



Support to an Enabling Business Environment for MSMEs Development & Financial Inclusion



Regional Risk Sharing Mechanism Counter-guarantees in the South Med

Strategic Positioning & Recommendations

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Presentation Outline

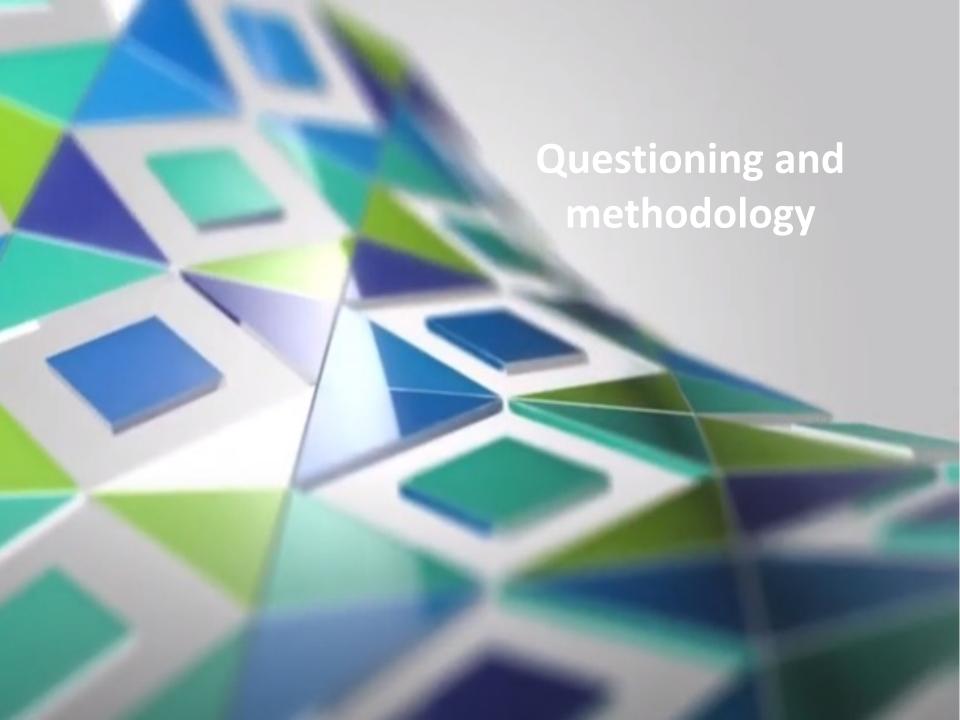
PART I – Findings and strategic options

- Questioning and methodology
- Recommendations: Strategic options

PART II - Modalities of implementation

- 5 options
- Operational recommendations
- Next steps







Methodology

Phase 1 of the assignment: **Regional Risk Sharing** Mechanism - Good practices



MED MSMEs Working groups on A2F: stressing the role of guarantees

Questioning

Phase 2 Dialogue Survey One-to-one interviews

EMGN ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2021 THE FUTURE OF CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEMES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: OPPORTUNITIES FOR A STRENGTHENED ROLE

24 January 2022 - Virtual event











4 intervention strategy options 5 modalities of interventions





Bilateral consultations

Panel: 11 institutions consulted in 7 countries Interview organized around 5 key topics

- Situation analysis
- Prospects
- Regional Risk Sharing Mechanism additionality
- Main identified risks
- Possible governance structure
- Recommendations





- Can the role of NGCs be increased to foster inclusive and sustainable growth? Yes, strategically NGCs are at forefront to support both development of new business opportunities and post covid recovery
- Can a RRSM boost NGCs impact on sustainable and inclusive growth? Open new market segments, extend the portfolio, address the establishment of banking facilities, raise the above-ceiling risks, tackling default and COVID portfolio
- How can the common interest of NGCs be structured to provide regional products? Minimum denominator among NGCs is the strategic outlook on digitalization, fintech, innovative finance sectors, to support local economies for which new products







- Does the pandemic impact on NGCs call for specific treatment measure? Yes, especially because NPL and PAR increasing is expected
- Which intervention policy will create additionality and economic leverage at a regional level? A risk sharing facility through capital, know how, TA, exchange of practices and information – can provide marked based incentives, related infrastructure and regulations to generate economies of scale by fostering green and impact investments
- What does it imply in terms of governance, business model, financial and operational settings? Term sheet to include all consultation recommendations



polls

- 52% of participants supported the idea of a **guarantee industry support instrument** (as opposed to discrete intervention)
- 72% pleaded for an intervention that would foster innovation with an increased participation of the private sector
- 76% would prefer to tackle simultaneously the COVID Non Performing Loans issue and the development of new practices



Strategic recommendations

- The RRSM can generate economies of scale by becoming a centre of excellence (AAA) developing tools to manage new risks but also by providing new products and related new expertise to address and manage these new risks and achieve new business opportunities.
- Donors should participate with capital, know-how and TA with significant investments on technology transfer for data sharing to increase regional cooperation.
- The strategic intervention to creating a RRSM to become
 effective will need the support of a diagnostic to evaluate
 which option scheme successfully apply because selected as
 closer to the effective market needs.





Four intervention strategies

TARGETED AT PORTFOLIOS

Option 1 Scaling up existing operation (traditional)

Option 2 Support innovative green businesses (new opportunities)

TARGETED AT THE GUARANTEE SECTOR

Option 3 Foster innovation in the guarantee sector with private sector involvement

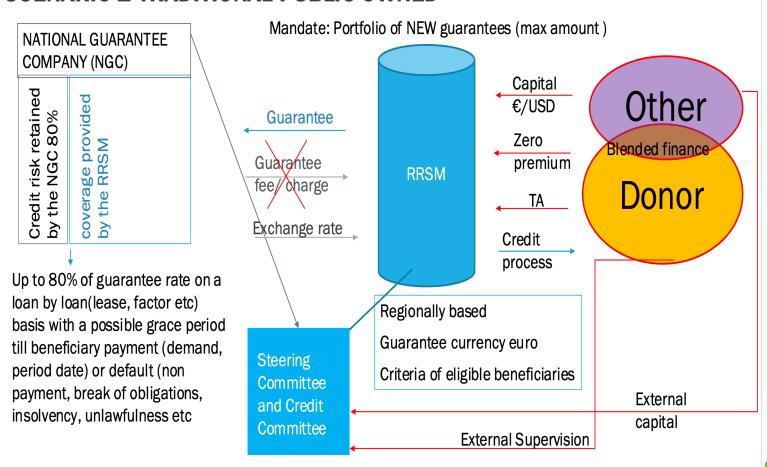
Option 4 Increase the resilience of the guarantee sector (addressing NPLs contributing to the post COVID)





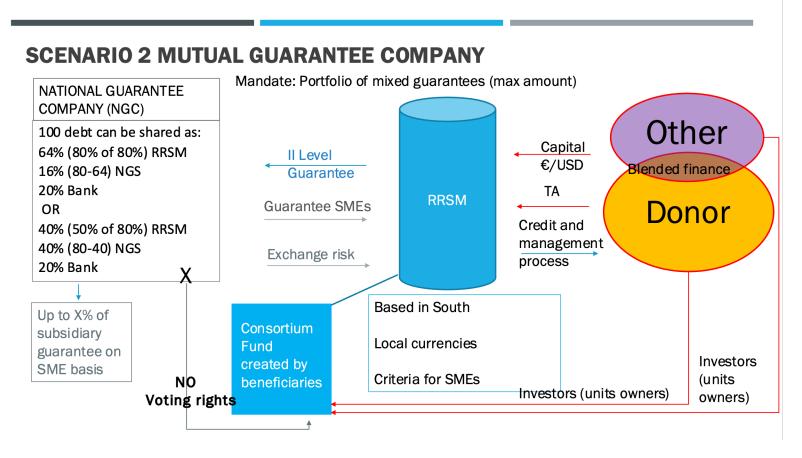
Scenario 1 TRADITIONAL

SCENARIO 1 TRADITIONAL PUBLIC OWNED





Scenario 2 MUTUAL COMPANY







Scenario 3 PRIVATE COMPANY

SCENARIO 3 PRIVATELY OWNED COMPANY Mandate: Portfolio of BLENDED (% of new/old) guarantees (max amount) NATIONAL GUARANTEE Advice and COMPANY (NGC) Other Guarantee Capital Credit risk Complemen €/USD retained by tary capital risk Blended finance the NGC Guarantee remuneration Exchange RRSM peculiar to coverage risk Donor Credit each ESG provided by process project the RRSM TA Up to X% of guarantee rate on mezzanine finance, business angels' Based in Europe with branches in each country capital, equity investments, European (jurisdiction compliant for private companies) projects, project finance Guarantee on local currency Joint-stock patronage status limited Criteria of eligible projects company Founder shareholders







SCENARIO 4 PPP REVOLVING FUND Mandate: Portfolio of BLENDED (% of new/old) guarantees (max amount) NATIONAL GUARANTEE COMPANY (NGC) Other Guarantee Capital Credit risk Guarantee €/USD retained by coverage Investment Blended finance the NGC provided by capital based % Exchange RRSM with a global the RRSM risk Credit Donor on revolving amount to process each country basis TΑ Up to X% of cap loss on group/sector basis cumulative default, reporting requirements Regionally based (jurisdiction compliant for and inspection rights Investment FUND) Guarantee local currency Regional Quotas or PPP Criteria of eligible impact investments Association Investment Investor Fund Investor

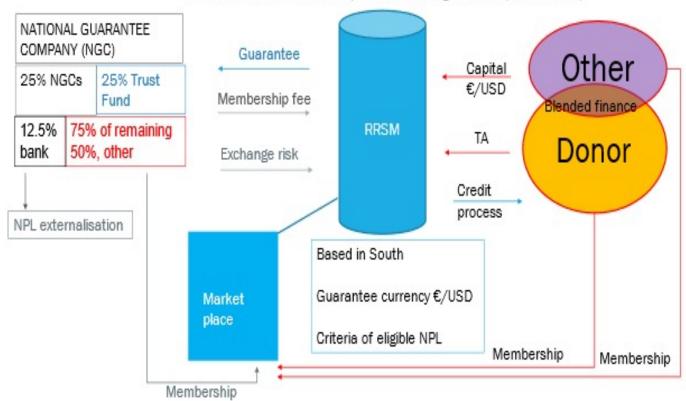






SCENARIO 5COVID AND NPL TRUST FUND

Mandate: Portfolio of COVID/NPL EXISTING guarantee (max amount)





Recommendations for implementation (1/2)

 RRSM clear priorities and objectives need to be reflected in the new institution activities, to both extend the multipliers and harmonising interventions within countries and sectors

because

 Financial sustainability (operational costs, risks assessment and pricing) is conditioned by the nature of resources and the scheme design

as

• The **new instrument can provide**: subsided interest rates, reduced statutory reserve requirements, and tools for credit risk analysis

and

• Specific **TA** e.g., for technicalities, liquidity management, currency risk evaluation and management, legal advice



Recommendations for implementation (2/2)

The RRSM

- by funding operations and subsidising the guarantee fee can reach a coverage closer to 80-100% by both making it affordable and by creating new business opportunities e.g. green energy and start ups
- by offering sufficiently attractive conditions (such as a negative premium) to incentive e.g. impact financing and informal business
- by the provision of equity guarantees and first loss ratio to target capital toward specific sectors e.g. collaterals for digital companies, women entrepreneurs
- Data sharing will help to optimize costs and define subsidy / market discount an increase regional cooperation





- Elaboration of an **indicative term sheet** for the selected option
- Further coordinated with GIZ / EMGN team to draft a term sheet with common features
- Include a series of **follow-activities** linked to the best option(s) selected e.g.:
 - detailed assessment of the COVID NPL portfolio,
 - identification of parameters and criteria for green finance and impact financing in the region,
 - development of a regional digitalization and business innovation strategy
 - plan data collection and share through a regional IT system implementation
- Support peer-to-peer exchange within EMGN workshops (virtual and in presence) and/or one-to-one activities (ex. study tours to Europe and within the region to meet regulators, possible counterparts and partners, experienced institutions; meetings among partner countries to share best practices, regulations, plan stakeholders approach etc.

