

Conclusions

NATIXIS PAN-EU WIND POWER PACKAGE (Multi-country)

INVEU-ICR-0024-2025 - Sustainable Infrastructure Policy Window (SIW)

Short description of the financing or investment operation and its objectives

Name of financial recipient	Natixis
Type of the final recipients	Mid-Caps; Large Corporate
Countries of Implementation	Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Czechia; Germany; Denmark; Estonia; Greece; Spain; Finland; France; Croatia; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Latvia; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Sweden; Slovenia; Slovakia
Implementing Partner	European Investment Bank (EIB)

The Project is a suboperation under the PAN-EU WIND POWER PACKAGE RISK SHARING Lending Envelope (LE) with Natixis ("FI") to enable new investment in wind energy in the EU through counter-guarantees on advance payment and performance bonds associated with supply contracts of EU manufacturers (Original Equipment Manufacturers or "OEMs") of wind energy equipment. The project includes grid interconnectors for the supply of wind farm and the related wind value chain components (such as turbines, grid connection's infrastructure, cables, transformer stations, sub-stations and possibly sub-contractors).

Global Assessment and rationale for approval

The Investment Committee of the InvestEU Fund approved the use of the InvestEU guarantee on 12 June 2025 for the above-mentioned operation.

Additionality

This enabling effect will help support the proper functioning and access to finance of the entire wind-energy supply chain and will, in turn, contribute to deploy additional renewable energy generation capacity that will eventually be installed in Europe. The operation would not have been carried out (to the same extent) by the EIB without the InvestEU support.

Market gap

The ambitious policy decarbonisation targets set in the 2030 require significant investment in renewable energy production capacity, notably in onshore and offshore wind energy infrastructure in Europe. This in turn requires a scale up of the supply chain manufacturing industry and ability to deliver components, services and materials in a timely manner. It also

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requires an increased access to advance payment and performance guarantee lines for the OEMs, in a context of financial pressure (growing order books and challenges from rising inflation and interest rates) and with commercial banks reaching their exposure concentration limits vis-a-vis OEMs. The current situation in the guarantee market for wind projects is exacerbated by the relatively limited number of EU commercial banks providing such demanded guarantees in Europe.