Improving the effectiveness of EU policies for SMEs

The European approach to promoting **SMEs**

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About AECM





AECM has 3 members from Hungary











BELGIUM

- Fonds Bruxellois de Garantie - Brussels Waarborgfonds
- PMV Waarborgregeling
- Groupe SOWALFIN

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

· Guarantee Fund of the Republic of Srpska

BULGARIA

 National Guarantee Fund EAD

CROATIA

HAMAG-BICRO

CZECH REPUBLIC

CMZRB



FRANCE

Bpifrance

- SIAGI
- · La Fédération Nationale des SOCAMA

GERMANY

· Verband Deutscher Bürgschaftsbanken

GREECE

ETEAN SA

HUNGARY AVHGA

- MVA Garantiga

IRELAND SBCI

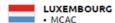


- ISMEA
- Assoconfidi

LATVIA ALTUM

LITHUANIA

- Garfondas
- INVEGA UAB





BGK

PORTUGAL

 IAPMEI SPGM

ROMANIA

- FGCR
- FNGCIMM
- · FRC S.C. Fondul Roman de Contragarantare S.A.
- FRGC



SERBIA

· Guarantee Fund of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina

About AECM

Founded in 1992 as Belgian AISBL

Political representation at European level and also at international, national and regional level – Garantiqa is a member and AVHGA is a deputy member of AECM's Board of Directors

Exchange of best practices on guarantee issues among its members and beyond (REGAR, ACSIC, etc.):

Organization of different types of events and working group meetings — AVHGA is chairing the Working Group on Agriculture Promotion of the guarantee instrument around Europe and the World (AECM is a founding member of the GNGI / the Global Network of Guarantee Institutions – AVHGA is a member)

Collection of information (general and statistics) from its members by means of surveys



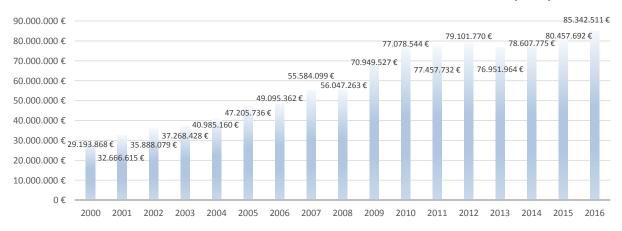
Facts & Figures



OVER €30 BN of new guarantees granted in 2016

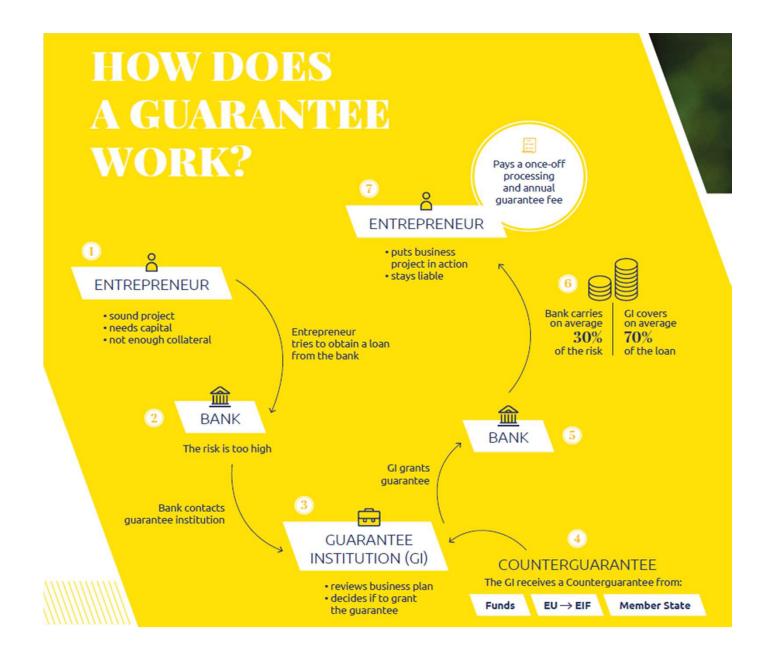


EVOLUTION OF VOLUME OF OUTSTANDING GUARANTEES IN PORTFOLIO IN (€'000)





Application procedure



Advantages of guarantees in general

Guarantees are recognized to be the most important and widespread instruments for the EU and worldwide economic policies' (acc. to OECD, the World Bank Group and others) in particular for the following reasons:

- Guarantees are effective in dealing with problems arising from market failures such as moral hazard and adverse selection
- In times of budget restrictions, using guarantees is the most cost-efficient instrument to support SMEs
- Due to the risk sharing of several parties involved guarantee institutions are able to support riskier projects
- They create additionality and high-leverage effects for both investments and working capital



Advantages of guarantees for SMEs

FOR SMEs

- Access to finance for economically sound projects
- Additional support and expertise
- Recognition of qualitative factors in risk analysis
- Geographic coverage of all SMEs
- In some guarantee schemes,
 SMEs participate
 in the management



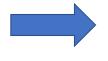
EU Financial Instruments: Importance for AECM's members

- First guarantee contract ever signed by the EIF was in 1998 with one of AECM's Austrian members
- AECM's members are important users of EU counter-guarantees:
 - > 17 are using COSME
 - 6 are using InnovFin
 - ▶ 12 are using Structural Funds
 - 2 thirds of investment generated under COSME by AECM's members
 - = in line with predecessor programmes

EU Financial Instruments: Importance for AECM's members

EU counter-guarantees are imperative to promote SMEs' access to finance:

- Thanks to EU counter-guarantees even higher leverage effects can be achieved due to the additional party involved
- In some cases, the EU counter-guarantee is decisive for the existence of the national guarantee institutions, therefore crucial for SMEs to access sufficient financing



AECM participates in bilateral consultations, public online consultations, advocates in meetings and at events, joins forces with other European associations / networks

EU Financial Instruments: Room for improvement (-1-)

It is acknowledged that financial intermediaries will remain an essential component of the post-2020 MFF.

What should be considered and / or improved at EU-level:

- Eliminate the threshold of EUR 150 000 foreseen in the LGF of COSME.
- Create a more balanced relationship between counter- and direct guarantees
- Establish a comprehensive level-playing in the area of state aid
- Ensure that adequate funding for the counter-guarantee instruments is always available also in transition periods from one programme period to the next one

EU Financial Instruments: Room for improvement (-2-)

- Reduce the minimum duration and extend the maximum duration of the financing periods
- Enlarge the application scope to small mid-caps in order to tackle the financing gap in innovative SMEs
- Reduce the regulatory and bureaucratic burden
- Fees: European Commission covers appropriate remuneration and ensures that the EC programmes shall be provided free of charge to the final beneficiaries and the financial intermediaries
- Ensure that financial intermediaries are able to provide higher risk taking and increased volumes to meet additionality requirements

Perspectives



- Demand for guarantee systems will increase:
 - Megatrends such as the increased speed of innovation and international competition lead to higher investment activities
 - At the same time, surveys show that "Access to Finance" for companies in general, becomes more difficult / remains a challenge
- In times of budget restrictions, guarantee instruments are the correct choice to address the rising demand for innovation and growth financing
- Based on the availability of data, we have to keep on convincing important stakeholders (i.e. governments, banks) of the high-impact of guarantees

Thank you for your kind attention!



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