

EIB financing within the European Union

Source: Les 40 ans de la Banque européenne d'investissement (1958-1998)- Luxembourg: Banque européenne d'investissement [Prod.], 1998. Banque européenne d'investissement, Luxembourg. - VIDEO (03:14, Couleur, Son original).

Copyright: (c) Translation CVCE.EU by UNI.LU

All rights of reproduction, of public communication, of adaptation, of distribution or of dissemination via Internet, internal network or any other means are strictly reserved in all countries.

Consult the legal notice and the terms and conditions of use regarding this site.

URL: http://www.cvce.eu/obj/eib_financing_within_the_european_union-en-c7625d78-113e-476f-a46b-3f179c7f8d96.html

Last updated: 05/07/2016



EIB financing within the European Union

Our world — and we are all aware of this — is in a constant state of change. As an example, traditional industries like coal, steel and textiles, which brought relative prosperity to certain regions when the EIB was first established, have declined to the point where these same regions today require aid. The EIB has always sought to support ‘no borders’ projects. This objective has now been realised thanks to Trans-European Networks. Nowadays, communications require ultramodern infrastructures. The EIB is the biggest source of funding for this type of large-scale infrastructure projects in Europe. Whether it is motorways linking different regions or high-speed trains transporting European citizens to the four corners of their continent, much remains to be done in order for Europe to be able to tackle the communication needs of the 21st century with confidence and the EIB is participating in this effort. The Bank has been financing a wide variety of projects in the energy industry for a long time. Each of these helps form integrated networks of gas, oil and electricity supplies that will enable us to respond to our needs. In order to increase these networks, the EIB participates in the funding of prospecting for undersea oil and gas deposits and their exploitation. We have learnt not to depend on just one source of energy. The Bank gives financial aid to the development of other resources. Another objective is to reduce consumption by replacing ageing low-performance power stations by modern units that consume less fuel. This brings us to the subject of environmental protection, another objective of the EIB. The Bank has lent enormous sums in order to reduce pollution, whether of air, water or noise. Two-thirds of us live in large urban centres, and it is important that our surroundings be healthy and agreeable. There are many ways of making them so; for instance, by helping put in place efficient means of public transport that will enable us to rid our city-centres of cars. But this is not all. The EIB is also helping to fund vast urban renovation programmes. The Bank is also active in support of industrial development — not only in the poorer regions, but throughout the Union. Thanks to its long-term financing operations, companies can plan for expansion with greater confidence. Increased confidence encourages European businesses to invest, which helps them to be more competitive in world markets. But EIB loans are not only there for the large companies. Thanks to intermediation by local banks, the EIB also helps the SMEs whose role is so vital for job creation.