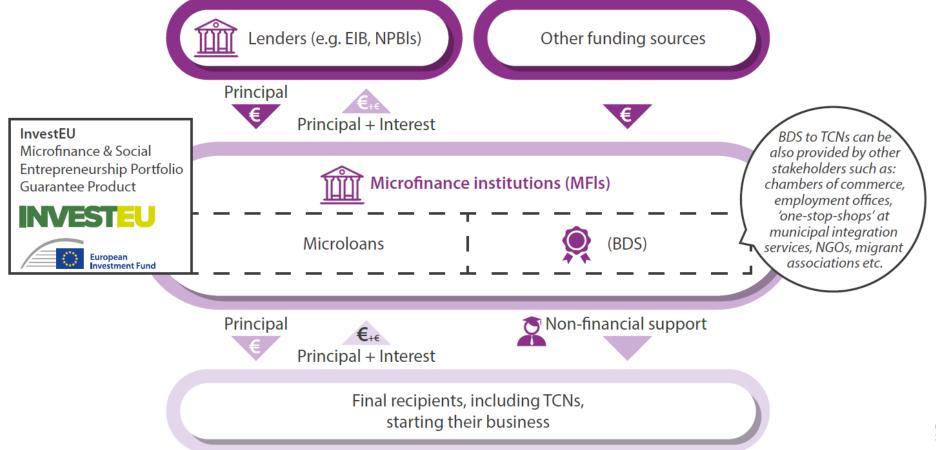




The role of microfinance in serving TCNs in Europe

Microfinance institution's role in providing loans and BDS to TCNs

 The EMN-MFC Microfinance survey 2022 Edition identified over 20 microfinance institutions in the EU which target TCNs, offering them financial and non-financial services







The role of microfinance in serving TCNs in Europe



Main challenges for MFIs in serving TCNs

- Legal barriers (official documents- IDs; registering a company; opening a bank account)
- Heterogeneous market- Western (Governments/Municipalities support) vs. Eastern model of microfinance institutions
- Diverse client segments of the target group that require different approaches
- Higher funding costs (Euribor increase) vs. need for affordable pricing on loans to the target group
- Lack of language and entrepreneurial skills of the target group
- High cost for MFIs of non-financial services provided to clients free-of-charge
- Higher risk- lack of collateral/ guarantors and/or labor contracts by TCNs





The role of microfinance in serving TCNs in Europe



Addressing the challenges

- Policies adaption at national level
- Grant support for the non-financial services and building of partnerships between NGOs, MFIs and State structures (e.g. PAFMI)
- Appropriate financial instruments that allow low interest loans, long grace period, long repayment period and shared risk

<u>Features of the Risk-sharing microfinance facility addressing vulnerable groups in Bulgaria:</u>

- ✓ Up to 85% of the funding (loan by loan basis) provided at 0% interest rate under national operational programs and ESF+
- ✓ Up to 85% of the risk of non-payment is covered by the FI (loan by loan basis, no portfolio cap)
- ✓ Fees on the loan are covered by the program- MFIs receive annual management fee
- ✓ Up to 24 months of grace period
- ✓ Up to 10 years repayment schedule













Erste Group – Social Banking

Helping where it matters

The target market consists of Central and Eastern Europe (incl. Austria), where substantial capital investments via new funding solutions are required to address local social challenges.

Geographical target market 11.8% 1.2m 🏝 16.5% 0.9m 🏯 17.5% 1.6m 🏯 18.4% 1.8m 🍰 34.4% 6.6m 🚣 0.8m 🍰 28.1% 1.9m 🚣 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared to the total population 34.4% Number of people (in million) at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Rational and target group

People at risk of poverty or social inclusion correspond to persons who are either at risk of poverty, or severely materially and socially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. In the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region, despite economic growth, income inequality remains high, leaving many struggling to make ends meet and access basic needs such as housing, healthcare, and education.

Our objective is to **build inclusive societies** that promote social and economic mobility, thus offering a positive impact on communities in need while **reducing poverty and advancing social cohesion.**





Source: EUROSTAT (2022)



Social and affordable housing solutions

Financial instrument solutions from the private sector



Individual Solutions

Housing Microloans Rental Microloans Issues **Issues Development** – low-cost self-built houses **Income verification** => regular Rental initial cost – deposit (rent 3-4) **Income verification** => regular (rural) **Reconstruction** – energy efficiency, fixing months), broker fee savings savings • Refurbishment – furniture, needed of deficiencies (water leakage, sanitation, Risk => quarantees **Risk** => quarantees sewage), adding space.. household equipment Cooperative housing downpayment loan Removing the hurdle of high own funds to access coop.apartments Rental **Ownership** Issues Social Housing joint venture **Cooperative housing** · Purchase of apartments to be rented via Equity => (quasi) equity Issues NGOs to excluded groups Initial cost => grant / TA development finance Equity => (quasi) equity **Social Housing development Development** – flats in urban areas **Initial cost** => grant Issues Initiated by civil society, NGOs or finance **Risk** => gurantees Equity => (quasi) equity municipalities Development by municipalities Risk=> guarantees Project finance Missing regulatory framework in CEE Missing regulatory framework in CEE Institutional solutions





Rental Microloan





Access barriers to rental housing

Even if the ongoing rental costs can be met, there are barriers to entry for moving into a rental apartment:



~3 months rent deposit



Moving into and furnishing the apartment (especially kitchen and furniture)

Financial solution

The rental deposit loan by Zweite Sparkasse makes it easier to access rental options



Conditions



- Social partner referral
- Repayment capacity check
- Check of purpose, legal situation, family structure...
- max. 5.000 EUR
- 5 years, monthly installments
- Fix interest, no fees

✓ Guarantee provided by ERSTE Foundation



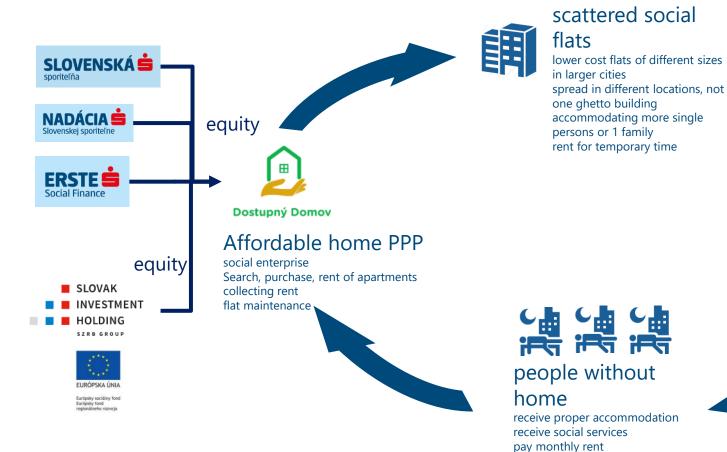




Social Housing joint-venture in Slovakia

Increase access to social and affordable rental market







social organizations

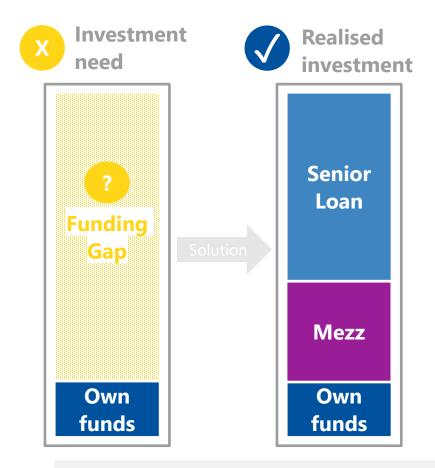
select homeless people provide social services provide job integration support provide mediation with neighbors rent collection from final beneficiaries





Scaling social & cooperative housing development

Mezzanine to scale social impact





Senior loan: ~60% of TIC

Mortgage-backed loan on SPV level



Mezzanine:

max. 30% of TIC / EUR 200k - EUR 3 M

- Fixed-interest and/or impact-link components
- Interest capitalization until operation
- Quarterly interest payments
- Flexible repayment mechanism based on the respective business case
- Benefits from InvestEU guarantee



Equity from project initiator: min. 10% of TIC

Costs for internal management services can be used at market rate



Barrier for social and affordable rental housing development: Missing regulatory framework in CEE



Meet Adriana & Igor, clients of Housing Program

















Thank you!

www.fi-compass.eu

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