

AECM and its members



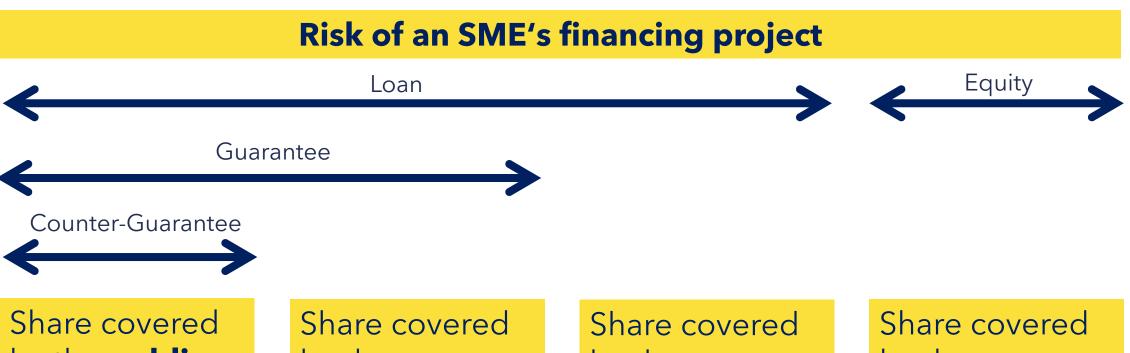
АТ	aws NÖBEG
AZ	MCGF
BE	Fonds Bruxellois PMV/z Waar- borgen SOWALFIN
ВА	GF Srpska
BG	NGF
ЪО	MGFSME
HR	HAMAG BICRO
CZ	NRB
EE	KredEx
FI	Finnvera
FR	Bpifrance EDC SIAGI SOCAMA

DE	VDB
GR	HDB
	TMEDE
HU	AVHGA
	Garantiqa
	MVA
ΙE	SBCI
ΙΤ	Assoconfidi
	ISMEA
XK	KCGF
LV	ALTUM
LT	Garfondas
	INVEGA
LU	MC
	MPME
MT	MDB
NL	RVO

PL	BGK
PT	BPF
RO	FGCR
	FNGCIMM
	FRC
RU	FSECA
RS	GF Vojvodina
SI	SEF
	SRDF
ES	CESGAR
СН	NSGI
TR	KGF
	TESKOMB
UK	BBB



Partners: REGAR, SME Finance Forum, **EMGN**



Share covered by the public counter-guarantor

Share covered by the guarantee institution

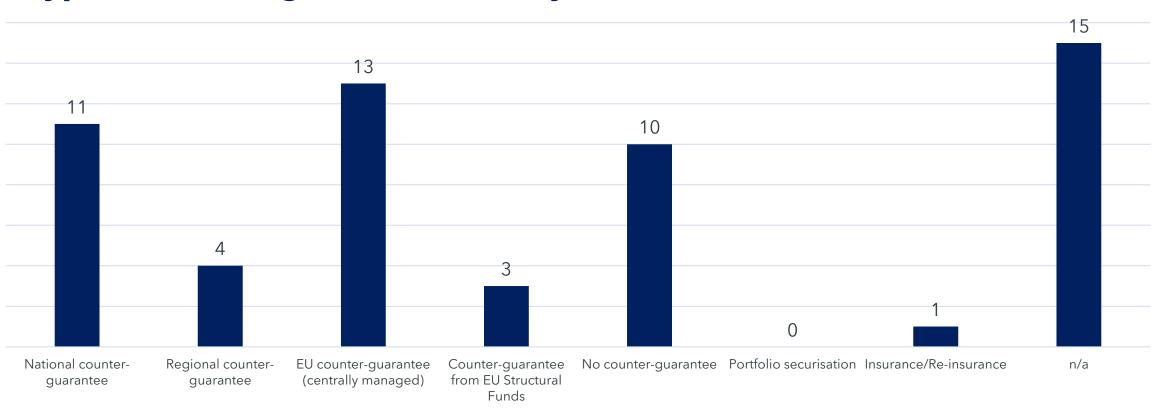
Share covered by the financing bank

Share covered by the **entrepreneur**

Share covered by the public counter-guarantor

- Capped or uncapped counter-guarantee
- Explicit or implicit "counter-guarantee"
- Fully provisioned or partly provisioned
- Price
- Different levels of coverage
- Setting of conditions: risk share to be borne by other partners, fees, etc.
- Granted by different government levels:
 - municipal (local)
 - Regional
 - National
 - o supra-national: Pan-European Guarantee Fund (EGF)
 - EU: formerly COSME, InnovFin, etc.; now: InvestEU

Type of counter-guarantee used by AECM members



Share covered by the guarantee institution

- Guarantee institutions usually top up public coverage secured by their own funds
- Different kinds of guarantee institutions: public, mixed, private, mutual

AECM average as of end-2020:

Maximum coverage rate: 84.0% (up from 80.9% in 2019)

Average coverage rate: 69.2% (up from 66.0% in 2019)

Weighted average coverage rate: 78.2% (up from 73.8% in 2019)

Share covered by the financing bank

- Financing bank receives either individual or portfolio guarantee
- It is usually held to bear a certain part of the risk
- Receives capital relief for the share of the loan covered by the guarantee
- Loan conditions might be constrained by the guarantee: fee, requirement of a personal guarantee, duration, etc.

Share covered by the entrepreneur

- Entrepreneur remains liable for its business activity
- Is usually required to contribute own funds or collateral
- In case of a mutual guarantee scheme, he participates in the risk sharing via the fund
- Only viable firms can be supported, guarantee institution are very careful not to support zombie firms





- Increase of the guarantee capacity
- Extension of the scope of the guarantees
- Increase of the maximum and decrease of the minimum guarantee amounts
- Increase of the coverage rate
- Reduction or waiver of premiums, fees and interest
- Fast-track procedures with reduced documentation requirements
- Relaxation of repayment schemes
- Reduction of collateral requirements
- Equity and quasi-equity measures
- Offering advisory services

AECM Publication: "SME support in the covid crisis - The role of guarantee institutions"

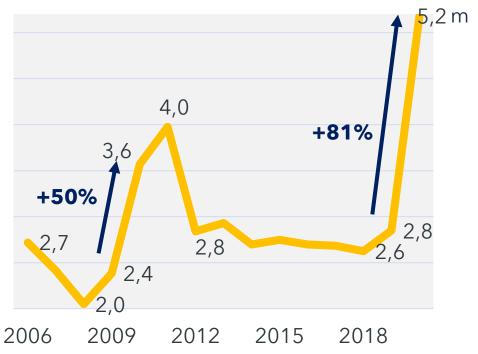
Through the pandemic



Outstanding guarantee volume (in bEUR)



Number of supported SMEs

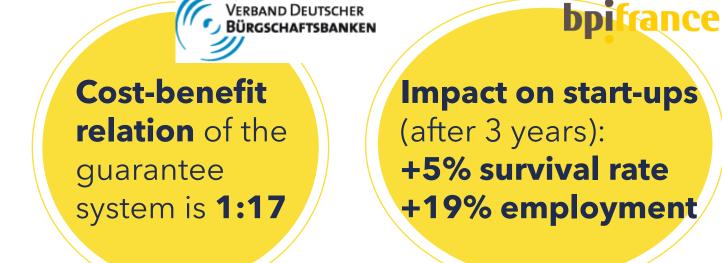


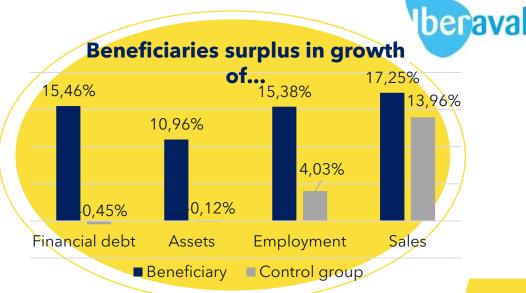
Statistical Yearbook 2020

The impact of AECM members



- How to convince governments to participate in the risk sharing?
- Need to prove the financial and economic additionality
- Counter-cyclical role in crisis times + policy instrument to overcome market failure
- Positive impact of guarantee institutions' activity proved by numerous impact studies \Rightarrow overview in impact sections of AECM Statistical Yearbooks 2019 + 2020







Choukrane for your attention!



European Association of Guarantee Institutions

Avenue d'Auderghem 22-28

B-1040 Brussels

Phone: +32 2 640 51 77

Mail: info@aecm.eu
Twitter: @AECMeurope

LinkedIn: AECM