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Låneavtal med Council of Europe Development Bank

KSN-2019-03917

Beslut

Kommunstyrelsens arbetsutskott föreslår kommunstyrelsen beslutar

1. **att** godkänna Council of Europe Development Bank som ny långgivare, samt
2. **att** uppdra till kommunledningskontoret att göra en ansökan om låneram hos Council of Europe Development Bank.

Beslutsgång

Ordförande ställer föreliggande förslag mot avslag och finner att arbetsutskottet bifaller detsamma.

Sammanfattning

I enlighet med Uppsala kommuns finansiella riktlinjer ska kommunstyrelsen godkänna nya långgivare. I ärendet lämnas förslag på att godkänna Europarådets utvecklingsbank, Council of Europe Development Bank, som ny långgivare till Uppsala kommun samt att ansöka om en låneram för att finansiera investeringar i förskolor och skolor för perioden 2019 - 2022.

Beslutsunderlag

- Tjänsteskrivelse daterad 20 december 2019
- Bilaga 1, om Council of Europe Development Bank
- Bilaga 2, investeringsplaner som är aktuella inom ECB:s låneram 2019 - 2022

Kommunledningskontoret
Tjänsteskrivelse till kommunstyrelsen

Datum:
2019-12-20

Diarienummer:
KSN-2019-03917

Handläggare:
David Arnell
Eva Hermansson Flodin

Låneavtal med Council of Europe Development Bank

Förslag till beslut

Kommunstyrelsen beslutar

1. **att** godkänna Council of Europe Development Bank som ny långgivare, samt
2. **att** uppdra till kommunledningskontoret att göra en ansökan om låneram hos Council of Europe Development Bank.

Ärendet

I enlighet med Uppsala kommuns finansiella riktlinjer ska kommunstyrelsen godkänna nya långgivare. I ärendet lämnas förslag på att godkänna Europarådets utvecklingsbank, Council of Europe Development Bank, som ny långgivare till Uppsala kommun samt att ansöka om en låneram för att finansiera investeringar i förskolor och skolor för perioden 2019 - 2022.

Beredning

Ärenden har beretts av kommunledningskontoret. Barn-, jämställdhets- och näringslivsperspektivet är inte relevanta i ärendet.

Föredragning

Council of Europe Development Bank, CEB, är en multilateral utvecklingsbank med ett uteslutande socialt mandat. CEB har 41 europeiska länder som medlemmar, däribland Sverige. CEB erbjuder projektfinansiering till bland annat kommuner och finansierar högst 50 procent av underliggande investeringsbelopp. CEB har tecknat låneram med flera svenska kommuner, däribland Stockholm och Malmö. I ärendets **bilaga 1** finns en presentation om CEB:s verksamhet och de projektområden som finansieras.

CEB bidrar till genomförandet av socialt inriktade investeringsprojekt inom områdena hållbar och inkluderande tillväxt, integration av flyktingar och migranter samt klimatanpassningsåtgärder. Då investeringar i förskolor och skolor ryms inom de projektområden CEB finansierar har en fördjupad dialog förts där Uppsala kommuns förutsättningar för finansiering utretts och som visar att finansiering är möjlig.

Uppsala kommun har förtecknat de investeringar som kan bli föremål för finansiering. Utifrån denna förteckningen tar banken fram en låneram. Inom denna låneram kan sedan banken finansiera upp till 50 procent av totalbeloppet för investeringarna. I ärendets **bilaga 2** ingår befintliga investeringsplaner för Skolfastigheter AB förtecknats för perioden 2019 – 2022.

CEB har kreditbetyget AAA från det internationella kreditvärderingsinstitutet Standard & Poor's på en skala där AAA är den högsta. Det höga kreditbetyget möjliggör att banken kan erbjuda konkurrenskraftiga utlåningspriser.

Uppsala kommuns upplåning sker idag genom kommunens certifikatsprogram, obligationsprogram, Nordiska Investeringsbanken samt genom det kommunägda kreditmarknadsbolaget Kommuninvest. Genom att godkänna CEB som långgivare breddas kommunens finansieringskällor och möjligheter till kostnadseffektiv finansiering.

Ekonomiska konsekvenser

Att godkänna CEB som långgivare och upprätta en låneram medför inga kostnader. Att kommunens finansieringskällor breddas är positivt för kommunens kreditbedömning.

Beslutsunderlag

- Tjänsteskrivelse daterad 20 december 2019
- Bilaga 1, om Council of Europe Development Bank
- Bilaga 2, investeringsplaner som är aktuella inom ECB:s låneram 2019 - 2022

Kommunledningskontoret

Joachim Danielsson
Stadsdirektör

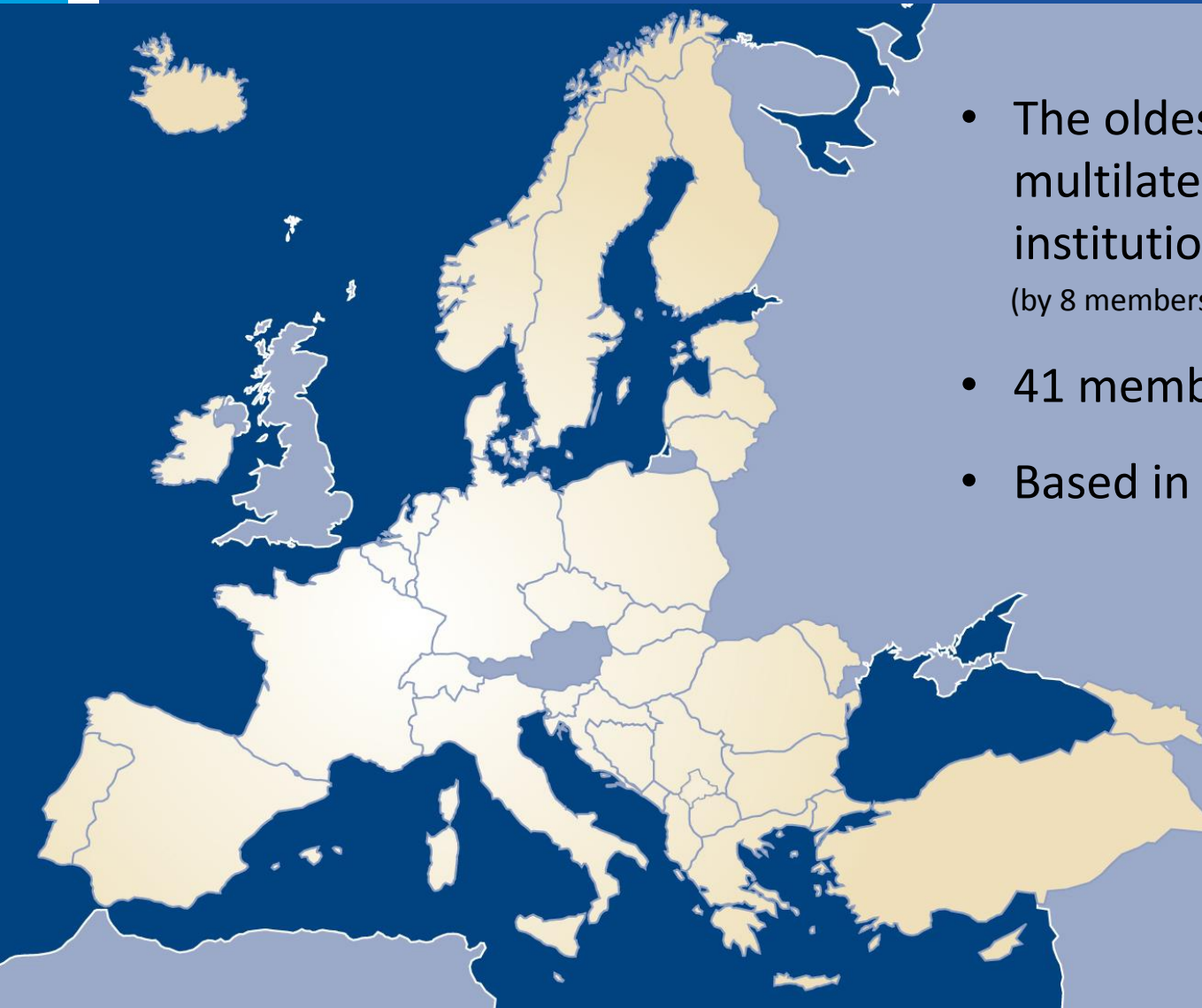
Ola Hägglund
Eknomidirektör



Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)

Supporting social cohesion
across Europe

CEB: the social development bank in Europe



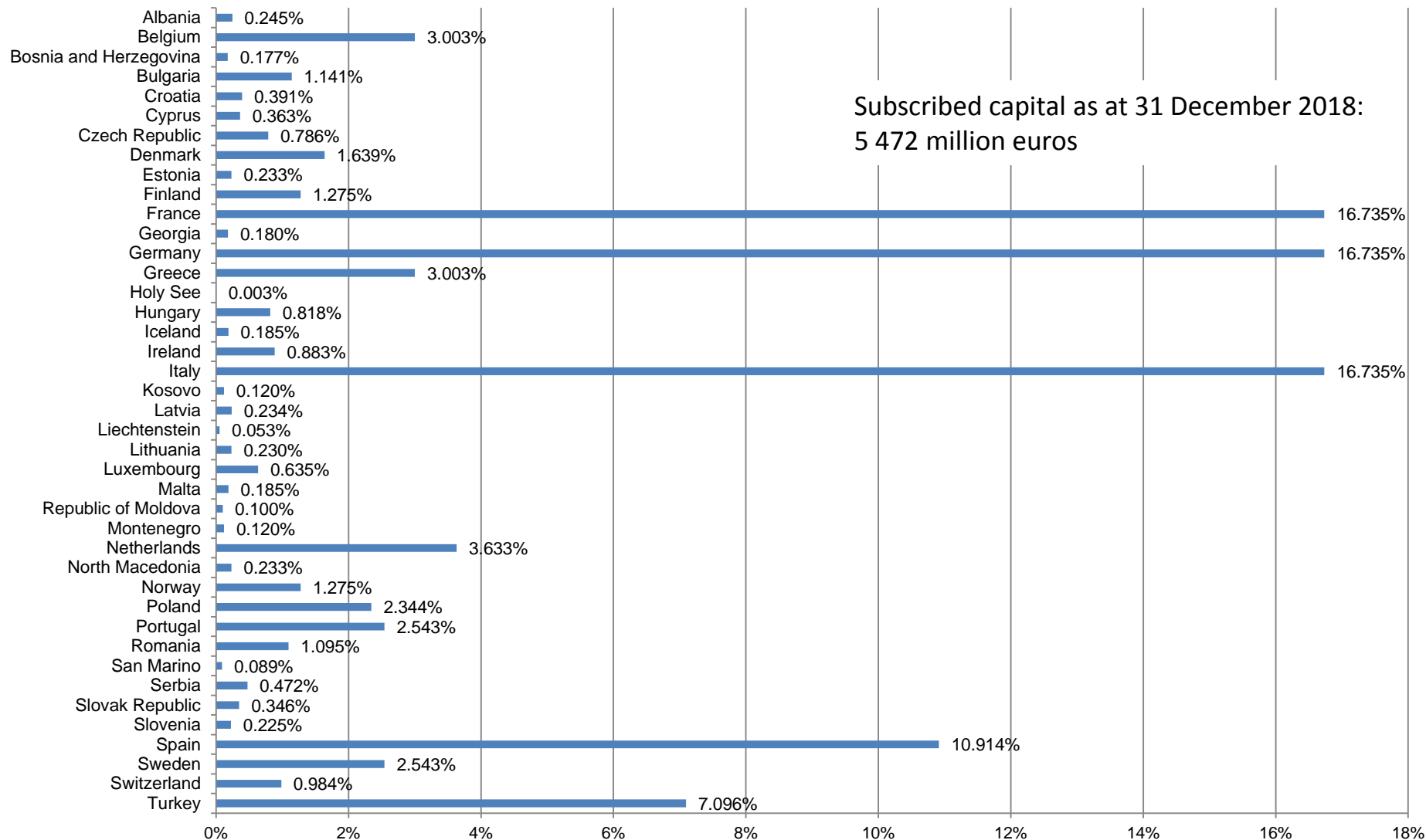
- The oldest European multilateral development institution, set up in 1956 (by 8 members of the Council of Europe)
- 41 member states
- Based in Paris, France

The Bank's member states

Albania	Holy See	North Macedonia (*)
Belgium	Hungary	Norway
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iceland	Poland
Bulgaria	Ireland	Portugal
Croatia	Italy	Romania
Cyprus	Kosovo	San Marino
Czech Republic	Latvia	Serbia
Denmark	Lichtenstein	Slovak Republic
Estonia	Lithuania	Slovenia
Finland	Luxembourg	Spain
France	Malta	Sweden
Georgia	Moldova (Republic of)	Switzerland
Germany	Montenegro	Turkey
Greece	Netherlands	

(*) further to the Agreement of 17 June 2018 which entered into force on 12 February 2019, as notified to international organisations on 14 February 2019, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" became the Republic of North Macedonia - short name North Macedonia.

Capital and membership



Governance

The Bank is organised, administered and controlled by the following organs:

- **Governing Board**
Is the supreme organ of the CEB. Consists of a Chair and one representative for each member state
- **Administrative Council**
Consists of a Chair and one representative for each member state
- **Governor**
Is the Bank's legal representative
Assisted by Vice-Governors
- **Auditing Board**
Is composed of three members appointed by the Governing Board

Organisation – as of 1 March 2019



2018 Key figures

- € 47.7 billion in projects financed since the inception of the CEB
- Projects approved: € 3.9 billion
- Loans disbursed: € 2.8 billion
- Loans outstanding: € 14.6 billion

-
- Equity: € 3 billion
 - Total assets: € 24.3 billion

 - Net profit: € 97.5 million





The CEB and the Council of Europe

How it all started

The CEB has its origins in the political upheavals that Europe experienced following the Second World War, leading to a flood of refugees and displaced persons into Western Europe.

It was founded by eight member states of the Council of Europe in 1956.



Principles and values

The CEB supports the principles and values of the Council of Europe.

- The CEB invests in social inclusion – an essential condition for social justice, democratic security and sustainable development.
- The Bank contributes to improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations in wider Europe.
- It has its own legal personality and is financially independent.



How we work

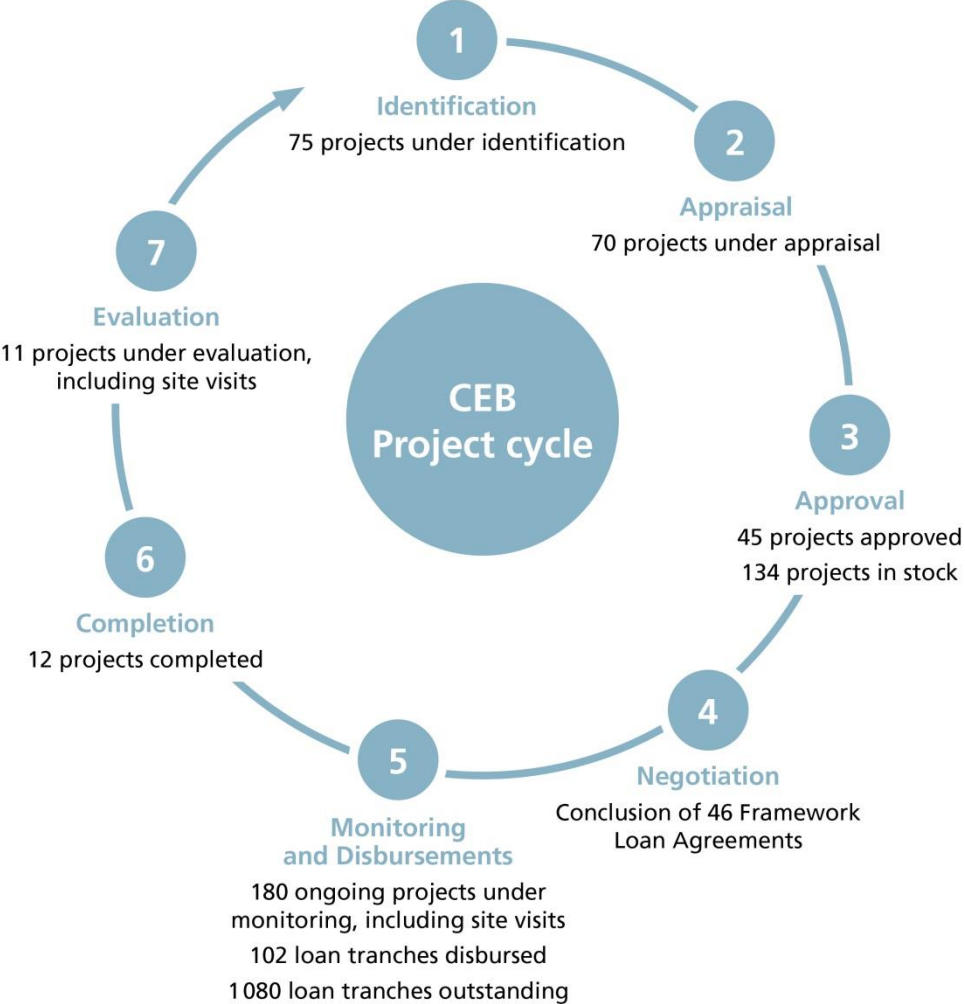
Means of action

The CEB can provide loans to its 41 member states to finance projects corresponding to a certain number of sectoral, geographic, social and financial criteria.

Potential borrowers include:

- Governments
- Local or regional authorities
- Financial institutions

Project cycle – with 2018 activity figures



Our resources

- Thanks to its **excellent rating** (AAA with Standard & Poor's, outlook stable*, Aa1 with Moody's, outlook stable and AA+ with Fitch Ratings, outlook stable), the Bank raises its funds in the international capital markets on very competitive terms, thus enabling its borrowers to significantly reduce the cost of the loans they take out to finance social projects.

* On 15 February 2019, Standard & Poor's upgraded the CEB's rating from 'AA+, outlook positive' to 'AAA, outlook stable'.

As a multilateral financial institution, the CEB:

- Conforms to international standards and best practices
- Keeps up with regulatory framework such as Basel III / International Financial Reporting Standards
- Is committed to corporate responsibility
- Is an Official Development Assistance (ODA)-eligible international organisation

Working in partnerships

- A network of close partnerships with other international organisations, including UN agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF and UNDP, with a Foundation such as 100 Resilient Cities and with donors through trust accounts
- Bilateral framework agreements with international financial institutions such as the EBRD, World Bank, ESM or NIB
- Strategic cooperation with the European Union



Our priorities

The CEB's mandate

The CEB invests in social projects that foster inclusion and contribute to improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations across Europe.

“The primary purpose of the Bank is to help in solving the social problems with which European countries are or may be faced as a result of the presence of refugees, displaced persons or migrants consequent upon movements of refugees or other forced movements of populations and as a result of the presence of victims of natural or ecological disasters.”

“The Bank may also contribute to the realisation of investment projects approved by a Member of the Bank which enable jobs to be created in disadvantaged regions, people in low income groups to be housed or social infrastructure to be created.”

Excerpt from Article II of the Articles of Agreement
of the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)

The CEB's geographical focus

As a manifestation of solidarity among the CEB member states, the Bank provides increased support to 22 “target countries”:

- Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey

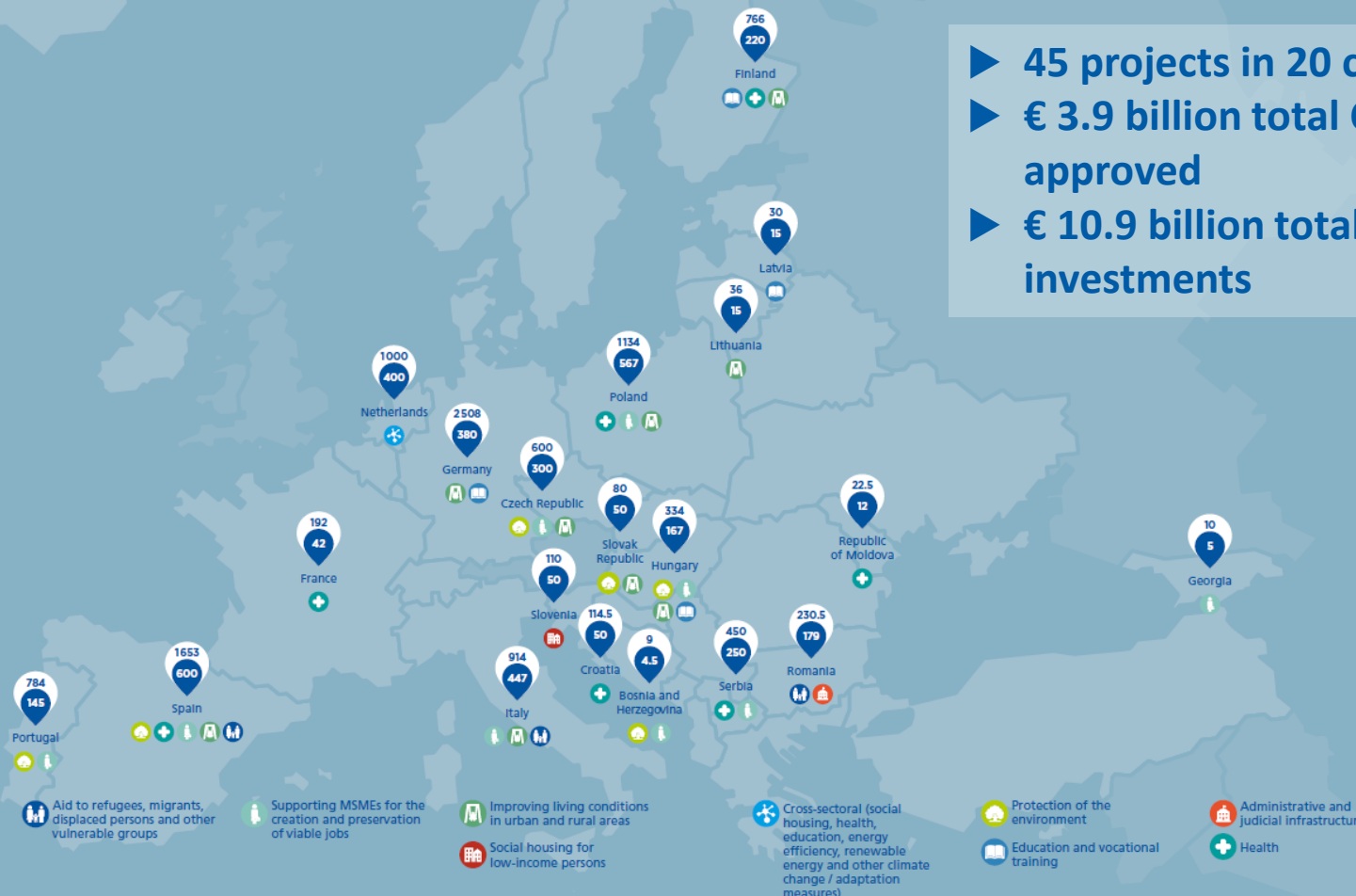
The CEB's sectoral priorities

The CEB has three priorities (“sectoral lines of action”) set in the Development Plan 2017-2019:

- Sustainable and inclusive growth
- Integration of refugees, displaced persons and migrants
- Climate action: developing adaptation and mitigation measures

Projects approved in 2018: € 3.9 billion

- ▶ 45 projects in 20 countries
- ▶ € 3.9 billion total CEB loans approved
- ▶ € 10.9 billion total project investments

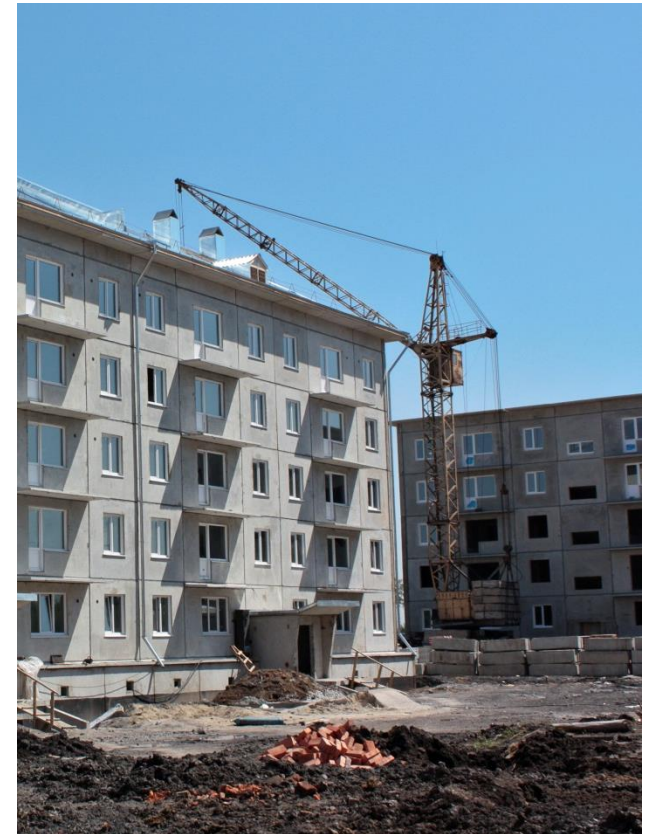


Sustainable and inclusive growth

Housing for low-income persons

The financial and economic downturn has led to higher levels of poverty and housing exclusion across Europe.

CEB loans finance sustainable and affordable housing for low-income and disadvantaged population groups.



Sustainable and inclusive growth

Public infrastructure with a social vocation

Whether it is financing the upgrading of public transport, facilitating access to jobs in urban centres or creating sports facilities, the CEB is committed to revitalising neighbourhoods in both urban and rural areas.



Sustainable and inclusive growth

Health

- The right to protection of health is guaranteed by the European Social Charter
- By investing in effective and efficient healthcare, the CEB contributes to social cohesion



Sustainable and inclusive growth

Education and vocational training

- Access to education has a considerable impact on reducing inequalities and ensuring sustainable development
- The CEB supports projects at different levels of the education system, from preschool to primary and secondary schools and in universities



Sustainable and inclusive growth

Administrative and judicial public service infrastructure

The CEB finances the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure or conversion of buildings into facilities intended for public service use.

Projects include:

- detention and judicial facilities
- fire/police stations
- training centres
- buildings connected to local administration



Sustainable and inclusive growth

Job creation and preservation

- MSMEs are key to generating economic growth; but they face credit constraints and disproportionate barriers to finance, compared with bigger companies
- Through the provision of financial support to small businesses, the CEB contributes to investment that helps maintain and create viable jobs



Integration of refugees, displaced persons and migrants

- One of the CEB's historical priorities
- Assist CEB member states with their immediate response to the 2015 migrant and refugee crisis (e.g. through a dedicated grant facility such as the **MRF** – Migrant and Refugee Fund), as well as facilitate longer-term social integration
- Projects financed by the CEB include the Regional Housing Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia



Climate action: developing adaptation and mitigation measures

Natural or ecological disasters

- Addressing the consequences of natural or ecological disasters, thereby responding to emergency situations, is central to the CEB's mandate.
- In recent years the CEB has increased financing of disaster prevention.



Climate action: developing adaptation and mitigation measures

Protection of the environment

The CEB finances projects that protect and improve the environment.

Examples include:

- Waste treatment
- Protection of underground and surface waters
- Renewable energy
- Protection of biodiversity
- Sustainable transport



Climate action: developing adaptation and mitigation measures

Protection and rehabilitation of historic and cultural heritage

- Common European cultural and historic heritage is a resource for human development and cultural diversity.
- The CEB finances rehabilitation of historic and cultural heritage, classified as such by UNESCO or member states.



Our internal values

Cooperation

Transparency

Commitment

Creativity

Professionalism



For more information, visit: www.coebank.org



The social development bank in Europe

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Annual Report 2018

The CEB publishes its activity report (Report of the Governor) and its Financial Report for the year 2018. As part of the Bank's annual reporting package, the CSR Report and the Donor Report for the past year are also available online.

NEWS

Portugal: CEB signs €100 million loan agreement with Instituição Financeira de Desenvolvimento (IFD) to support MSMEs

01 Apr 2019

CEB IN BRIEF



Migrant and Refugee Fund

Trust fund set up by the CEB to help its member states deal with migrant and refugee flows.

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Your full name

Email address *



Thank you for your attention

Project name	Type of school (pre-school / primary)	Total investment framework (all years SEK)	Estimated cost 2019 (SEK)	Estimated cost 2020 (SEK)	Estimated cost 2021 (SEK)	Estimated cost 2022 (SEK)	Estimated cost 2019-2022 (SEK)	New/renovated/rebuilt pree/primary school		Existing pree/primary school		Other comments
								Expected area (in sqm) of new/renovated school	Expected school capacity (number of students/pupils)	Current shool area of existing school (in sqm)	Current school capacity (number of students/pupils)	
Katedralskolan	secondary school	305 000	79 266	500	0	0	79 766	15 989	1 500	15 176	1 090	
Rosendal fsk 1	Pree-school	65 000	11 299	200	0	0	11 499	1 430	108	0	0	
Jällaskolan	secondary school	160 000	47 540	3 500	0	0	51 040	5 087	180	0	0	
Parkens fsk	Pree-school	45 000	6 228	300	0	0	6 528	1 598	72	0	0	
Brantingskolan	Primary	451 000	59 892	126 000	115 000	100 000	400 892	10 190	720	12880	540	
Brantingskolans Idrottshall	Sporting hall	50 800	5 259	30 000	15 000	0	50 259	1 136	-	-	-	New budget estimate for total project. Yearly distribution not updated yet.
Lindens fsk	Pree-school	88 000	1 892	34 184	40 000	4 000	80 076	1 967	144	0	0	
Bälingskolan	Primary	190 000	1 219	35 630	55 000	60 000	151 849	-	630	-	-	Project in early stages, still lacking alot of information
Kvarngärdet	Primary	480 000	1 417	67 800	110 000	120 000	299 217	-	990	-	-	Project in early stages, still lacking alot of information
Almtuna skolan	Primary	320 000	556	3 050	35 000	70 000	108 606	-	840	7494	540	Project in early stages, still lacking alot of information
Bolandskolan	Primary	80 000	9 225	51 015	0	0	60 240	-	-	25640	-	Project in early stages, still lacking alot of information
Gottсандaskolan	Primary	280 000	1 297	13 940	10 000	40 000	65 237	-	1 400	0	0	
maintenance projects		450 065	211 000	261 000	243 500	162 000	877 500	0	0	0	0	Maintanceprojects
acquisition of land		117 000	40 000	58 995	0	0	98 995	0	0	0	0	Land Purchases
Other projects, earlier in development		4 498 055	114 784	206 370	273 500	314 000	908 654					Projects not yet started, but planned for the period
Totalt		7 579 920	590 874	892 484	897 000	870 000	3 250 358	37 397	6 584	61 190	2 170	