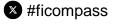


Lessons learnt from the use of financial instruments in Cohesion Policy and using the opportunities of combination with grants under shared management Funds – Panel discussion

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## Mikromezzaninfonds Deutschland (MMF)

- MMF I established in 2013
  - > Investment period 2013 -2015
  - > 74, 5 M € in mezzanine capital to 1.787 enterprises
- MMF II established in 2016
  - ➤ Investment period 2016 2023 (plus one year without ESF)
  - > 79 M € Euro mezzanine capital to 1.832 enterprises (31.03.2024)
- MMF III planned for 2025



# General Goals Mikromezzaninfonds (MMF)

- Strengthening the supply of mezzanine capital for SME
- Small-volume mezzanine financing (Microfinancing)
- → Especially: small enterprises and micro-enterprises
- market deficiency in the area of microfinance
- Why Mezzanine-Capital (quasi equity, hybrid capital)?
  - lower equity ratio of smaller enterprises
  - facilitating access to loans



## Structure Mikromezzaninfonds (MMF)

Funding provided by the European Social Fund (ESF) and the German European Recovery Programme Special Fund (national funding)



**Intermediate body**: Federal Ministry for economic affairs and climate action



Nbank (public bank) implements the MMF and acts for MMF



Regional distributors check the requirements / approve the financing vis`-à the final recipients











### Financial Instruments (FIs) in Cohesion are 20 years old

For over 20 years, FIs have been used to deliver Cohesion Policy priorities related to SME support, investments in a low-carbon economy, research, innovation and territorial development.



During the **1994-99**, the estimated amount allocated from Structural Funds to **equity**, loan and guarantee was EUR 0.57 billion rising in **2000-2006** to EUR 1.2 billion

During the **2007-2013** period there was a profound cultural shift towards the use of FIs in cohesion policy with a total of EUR 15.2 billion of programme resources paid to final recipients

During **2014-2020**, ERDF and Cohesion Fund allocations for FIs add up to EUR 25.1 billion, while EUR 16 billion have been paid to final recipients at the end of 2022



### What are the benefits of FIs?

### **LEVERAGE**

Fls can attract additional resources, both public and private, e.g. private financial intermediaries provide % of the loan to an SME.

### **REVOLVING**

FIs have the capacity to generate additional flows of money with the objective of further investment – either through repayments or interest and other gains generated.

#### REPAYABLE NATURE

- Better quality projects;
- Greater fin discipline

#### **DIVERSIFICATION**

- Move away from grants;
  - Public-private funding



# Combination in one operation

grants < investments supported by the FI Grant is product directly linked & necessary to the FI Grant is part of the funding agreement & is provided by the body implementing the One single set of rules: FI (HF/Fint.) FI rules apply to grants

New possibilities for combination in 1 operation Make direct payment to the final recipients (and not only to the benefit of the final recipients as in the 2014-2020 period).

New type of grants, not only subsidies of:

- interest rate,
- guarantee fee,
- technical support but also:
- capital grants
- performance-based grants

European



### Thank you!

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