

Инвестиции в модернизацию инфраструктуры

Кому инвестировать?

Киев, 4 мая 2019 г.



Кто инвестирует в ЕС?



- Часть проекта «ЕС»
- Модернизация – одна из главных задач

EIB at a glance

EFSI

Some dates and figures

Governance and structure

Corporate responsibility

Compliance

Complaints and investigations

Part of the EU family

Tackling global challenges together

Partners

Jobs

Procurement

🏠 > EIB at a glance > Part of the EU family >

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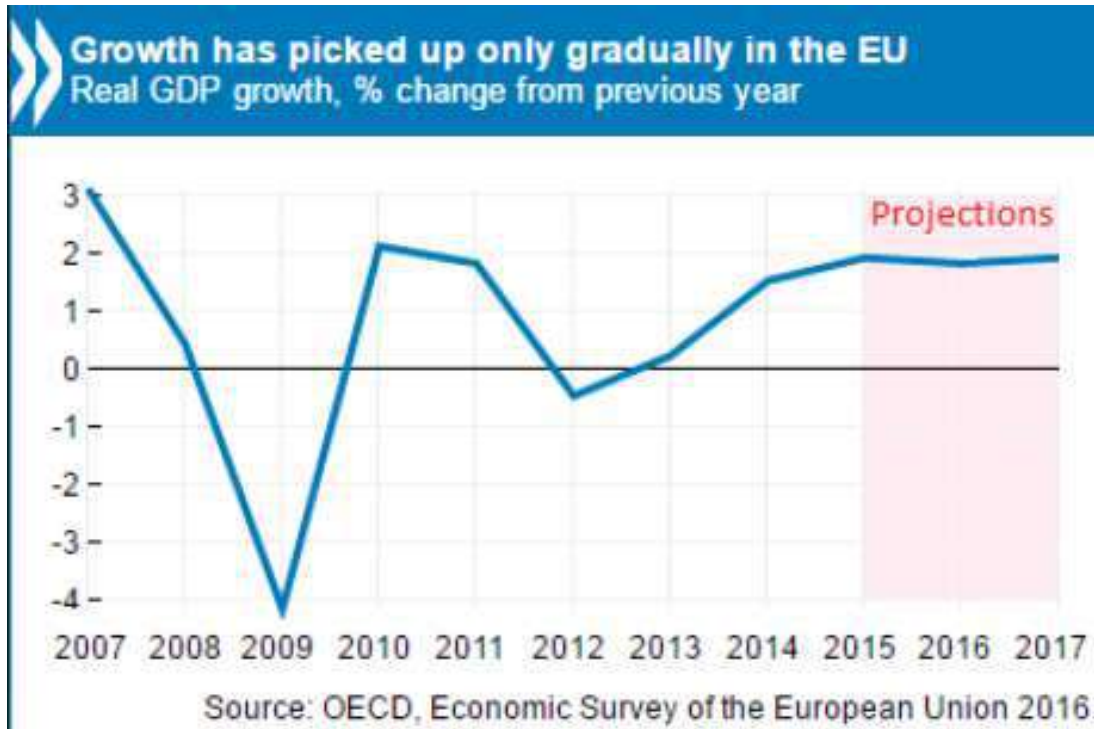
Sixty years ago, on 25 March 1957, two treaties were signed in Rome that marked the start of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. The Treaties of Rome established a common market based on "four freedoms", namely the free movement of persons, services, goods and capital. The common market created the conditions for prosperity and stability for European citizens.

The [history of the European Investment Bank](#) cannot be dissociated from that of the European project. The creation of the Bank was finalised during the negotiations which preceded the signing of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community.

As well as contributing to the financing of projects of common interest, the treaty also met the concerns of those who feared that the common market would accentuate imbalances in regional development.

The Bank would thus mobilise capital to promote the cohesion of the European area and [modernise the economy](#). These initial objectives continue to guide and inspire the EU bank today.

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Investment Plan for Europe

Tackling the investment gap

The global economic and financial crisis has hampered essential investment in infrastructure, innovation and the private sector. Currently, investment in Europe is 15% below pre-crisis levels. Europe must remedy this investment gap to recover from the crisis and strengthen its global competitiveness.

Europe's investment gap points to a market failure, a reduced capacity of investors to take risks.

Liquidity is available but many projects are unable to secure adequate funding. Investor confidence is low due to economic volatility, along with regulatory and other uncertainties. As a result, whilst the conditions for investment exist, the money is not finding its way to economically viable projects.

«ИННОВАЦИИ» = модернизация



Кто инвестирует в Германии?

KfW – Responsible banking

KfW is one of the world's leading promotional banks. Since 1948 KfW has been committed to improving economic, social and ecological living conditions all around the world on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany and the federal states. To do this, it supplied funds totalling EUR 75.5 billion in 2018 alone; of this total, 40% was spent on measures aimed at protecting the climate and the environment.

Кто инвестирует в Украине?



МІНІСТЕРСТВО
ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ
І ТОРГІВЛІ УКРАЇНИ
ОФІЦІЙНИЙ ВЕБ-САЙТ

Пошук за змістом



Пошук

Розширений пошук | Пош

СТЬ | ДОКУМЕНТИ | ГРОМАДСЬКОСТІ | ПРЕС-ЦЕНТР | КОНТАКТИ | ВАКА

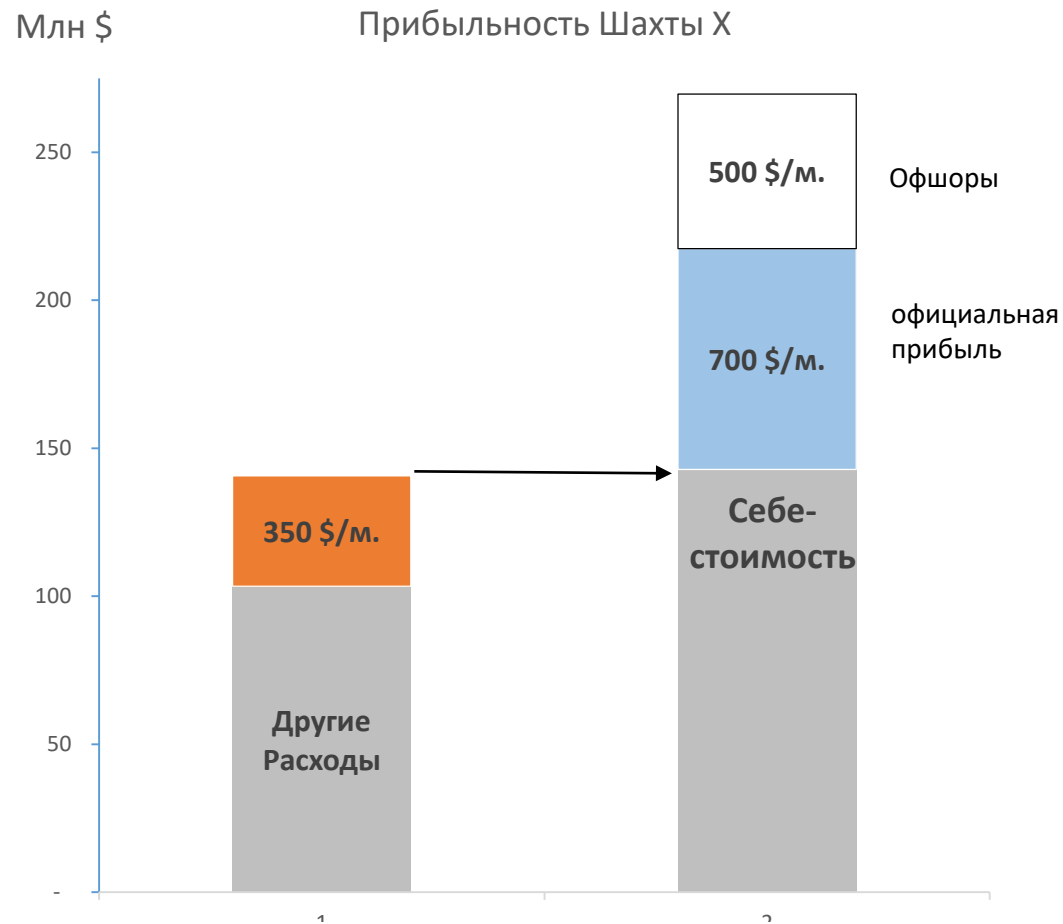
політика та міжнародне інвестиційне співробітництво » Інструменти залучення інвестицій

Інструменти залучення інвестицій

- Індустріальні парки в Україні
- Контакти з питань залучення інвестицій та супроводу інвесторів в Україні
- Державна реєстрація інвестиційних проектів у пріоритетних галузях економіки

Украина –
мифические
«инвесторы»

Частный инвестор



Пониже зарплаты

Повыше цены

Прибыль в офшоры

Банки развития



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Connecting efforts to deter tax evasion & support anti-corruption agencies can help the global community be more effective in fighting corruption. Read this joint [@WorldBank](#) [@OECDTax](#) report to learn

Повыше зарплаты

Пониже цены

Запрет на офшоры

“This agreement represents a significant step forward in strengthening cooperation and formalizing relations between the two organizations and will form the basis for a strategic partnership with the mutual objective of creating more and better quality employment” said Mr.Ryder.

Банки развития

1.2 The need for economic appraisal

In competitive, undistorted markets with well-defined property rights, the revenues generated by an investment project measure the value that the output of the project generates for its users, and the money costs of the project measure the value (or opportunity cost) of resources used in producing the output. In other words, prices for inputs and outputs are valid measures of value and scarcity. In addition, since projects tend to be marginal in relation to the size of the economy at large, they do not affect prices more than marginally, and hence there is no need to make additional considerations about consumer or producer surplus. Under such circumstances, the financial return on capital of the project would be a ~~necessary and sufficient indicator to determine whether the project is worth undertaking or not~~ from the social welfare point of view.

However, markets are not always sufficiently competitive, prices are often distorted, and property rights are at times not well defined, leaving externalities with no price assigned to them. For these reasons, a project's financial return may not be an adequate indicator for the

Приоритет -

Польза для общества,

а не прибыльность

Выводы

- Кому проводить модернизацию
- За кого голосовать