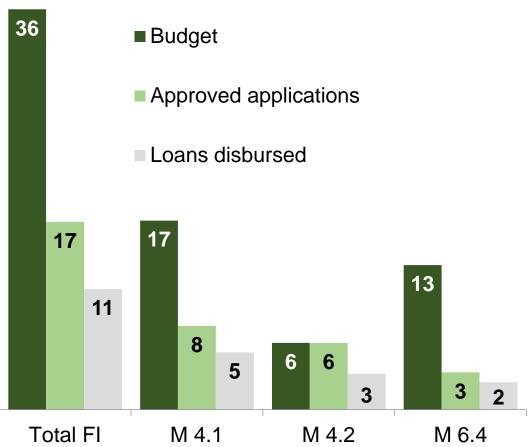






Statistics (30.06.2017)





Applications	Growth Ioans	Long term loans	total
Received	63 (5M€)	36 (20M€)	99 (25M€)
Approved	49 (4M€)	22 (13M€)	71 (17M€)
Processing	7 (0,5M€)	1 (0,5 M€)	8 (1M€)
Rejected	7 (0,5M€)	10 (5,5 M€)	17 (6M€)
Declined	-	3 (1M€)	3 (1M€)





Lessons learnt



- Investments financed by loans are more carefully calculated than grants
- Loans are able to lead agri businesses to more economically viable and sound investment decisions if compared to grants
- Interest rates are important, but amount of collateral is the key to tackle access to finance problems
- Interest rates/collateral requirements can be used as tool for policy making (young farmers, producer groups)
- Grace period is attractive for new businesses





Further info



Check out the case-study on:

https://www.ficompass.eu/publication/case -studies/case-study-loansrural-development-2014-2020-estonia





