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EPTATF ANNUAL REPORT
EASTERN PARTNERSHIP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TRUST FUND



European
Investment
Bank

The EU bank



EPTATF Annual Report 2017

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This Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund (EPTATF) Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the "Rules relating to the establishment and administration of the EPTATF" and the "EPTATF Rules of Procedure"¹. It provides a comprehensive overview of the implementation of the EPTATF's programme in 2017.

¹ In its meetings of 14 July and 21 September 2010, the Board of Directors approved the proposal for the establishment of a multi-purpose and multi-sectorial Fund, the EPTATF, together with its rules of management and administration.

Foreword

Stronger links among countries



The Eastern Partnership Summit gathered European Union leaders and six Eastern European partners in November 2017 to decide on the top priorities for development, such as small businesses, the digital economy, broadband and infrastructure. The summit was also a chance to highlight how important it is to strengthen links between countries and people.

During the summit, leaders developed a plan, “20 Deliverables for 2020,” to improve lives in the Eastern partner countries in four areas: the economy, governance, connectivity and society. On the sidelines of the summit, the EU and Armenia signed a partnership agreement to work closely on more projects. The EU and Azerbaijan also improved their

relations and increased dialogue, signing an agreement to improve investment and export potential and take into account the new global, political and economic challenges affecting the country.

These two new agreements, and the free trade and association agreements signed in 2015 between the EU and Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, have led us to focus more on technological development. Investments in technology have created opportunities in national, regional and EU markets, particularly in the food and agriculture sectors. In that context, we created the Agri-food Value Chain Development Technical Assistance programme to help small businesses in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.



After signing a cooperation deal with the EIB in 2016, Belarus is eligible to be part of the Eastern Partnership. This will help the country – after a two-year recession – to develop its private sector, improve infrastructure and increase productivity. Technical assistance to be provided by the EPTATF will make the economy more dynamic and improve growth.

The EIB is strongly dedicated to the Eastern Partnership, providing support to infrastructure investments and private sector development, including small and medium-sized enterprises and mid-caps. In 2017, our transport infrastructure lending totalled EUR 410 million, while 31% of the signed EIB operations supported climate action, mainly in clean urban public transport and energy efficiency.

The EPTATF contributes significantly to EU objectives in the region. By the end of 2017, the Contributors Committee had approved EUR 30.4 million for 25 grant-funded operations. Seven operations have been completed, while 18 are ongoing.

In terms of new contributions, Austria, Germany, Lithuania and the United Kingdom replenished the fund with an additional EUR 4.3 million in 2017. Fundraising will remain a priority in 2018 to further respond to challenges in the region.

Vazil Hudák
EIB Vice-President

EPTATF What we do





The EPTATF started in December 2010 as a trust fund with multiple Donors, covering multiple sectors. It was designed to enhance the European Investment Bank's work in the Eastern Partnership Countries and provide better technical assistance (TA). The fund was created for several reasons – the approval for financing in the region was slow, there was a lack of resources for preparing projects, and promoters had limited abilities to implement projects.

By the end of 2017, the EPTATF had received pledges from contributors worth EUR 39.2 million, of which EUR 34.9 million had been paid in. Countries eligible for EPTATF support are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. The fund is also open to cross-border and regional projects.

Priority sectors

- Local private sector development, support to small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Development of social and economic infrastructure: transport, energy, water, sanitation, environmental protection, agriculture and rural development, urban infrastructure, education and research, information and communications technology; and
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Types of support

We help during the whole project cycle:

- identification of the sector and development of master plans;
- preparation of feasibility studies: technical, economic and financial appraisal; environmental and social impact assessments, upstream studies, gender analysis; and
- implementation: strengthening project management and operations skills.

The EPTATF also supports capacity-building programmes, such as offering training for officials or providing internships and secondments at the EIB to let people gain experience working at the Bank.

The governing body

The EPTATF is governed by a Contributors Committee that meets twice a year. Contributions can come from Member States of the European Union, the European Commission, the Eastern Partnership Countries and third parties. The Committee offers contributors and the Bank a forum to exchange information on strategy, policy and projects. This enhances cooperation and lets us better respond to the challenges in the Eastern Partnership Countries.



The year at a glance and expected results by 2023

8 Donors

Pledged amount

EUR
million

39.2

25 grant operations
(of which 7 are completed)

Approved amount

EUR
million

30.5

Signed amount

EUR
million

16.8

Disbursed

EUR
million

11.3

Expected results in the region by 2023

Direct employment
during construction

More than **118,000** person-years

Number of beneficiaries
in all sectors

More than **2,423,000** persons

Domestic connections
to water supply created
or rehabilitated **6,000**

Domestic connections
to sanitation services created
or rehabilitated **31,800**

Households benefiting
from safe drinking water
More than **66,700** persons

Households benefiting
from improved sanitation
services **57,000**

Length of road built
or upgraded

More than **1,470** km

Number of loans to SMEs
2,300

Statements from contributors



Harald Waiglein

Director General,
Federal Ministry of Finance of Austria

Austria

We have a long history of helping our Eastern European neighbours. As Austria's foreign, economic and development interests increase in the region, contributing to the Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund has even great significance for us. We have been part of the fund since its establishment in 2010. The EPTATF greatly enhances the impact of the EIB's lending and has proven very valuable in helping beneficiary countries meet their challenges. By providing targeted high-quality technical assistance in countries' critical industries – like water, transport and municipal infrastructure – the Fund has played a big part in promoting sustainable inclusive growth. As one of the Fund's initiators, Austria is pleased to confirm its continued support to the EPTATF.



Miglė Tuskienė

Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Finance
of the Republic of Lithuania

Lithuania

Support for the Eastern Partnership Countries is a priority for Lithuania. Our own experience has shown that external assistance is very important for a country's economic development. In our view, technical assistance, such as that provided by the EPTATF, is critical since it helps improve institutional capacities and contributes to the success of economic, social and governance reforms. Finally, the Donors' support builds a closer relationship between the EU and the Eastern Partnership Countries.

Statements from beneficiaries



Roman Greba

Deputy Minister for Education and Science, Ukraine

Ukraine

Thanks to the cooperation of the European Investment Bank and the EPTATF, we will modernise buildings of universities that were built in Soviet times. Reducing energy consumption will let us invest the savings in higher education. Improving energy efficiency should be one of the steps in the integration of Ukrainian universities into the European Higher Education Area.



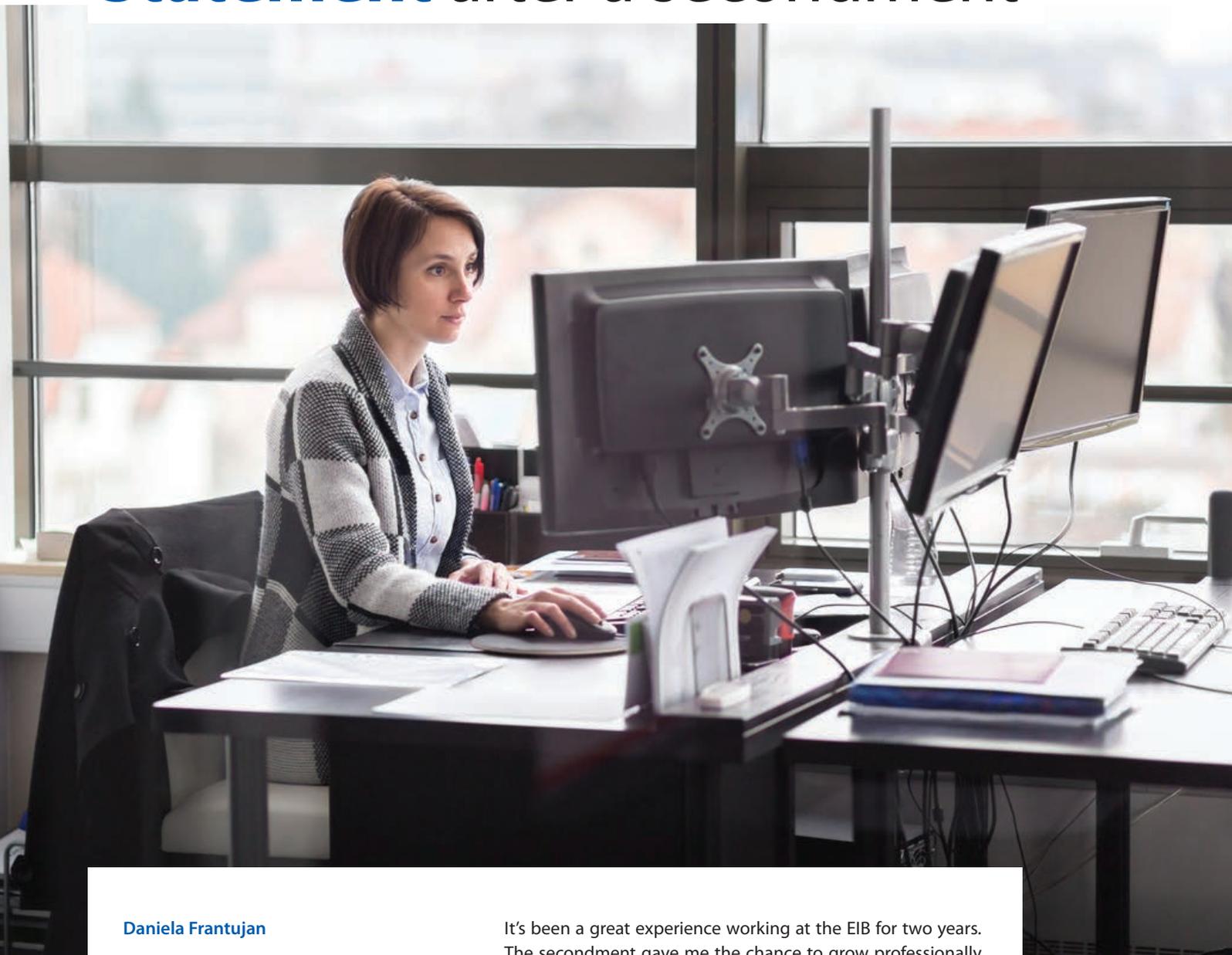
Volodymyr Omelyan

Infrastructure Minister, Ukraine

Ukraine

We do not need to reinvent something new or unique. Instead, we can use Europe's methods and practices. I believe that, for example, in a five-year period we can reduce road traffic deaths by 30-40%.

Statement after a secondment



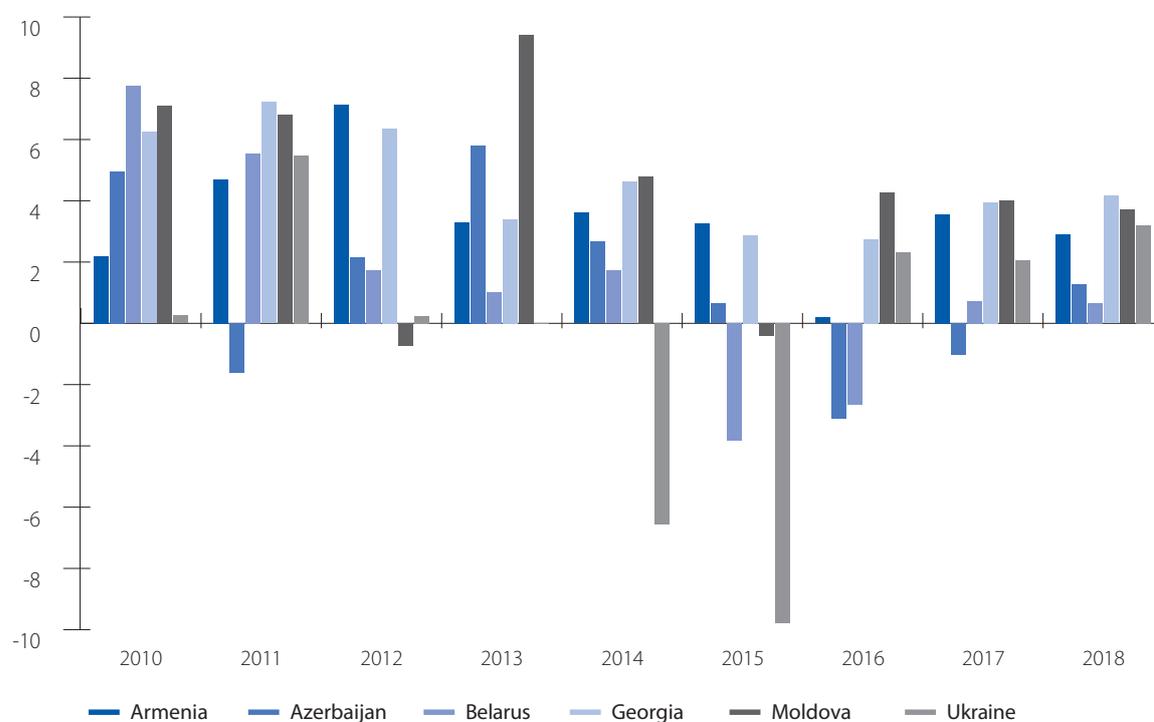
Daniela Frantujan

EIB Loan Officer, seconded from the municipality of Chisinau (Moldova)

It's been a great experience working at the EIB for two years. The secondment gave me the chance to grow professionally and personally, and to have new experiences. I enjoyed learning about the EIB's different projects, in the Eastern Partnership region. I also gained a deeper understanding of EU blending facilities and mechanisms to support investment projects in the public sector. I am very grateful to the EPTATF for this unique opportunity to work in one of the largest international financial institutions and to live abroad.

Political and macroeconomic developments

GDP growth in the region (year-on-year, as %)



Source: IMF (WE0); author's calculations

The overall regional economic performance was subdued in 2016, with some countries falling into recession (i.e. Azerbaijan and Belarus). In the 2015-16 period, the low price of oil, the conflict in Ukraine, sanctions on Russia and the effects of Russia's economic decline were the main economic challenges. In 2017, an economic recovery emerged, although financial conditions vary across the region, with some places stabilising and others reporting robust improvements. Debt obligations (particularly in foreign currency), government budget limits, political uncertainty and other financial constraints continue to weigh on the region's investment outlook. Against this backdrop, the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) Initiative and the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) offer medium-term economic benefits, including improved access to the EU markets and potential increases in foreign direct investment.

In Ukraine, despite a 2% growth in real gross domestic product, improving external imbalances and consolidation efforts, political, economic and financial conditions continue to be complex, debt levels are high and the external position remains fragile. The International Monetary Fund programme, together with measures adopted by National Bank of Ukraine, are strengthening financial stability and improving confidence. **The Belarusian economy**, after two years of recession, grew by an estimated 1.8% in 2017. The recession prompted the authorities to define an agenda to promote

market reforms and macroeconomic stability. **The Moldovan economy**, following vulnerable times related to internal and external shocks, continued to improve, with GDP growing by 3.5%. An improved external environment and further integration with the European Union helped the gradual recovery. The on-going IMF programme is also helping stability. **In Georgia**, GDP growth accelerated to 3.9% as the country continues to improve the business environment, providing more growth opportunities for businesses. On the other hand, the weak external position and high use of the dollar remain key vulnerabilities. **In Armenia**, GDP growth accelerated from 0.2% in 2016 to 3.5% in 2017, helping the government proceed with fiscal consolidation. Improvements with major trading partners and in the private sector should keep helping the economy in 2018. However, high use of the dollar in the banking sector and increasing public and external debt should be monitored. In July 2017, the Republic of Armenia successfully completed the IMF's programme under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF), while the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Armenia was signed in November 2017. Oil-dependent **Azerbaijan** had the only economy in the Eastern Neighbourhood region that contracted in 2017 (by 1.4% of GDP), which is still an improvement on the 3.1% contraction in 2016. The EU-Azerbaijan Comprehensive Agreement is expected to improve the country's investment and export potential.

EIB lending activities



In 2017, the EIB's lending in the Eastern Neighbourhood totalled EUR 734 million, a decline compared to the previous year's EUR 1.6 billion, largely due to the EIB's commitment to deliver on the Special Action Plan for Ukraine over the period 2014-2016. There also was limited room to invest in 2017 because of the ceiling for the External Lending Mandate (ELM) for Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and Russia, which is now being increased in the context of the mid-term review of the ELM. With limited opportunities because of country ratings, 92% of our lending was under the ELM.

Support to transport infrastructure represented EUR 410 million, demonstrating the EIB's desire to connect transport in the region and make it more sustainable. EIB financing in 2017 supported other crucial sectors, such as local private sector development, energy, municipal infrastructure and agribusiness.

In 2017, 31% of signatures supported climate action. The main contributors to climate action were clean urban public transport and energy efficiency with the remainder coming from credit lines. There is a lot of potential for energy efficiency in the region, so the EIB is stepping up its financing and advisory support in this field. As a flagship project for climate action and the quality of the urban environment, the EIB signed a EUR 160 million loan with the Kharkiv metro operator in Ukraine, co-financed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The EIB also blended financing

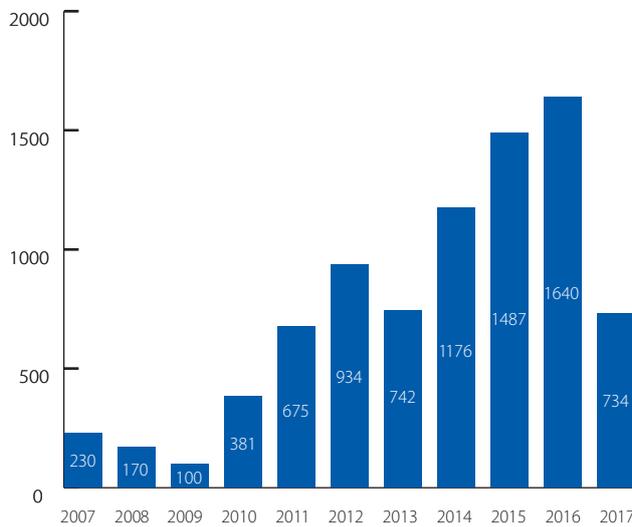
and grants from the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environmental Partnership (E5P) for energy efficiency in municipal buildings in Chisinau and Yerevan. These projects were prepared with technical support funded by the Municipal Project Support Facility (MPSF). Similarly, EIB financing targeted energy connections to help countries reduce energy dependency and bolster their resilience.

A EUR 80 million loan was provided for transmission connections between Moldova and Romania, enabling Moldova to diversify its electricity supply by having access to the European electricity market. This project was developed via close cooperation between the European Commission (providing a EUR 40 million grant), the EBRD, the EIB and the World Bank.

Lending to Ukraine totalled EUR 318 million, representing more than 40% of total new commitments in the Eastern Neighbourhood. The EIB's dedicated Task Force Ukraine continued to ensure an intensified follow-up on signed operations and an acceleration of project preparation and implementation.

The EIB offered substantial financing for projects in Georgia, with a EUR 250 million framework loan for improved transport connections within Georgia and among neighbouring countries. The investment supported the extended Trans-European Transport (TEN-T) network. This project strengthens regional integration.

EIB Lending in the Eastern Partnership Countries (EUR m)



For the period 2014-2020, the EU has entrusted the Bank with an External Lending Mandate of EUR 4.8 billion to support projects in the Eastern Partnership Countries. In addition, the Bank has established the Neighbourhood Finance Facility covering the whole region to finance EUR 3 billion worth of projects at its own risk.

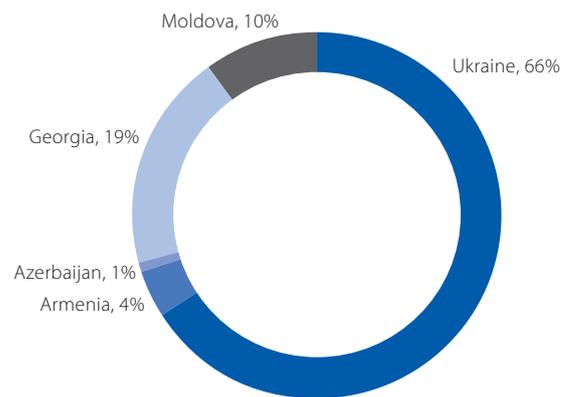
In 2017, the Bank continued to support the local private sector, through intermediated lending and direct loans. This year, the Bank provided its first local currency loan in Ukraine to improve small and medium-sized businesses' access to financing. The loan, worth EUR 60 million, to ProCredit Bank Ukraine was made possible by the TCX and Donor resources from the EU. The EU supported the transaction by allocating EUR 5 million of grant funding, which enabled an enhancement of the high hedging costs and a competitive interest rate on the loan. The EIB also signed a EUR 10 million loan with ProCredit Bank Moldova to support small businesses.

In 2017 – for the first time in the region – the EIB Group signed guarantee agreements with seven financial intermediaries across Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to support around EUR 285 million of lending to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) under the EU4Business initiative. These guarantees are funded by the European Union through the Neighbourhood Investment Facility. The EIB also signed its first microfinance investment in Georgia – a USD 5 million credit

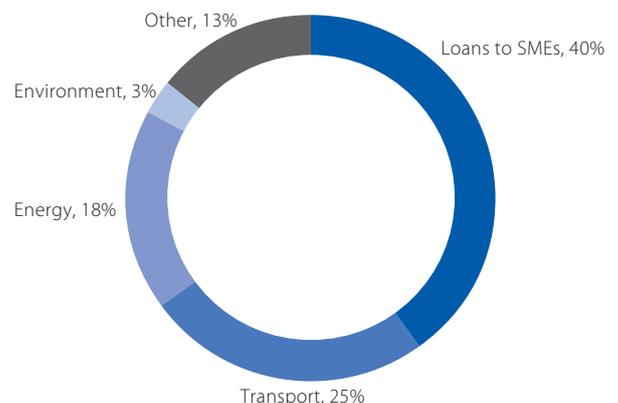
line with Credo Bank for Georgian small businesses, particularly in rural areas. This operation is partially financed by the European Union's Neighbourhood Investment Facility.

Lastly, the EIB Group deployed the "Innovfin – EU Finance for Innovators" programme in associated countries in the region under the Horizon 2020 initiative (Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine), providing a series of integrated and complementary financing tools and advisory services targeting investments in research and innovation.

NC East signed loans by country 2007 - 2017



NC East signed loans by sector 2007 - 2017



The EIB's lending objectives

The EIB is committed to providing lending and other services to its Eastern Partners for years to come.

As a result of the stepped up effort pledged by the EU regarding EIB lending support to Ukraine, the Eastern Neighbourhood regional lending ceiling under the External Lending Mandate (ELM) was almost reached by end-2017.

The fragile economies in several countries combined with enhanced economic and political relationships with the EU mean that continued support from the EU bank is required.

In response to large investment needs, EIB lending will help transport and connectivity between the EU and the Eastern Partnership Countries, energy infrastructure, the security of energy supply, environmental and climate change mitigation and energy efficiency. We will also address investment needs in social sectors such as health and education to improve the quality of people's lives. EIB investments target the priorities under association agreements and the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) agreements for the signatory countries of Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

The EIB will keep working with financial intermediaries to fund SMEs and mid-caps. We will focus on EU-based companies, innovative companies and mid-caps with strong development potential. In the context of the "DCFTA Initiative East," supported by the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) and EPTATF grants, the EIB will continue to strengthen the private sector's access to finance. This access is especially important for small businesses, to ensure that they can compete in local and international markets.

In the years to come, EIB lending will have to adjust to uncertainties, such as evolving political priorities and growing limitations of borrowing capacity in some countries. The lack of borrowing capacity increases the need for investment grants.

The EIB will now be active in all countries of the Eastern Partnership region. The Republic of Belarus became eligible under the ELM in 2016 by a Delegated Decision of the European Commission. The Framework Agreement between Belarus and the EIB came into force in August 2017 marking the start of mutual cooperation. In 2017, a number of investment projects were identified for potential EIB support in the transport, energy and water sectors as well as in the private sector, including SMEs and corporates. The first transport operation relating to the upgrade of the highway from Minsk to the Lithuanian border on the core extended Trans-European Transport (TEN-T) network was approved by the EIB Board in December 2017.

Working with international financing institutions

The Bank cooperates closely with the other international financing institutions active in the Eastern Partnership Countries, in particular by co-financing projects under the European Union's Neighbourhood Investment Facility. The Bank and the European Commission signed a cooperation agreement with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2012. Agence Française de Développement (Afd), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the EIB cooperate closely in connection with the Mutual Reliance Initiative (MRI).

Cooperation with the European Commission

The EU's special relationship with neighbouring countries aims to establish an area of prosperity and show good neighbourliness. The effort is founded on the EU's core values and is the basis of the revised European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The EU uses the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) to channel the bulk of EU funding to the ENP partner countries via the Neighbourhood Investment Platform.

The Bank cooperates extensively with the European Commission, mainly through blending with the NIF and the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environmental Partnership (E5P). The NIF provides funding to projects across a range of sectors whereas the E5P, which is also funded by other Donor contributions, has a more specific focus. The EIB uses these complementary funding sources, including the EPTATF, to achieve combined objectives and to enhance the impact for beneficiaries.

In 2017, three Delegation Agreements (for the NIF) and one Funding Agreement (for the E5P) in the Eastern Neighbourhood region were signed: the Armenia Road Safety Improvement Project, the Ukraine Higher Education Project, the Yerevan Solid Waste Project in Armenia, and the regional programme SME Finance Facility II, for a total amount of around EUR 15.3 million. The support included investment grants, technical assistance, and an interest rate subsidy to support the EIB's first synthetic loan in Ukrainian Hryvnia. This innovative structure employed in the SME Finance Facility II was only possible through NIF grant support, in the form of an interest rate subsidy, which enabled local currency lending at affordable rates for beneficiary SMEs.

In 2017, the EIB's projects in the Eastern Neighbourhood benefited from NIF and E5P financing worth EUR 15.3 million.



EPTATF results highlights



Since its launch in 2010, the EPTATF has continued to actively address the economic challenges in the Eastern Neighbouring Countries, playing a crucial role in funding upstream studies and technical assistance in

support of project preparation and implementation, thereby attracting key economic and financial stakeholders in the region.

- Eighteen technical assistance operations targeting project preparation and implementation of the priority projects proposed by the beneficiaries. This also included the consultancy operations for project acceleration and raising of cross-regional awareness.
- Four operations supporting upstream studies in areas of high investment potential – energy efficiency, transport and SME support. Three regional studies were conducted in all cities of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) Countries and one was concentrated in Ukraine.
- Two operations including capacity-building activities through internship and secondment programmes. The Bank has welcomed 11 secondees and 26 trainees to participate in the capacity-building programme financed by the EPTATF. While the internship programme targets young professionals, recent graduates and students, the secondment programme contributes to developing the institutional skills of officials from the Ministries, Central Banks and other public organisations across the Eastern Partnership Countries.
- One operation supporting the budget envelope for dissemination activities with an approved amount of EUR 150,000 in order to reach a larger regional audience through the organisation of relevant side events or sessions at international conferences or by supporting beneficiary governments' efforts to step up awareness beyond a technical audience.

The EPTATF has helped to enhance the Bank's role in the Eastern Partnership Countries and has contributed to the Bank's lending in the Eastern Neighbourhood.

Since the inception of the Fund, the total cost of projects benefiting from an EPTATF grant is EUR 8.8 billion. The Bank's lending share is EUR 4.2 billion, supported by EUR 27.0 million of EPTATF grants. Thus, the Donors' funds achieved a



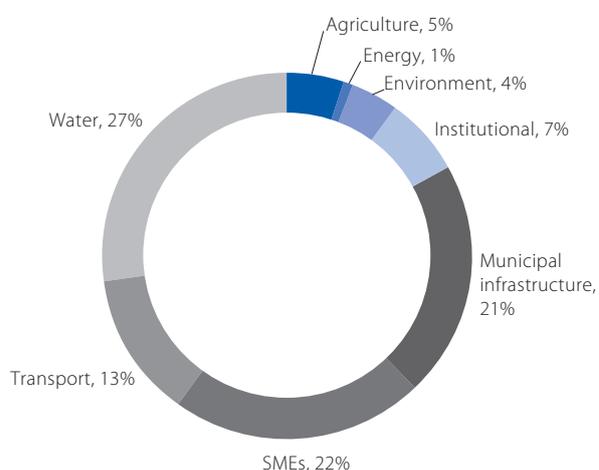
significant leverage of 156x. Additional grants, dissemination activities, secondment and internship programmes, not directly linked to the Bank's lending and therefore not forming part of the leverage, totalled EUR 3.5 million.

The charts below show the beneficiary countries and outline how the Trust Fund comprehensively covers the environment, energy, transport, water, agriculture, small businesses, municipal infrastructure and institutional activities.

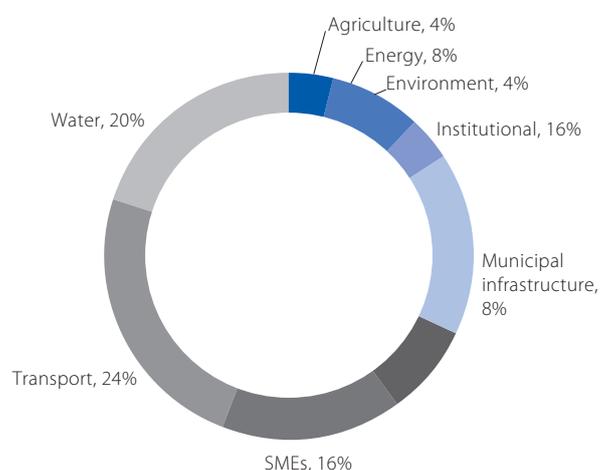
Operations by sector

The water sector is still the largest recipient of EPTATF funding, followed by SMEs and municipal infrastructure.

Sector distribution (share of amounts approved)



Sector distribution (share of operations approved)

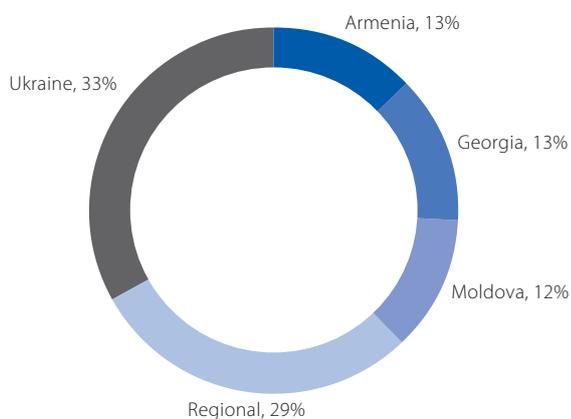


Operations by country

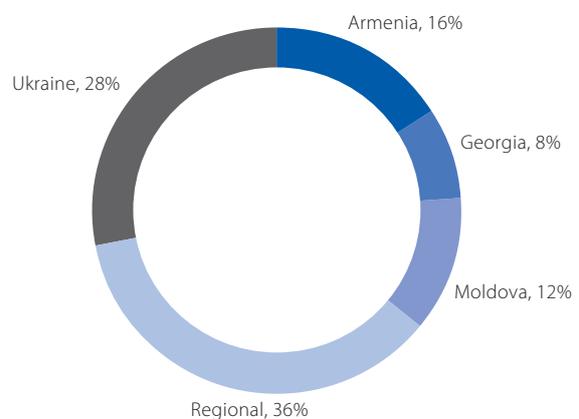
At end-2017, Ukraine is the country benefiting the most from EPTATF grants with seven grant operations approved worth EUR 10 million accounting for 33% of the total amount. Regional grants rank second with 11 operations worth

EUR 8.9 million, including the secondment, internship and dissemination envelopes. The total remaining amount of EUR 11.7 million is broken down as follows: Armenia EUR 4 million, Georgia EUR 4 million and Moldova EUR 3.7 million.

Country distribution (share of amounts approved)



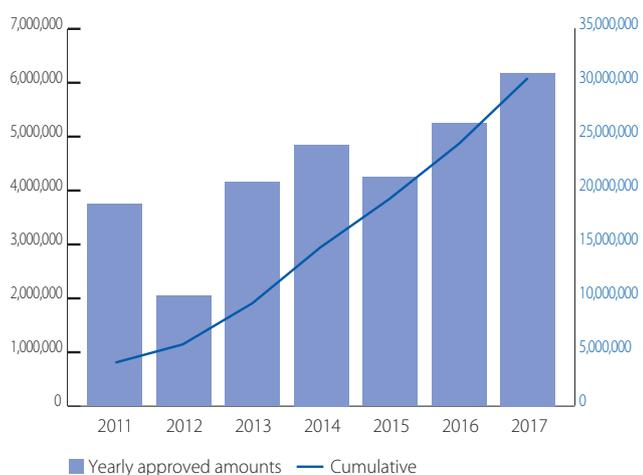
Country distribution (share of operations approved)



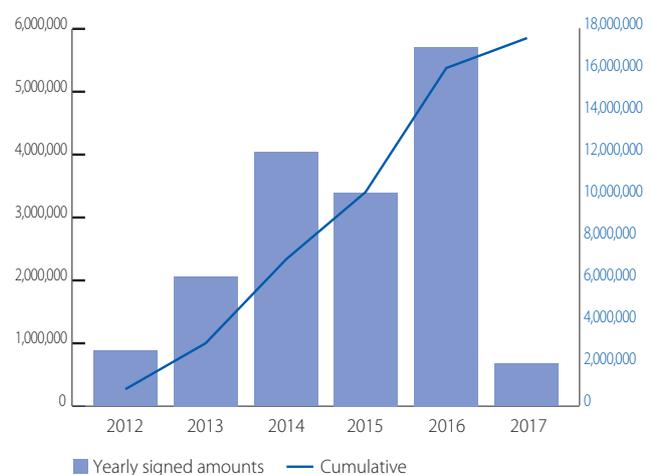
- EPTATF has been very successful in deploying capital and almost all (87%) of paid-in funds have been approved and allocated to underlying operations.

- During 2017, an amount of EUR 6.2 million was approved, compared to an approved amount of EUR 5.3 million in 2016, i.e. an increase of 25%.

Yearly approved amounts (in EUR)



Yearly signed amounts (in EUR)



- Some delays were encountered in the signing of grant contracts, which explains the low level of signed amounts registered during 2017 (EUR 0.7 million), compared to 2016

- (EUR 5.7 million). During 2018, an amount of EUR 6.8 million (two contracts) is expected to be signed.

The EIB contracts related to EPTATF operations have been signed with consortium leaders from:

- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Switzerland and the UK.
- One contract with an international organisation (UN family).



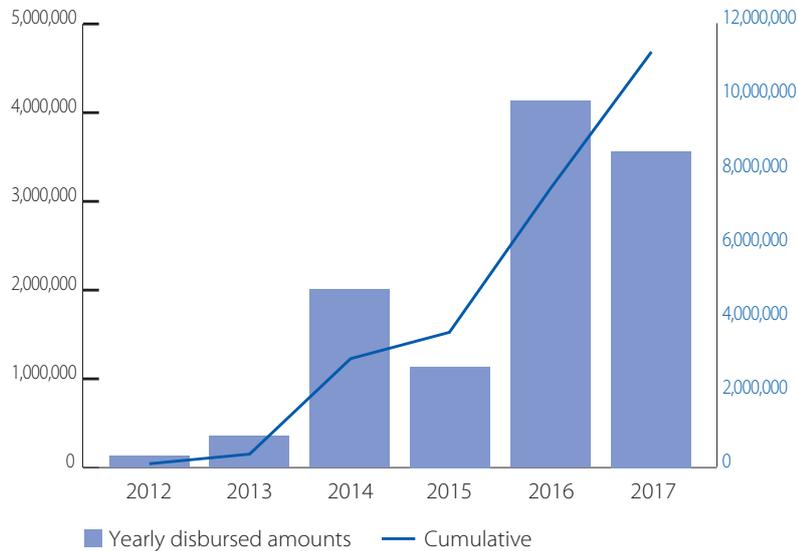
Consortium partners are from:

- Armenia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Latvia and the UK.



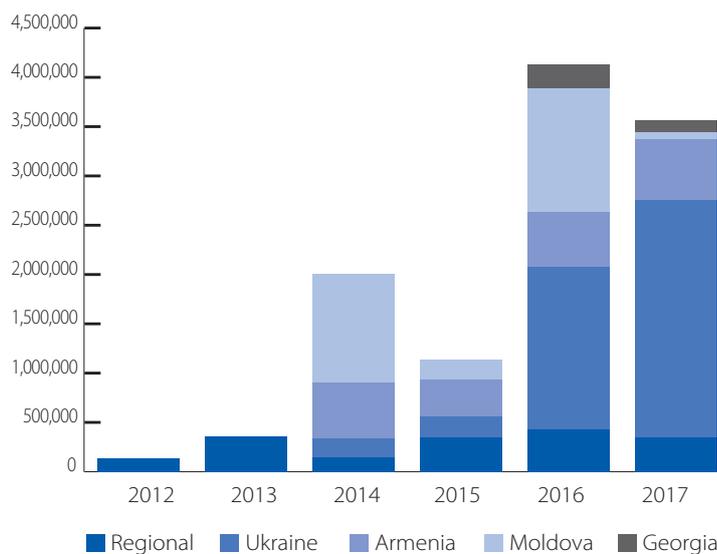
EPTATF – Disbursement status of the signed grant operations

Yearly disbursements amounts (in EUR)



- As at end-2017, out of the EUR 30.5 million amount approved by the Contributors Committee (25 operations), some 55% (or EUR 16.8 million) had already been signed, with 68% (or EUR 11.3 million) disbursed.
- The amount of disbursements in 2017 is lower compared to 2016 (EUR 3.6 million and EUR 4.1 million respectively). However, in terms of number of disbursements, it is comparable to 2016 (14 disbursements in 2017 compared to 16 in 2016).

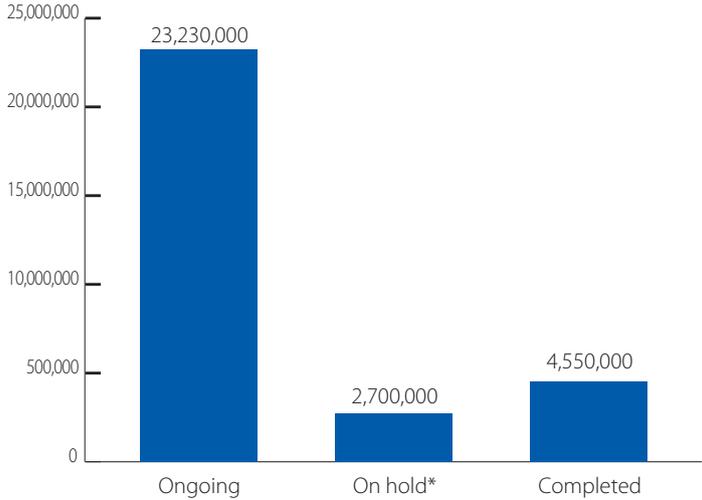
Yearly disbursements per country (in EUR)



- Ukraine remains the country with the highest level of disbursements in 2017 (EUR 2.4 million), followed by Armenia (EUR 0.6 million) and regional grants (EUR 0.3 million). The level of disbursements in Moldova decreased sharply between 2016 and 2017 (from EUR 1.2 million to EUR 0.1 million respectively).
- During 2018, the amount of disbursements is expected to reach more than EUR 6 million.

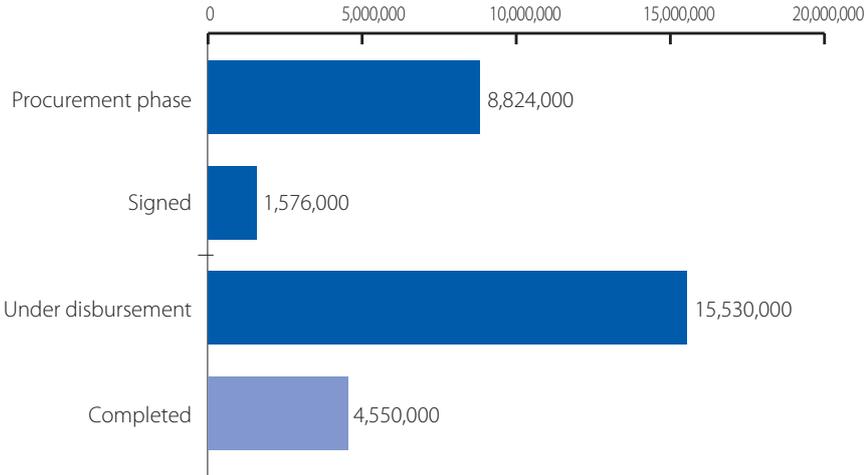
EPTATF – Status of the 25 approved grant operations

- Out of the 25 approved grant operations, sixteen are ongoing, seven are completed and two grant operations are on hold*.



* "On hold" means that the TA is blocked because of deadlock situations linked to various factors.

EPTATF – Detailed status of the 25 approved grant operations



- Out of the sixteen ongoing grant operations, four are in the procurement phase, one is at the signature stage and thirteen grant operations are in the disbursement phase.

EPTATF in 2017





In 2017, the EPTATF continued to widen its activities.

- Two regional technical assistance operations were approved in 2017.
- Two requests for a budget increase were approved for TA operations in Georgia and Armenia.
- One request for a duration increase and change of scope was approved for a TA operation in Ukraine.
- One contract in the water sector of Armenia was completed in 2017.
- In 2017, the fund was replenished with additional paid-in contributions of EUR 4.3 million from Austria, Germany, Lithuania, Sweden and the UK.

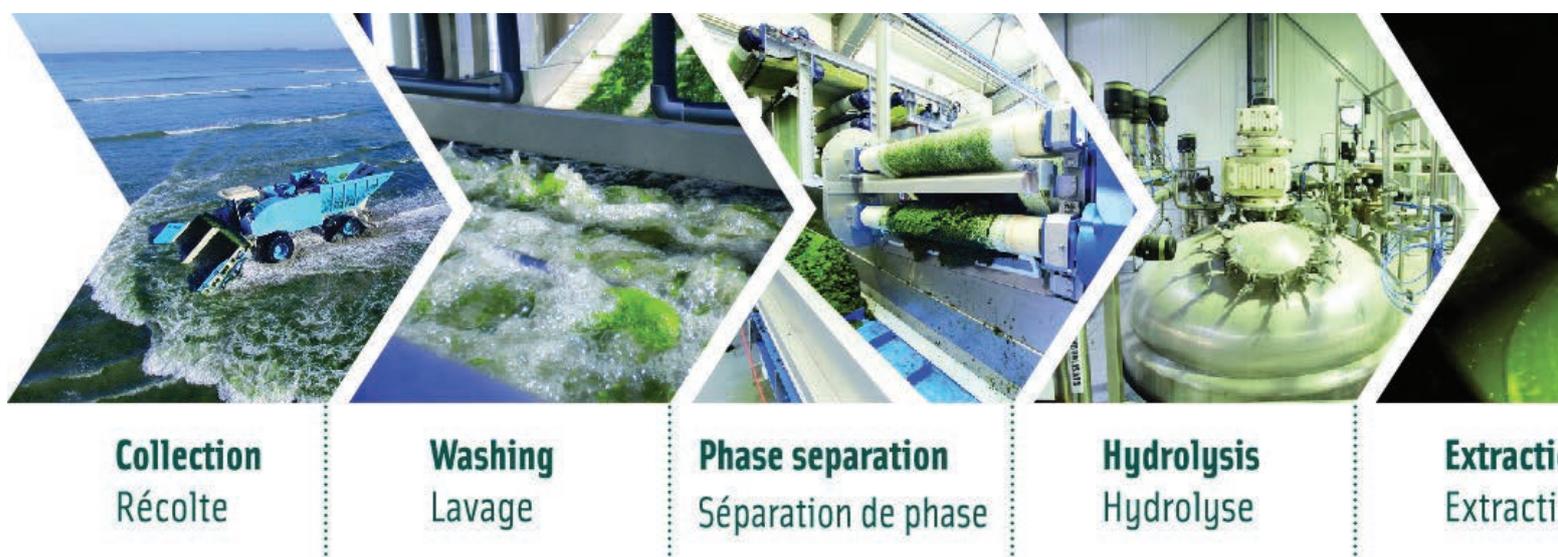
The EPTATF Contributors Committee met twice last year to provide an update on EIB lending in the Eastern Neighbourhood, accept new financial proposals, approve the 2016 EPTATF Annual Report and financial statements and approve the amendment of the rules of procedure and establishment of the EPTATF.



Operations approved

The EPTATF Contributors Committee approved three new TA operations totalling EUR 6.18 million in 2017

| Operation | EUR m | Duration increase (months) | Sector | Approval date |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Agri-food APEX Loans for Georgia | 0.86 | | SMEs | 24/01/2017 |
| Agri-food APEX Loans for Moldova | 1.03 | | SMEs | 24/01/2017 |
| Agri-food APEX Loans for Ukraine | 3.51 | | SMEs | 24/01/2017 |
| Enterprise Survey, Armenia - Azerbaijan - Georgia - Moldova - Ukraine | 0.30 | | SMEs | 10/03/2017 |
| Water Infrastructure Modernization Project (WIMP), Georgia | 0.23 (extension) | 16 | Water | 11/07/2017 |
| APEX Loan, Armenia | 0.25 (extension) | 19 | SMEs | 11/07/2017 |
| TA Consultant, Ukraine | - | 27 | Institutional | 11/07/2017 |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE COSTS | 6.18 | - | | |



Agri-food APEX Loans for Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova

Countries: Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine
Grant amount: EUR 5.4 million
Total project cost: EUR 1,300 million

For decades the agri-food sector has been viewed as high risk by commercial lenders, who have shown limited understanding that agricultural cash flows are seasonal. This perceived risk has caused high interest rates and prohibitively high collateral requirements, short loan tenors effectively cutting off access to finance for longer-term investments in mechanisation and better technology. Research shows that businesses, particularly small and medium-sized businesses, want to upgrade production, storage and logistics technologies and move closer to meeting the technical, sanitary and phytosanitary standards of the EU in order to compete within and beyond the EU's borders.

Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have a strong farming tradition and considerable potential for agri-food production. They have good levels of rainfall and a variety of climatic conditions that support varied and high-value production. Georgia was a regional leader in agri-food production during the Soviet period and has strong potential to develop its horticulture, nut and wine production on national and

international markets. Moldova has a strong tradition of fruit production and processing and has prioritised table grapes, walnuts, apples and stone fruits as products that give the country a competitive advantage. Ukraine is a significant international grain and vegetable oil exporter, with exports of grain reaching a record 33 million tonnes in the 2013-14 season. It is the world's third-largest grain exporter, and another record harvest was anticipated for 2016.

Although still lagging behind other sectors of the three national economies, the countries have embarked on structural reforms in agriculture and adopted national strategies and action plans identifying strategic objectives, such as increased agri-food sector competitiveness, value chain development, infrastructure development, food safety and the environment. Agri-food sector development and modernisation is now recognised as key to improving the countries' food security and making food available to vulnerable segments of the population.

Since 2010 the EIB has been developing and refining the Agri-food Value Chain APEX loan model in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. This financial structure stimulates the comprehensive development of value chains identified as having the potential to compete on national and regional markets. An APEX loan is made to the sovereign government, whose strategy for the development of the sector is a key element in this process. Strong Donor coordination with particular support from the EU in recent years has given a significant impetus to the development and implementation of national agricultural and rural development strategies in the beneficiary countries and has framed the





design both of the EIB agri-food value chain loans and this technical assistance operation.

In the first half of 2015, Agri-food Value Chain APEX projects were preliminarily agreed with Georgia (EUR 100 million targeting the fruit, vegetable, nut and wine value chains) and Ukraine (EUR 400 million targeting the cereal, oilseed and aquaculture/fisheries value chains). The finance contract for the Ukraine APEX loan was signed in December 2015 and Georgia's was signed on 9 December 2016. The Moldova Fruit Garden project started in 2016, while the Ukrainian parliament ratified the Agri-Food APEX Loan in September 2016.

Technical assistance for agricultural value chains in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine improves resource efficiency, reduces losses and waste along the value chains, enhances product safety and quality and improves product competitiveness on national and international markets. The budget of EUR 10.9 million for TA activities in these three countries should have a significant impact on the implementation of EUR 620 million worth of agri-food projects to be financed from the loans. The budget will be used for financing the capacity-building activities of central authorities, financial intermediaries and SMEs in the agri-food value chains.

Georgian Agri-food Value Chains

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Country: | Georgia |
| Grant amount: | EUR 860,000 |
| Total project cost: | EUR 200 million |

Georgia has a strong tradition and capacity in agri-food production and benefits from good levels of rainfall and a wide variety of microclimates that support high value crop production. It nevertheless has low agricultural productivity, underutilisation of agricultural land and decreasing soil fertility and the sector lags behind other parts of the

Georgian economy. Agriculture remains important and still accounts for over 50% of employment.

Georgia has considerable potential in agri-food production, with studies indicating that production could increase five-fold from 2013 levels. Development of the agri-food sector could spur economic growth and offer other social benefits, particularly in rural areas. Agri-food sector development and modernisation is also key to improving the country's food security and the nutritional status of vulnerable people.

The new strategy and implementing Action Plan identified seven strategic objectives, such as increased agri-food sector competitiveness, value chain development, infrastructure development, food safety and the environment. Strong Donor coordination and support from the EU has given significant impetus to the strategy and action plan.

Fruit Garden of Moldova

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Country: | Moldova |
| Grant amount: | EUR 1.03 million |
| Total project cost: | EUR 300 million |

Being located near the Black Sea and the Danube Delta, Moldova is an attractive location for high-value production sectors such as fruits and table grapes and the associated production of processed food. The country's location has sustained a horticultural sector for many centuries and it was one of the principal suppliers within the former Soviet Union. Twenty years ago Moldova used to supply consumers with over 1 million tonnes of fresh fruit and 1 million tonnes of vegetables. Moldova's independence in 1991 was followed by a farm restructuring process, a decline in subsidies, rising prices for inputs, and deteriorating infrastructure, which has reduced the availability of irrigation and increased the time to get produce from farm to market. These factors led to a sharp drop in production and by 2013, production of high value added products was only a third



of 1985 levels. It also lost its privileged access to the former Soviet market.

Most food processors operate on a seasonal basis, and have been unable to maintain a constant and consistent supply of processed products to external markets. At the same time, the international market has changed significantly. Consumers have become more demanding and the Moldovan fruit sector has been slow to adapt. This was due to its comfortable position in Russia for decades, which provided an artificial barrier to normal international market forces. There had been no incentive for local growers and processors to market their produce or strive for quality or image. All they needed to do was to grow and process the fruits, and the centralised market would absorb the goods.

The EUR 120 million Fruit Garden of Moldova loan was signed in July 2014. This project will be supported by TA components, focused on building the capacity of commercial banks to appraise and monitor loans to the agri-food sector and building the capacity of private sector investors to develop loan applications and successfully deliver their investment projects.

Ukraine Agri-food Apex loan

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Country: | Ukraine |
| Grant amount: | EUR 3.51 million |
| Total project cost: | EUR 800 million |

In Ukraine, post-independence trends in land use and access to finance in the sector have resulted in the emergence of a relatively small number of very large agricultural holdings, which benefit from access to international markets through their control of storage and processing capacity. Production is nevertheless characterised by large numbers of small and medium-sized producers, which could add value to their produce by investing in small-scale sorting, drying and

storage capacity. Likewise, SMEs constitute a sizeable majority of flour and feed mills, in turn supplying small and medium-sized food manufacturers and the livestock sector. Such processors are constrained by the inefficient and obsolete Soviet-era technologies still employed, which result in reduced quality products and high levels of losses and waste.

For decades the agri-food sector has been viewed as high risk by Ukrainian commercial lenders confronted with its seasonal cash flows. This has resulted in high interest rates and prohibitively high collateral requirements, effectively cutting off access to finance for longer-term investments in mechanisation and technology upgrades. Research shows considerable demand, particularly among small and medium-sized players in the cereal, oilseed and fisheries/aquaculture value chains to upgrade production, storage and logistics technologies and processes and move closer to EU technical, sanitary and phytosanitary standards in order to compete within and beyond the DCFTA agreement established with the EU in 2016.

Enterprise Survey

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Countries: | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine |
| Sector: | SMEs |
| Scope: | Upstream study |
| Grant amount: | EUR 300,000 |
| Total project cost: | No project identified at this stage |
| Beneficiary: | Ministry of Regional Development |

This TA will contribute to financing the EIB/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)/World Bank (WB) Enterprise Surveys for the EU Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood and the Western Balkans. In total, firm-level surveys will cover 19,300 firms in 27 countries. EPTATF grants will provide data on 2,500 firms in five countries in the Eastern Partnership on a broad range of business environment topics including access to finance, corruption, infrastructure, crime, competition, and performance measures. The aim is to collate private sector information in order to understand the key determinants of firms' performance and the major challenges that firms face. This will help the formal private sector to become a powerful driver of job creation and rising living standards in the region.

Success stories



Moldova Flood Protection

The Republic of Moldova is prone to natural hazards, including drought, floods, severe weather, earthquakes and landslides. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova requested EIB support for a disaster/flood risk reduction master plan. In 2011, the EPTATF approved funding to conduct the study. This technical assistance (total disbursed amount of EUR 1.9 million) was conducted from October 2013 to May 2016 and identified flood risk areas in Moldova and measures to reduce that risk. The project has also strengthened Moldova's capacity to prepare flood risk assessment and management plans in line with EU directives.

The Technical Assistance operation developed a countrywide flood management Master Plan and Phased Investing Programme until 2036, in conjunction with a short-term Investment Plan covering the first seven years of the programme.

The project will improve flood protection infrastructure in Moldova and prevent environmental disasters, preserving people's livelihoods (notably in farming).

Road rehabilitation in Armenia

Armenia's location and political circumstances result in significant challenges for transport. The M6 interstate road is a major corridor for Armenia imports and exports, connecting the country to the Georgian capital, Tbilisi, to Georgia's ports on the Black Sea, to Europe, Russia and other locations. The M6 needs urgent rehabilitation. Most of it is in poor condition and doesn't comply with international road safety standards. Armenia asked the EIB for EPTATF funds to prepare the feasibility study, as a first step towards financing the rehabilitation.

On 17 December 2012, the EPTATF Contributors Committee approved a EUR 1 million EPTATF grant for the feasibility study, environmental and social impact assessment and a detailed engineering design for the rehabilitation and improvement of the M6 road (Vanadzor-Alaverdi-Georgian Border Interstate Road).

The consultant identified four rehabilitation solutions with different costs, enabling the government to choose between various investments.

The EPTATF assistance resulted in an investment project estimated at EUR 102 million, financed by the EIB, the Asian Development Bank and the EU Neighbourhood Investment Facility. The EIB component of the project started in September 2016 and is expected to be completed in 2020.

Small business loans in Armenia

Armenia has a large and growing small business sector, accounting for the majority of registered firms in the country. It is critical that accessible and affordable financing is available for small and medium-sized enterprises.

On 23 April 2015, the EPTATF Contributors Committee approved Technical Assistance worth EUR 750,000 to improve the accessibility of financial services for Armenian SMEs and support the implementation of EIB financing and other financing for SMEs in the country.

The objective of this TA operation is to support sustainable lending to SMEs in the agricultural and tourism sectors, which will help the private sector, create jobs and improve income in rural areas in Armenia. The TA was extended to focus on lessons learned and the successes related to the first loan project, and to establish improved systems and procedures for a second loan.

Ukraine road safety¹

Lviv's roads saw 5 958 accidents, 47 fatalities and about a thousand injuries in 2016.

Pavlo Syrvatka heads the sustainable transport department of Lvivavtodor, a municipally-owned company. He knows that less congestion means fewer accidents. With his colleagues from the municipality, he worked hard on a plan to improve traffic safety for Lviv's citizens by channelling traffic on intersections and arterial roads to relieve bottlenecks. Other cities in Ukraine plan similar improvements in road design and reduced speed zones. **All these road safety works cost EUR 177 million.**

"If you can pleasantly – and safely – walk or cycle a kilometre, you may not want to take the car", says Syrvatka.

¹<http://www.eib.org/stories/ukraine-road-safety>



Credit: Maxym Hnyp

The European Investment Bank intends to back the plan with a EUR 75 million framework loan.

"It is a first-of-its-kind project, the largest in road safety in the Eastern countries," says Henry Möykkynen, the EIB investment officer working on this operation, which is also covered by an EU guarantee.

In Lviv, Syrvatka's company plans to:

- build 120 km of cycle tracks and three cycling bridges over railway lines
- rearrange circular crossings (e.g. roundabouts) and 42 accident-prone sites
- install 20 new traffic lights that will work in the "green wave" mode, which means that a string of traffic lights turn green in sequence
- install electronic displays and timetables at public transport stops
- reduce transit traffic through residential areas and yards
- introduce a small transport ring around the city centre
- set up new pedestrian zones
- enhance parking arrangements.

Such measures should reduce the number of road deaths and injuries in Lviv by 20%. Works will start in 2018 and finish in 2022.

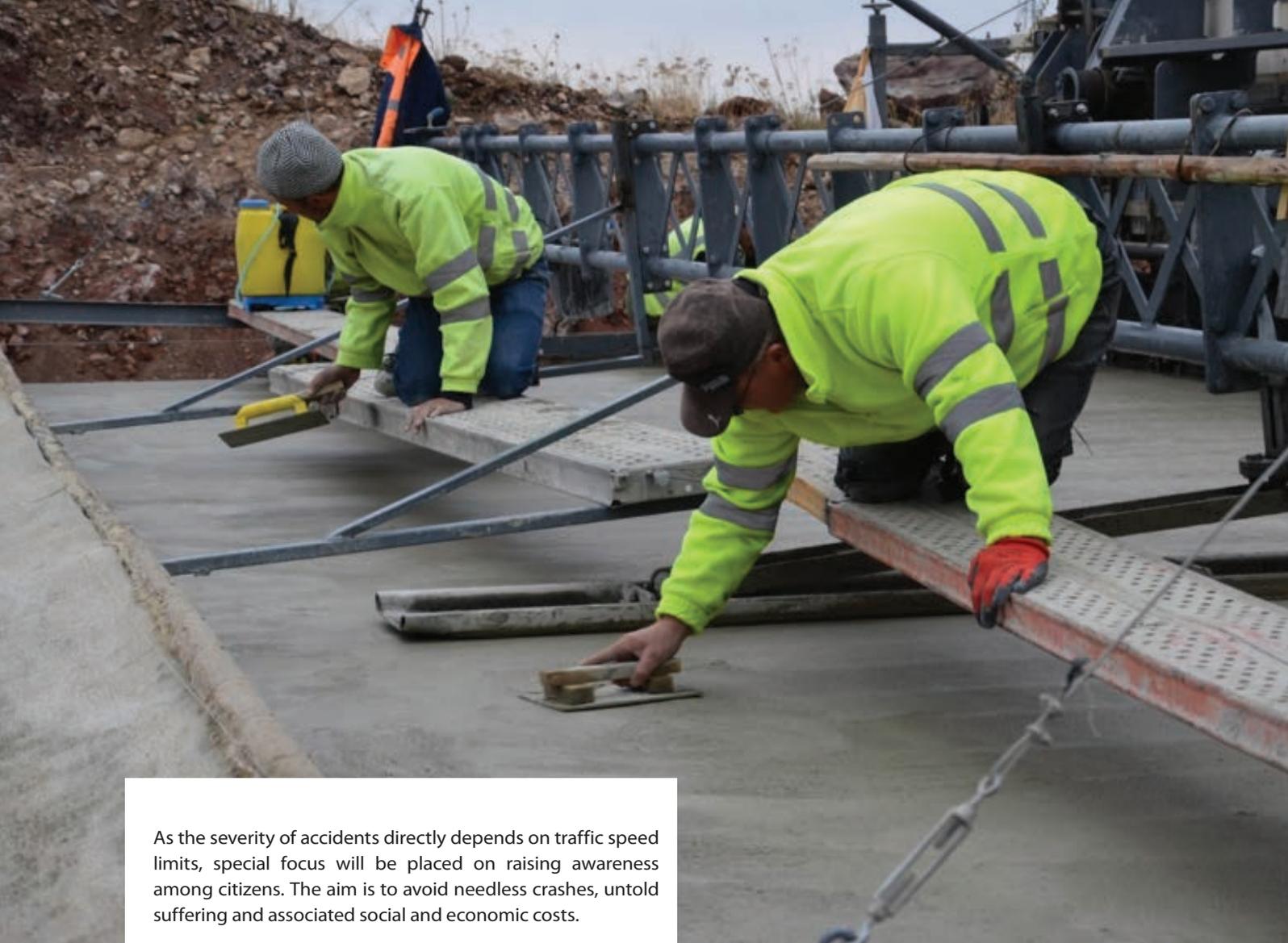
"I have two kids, and like all parents, I am very concerned about their safety and security. I don't want to lose them because of dangerous streets" says Liliya Lysenko, a TV journalist and Chief Editor of the "Parents Channel"



Credit: Alexander Shutyuk

Local administrations in Ukraine have limited knowledge of road safety investments and design considerations. The EIB technical assistance package will support them to ensure project quality and the use of international best practice in project preparation and implementation.

"We will help cities to introduce and apply new road standards as well as manage so-called black spots" says Möykkynen.



As the severity of accidents directly depends on traffic speed limits, special focus will be placed on raising awareness among citizens. The aim is to avoid needless crashes, untold suffering and associated social and economic costs.

In this way, the EIB-backed project will also reduce the indirect costs associated with poor road safety and will positively affect the economic development of regions.

“This is in line with the country’s transport policy and, in particular, with the road safety strategy in Ukraine up to 2020,” says Maya Koshman, director of International Cooperation at Ukraine’s Ministry of Infrastructure. The Ministry is promoting investments in urban road safety and is acting as a coordinator for the whole project.

Ukraine’s neighbours, **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Moldova**, have fatality rates three times the EU average. The EIB has invested EUR 2.5 billion in the region² in the past 10 years to improve transport infrastructure.

The Bank applies EU principles on road safety and asks its clients outside the EU to follow these same approaches before and after the project is completed.

Ukraine Early Recovery³

The recovery project is a framework loan that is financing the repair of small-scale infrastructure that was damaged during the conflict that ravaged parts of eastern Ukraine in 2014.

The project focuses on government-controlled areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, as well as the three surrounding

areas of Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia. The programme will improve water and sanitation, electricity, district heating, roads and railways, bridges, administrative buildings, schools, health centres and hospitals. The project will also help internally displaced people, addressing the increased pressure on social infrastructure and sheltering.

² <http://www.eib.org/projects/sectors/transport/index>
³ video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7EaXg6YUw0>

Project: UKRAINE EARLY RECOVERY – Ukraine



Environmental Impact

When renovating public buildings and municipal infrastructure, significant energy savings come from the new insulation in walls and roofs, new windows and other efficiency measures.

The repaired roads, bridges and tunnels will help mobility and improve transport connections.

Social Impact

The project envisages to improve basic services and shelter for the affected communities. The improvements in housing

will not completely resolve the housing shortage, but they will alleviate the most urgent needs.

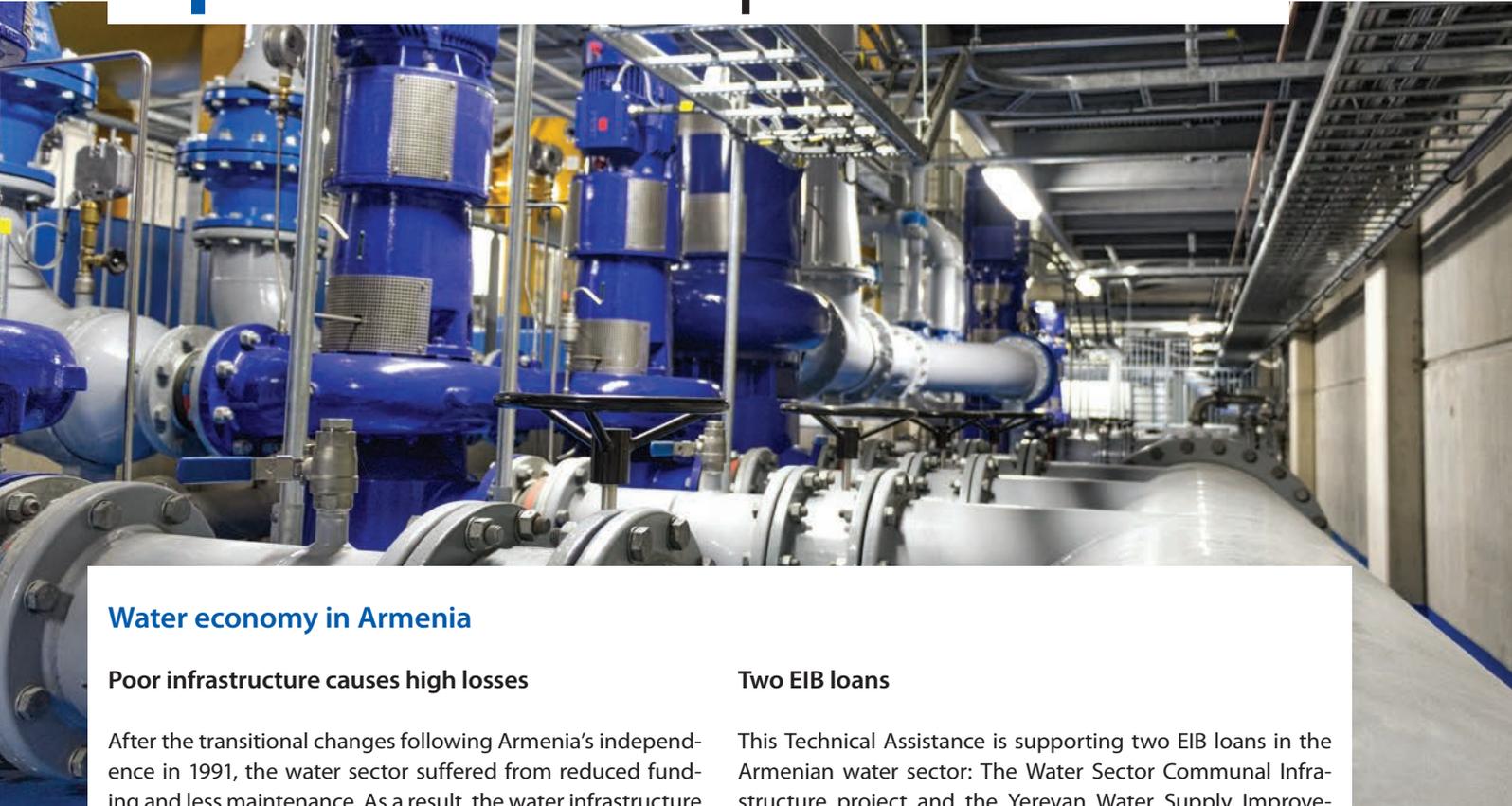
Social Assessment

Large numbers of people have relocated to the regions immediately surrounding the Donbas: Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhya. This puts extra pressure on public services and infrastructure.

The project is improving shelters, including via energy efficiency and other upgrades, to help people cope with winter conditions. The project is providing equal access to all people for housing and employment. It is also helping displaced people settle into their new homes while protecting their right to return to their old residences, in accordance with international standards.



Operations completed in 2017



Water economy in Armenia

Poor infrastructure causes high losses

After the transitional changes following Armenia's independence in 1991, the water sector suffered from reduced funding and less maintenance. As a result, the water infrastructure degraded, causing substantial water losses, reduced supply and poor water quality. In 2002, the government created the State Committee of Water Economy (SCWE) to restructure the water sector and adopted a new Water Code. New objectives for the water sector were defined, such as increasing the number of people with access to central water and sewerage systems, improving the quality of services and improving the management of water and wastewater companies by involving the private sector.

When the project started, there were five water companies handling water and sewerage infrastructure, which is managed by three private operators:

- Yerevan Djur served one million people in the capital of Armenia and 30 villages;
- Armenia Water and Sewerage Company served 620,000 people in 36 urban areas and 268 rural communities across Armenia;
- three regional utilities served 320,000 people in five towns and 66 villages west and north of Yerevan.

There are also some 560 communities with about 650,000 inhabitants that have different organisational arrangements for their own water system management.

The objective of this Technical Assistance operation was to help Armenia reform its water sector to ensure water and sanitation services nationwide for the general public.

Two EIB loans

This Technical Assistance is supporting two EIB loans in the Armenian water sector: The Water Sector Communal Infrastructure project and the Yerevan Water Supply Improvement project. Armenia, in cooperation with IFIs, has initiated several technical assistance projects to design the "architecture" of the water reforms.

In particular:

- the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is using Fichtner of Germany as a transaction adviser and the KfW is using Ramboll of Denmark as a technical auditor to prepare a report for a lease contract.
- The EIB procured a TA to perform Assets Inventory (evaluation/revaluation) and Registration, required for the procurement of a PPP operator in 2016 as envisaged under the reform plans. The property rights for the water supply and sewerage facilities were updated. The project started in January 2016 and the last disbursement was made in February 2017.

Big improvements

The TA operation led to many improvements in the water sector, including an increase in access to water and sanitation services. Armenia decided to further restructure the sector using one operator under a public-private partnership lease agreement and one asset holder, the State Committee of Water Economy (SCWE). The agreement covered water supply and sanitation all over the country, including the capital, Yerevan. The Chairman of the SCWE, Arsen Harutyunyan, participated in the EPTATF Contributors Committee meeting in Luxembourg on 10 March 2017, and presented the findings and activities implemented with the EPTATF's assistance.

Improved heating in three cities in Ukraine

A strong focus on efficiency

Even though energy demand in Ukraine is decreasing, the country still uses 20-30% more energy on average than European Union countries. When an EIB grant was appraised in 2013, Ukraine supplied only 53% of its own energy. The country imported 75% of natural gas, 85% of crude oil and 20% of coal. Ukraine had developed an energy plan that puts a strong focus on efficiency, especially in district heating. Its Energy Strategy by 2030 document follows EU policies, notably the Europe 2020 strategy. As of January 2015, some 74 Ukrainian cities had signed up to the EU Initiative of the Covenant of Mayors, committing to reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% by 2020 through the implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans.

In June 2013, the EPTATF Contributors Committee approved a EUR 1.8 million grant to prepare pilot projects under the EIB-financed Ukraine Municipal Infrastructure Programme (UMIP). This programme covered investments of up to EUR 800 million in district heating, water, wastewater and solid waste across Ukraine. The Kryvorizka Teplomerezha utility, the Oleksandriya utility Teplocomunenergo, and "Teplo-energo" Lozova passed the screening to be included in the programme.

Investing for the long term

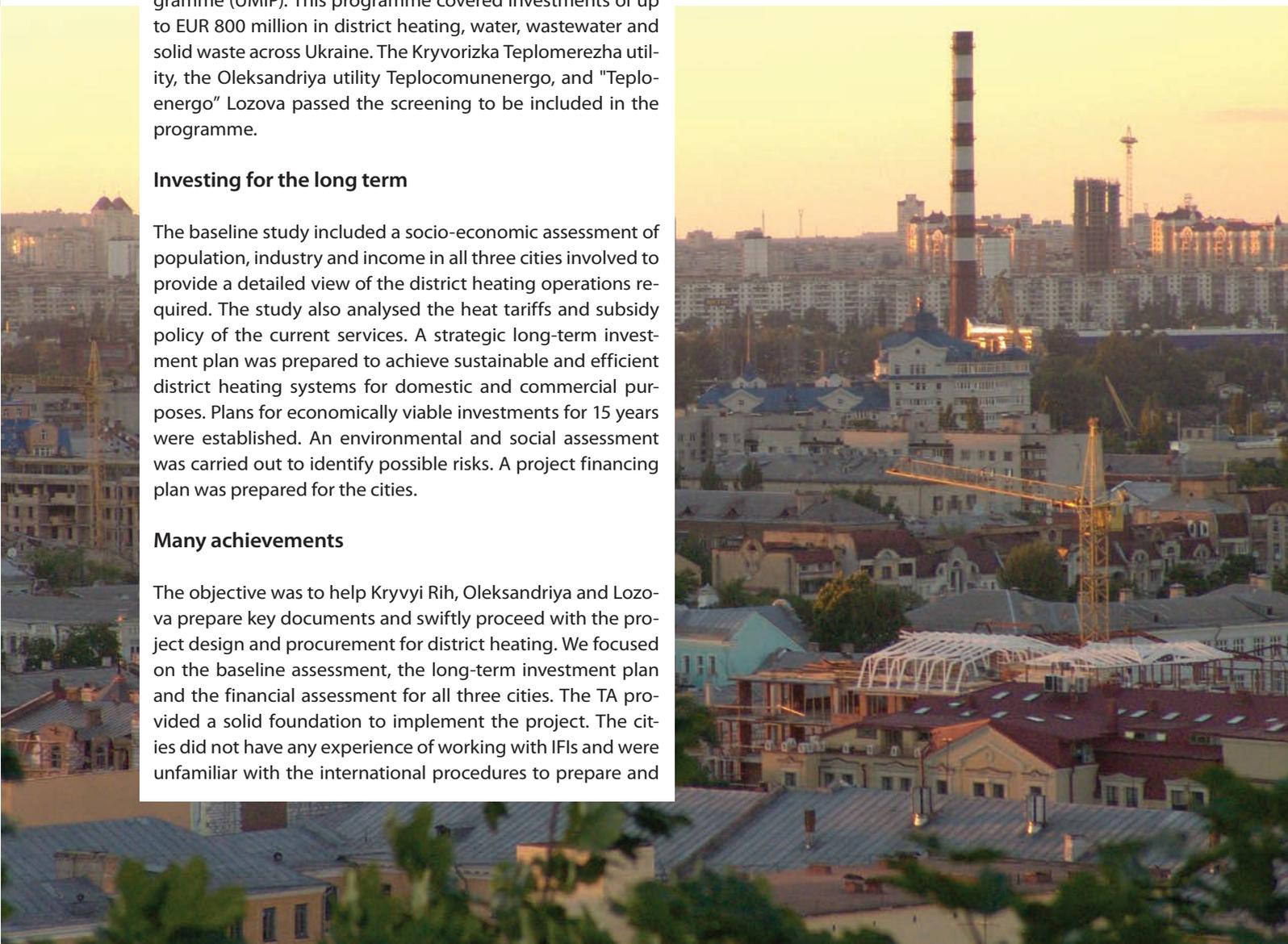
The baseline study included a socio-economic assessment of population, industry and income in all three cities involved to provide a detailed view of the district heating operations required. The study also analysed the heat tariffs and subsidy policy of the current services. A strategic long-term investment plan was prepared to achieve sustainable and efficient district heating systems for domestic and commercial purposes. Plans for economically viable investments for 15 years were established. An environmental and social assessment was carried out to identify possible risks. A project financing plan was prepared for the cities.

Many achievements

The objective was to help Kryvyi Rih, Oleksandriya and Lozova prepare key documents and swiftly proceed with the project design and procurement for district heating. We focused on the baseline assessment, the long-term investment plan and the financial assessment for all three cities. The TA provided a solid foundation to implement the project. The cities did not have any experience of working with IFIs and were unfamiliar with the international procedures to prepare and

implement the project. This was the first time they used an outside technical team to appraise the projects and propose cost-effective technical solutions to modernise their plans.

The TA programme prepared training programmes for more than 50 utility managers and personnel on topics of strategic long-term planning and project implementation and procurement management. Other training participants included the staff from the Programme Management and Support Unit (PMSU) in the Ministry of Regional Development, which is responsible for the implementation of UMIP. The training materials were distributed to the utilities' personnel as well as to the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Municipal Economy (MRD), which maintains a depository of training programmes and materials for further use. The Ukrainian counterparts were thankful to the EPTATF for the TA delivered.



Contributors and financial status

In 2017, Germany and Austria renewed their contributions by pledging EUR 1 million and EUR 1.5 million, respectively, and an additional EUR 600,000 was pledged by Lithuania. By the

end of 2017, total pledges amounted to EUR 39.2 million and total paid-in contributions reached EUR 34.9 million.

| Country | Total pledged contributions | Total paid-in contributions | Of which received in 2017 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
|  Austria | 12 500 000 | 12 500 000 | 1 500 000 |
|  France | 800 000 | 800 000 | |
|  Germany | 3 817 000 | 3 817 000 | 1 000 000 |
|  Latvia | 100 000 | 100 000 | |
|  Lithuania | 850 000 | 850 000 | 700 000 |
|  Poland | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | |
|  Sweden | 13 389 350 | 13 390 347 | |
|  UK | 6 771 000 | 2 484 809 | 1 112 890 |
| TOTAL | 39 227 350 | 34 941 157 | 4 312 890 |

| Overview of the financial situation of the Fund | Of which in 2017 | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Contributions | EUR 39.2 million | EUR 3.1 million |
| Paid-in | EUR 34.9 million | EUR 4.3 million |
| Committed | EUR 30.5 million | EUR 6.2 million |
| Signed | EUR 16.8 million | EUR 0.7 million |
| Disbursed | EUR 11.3 million | EUR 3.6 million |
| Available funds ⁴ | EUR 3.1 million | |

⁴ Available funds are calculated on the basis of paid-in contributions, taking fees into account.

Moving forward

EPTATF helps with the recovery

Despite budget limitations, political uncertainties and government constraints, early recovery did emerge in 2017 in the Eastern neighbouring countries. Belarus joined the EPTATF, backed by a growth rate estimated at 1.8% in 2017, and a first operation is expected to be submitted to the EPTATF Contributors Committee during the first half of 2018.

During 2017, the Bank increased EPTATF activities, corresponding to its lending targets. With a growing project pipeline, demand for EPTATF resources is increasing and, at the end of 2017, the Bank had allocated almost all funds available in the EPTATF. To meet the increased demand, the Bank will continue to raise additional funds to cover project requirements from 2018-2020. A total of almost EUR 40 million will be sought to meet the existing pipeline needs.

The EPTATF has proven to be a flexible instrument that can be deployed rapidly for technical advisory support since inception. The EPTATF will continue to provide well-targeted TA to identify, prepare and implement projects that will benefit from EIB lending, and to help build the capacity of the beneficiary countries and the institutions involved. However, with a growing project pipeline, demand for EPTATF resources is increasing and the Bank anticipates that the remaining funds will be fully allocated by the end of 2018 in the absence of new contributions.

The EPTATF will continue improving people's lives by supporting transport, energy infrastructure, supply and efficiency, the environment, and health and education. In 2018, the Trust Fund will focus on the acceleration of disbursements, follow-up of grant implementation and communication activities.



Annexes

Annex I. Abridged financial statements

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2017 (in EUR '000)

| | 31.12.2017 | 31.12.2016 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 22 209 | 21 650 |
| Other assets | 546 | 555 |
| Total assets | 22 755 | 22 205 |
| LIABILITIES AND CONTRIBUTORS' RESOURCES | | |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Other liabilities | 18 | 18 |
| Amounts owed to third parties | 841 | 1 738 |
| Total liabilities | 859 | 1 756 |
| CONTRIBUTORS' RESOURCES | | |
| Contributions | 34 941 | 30 628 |
| Retained earnings | -13 045 | -10 179 |
| Total contributors' resources | 21 896 | 20 449 |
| Total liabilities and contributors' resources | 22 755 | 22 205 |

INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2017 (in EUR '000)

| | 31.12.2017 | 31.12.2016 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Projects financed | -2 667 | -4 447 |
| General administrative expenses | -181 | -138 |
| Other expenses | -18 | -18 |
| Total operating expenses | -2 866 | -4 603 |
| Net loss for the financial year | -2 866 | -4 603 |

Annex II.

Table: EPTATF list of projects

EUR

| No | Country (ies) | Name of grant | Sector | Grant type | Net approved grant amount in EUR (incl. increases) | Approval date by EPTATF CC | Climate action contribution | Status of grant |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Ukraine | Mykolayiv Vodokanal Project | Water | TA (Project preparation/implementation) | 1 400 000 | 11/04/2011 | 1.400.000 | Ongoing |
| 2 | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine | Energy Efficiency Programme, ELENA East | Energy | Upstream study | 200 000 | 11/04/2011 | 200.000 | Completed |
| 3 | Moldova | Flood Protection | Water | TA (Project preparation) | 2 000 000 | 14/11/2011 | 2.000.000 | Completed |
| 4 | Regional | Eastern Partnership Internship Programme, Phase I, Phase II, Phase III | Institutional | Capacity building | 500 000 | 14/11/2011 | n/a | Ongoing |
| 5 | Ukraine | Identification and preparation of railway infrastructure projects | Transport | Upstream study | 200 000 | 25/05/2012 | 200.000 | Completed |
| 6 | Ukraine | Dnipropetrovsk Metro Traffic Concept and Marketing Study | Transport | TA (Project implementation) | 200 000 | 25/05/2012 | 200.000 | Ongoing |
| 7 | Moldova | Technical Audits in Road Sector Programme | Transport | TA (Project implementation) | 500 000 | 25/05/2012 | - | Ongoing |
| 8 | Regional | Budget Envelope for Dissemination | Institutional | Dissemination activities | 150 000 | 25/05/2012 | n/a | Ongoing |
| 9 | Armenia | M6 border interstate road | Transport | TA (Project preparation) | 1 000 000 | 17/12/2012 | - | Completed |
| 10 | Regional | Eastern Partnership Secondment Programme Phase I, Phase II | Institutional | Capacity building | 1 100 000 | 23/01/2013 | n/a | Ongoing |
| 11 | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine | Private sector financing and the role of risk-bearing instruments | SMEs | Upstream study | 200 000 | 22/02/2013 | - | Completed |
| 12 | Ukraine | Municipal Infrastructure Programme (UMIP) | Municipal infrastructure | TA (Project preparation/implementation) | 3 300 000 | 25/06/2013 | 3.300.000 | Ongoing |
| 13 | Ukraine | Higher Education Energy Audits | Energy | TA (Project preparation) | 250 000 | 12/03/2014 | 250.000 | Completed |
| 14 | Armenia | Water Sector Assets Registration and Valuation | Water | TA (Project preparation) | 700 000 | 17/11/2014 | - | Completed |
| 15 | Georgia | Water Infrastructure Modernisation Project (WIMP) | Water | TA (Project preparation/implementation) | 730 000 | 17/11/2014 | 250.000 | Ongoing |
| 16 | Moldova | Preparation of Solid Waste Programme | Environment | TA (Project preparation) | 1 200 000 | 17/11/2014 | 1.200.000 | On hold |
| 17 | Ukraine | Modernisation and safety improvements on road network | Transport | TA (Project preparation) | 1 600 000 | 17/11/2014 | - | Ongoing |
| 18 | Ukraine | TA Consultant | Institutional | TA (Project preparation/implementation) | 500 000 | 13/03/2015 | - | Ongoing |
| 19 | Armenia | APEX Loan | SMEs | TA (project implementation) | 750 000 | 24/04/2015 | - | Ongoing |
| 20 | Georgia | Kutaisi Wastewater Project | Water | TA (project implementation) | 3 250 000 | 24/04/2015 | 3.250.000 | Ongoing |
| 21 | Armenia | Armenia rural framework loan | Agriculture | TA (Project preparation/implementation) | 1 500 000 | 21/06/2016 | - | On hold |
| 22 | Ukraine | Early recovery framework loan | Municipal infrastructure | TA (Project preparation/implementation) | 3 000 000 | 21/06/2016 | - | Ongoing |
| 23 | Georgia, Armenia | Long term expert on transport sector in Georgia and Armenia | Transport | TA (Project preparation/implementation) | 550 000 | 15/07/2016 | - | Ongoing |
| 24 | Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova | Agri-food APEX Loans for Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova | SMEs | TA (Project implementation) | 3 510 000 | 24/01/2017 | - | Ongoing |
| 24 | Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova | Agri-food APEX Loans for Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova | SMEs | TA (Project implementation) | 864 000 | 24/01/2017 | - | Ongoing |
| 24 | Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova | Agri-food APEX Loans for Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova | SMEs | TA (Project implementation) | 1 026 000 | 24/01/2017 | - | Ongoing |
| 25 | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine | Enterprise Survey | SMEs | Upstream study | 300 000 | 10/03/2017 | - | Ongoing |
| TOTAL EPTATF OPERATIONS | | | | | 30 480 000 | | | |



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