



Financial instruments for energy efficiency in the programming period 2014-2020

CAP Troisième Révolution Industrielle An ESIF/EFSI Investment Platform in Nord-Pas de Calais (France)

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Investment Platform

fi compass

- Definition

"means a special purpose vehicle, managed account, contract-based co-financing or risk-sharing arrangement or arrangement established by any other means by which entities **channel a financial contribution** in order to **finance a number of investment projects**.

Investment platforms may include:

- (i) National or sub-national platforms that group together several investment projects on the territory of a given Member State;
- (ii) Multi-country or regional platforms that group together partners from several Member States or third countries interested in projects in a given geographic area; or
- (iii) Thematic platforms that group together investment projects in a given sector."

Article 2, EFSI Regulation N°2015/1017







Investment Platform



Implications

An Investment Platform:

- Involves channeling financing to a number of projects with a specific geographic or sector focus
- Can comprise a wide range of products which makes them an attractive tool to respond to market needs
- Can be thematic with either:
 - Mono-sector focus, e.g. "energy efficiency" or "renewable energy generation" or "broadband", or
 - Multi-sector focus, e.g. "social infrastructure investment and energy efficiency"
- Can be managed by a variety of entities including National Promotional Institutions, government agencies, EU bodies, commercial banks, other lending institutions, investment funds and/or companies







ESIF/EFSI combination fi compass





Rationale

- ESIF and EFSI may be combined in new or existing investment platforms
- Limited ESIF resources in more developed regions, can be augmented with EFSI to pilot FIs and attract private investors (usually at project level) by offering them with improved risk / return profiles to their contributions.
- Assisting in the deployment of EFSI in less developed regions, using ESIF to lower the risk profile of projects and/or facilitate more affordable funding, especially for longer term payback projects (e.g. energy efficiency).
- Using ESIF as grants, as well as FIs to help with project identification, preparation and affordability constraints.







ESIF/EFSI combination fi compass





- Things to bear in mind

- Combining EFSI with ESIF is possible:
 - At project level
 - For individual financial instruments
 - Through Investment Platforms
- Respective eligibility criteria must be adhered to and there must be no double financing of the same expenditure items
- EFSI support to a project cannot count as national co-financing for ESIF
- State aid rules will apply to the ESIF contribution but State aid considerations do not apply to the EFSI backed EIB intervention
- When using ESIF via financial instruments, there is still the need for an ex-ante assessment and appropriate selection of the financial intermediary/fund manager
- ESIF grants still important to complement/support financial instruments







Investment Platform

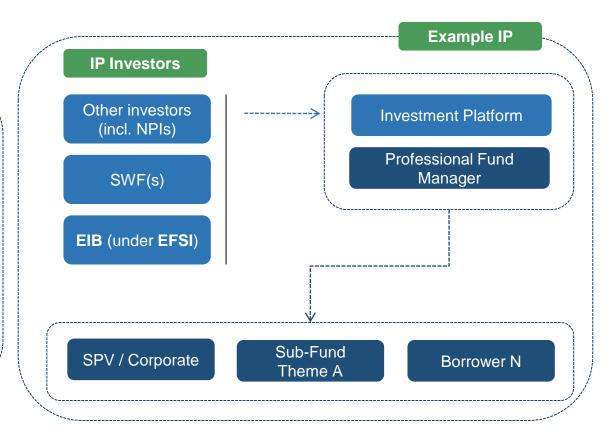




Example

Key features

- EIB may invest / coinvest with Investment **Platforms**
- The IP can be contractual, an investment fund, etc.
- Identification with EFSI eligibility criteria, often with a thematic focus





Investment Platforms seek to bring together investors and/or projects. IP structure applies to both **debt** and **equity** (incl. **funds**) **investments**.





Work with EIB on CAP TRI fi compass





EIB as an advisor

Support in the FI set-up

- In parallel to the ex-ante assessment, the MA worked with EIB to reflect upon the design, set-up and governance of the FI
- The EIB supported the MA in:
 - Selecting a consultant for the ex-ante assessment
 - Coordinating and supervising the *ex-ante* assessment
 - Defining the FI's design/set-up
 - Defining the FI's investment strategy and business plan
 - Selecting and negotiating main contractual terms and conditions with the fund manager







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- EIB as an investor

ESIF/EFSI combination (1/2)

- Without the guarantee from EFSI, the EIB could not have invested in CAP TRI (due to a risk profile not in line with the requirements of EIB's traditional loan investments)
- EFSI came into play because:
 - **Blending** opportunity: CAP TRI is a Financial Instrument and an Investment Platform financing several projects with various risk profiles
 - **Low carbon** and **SME** financing are priorities for EFSI
 - The type of financing provided by the EIB (a **mezzanine loan**, "prêt participatif") has very advantageous characteristics for the FI and its investors:
 - A 15-year bullet loan with a very small annual interest and a remuneration linked to fund performance
 - The fund manager can adjust the fund's leverage at any time, by drawing or not drawing on EIB's contribution
 - Leveraging of third party (private) investment through the boosting of its financial performance (EIB's returns are capped)



Work with EIB on CAP TRI fi compass





- EIB as an investor

ESIF/EFSI combination (2/2)

Advantages provided by the combination of both founding sources

ESIF	EFSI
•	Enables the EIB to take higher risks and invest with through a mezzanine loan approach in the Investment Platform
Capacity to attract other public and private investors for the FI	Helps attract other public and private investors by sending a signal to the market and boosting their expected financial performance (CAP TRI is currently fund raising to reach an investment total of EUR 100m)
Invest in risky policy priorities identified in OPs by MAs, such as low carbon economy	Invests in sectors with high-risk profiles , such as low carbon and SMEs
Generate added value to grants , and may be used as a complement to them	Provides an innovative complement to grant financing















