

## **Draft Risk Finance Guidelines**

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## **Outline of this presentation**

- Notifiable risk finance measures
- 2. Eligibility conditions
- 3. Switch from annual tranches to overall investment cap
- 4. Common principles for the compatibility assessment
- 5. Ex-ante assessment
- 6. Compatibility conditions for financial instruments
- 7. Compatibility conditions for fiscal instruments
- 8. Compatibility conditions for alternative trading platforms
- 9. Important horizontal issues



### Notifiable risk finance schemes

### A. Measures targeting categories of undertakings outside the GBER

- 1. Undertakings becoming small mid-caps following the first investment round
- 2. Innovative mid-caps
- 3. Undertakings receiving first aided investment after [5] years following first commercial sale
- 4. Undertakings requiring more than €[10]M overall investment
- 5. Alternative trading platforms not fulfilling the conditions of the GBER

### B. Measures with financial design parameters not complying with the GBER

- 1. Private investor participation below the GBER ratios
- 2. More preferential risk-reward profile to private investors
- 3. Preference to downside protection over asymmetric profit-sharing in the selection
- 4. Fiscal incentives to corporate investors

### C. Large schemes falling outside the GBER





## Eligible undertakings

**GBER**: only SMEs: employees below 250, turnover €50 M, balance sheet €43 M

**Guidelines**: SMEs, small midcaps and innovative midcaps

### **Small midcaps**

- •Employees below 499, turnover €100 M, balance sheet €86 M
- •Rationale:
  - 1. Support successful endogenous growth
  - 2. Maximise return for private investors by allowing them to exit at a later stage. This should also encourage early stage private investments
  - 3. Counter-balance the effects of the notion of 'linked enterprise' in the EU SME definition

### **Innovative midcaps**

- Employees below 1500 and criteria of 'innovative'
- •Rationale: Innovative companies face specific market failure even at later stages of their growth





# Switch from annual tranches to overall investment cap

### **Current rules:**

•GBER: maximum annual tranches of €1.5 M

•Risk Capital Guidelines: maximum annual tranches of €2.5 M

no ceiling

#### **Future rules:**

•GBER: overall investment of maximum €[10] M per company

•Risk Finance Guidelines: overall investment above €[10] M per company

### **Rationale:**

- More flexibility to MSs and intermediaries
- •Reflect commercial reality and real needs of the final beneficiaries



## Revision of compatibility rules in line with the common principles

1. Objective of common interest

Provision of risk finance to viable SMEs & development of competitive SME finance markets

2. Market failure

Establishing the funding gap in the *ex ante* assessment

3. Appropriateness

Ex ante assessment to demonstrate that design of the measure is appropriate to address the identified market failure compared to alternative non-aid and aid measures

4. Incentive effect

Presumed if the measure is appropriate

5. Proportionality

Specific criteria for financial and fiscal schemes

**6. Negative effects** 

Assessing negative effects at 3 levels & exhaustive black list

7. Transparency





### Ex ante assessment

- 1. Identifying specific policy targets and performance indicators, e.g.:
  - Required private investment
  - Expected number of undertakings invested in
  - Estimated number of new undertakings created
  - Estimated number of new jobs created
  - Expected return
- 2. Identifying <u>specific</u> market failure: funding gap affecting eligible undertakings in target area
- 3. Justifying choice of the specific measure compared to other policy & State aid instruments:
  - Why the identified market failures cannot be adequately addressed by other policy tools
  - Consistency with national SME access to finance policy and complementarity to other measures
  - Justifying the form and design of the State aid measure
- 4. Avoiding duplication:
  - Assessment carried out by internal or external expert
  - Accepting the ex ante assessment for the Structural Funds
  - Accepting the ex ante assessment carried out by the EIF





# Compatibility conditions for financial instruments

- Lower levels of private participation than in GBER
- Ex ante assessment must estimate the private leverage sought
- 100% public financing outside the scope → instead, start-up aid (Article 20 GBER)
- Specific compatibility conditions for investments via equity, loans and guarantees
- Balance of risks and rewards between public and private finance providers: more preferential conditions to private investors or financial intermediaries as investors
- Ensuring Fair Rate of Return (FRR):
  - Selection of investors, or
  - Independent expert establishing the FRR
- Remuneration of financial intermediaries and managers: rewarding financial performance and attainment of policy targets





# Compatibility conditions for fiscal instruments

- GBER: private investors as natural persons
- Guidelines: corporate investors, including financial intermediaries or their managers acting as co-investors
- Well-defined category of eligible undertakings affected by market failure
- Total investment in any eligible undertaking up to €10 M
- Investment requirements made public
- Fiscal advantage open to all investors fulfilling the predefined criteria
- Specific limits defining the maximum advantages
- Shares must be full-risk and held for at least [3-5] years
- Scheme limited to 10 years



# Compatibility conditions for alternative trading platforms

Rationale of support: measure addressing supply-side market failures

#### GBER:

- Fiscal incentives to investors investing via an alternative platform trading only in SME shares
- Start-up aid to the platform operator

### Guidelines:

- Platforms trading not only in SME shares
- Platform operator requiring higher amounts of aid than start-up aid ceilings



## **Horizontal issues**

### 1. Entry into force

Risk Capital Guidelines extended until 30 June 2014

### 2. Appropriate measures

- Clearer and simpler rules providing legal certainty
- Continuity of funds set up under the previous legislative regime
- Date of grant: commitment of public funding to the financial intermediary

### 3. Cumulation

- Clearer and more flexible rules
- Cumulation allowed for measures with identifiable eligible costs with measures without identifiable eligible costs
- More clarity on EU resources





## Thank you!