

Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2008/2155(INI)	Procedure completed
EIB and EBRD annual reports for 2007		
Subject 6.30.02 Financial and technical cooperation and assistance 6.30.04 Loans to third-countries, Guarantee Fund 8.40.07 European Investment Bank (EIB)		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs		11/03/2008
		PPE-DE MITCHELL Gay	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	CONT Budgetary Control		02/06/2008
		PPE-DE STAUNER Gabriele	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Economic and Financial Affairs	ALMUNIA Joaquín	

Key events			
19/06/2008	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
09/03/2009	Vote in committee		Summary
16/03/2009	Committee report tabled for plenary	A6-0135/2009	
24/03/2009	Debate in Parliament		
25/03/2009	Results of vote in Parliament		
25/03/2009	Decision by Parliament	T6-0185/2009	Summary
25/03/2009	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2008/2155(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54-p4; Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ECON/6/62762

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report		PE415.312	13/11/2008	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE418.227	15/01/2009	EP	
Committee opinion	CONT	PE415.180	21/01/2009	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A6-0135/2009	16/03/2009	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T6-0185/2009	25/03/2009	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2009)3060	04/06/2009	EC	

EIB and EBRD annual reports for 2007

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs adopted the own-initiative report drawn up by Gay MITCHELL (EPP-ED, IE) on the 2007 Annual Reports of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

(1) The objectives and operations of the EIB: MEPs welcome the 2007 Annual Report of the EIB, notably as regards its financing operations focusing on six policy priorities: (i) ensuring economic and social cohesion; (ii) implementing the Innovation 2010 initiative; (iii) developing trans-European transport and access networks; (iv) supporting small and medium-sized enterprises; (v) protecting and improving the environment; and (vi) ensuring sustainable, competitive and secure energy, and also as regards the implementation of the EIB's external lending mandate in third countries.

MEPs consider that EIB lending activity must be consistent, in its areas of competence, between countries, that the EIB must show flexibility in terms of how the European Union is able to respond to widely differing circumstances in different countries and that its operations must be consistent with the achievement of the Millennium Goals. They believe that the EIB must be accountable both publicly and to Parliament for the use and efficiency of EU-sourced funds spent.

Recalling that the EIB is not subject to traditional prudential supervision, MEPs call on the Commission and Member States to explore possibilities of a broader revision of the arrangements for supervision of the EIB's financial operations, which could be executed by a future European prudential supervisory system.

Moreover, the EIB is called upon to pursue a zero-tolerance policy towards fraud and corruption. In this context, MEPs call on the EIB to include measures aimed at: (i) an administrative debarment mechanism for companies found guilty of corruption by the EIB and other multilateral development banks; (ii) a whistleblower protection policy; (iii) a reinforcement of its investigative function and an enhancement of the preventive and detective role of that function.

Lastly, MEPs note the favourable opinion of the external audit and the conclusions of the annual report of the Audit Committee. In the light of the current financial and economic crisis, they call for the EIB to be subject to the same prudential rules as credit establishments and to real prudential control.

(2) The objectives and operations of EBRD: MEPs welcome the 2007 Annual Report of the EBRD, notably with regard to the fact that EBRD investment activities were focused on countries at an early or intermediate stage of transition. They also welcome its progress in financing projects under its Sustainable Energy initiative.

The report notes that the EBRD primarily operates in third countries, but that some operations continue also to remain important in Member States. Recognising that the operating environment is becoming increasingly challenging and integrity concerns tend to become more frequent, MEPs consider that the EBRD has to strengthen its technical assistance and consultancy activities to promote good governance standards and ensure adequate management of the projects at local level in the EU neighbourhood countries.

(3) Cooperation between the EIB and the EBRD: the report notes that the EIB and the EBRD are increasingly financing operations in the same geographical regions outside the European Union, such as in Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus, Russia, the Western Balkans, and, in the near future, also in Turkey.

MEPs consider that the activities of the EIB and the EBRD in the countries of common operation should not compete, but should, rather, be complementary. They therefore recommend better structured cooperation between the EIB and the EBRD in countries of common operation.

In a longer term perspective, the report recommends that the shareholders of the EIB consider an increase of the EIB' ownership of the EBRD, for instance in the context of a capital increase or, if a shareholder of the EBRD is considering a withdrawal, of its ownership in the bank.

MEPs also recognise that the EIB and the EBRD need to work together with other international or regional financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank, in order to make greater effects in regions further away from the European Union and to avoid unwanted overlaps and duplications in funding activities.

(4) The global financial turmoil and implications: the report stresses the important role which the European Economic Recovery Plan has assigned to the EIB, especially with regard to the enhanced financing for SMEs, energy from renewable sources, and clean transport. In this context, the EIB and the Commission should accelerate the implementation of projects in the Member States as well as in the sectors which are most severely affected by the crisis. In this respect, it is important to mobilise the expertise of the technical assistance programmes like Jaspers, Jeremie, Jessica and Jasmine, in order to speed up the distribution of structural aid.

MEPs call on the Member States to fully exploit the instruments of venture capital, global loans, and micro credit facilities offered by the EIB programs and facilities. They also call on the Commission and the EIB to investigate jointly how the credit crunch in the real economy can be overcome with the help of new innovative financial instruments.

The report stresses that, in the current period of tight credit conditions, the role of the two banks is highlighted both inside and outside the

European Union. In this context, MEPs call on both banks to keep their commitments with regard to third countries even in economic difficult times. They also propose that, after carefully studying the effects of the financial crisis on the real economy, the EIB should be invited to enhance its support to the new Member States, while stressing the importance of involving the private sector in re-stabilising these economies.

(5) The ruling of the Court of Justice on the external mandate of the EIB: MEPs welcome the Court of Justice's judgment of 6 November 2008 on the legal basis of Decision 2006/1016/EC and consider that it is vital to adopt a decision replacing Decision 2006/1016/EC in accordance with the judgment of the Court of Justice. They recommend rapid agreement between Parliament, the Council and the Commission following the ruling of that judgment, with the aim of guaranteeing that Parliament's prerogatives are fully respected on the one hand, and the continuity of the external financial operations of the EIB on the other.

The report stresses that this rapid agreement serves as a temporary solution with a precise end-date, until the mid-term review in 2010. MEPs recommend that the Steering Committee finalise its work in early 2010 and request that the Steering Committee inform Parliament regularly of its progress.

EIB and EBRD annual reports for 2007

The European Parliament adopted by 518 votes to 34, with 18 abstentions, a resolution on the 2007 Annual Reports of the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(1) The objectives and operations of the EIB: MEPs welcome the 2007 Annual Report of the EIB, notably as regards its financing operations focusing on six policy priorities: (i) ensuring economic and social cohesion; (ii) implementing the Innovation 2010 initiative; (iii) developing trans-European transport and access networks; (iv) supporting small and medium-sized enterprises; (v) protecting and improving the environment; and (vi) ensuring sustainable, competitive and secure energy, and also as regards the implementation of the EIB's external lending mandate in third countries.

The Parliament welcomes the EIB's objective to address, inter alia, the climate change challenge and recalls, in this context, that there is a need to develop further environmentally friendly funding criteria. The EIB is called upon to focus its energy lending on energy efficiency, renewable energy and research and development investments to those two areas. Moreover, the Parliament calls on the EIB to establish and make public a methodology to assess the climate impact of the financed projects and to make public a set of appraisal criteria enabling the EIB to refuse projects for their negative impact on climate change.

MEPs believe that EIB lending activity must be: (i) consistent, within its areas of competence, between countries; (ii) simple in its approach between various EU actors and instruments; (iii) flexible in terms of how the European Union is able to respond to widely differing circumstances in different countries; (iv) coherent with the achievement of the Millennium Goals; and (v) accountable both publicly and to Parliament for the use and efficiency of EU-sourced funds spent.

The resolution stresses that the EIB has the potential to be a key player in environmentally transforming European transport. It urges the EIB, therefore, to increase substantially its support for rail, urban public transport, inter-modal transport, and transport management. Moreover, the EIB is called upon to better monitor and to make transparent the nature and final destination of its global loans in support of SMEs.

Recalling that the EIB is not subject to traditional prudential supervision, MEPs call on the Commission and Member States to explore possibilities of a broader revision of the arrangements for supervision of the EIB's financial operations, which could be executed by a future European prudential supervisory system.

Moreover, the EIB is called upon to pursue a zero-tolerance policy towards fraud and corruption. In this context, MEPs call on the EIB to include measures aimed at: (i) an administrative debarment mechanism for companies found guilty of corruption by the EIB and other multilateral development banks; (ii) a whistleblower protection policy; (iii) a reinforcement of its investigative function and an enhancement of the preventive and detective role of that function.

Lastly, in the light of the current financial and economic crisis, the Parliament calls for the EIB to be subject to the same prudential rules as credit establishments and to real prudential control.

(2) The objectives and operations of EBRD: MEPs welcome the 2007 Annual Report of the EBRD, notably with regard to the fact that EBRD investment activities were focused on countries at an early or intermediate stage of transition. They also welcome its progress in financing projects under its Sustainable Energy initiative.

The resolution notes that the EBRD primarily operates in third countries, but that some operations continue also to remain important in Member States. Recognising that the operating environment is becoming increasingly challenging and integrity concerns tend to become more frequent, MEPs consider that the EBRD has to strengthen its technical assistance and consultancy activities to promote good governance standards and ensure adequate management of the projects at local level in the EU neighbourhood countries.

(3) Cooperation between the EIB and the EBRD: the resolution notes that the EIB and the EBRD are increasingly financing operations in the same geographical regions outside the European Union, such as in Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus, Russia, the Western Balkans, and, in the near future, also in Turkey.

The Parliament considers that the activities of the EIB and the EBRD in the countries of common operation should not compete, but should, rather, be complementary. It therefore recommends better structured cooperation between the EIB and the EBRD in countries of common operation. MEPs recommend, inter alia, that the EIB specialise more in the financing of larger-scale private and public infrastructures and projects, and that the EBRD specialise more in smaller-scale investments, institution building, privatisation, trade facilitation, financial markets, and direct equity investments, in order to promote corporate governance standards.

In a longer term perspective, the resolution recommends that the shareholders of the EIB consider an increase of the EIB' ownership of the EBRD, for instance in the context of a capital increase or, if a shareholder of the EBRD is considering a withdrawal, of its ownership in the bank.

MEPs also recognise that the EIB and the EBRD need to work together with other international or regional financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank, in order to make greater effects in regions further away from the European Union and to avoid unwanted overlaps and duplications in funding activities.

(4) The global financial turmoil and implications: the Parliament stresses the important role which the European Economic Recovery Plan has assigned to the EIB, especially with regard to the enhanced financing for SMEs, energy from renewable sources, and clean transport. Nevertheless, it urges Member States to further increase the EIB capital in such a way as to ensure that its lending capacity matches the mid-term financial needs for industries and business where necessary to support green and sustainable jobs. In this context, the EIB and the Commission should accelerate the implementation of projects in the Member States as well as in the sectors which are most severely affected by the crisis. In this respect, it is important to mobilise the expertise of the technical assistance programmes like Jaspers, Jeremie, Jessica and Jasmine, in order to speed up the distribution of structural aid.

MEPs call on the Member States to fully exploit the instruments of venture capital, global loans, and micro credit facilities offered by the EIB programs and facilities. They also call on the Commission and the EIB to investigate jointly how the credit crunch in the real economy can be overcome with the help of new innovative financial instruments.

The resolution stresses that, in the current period of tight credit conditions, the role of the two banks is highlighted both inside and outside the European Union. In this context, MEPs call on both banks to keep their commitments with regard to third countries even in economic difficult times. They also propose that, after carefully studying the effects of the financial crisis on the real economy, the EIB should be invited to enhance its support to the new Member States, while stressing the importance of involving the private sector in re-stabilising these economies.

(5) The ruling of the Court of Justice on the external mandate of the EIB: MEPs welcome the Court of Justice's judgment of 6 November 2008 on the legal basis of Decision 2006/1016/EC and consider that it is vital to adopt a decision replacing Decision 2006/1016/EC in accordance with the judgment of the Court of Justice. They recommend rapid agreement between Parliament, the Council and the Commission following the ruling of that judgment, with the aim of guaranteeing that Parliament's prerogatives are fully respected on the one hand, and the continuity of the external financial operations of the EIB on the other.

The resolution stresses that this rapid agreement serves as a temporary solution with a precise end-date, until the mid-term review in 2010. MEPs recommend that the Steering Committee finalise its work in early 2010 and request that the Steering Committee inform Parliament regularly of its progress.