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The EIB and its evolving mission

Presentation by Sebastian Schich. Views are the authors' own and do not necessarily reflect those of the EIB.

Structure

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2 How the EIB knows it matters activities matter

3 Selected challenges



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1 Introduction: What the EIB is and does

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The EIB Group





The lending arm of the European Union since 1958

Specialist provider of risk finance to small and medium-sized enterprises





At a glance



Largest multilateral lender and borrower in the world
We raise our funds on the international capital markets
We pass on favourable borrowing conditions to clients

[™] Since 1958, over €1.5 trillion invested

More than 14,000 projects in over 160 countries

Crowding-in bank: € 4.5 trillion overall investment supported

Headquartered in Luxembourg

Around 3,500 staff: In addition to finance professionals, we have engineers, economists and socio-environmental experts

51 offices around the world



At a glance





Shareholders

European Investment Bank (58.8%)

European Commission (29.7%)

38 public and private financial institutions (11.5%)

European

The EU bank 🕻

Strong capital base (€4.5 billion)



26 years

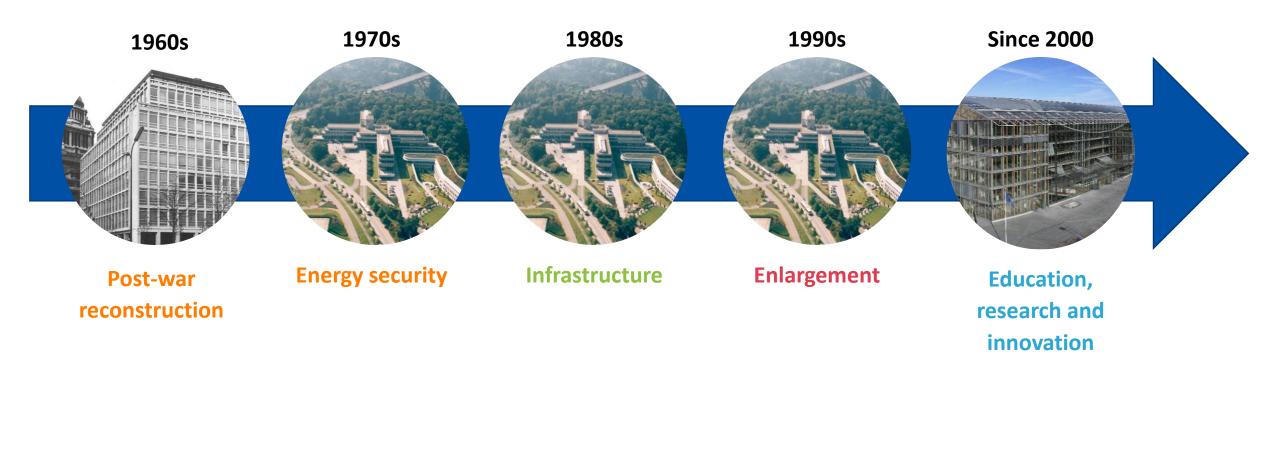
of market experience in SME financing



Over 500 staff

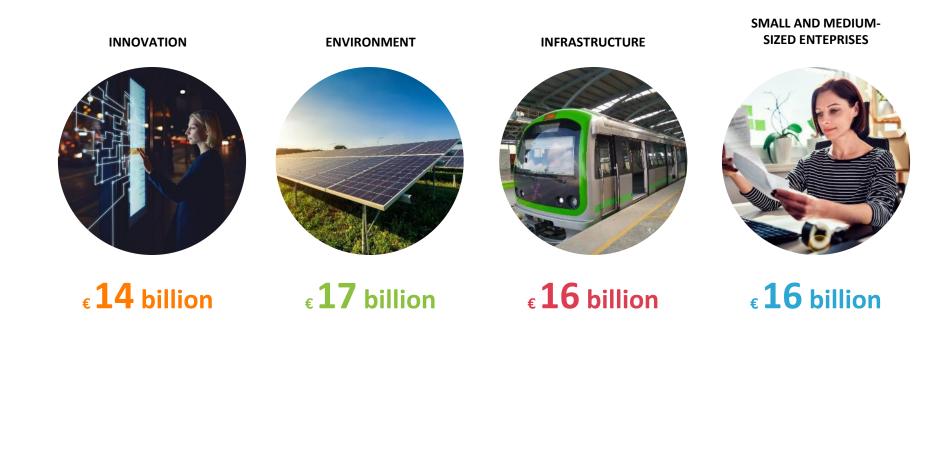


EIB Group priorities have evolved over time



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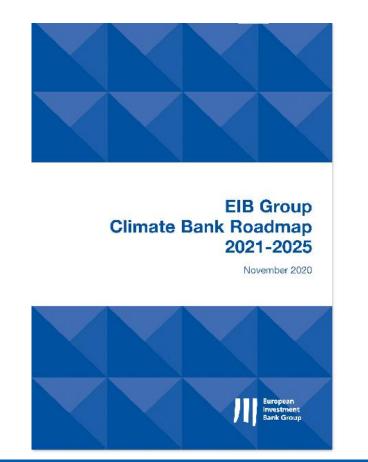
Our current priorities







EIB Group new climate strategy





 EUR 1tn of investments in climate action and environmental sustainability from 2021 to 2030



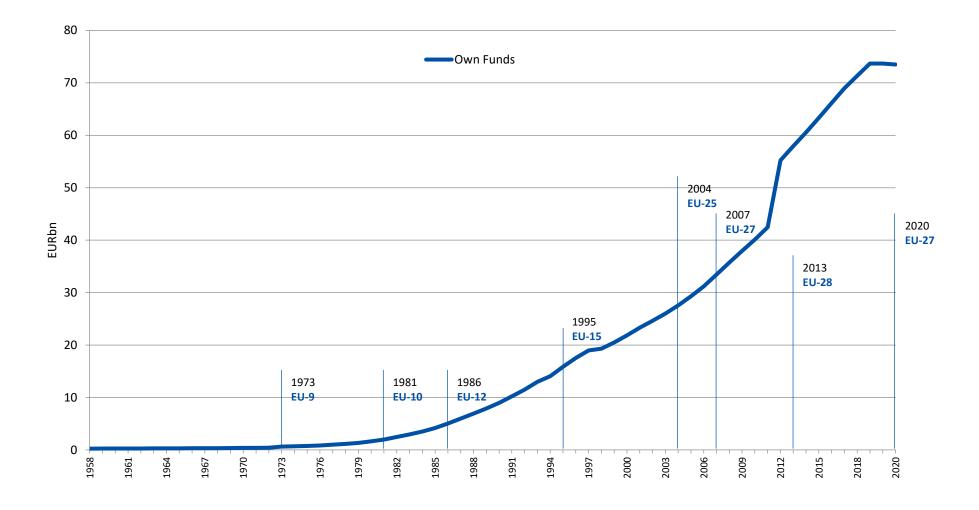
 Gradually increase share of climate action and environmental sustainability to 50% by 2025.



 Align all activities with Paris agreement principles by end-2020.

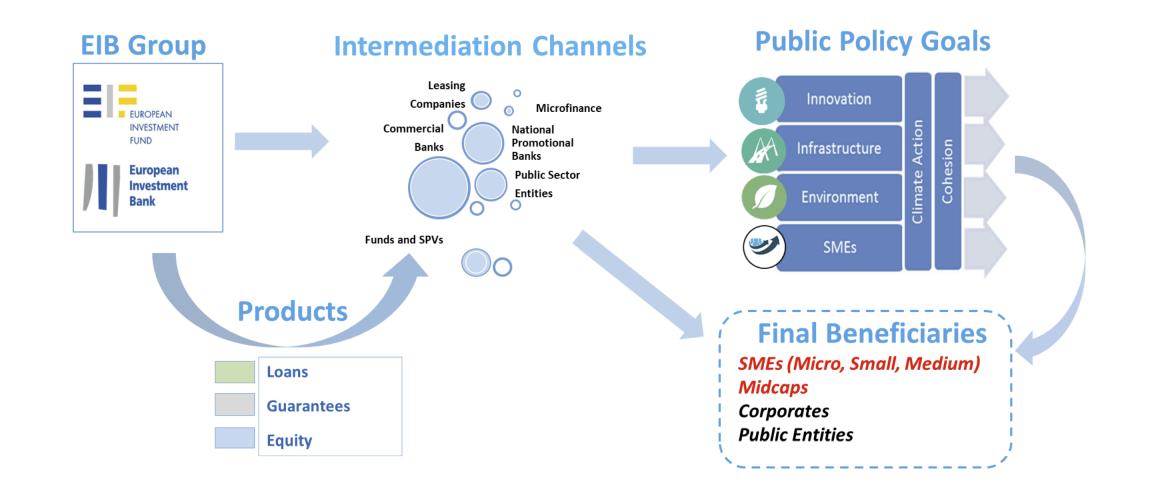


EIB own funds since its foundation





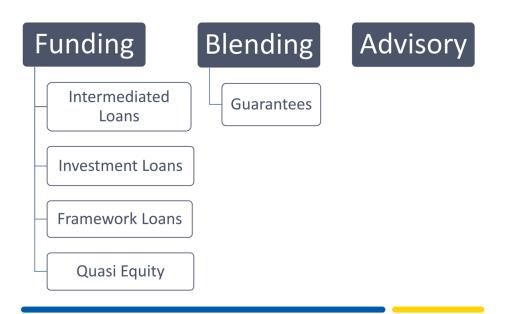
Stylised representation of EIB activities





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Stylised categorization of EIB activities





Each transaction is tailored to the needs of the project



Our products are generally classified into loans, guarantees, equity investments, and advisory services



The products can be combined or blended with other sources of public financing



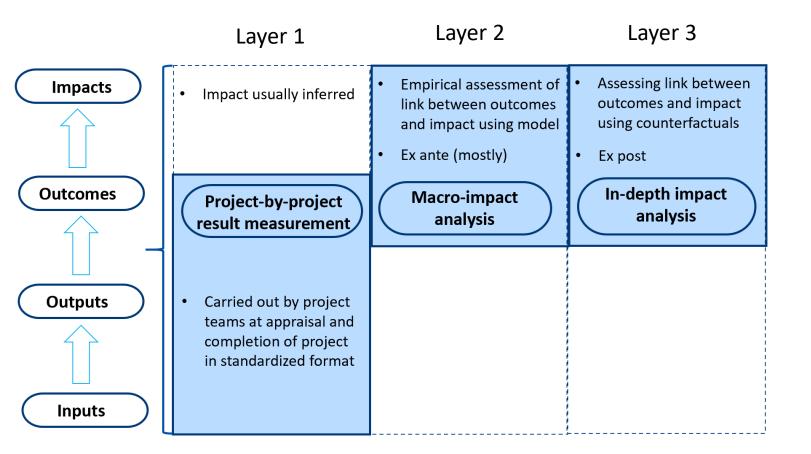


3 How the EIB knows its activities matter



25/06/2021

Ensuring additionality through three layers of impact analysis



Additionality aspects

- Passing on favourable credit conditions to clients
- Financing innovation

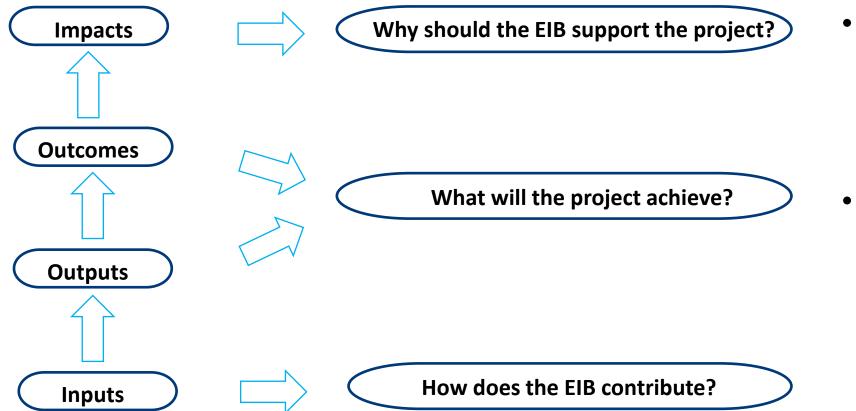
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• Mobilise rather than crowdout private investment



Assessing project results and additionality

EIB's Additionality and Impact Measurement (AIM) framework

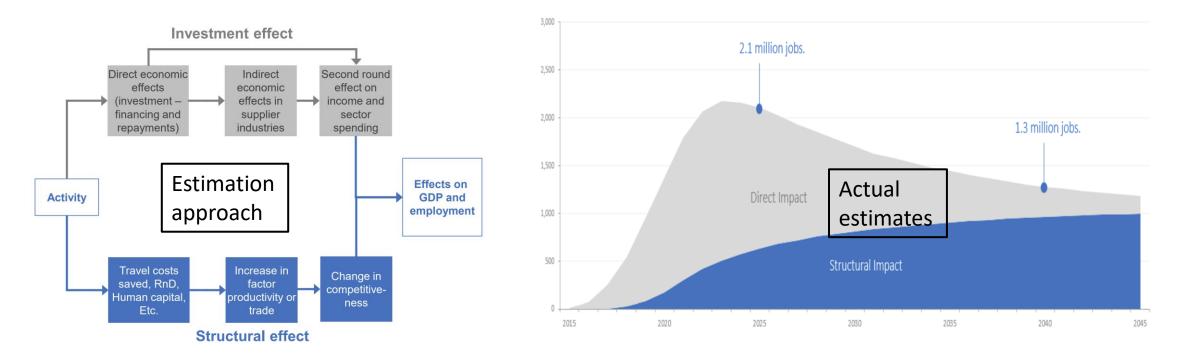


- Additionality assessed systematically and throughout project lifespan
- An organisation-wide framework is used for such assessment and the reporting on the EIB contribution to its policy goals



Macroeconomic modelling

Example: Estimates using RHOMOLO-EIB model to assess EFSI functioning (part of third comprehensive report for period from 2018 to 2020 completed in April 2021)



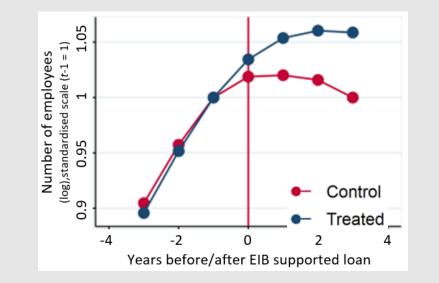


In-depth impact studies: Conceptual approach

- Analysing selected projects or product types in greater depth
- Allows one to verify validity of interpretation of how project outputs and outcomes lead to impacts
- Counterfactual analysis and mostly ex post

Example of microeconomic impact assessment of EIB support to SMEs in the EU

- Quasi-experimental methodology
- EIB-supported SMEs paired with non-supported firms with similar financial data at the time of EIB support
- Results suggest positive impact on employment and investment for treated versus untreated sample firm

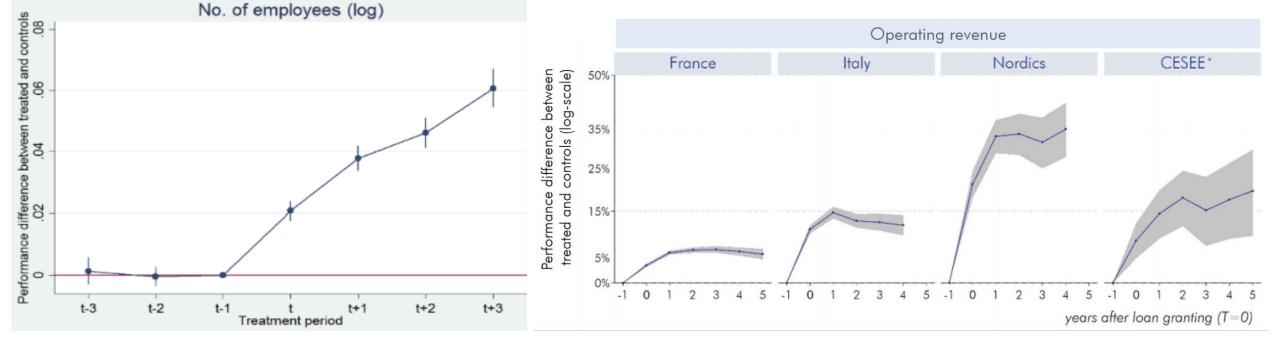




In-depth impact studies: Some specific examples

Employment effects of EIB support through multiple beneficiary intermediated loans to SMEs

Operating revenue effects of EIF credit guarantee support to SMEs



Source: Amamou, R., Gereben, A., and Wolski, M. (2020), "Making a difference: Assessing the impact of the EIB's funding to SMEs"; Brault, J., and Signore, S. (2019), "The real effects of EU loan guarantee schemes for SMEs: A pan-European assessment". Notes: SMEs in the EU.



3 Selected challenges



 Staying the course when a large shock such as the recent pandemics hits.

Public financial institutions are called upon more and more to provide in-depth impact assessment, while policy priorities continue to evolve.

 As the recovery solidifies, the appropriate financing mix provided by public financial institutions to corporates is likely to need some rebalancing, raising additional impact assessment challenges.



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More information at: www.eib.org info@eib.org

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Thank you