



# EU MISSIONS

## RESTORE OUR OCEAN AND WATERS



### EQUITY FINANCING

**Equity financing** allows companies to raise capital by selling ownership stakes to investors, who in return benefit from capital gains (increase in the value of shares over time) and dividend payments (periodic profit distribution to shareholders). Unlike debt, there is no repayment obligation, but the investors carry the risk of failure. However, issuing shares can dilute founders' control, as shareholders often gain voting rights.

### DEBT FINANCING

**Debt financing** raises capital through loans that must be repaid with interest, without diluting ownership. It must be repaid regardless of the company's financial performance, with a potential risk of default in case of failure to meet repayment obligations. **Bonds**, a type of debt financing instrument issued by governments, development banks or corporations, can be used to finance sustainability projects. **Blue bonds** specifically can raise finance for marine and ocean-based projects.

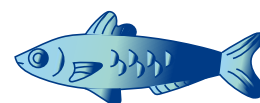
### EQUITY FINANCING

- ✓ Dividends or returns expected
- ✓ Access to investor knowledge



### DEBT FINANCING

- ✓ Keep full business ownership
- ✓ Capital repayments with interest
- ✓ Security required



### InvestEU, Growth Blue Fund I

The Growth Blue Fund I is an equity financing initiative supporting SMEs in the blue economy in Portugal. Backed by funding from the EU and the European Investment Bank, it aims to invest in 8 to 12 companies with equity and quasi-equity investments above €1.5m.

### European Investment Bank (EIB)

Between 2019 and 2023, the European Investment Bank provided €7.3 billion in loans to the sustainable blue economy, including coastal resilience to climate change, conservation and restoration of ocean natural capital, and innovation, leveraging €30.8 billion of investments.