

InvestEU Scoreboard¹**Presentation of the financing or investment operation:**

Implementing Partner: European Investment Fund (EIF)

Name of the Operation: Framework Operation for Sustainability Guarantee – Romania InvestEU Member State Compartment (Uncapped Guarantee)

Type of approval: Framework Operation

Type of Financial Intermediaries: Mostly commercial banks

Type of Final recipients: SMEs (including Micro Enterprises) and Mid-Caps (Small Mid-Caps)

Country(-ies) of implementation of the operation: Romania

Short description of the financing or investment operation:

Framework Operation under the Romanian InvestEU Member State Compartment.

The Framework Operation will cover Sub-Projects which in turn will aim to enhance access to finance for sustainable enterprises and support investments contributing to the green and sustainable transformation of the Romanian economy, specifically in the areas of climate mitigation and adaptation, transition to a circular economy, water resources, pollution prevention and control, protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem and investments in the development or adoption of sustainable and organic agricultural practices

Public Statement:

Eligible areas for the operation in accordance with Annex II to the InvestEU Regulation:

- **Item 1 of Annex II of the InvestEU Regulation:**
the development of the energy sector in accordance with the Energy Union priorities, including security of energy supply, clean energy transition and the commitments taken under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement
- **Item 2 of Annex II of the InvestEU Regulation:**
the development of sustainable and safe transport infrastructures and mobility solutions, equipment and innovative technologies in accordance with Union transport priorities and the commitments taken under the Paris Agreement
- **Item 3 of Annex II of the InvestEU Regulation:**
environment and resources
- **Item 5 of Annex II of the InvestEU Regulation:**
research, development and innovation
- **Item 7 of Annex II of the InvestEU Regulation:**
financial support to entities employing up to 499 employees, with a particular focus on SMEs, and small mid-cap companies
- **Item 11 of Annex II of the InvestEU Regulation:**
sustainable agriculture, forestry, fishery, aquaculture and other elements of the wider sustainable bioeconomy
- **Item 15 of Annex II of the InvestEU Regulation:**

¹ This Scoreboard of indicators reflects the information presented to the InvestEU Investment Committee (IC) for its decision on the use of the EU guarantee for this operation. Therefore, the document does not take into account possible developments that could have occurred after this decision.

seas and oceans, through the development of projects and enterprises in the area of the blue economy, and the Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles, in particular through maritime entrepreneurship and industry, renewable marine energy and circular economy

Additionality shall be deemed to be met via each Sub-Project as long as financial intermediaries originate final recipient transactions, which carry a higher risk profile than the risk generally deemed acceptable by such intermediary, inter alia:

- In the form of targeting final recipients of lower creditworthiness; or
- Implementing financing solution in line with the enhanced access to finance measures described in the InvestEU Call for Expression of Interest published on EIF's website and which carry an increased risk profile (e.g. bespoke financing arrangements, targeting excluded segments, industries or geographies, etc.).

Additionality may also be achieved via the application of any of the following items, as per Annex V of the InvestEU Regulation:

Item (a) of Annex V A (2) to the InvestEU Regulation

Support through subordinated positions in relation to other public or private lenders or within the funding structure

EIF expects to support financial intermediaries in originating final recipient transactions, which are subordinated debt transactions, as defined in the Annex II-C of InvestEU GA. This type of debt financing is expected to improve the capital structure and solvency position of targeted final recipient.

Item (b) of Annex V A (2) to the InvestEU Regulation:

Support through equity and quasi-equity or through debt with long tenors, pricing, collateral requirements or other conditions not sufficiently available on the market or from other public sources

Company investment activity in Romania is placed in the "low investment contracting", significantly below the EU average, this being particularly low in the case of SMEs. Furthermore, as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, SMEs with a negative investment outlook², are more likely to abandon or delay their investment plans.

EIF expects to support financial intermediaries in originating final recipient debt transactions, which meet the enhanced access to finance measures described in the InvestEU Call for Expression of Interest published on EIF's website. These measures ensure that the debt financing support provided to target final recipients is made with more favourable terms, compared to the standard credit and collection policies of financial intermediaries. The measures include, but are not limited to, improvement in financing tenors, pricing conditions, collateral requirements and other.

Item (c) of Annex V A (2) to the InvestEU Regulation:

Support to operations that carry a higher risk profile than the risk generally accepted by the implementing partner's own standard activities or support to implementing partners in exceeding own capacity to support such operations;

The Sustainability Guarantee Product implemented under the InvestEU Member State Compartment will enable the EIF to support this growing ecosystem at a scale that would not be possible or not to same extent out of the EU Compartment of InvestEU nor other EIF-managed resources for that purpose.

Item (f) of Annex V A (2) to the InvestEU Regulation

² EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2020 Romania

Support through financial products not available or not offered to a sufficient level in the targeted countries or regions due to missing, underdeveloped or incomplete markets

There are several obstacles perceived by the financial intermediaries with respect to lending activities in these market segments, such as: the fact that green technologies are typically considered more expensive, thus SMEs may be reluctant to invest in them; sustainable financing comes with additional complexities in terms of assessment and requirements, both at the level of financial intermediaries, as well as final recipients; higher perceived risk by market operators.

In addition, according to the *fi-compass* study “The potential for investment in energy efficiency through financial instruments in the European Union – Romania in-depth analysis”³, the COVID-19 crisis could have a dual negative impact on energy efficiency investments, by both reducing the demand (e.g. enterprises may decide/be forced to postpone investments) and the financial supply (e.g. financial intermediaries may become more selective in their lending activity), therefore increasing the importance of energy efficiency related supporting schemes.

The Sustainability Guarantee will support investments in energy efficiency, including in the building sector, one of the biggest energy consumption sectors in Romania. At the national level, final energy consumption in the building sector accounts for 42% of total final energy use, of which 34% is in residential buildings and the rest (about 8 %) in commercial and public buildings.

The support to investments in this sector is even more acute given that, in Romania, the share of companies investing in measures to improve energy efficiency is well below the EU average (37% vs. 47%).⁴

Furthermore, the identified main market failures preventing energy efficiency investments also include:

- High commercial interest rates;
- Lack of collateral;
- Small project sizes resulting in high project development and transaction costs;
- Grant dependency – beneficiaries prefer to delay investments waiting for grants to become available;
- Low awareness among financial institutions to invest in energy efficiency.

Under such considerations, the RRP for Romania envisages the allocation of resources for the implementation of the Sustainability Guarantee in Romania, under the Member State Compartment.

The Sub-Projects that will form part of this Framework Operation are, therefore, expected to support financial intermediaries which in turn would support final recipient transactions aimed at covering the market gap driven by the inability for target final recipients to show sustainable market practices, due to increased costs and risks and thus, end up being excluded from traditional capital markets.

The following market failures are addressed by the operation:

Item (b) of Annex V A (1) to the InvestEU Regulation:

Externalities which the operator or company generally fails to internalise, such as R&D investment, energy efficiency, climate or environmental protection.

³ <https://www.fi-compass.eu/erdf/potential-investment-energy-efficiency-through-financial-instruments-european-union/romania>

⁴ EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2020 Romania

The Sub-Projects will support investments in energy efficiency, including in the building sector, one of the biggest energy consumption sectors in Romania. At the national level, final energy consumption in the building sector accounts for 42% of total final energy use, of which 34% is in residential building and the rest (approx. 8 %) in commercial and public buildings.⁵

The Sustainability Guarantee Product, implemented under the Member State Compartment in Romania, whose eligibility criteria were designed in the spirit of the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance as well as the DNSH criteria, are precisely adapted to the specific needs of the final recipients and can play a fundamental role in the decarbonisation of the economy.

Item (c) of Annex V A (1) to the InvestEU Regulation:

Information asymmetries, in particular in the case of SMEs and small mid-cap companies, including higher risk levels related to early stage firms, firms with mainly intangible assets or insufficient collateral, or firms focusing on higher risk activities.

According to the National Bank of Romania (“NBR”) “Financial Stability Report”⁶, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic took a heavy toll on all sectors of Romania’s economic activity, triggering a significant increase of systemic risks to financial stability, similarly to developments in Europe and around the world. Access to finance for enterprises and the default risk for loans of the private sector are identified as some of the main risks to financial stability. In addition to the rise of economic uncertainty, the imposed containment measures have led to bottlenecks in supply chains and a sharp contraction in demand.

As further indicated in the “Survey on the access to finance of nonfinancial corporations in Romania”⁷ published by NBR, amid the crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, companies saw a worsening trend of the key factors influencing their activity. Among the most pressing problems that companies faced in their activity during the first half of 2020 are identified difficulties in accessing finance from banks and non-bank financial institutions, the overly high level of interest rates and commissions as well as the requirements regarding the value or type of collateral, bureaucracy and contractual clauses.

For sustainable and green projects and investments, this is even more acute given the complexities inherent to the thematic (e.g. constant technology developments, evolving regulatory framework, etc.). In addition, financial intermediaries in Romania have very different levels of green financing expertise, with a need to build expertise, particularly for the type of final recipients supported by the Sustainability Guarantee.

There is no unified definition of what green financing means across the EU, including in Romania, and such financing is not typically following the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance in respect of the concerned target recipients. This is due of the novelty of the regulation, the associated high requirements and standards and the difficulties of applying them to said final recipients.

Item (e) of Annex V A (1) to the InvestEU Regulation:

Exposure to higher levels of risks in certain sectors, countries or regions beyond levels that private financial actors are able or willing to accept, including where the investment would not have been undertaken or would not have been undertaken to the same extent because of its novelty or because of risks associated with innovation or unproven technology.

⁵ [The potential for investment in energy efficiency through financial instruments in the European Union - Romania in-depth analysis | fi-compass](#)

⁶ National Bank of Romania, *Financial Stability Report*, June 2020

⁷ National Bank of Romania, *Survey on the access to finance of non-financial corporations in Romania*, August 2020

Green lending by financial intermediaries to SMEs and individuals is at an incipient stage, particularly in Romania, and is perceived as riskier. Green technologies are typically more expensive and capex intensive (e.g. renewable energies, industrial energy efficiency, etc.) and typically require longer periods of repayment. In addition, green financing comes with additional complexities in terms of assessments and requirements for both the financial intermediaries and final recipients. Consequently, the origination of green financing comes with additional intricacies and therefore is less attractive than financing more established activities.

The Sustainability Guarantee Product, implemented under the Member State Compartment in Romania will alleviate the above elements by providing risk deleveraging for green lending and therefore incentivising financial intermediaries to in turn provide this type of lending, bringing clear green definitions and requirements, as well as supporting the market vis-a-vis the application of the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance and DNSH criteria, particularly for this type of final recipients that require a proportionate approach.

Origination of financing is made by financial intermediaries benefitting from the EU Guarantee under the Member State Compartment, in line with their credit and collection policies and procedures.

EIF offers support both pre- and post-signature of the guarantee agreement. Pre-signature, EIF helps the financial institution to navigate the different types of guarantees and guarantees products, different types of eligibility criteria, supporting the financial intermediary in assessing which guarantee solution is most relevant for the specific final recipient targeted. Post-signature, EIF provides reporting monitoring and assistance, as well as feedback on the pace of the transaction implementation progress and assistance with interpretation and validation of eligibility criteria.

This will be of particular relevance in the case of the Member State Compartment - Sustainability Guarantee product as it represents the deployment of a first of a kind instrument in green financing, to be implemented in Romania.

This novel interventions will require significant effort to build awareness and support the market take-up. Specific accompanying measures will be launched to maximise the market take up. In respect of advisory activities, their main focus will be in market/ecosystem building around the policy areas of the intervention as well as the provision of the necessary expertise to the financial intermediaries implementing the instruments.

The scale of financing expected to be made available by the financial intermediaries to final recipients (i.e. leverage) has been estimated to be c. 4x for the uncapped guarantee

The Sub-Projects aim at providing other benefits for the final recipients such as more affordable pricing, longer maturity, financing in local currency within the EU, contribution to diversification and stability of final recipient's financing, reduced collateral requirements (as well as acceptance of challenging collateral assets), subordinated loans, among others.

The Sustainability Guarantee Product, implemented under the Member State Compartment in Romania, will represent the first guarantee product in support of the green transition of small enterprises and individuals, to be implemented by EIF in Romania. It will expand the experience of financial intermediaries in using the EIF guarantee products towards this key EU as well as national priority. Thanks to this intervention, financial intermediaries will be able start their activity in this domain or to further develop their offer to green investments – either by developing new products in this area, or by expanding existing products to other green activities which they may not have supported in the past.

In addition, all the support activities foreseen alongside the guarantee will create awareness of green financing standards and definitions aligned with the key EU regulatory framework, the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance.

Pillar 3 - Market failure or sub-optimal investment situation addressed by the financing or investment operation (**Excellent**)

Pillar 4 - Financial and technical contribution by the Implementing Partner (**Very Good**)

Pillar 5 - Impact of the financing or investment operation (**Very Good**)

Pillar 7 - Complementary indicators⁸

Key characteristics	Expected as of time of submission	Comments
Leverage Effect	Indicatively 4x	Preliminary estimation
Multiplier Effect	Indicatively 5.6x	
SMEW specific Indicators		
(b) Allocation volume dedicated to SME/Mid-Caps [%], if it can be reasonably estimated at the moment of submission	95% SMEs / 5% Mid-Caps (Small Mid-caps)	Preliminary estimation

ESG aspects

Within the due diligence process, EIF assesses the financial intermediaries' environmental, climate and social risk management procedures and the capacity to screen, assess and manage environmental, climate and social risks associated with its business activity, including the presence of an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), by means of an "ESG" questionnaire

⁸ The InvestEU methodology is used in order to calculate figures presented in this document. Such figures are of indicative nature only and presented at the level of the Framework Operation.