



Financial instruments in the ERDF 2014-2020 Programme

Irene Schucht

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Investitionsbank Berlin

IBB is the regional development bank of the Land Berlin, established in 2004
as an independent institute under public law and under control of the Federal
Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)

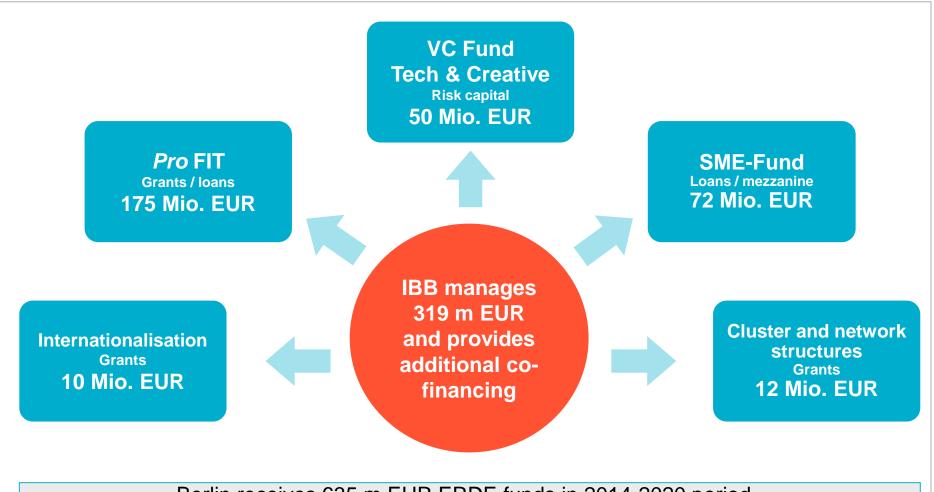
- Balance-sheet sum: 20,5 bn EUR
- Equity 678 m EUR
- 620 employees
- IBB offers financial instruments for business development, R&D / innovation, housing and climate protection
- IBB focuses on the support of start-ups and SMEs with grants, loans, guarantees and venture capital
- IBB's liabilities are guaranteed by the Land and thus profits from preferential refinancing terms on the capital market ("AAA" by Fitch)







IBB is major actor implementing EU structural policy



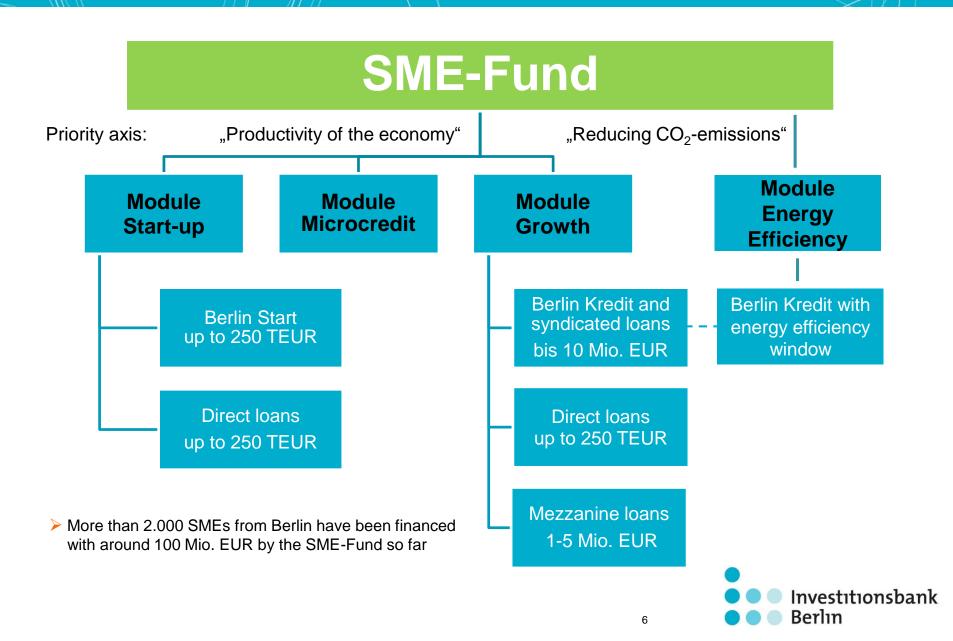
Berlin receives 635 m EUR ERDF-funds in 2014-2020 period, half of which is managed by IBB, two thirds of which in revolving financial instruments

Milestones for the development of FI in Berlin

- 2004 launch of VC-Fund and SME-Fund first FI with revolving use of ERDF in Germany
- IBB provides both fund management and national co-financing from the capital market
- Private co-financing on project level
- 2007-2013 second generation of FI benefit from a more detailed and coherent regulatory framework (e.g. use of returns and legacy resources, covering of refinancing costs)
- Reduced reporting and auditing requirements for enterprises
- December 2014 approval of Berlin Operational Programme and Ex-ante evaluation for FI 2014-2020
- 2015 re-launch and extension of existing FIs, signing of financial agreements
- New loan window for energy efficiency in SME to be introduced in 2016



Financial Instruments for debt financing



Financial Instruments for risk capital financing

IBB Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH

Investments [€m]



Benefits and costs of ERDF Financial Instruments for IBB



Benefits

- Sustainable and efficient use of public money
- Risk sharing allows for higher risk taking
- Reduced refinancing and risk-costs leading to a considerably lower breakeven margin
- High leverage effect on additional private resources and know-how(VC-Funds 1:7)
- Added value will be transferred to SME (lower interest or collateral requirements)



Costs

- Extensive reporting requirements with additional data
- Regular monitoring visits and audits
- Restricted flexibility to react to market changes (ex-ante evaluation for 8 years)











