UNCTAD

Multi-Year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development 2013

Recent developments and new challenges in commodity markets, and policy options for commodity-based inclusive growth and sustainable development

Room XXVI
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Mobilising private finance for sustainable energy and land-use

by

Remco Fischer
UNEP Finance Initiative

21 MARCH 2013

Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development

Remco Fischer
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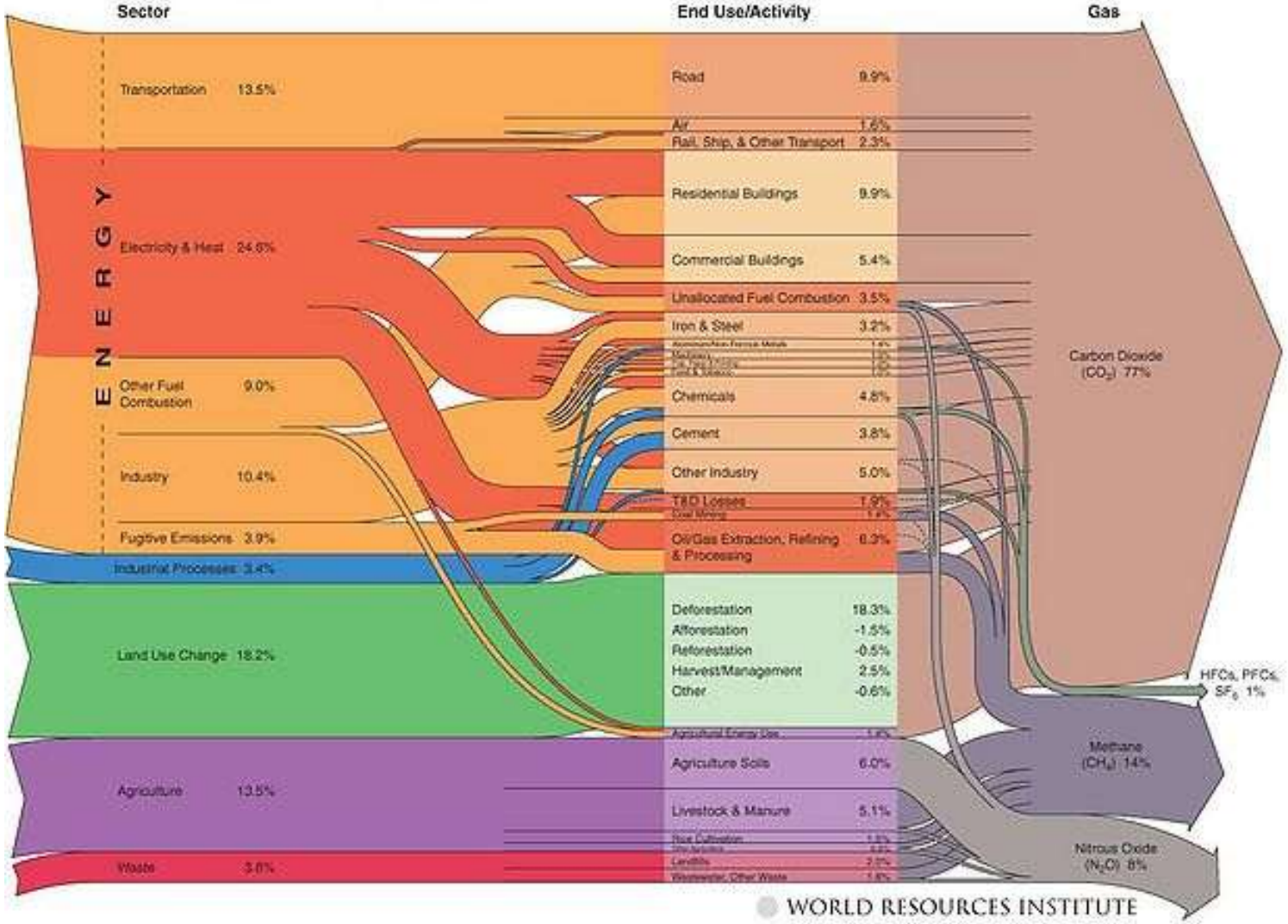
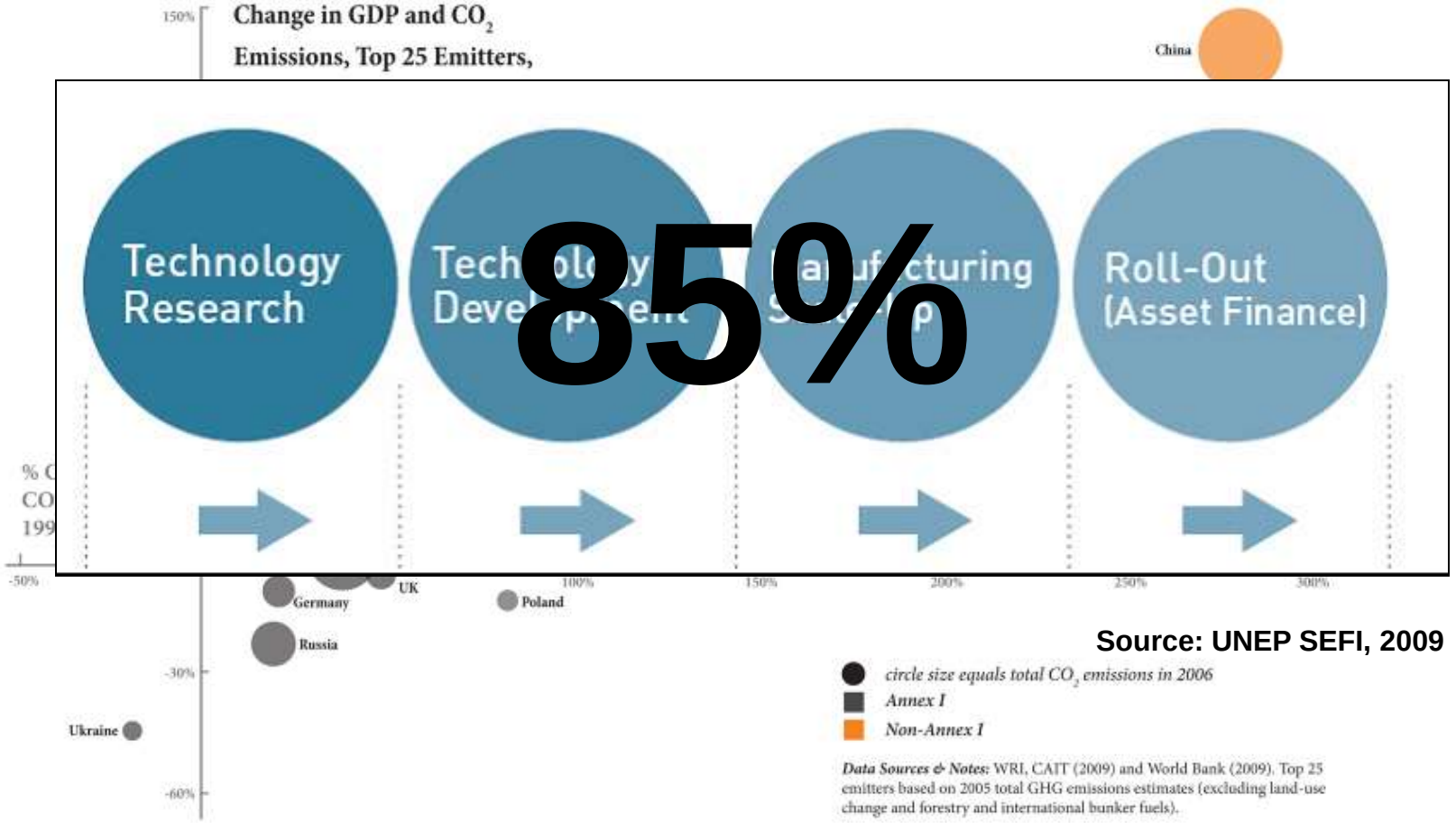
World GHG Emissions Flow Chart



The private sector – why?

The technology innovation continuum:



Source: UNEP SEFI, 2009

The private sector – what?

The 'Private Sector' is a very broad term: in the context of REDD+, we can think of two main private sector groups

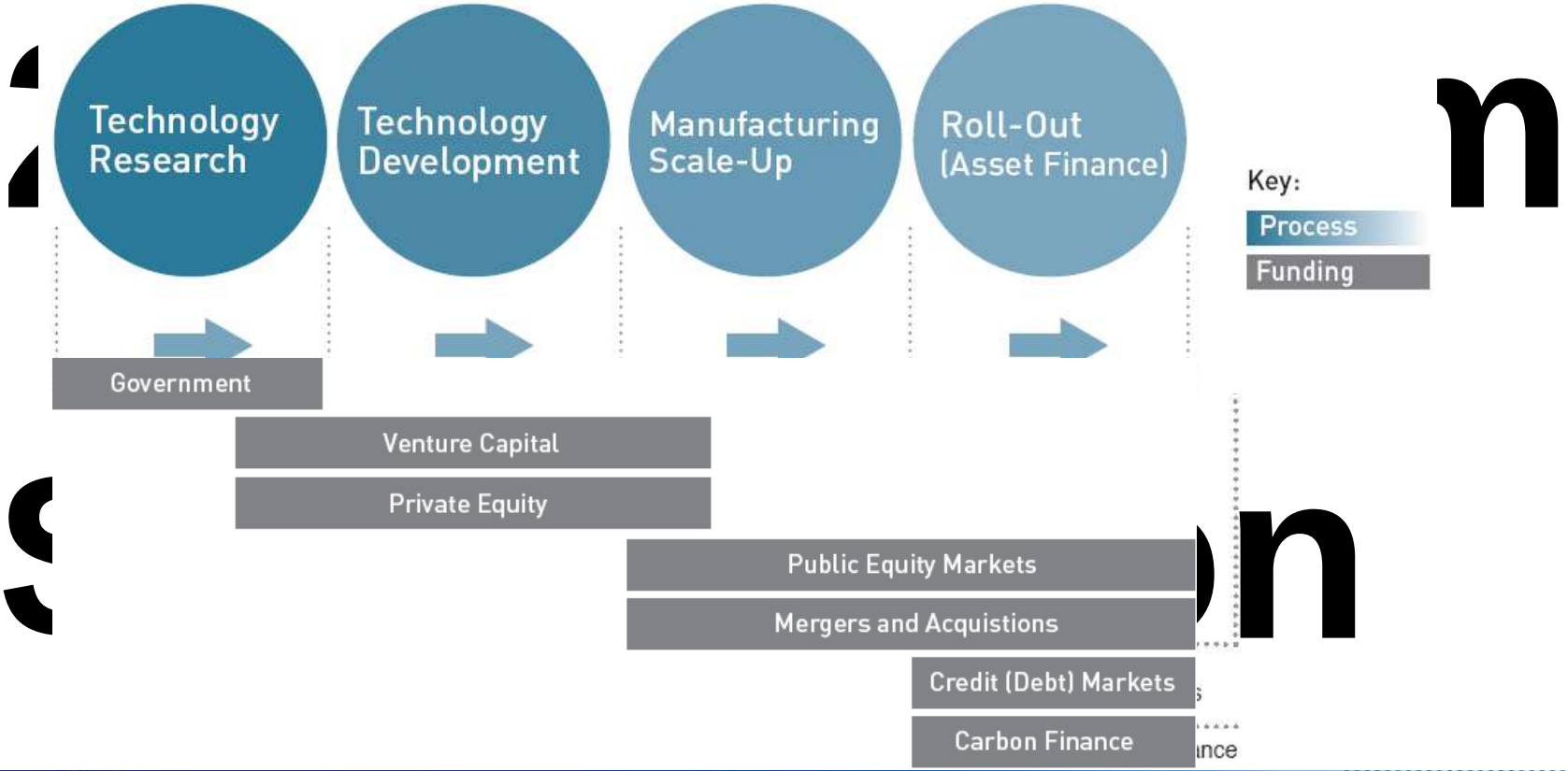
Explicit Producers of Emissions Reductions	▪ Arguably the 'traditional' view of REDD+- production of Emission Reductions
	▪ Private sector actors might include
	  ▪ Providers of up-front finance
	  ▪ Implementers, project development
	  ▪ Providers of technical advice and services
	  ▪ Buyers of carbon or other associated products
	▪ Volume of carbon credits is one indicator of size. 26 $MtCO_2$ transacted in the voluntary market in 2011 with a value of USD 237 million

Supply chains of 'forest-risk' commodities	▪ Agriculture accounts for around 80% of global forest loss
	▪ Drivers vary considerably but the main 'forest-loss' commodities are:
	  ▪ Palm oil, soy, beef
	▪ Supply chains include:
	  ▪ Input providers, farmers, processers, traders, retailers and consumers
	▪ Global soft commodity markets are very large- estimated producer value of these goods in tropical countries. Annual producer values*:
	  ▪ Palm USD 31 billion, Soy USD 47 billion, Beef USD 14 billion

Lenders and investors: why?

Global new Investment in Sustainable Energy, USD billions

The technology innovation continuum:



Lenders and investors: why?

Soy supply chain example

Seed production	Growers	Trading	Crushing	Meal / Oil / Food
▪ Dominated by Monsanto, Dupont & Syngenta.	▪ Highly fragmented; grown on family farms and plantations. Size of an average U.S. farm is 314 acres	▪ Dominated by 4 companies: ADM, Cargill, Bunge & Louis Dreyfus	▪ 85% of all soybeans are crushed, with remaining used in food industries	▪ Primarily used for livestock feed and vegetable oils

Key trends in the soy industry

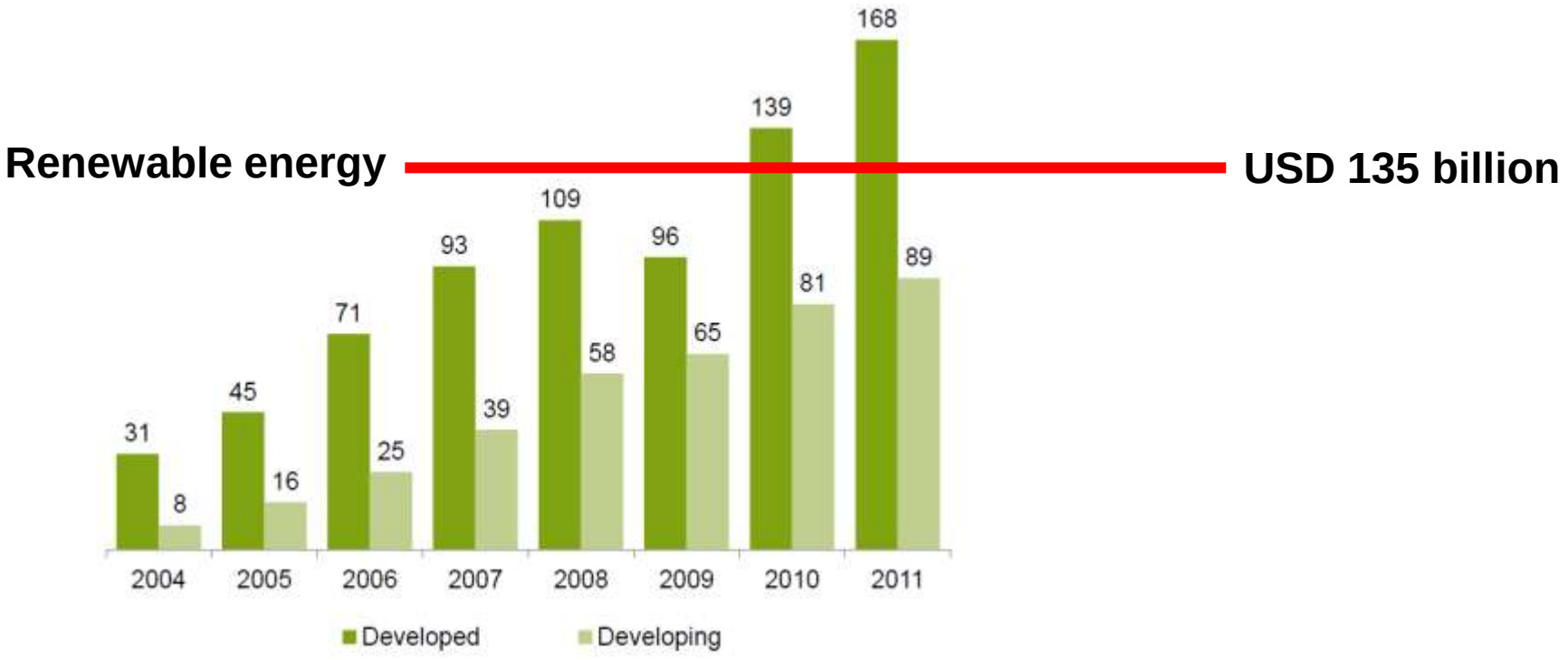
- Highly consolidated into four main companies
- Most companies are vertically integrated and thus control other segments of the supply chain- traders often provide seed and credit to growers for example
- Geographical differences:
  - Private firms located in Asia and Latin America
  - Public firms located in the US and America

Potential entry points for FIs

- Banks as:
  - Providers of loans
  - Underwriters of bond and stock offerings
  - Research providers
- Investors as:
  - Equity investors- can be active (such as putting forward shareholder resolutions) or passive
  - Holders of corporate bonds/debt
- Insurers as:
  - Providers of commercial, market and political risk cover

Private finance will likely be needed to close critical funding gaps.

Global new investment in renewable energy: developed v developing countries, 2004-2011, USD billion

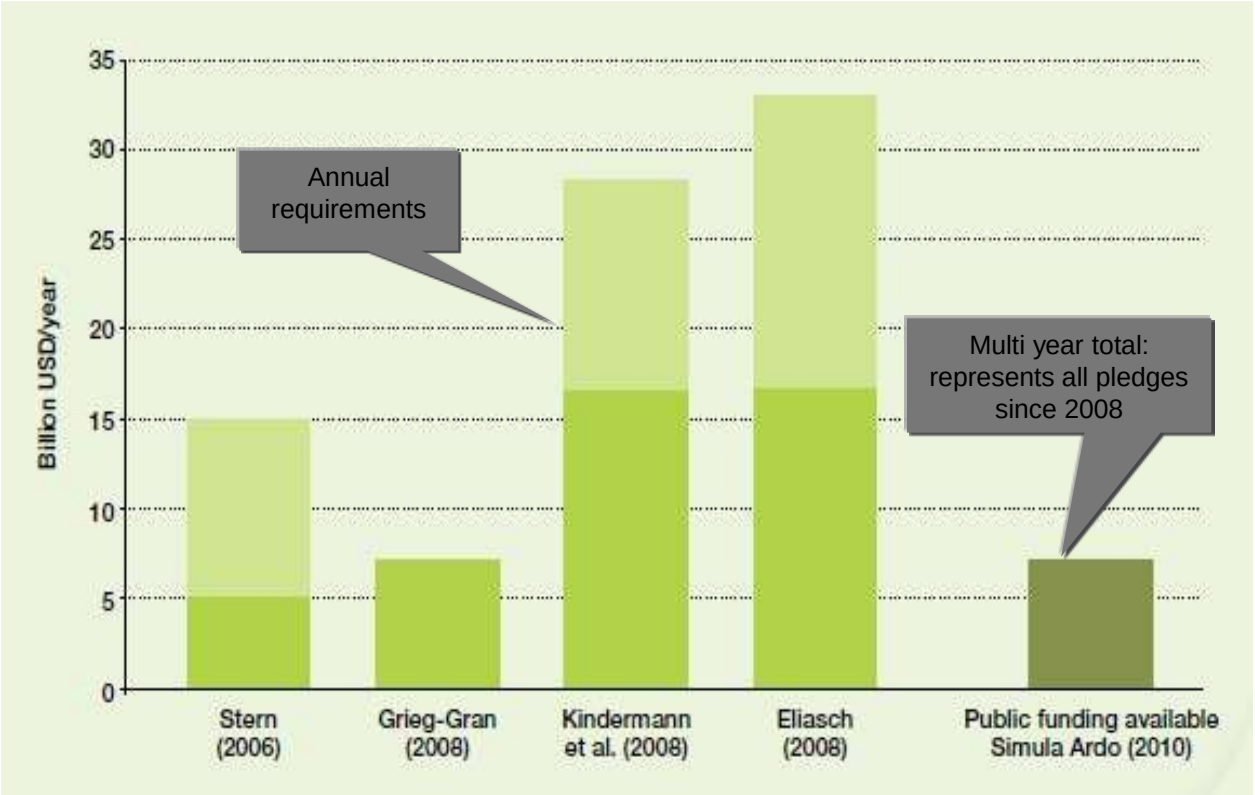


Source: UNEP / Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2012)

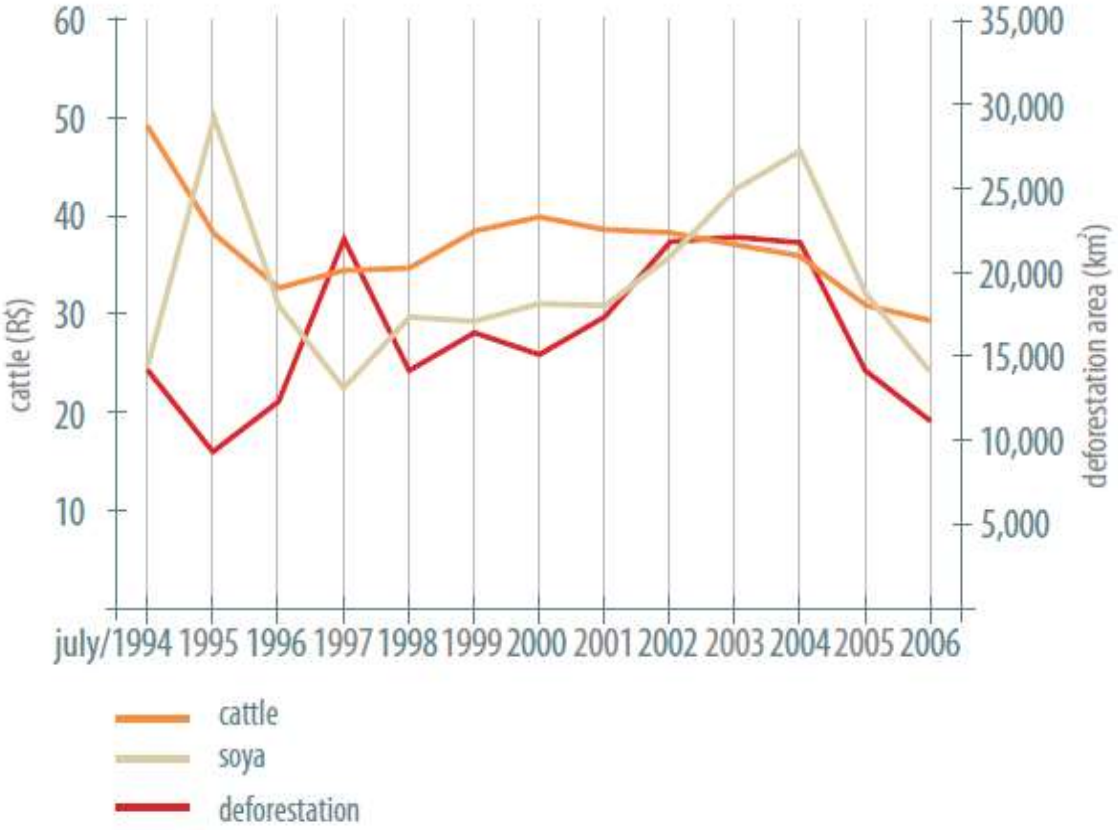
Private finance might be needed to close critical funding gaps.

+ Adaptation	**USD 65 - 100 billion**
+ REDD+ / land - use	**USD 20 - 40 billion**
Renewable energy	**USD 45 - 100 billion**

Private finance might be needed to close critical funding gaps.



ANNUAL DEFORESTATION RATES COMPARED TO MEAT AND SOYA PRICES



SOURCE IMAZON

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Financing change.

Smart public intervention to mobilise financial institution skills and resources for sustainable development.

- Sustainable development: low-carbon, climate-resilient development
- Two critical ‘sectors’ for mitigation: **(i)** energy; **(ii)** land use
- How can national governments mobilise private finance for sustainable, low-carbon energy and land-use?
- How can the international community (UNFCCC regime) support this unlocking of private climate finance?

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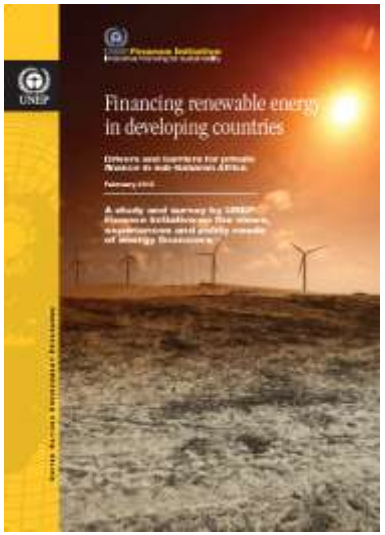
How can governments and the international community mobilise private climate finance?



UNEP FI study

38 energy infrastructure financiers surveyed

Recommendations

Private finance mobilisation to deploy climate mitigation technologies in developing countries will require national governments and the international community to address three critical barriers:

1. **No level playing field between high-carbon and low-carbon investment alternatives**
2. **Regulatory barriers in developing countries. In the energy sector, for instance, there is often no easy market/grid access for low-carbon technologies**
3. **Political and regulatory investment risks**

1. BARRIER: No 'level playing field' between high-carbon and low-carbon investment alternatives:

- Sustainable, low-carbon technologies and infrastructure are typically more expensive, despite fastly becoming increasingly competitive
- High capital intensity of low-carbon energy options in a challenging risk landscape: high CAPEX and low OPEX of renewable energy versus low CAPEX and high OPEX of fossil-fuel-based generation
- Higher transaction costs
- Fossil fuel subsidies

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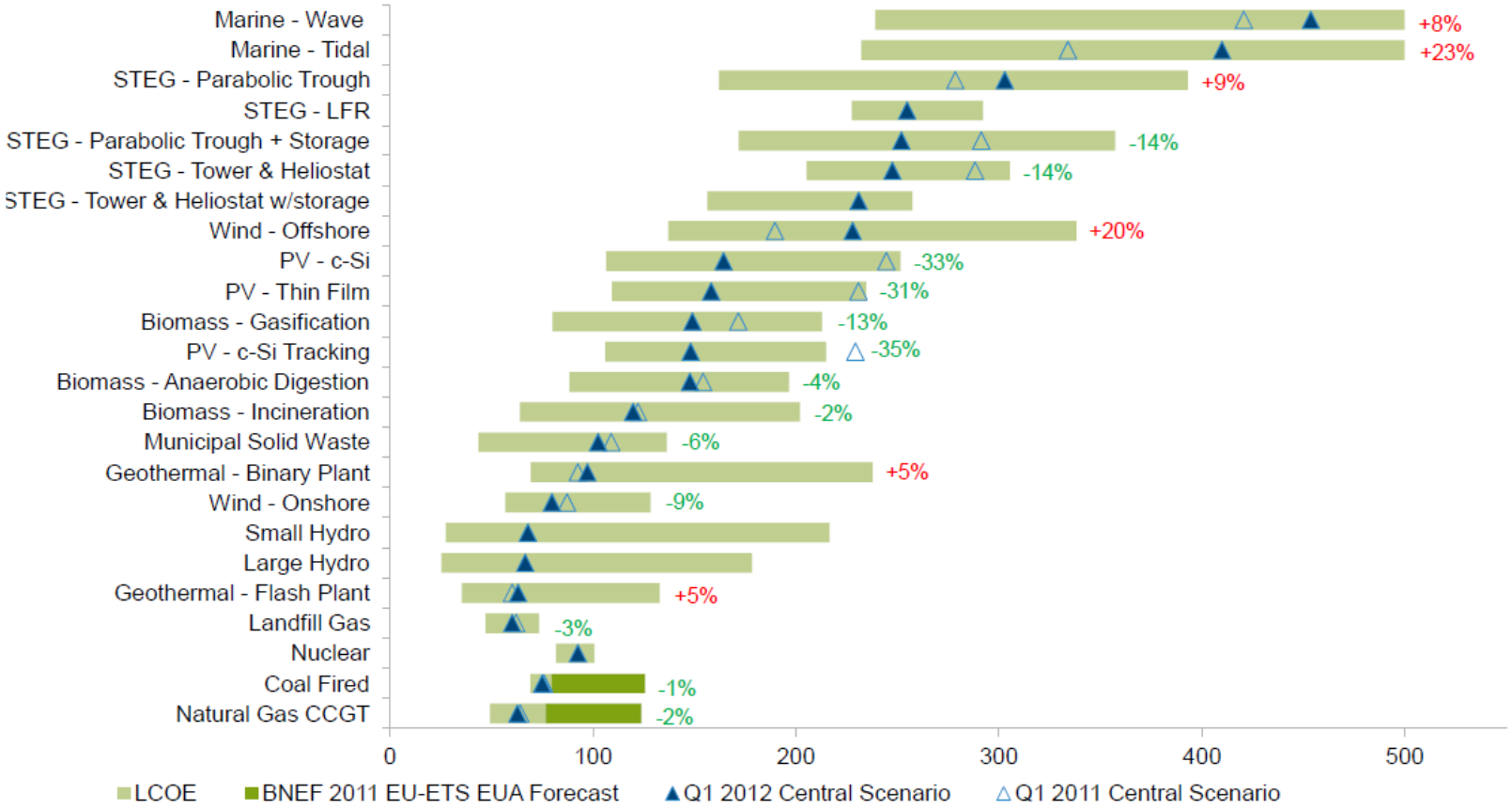
1. BARRIER: No 'level playing field' between high-carbon and low-carbon investment alternatives:

Levelised cost of electricity for different generation technologies, Q1 2012 V Q1 2011, USD per MWH



Source: UNEP / Bloomberg New Energy Finance

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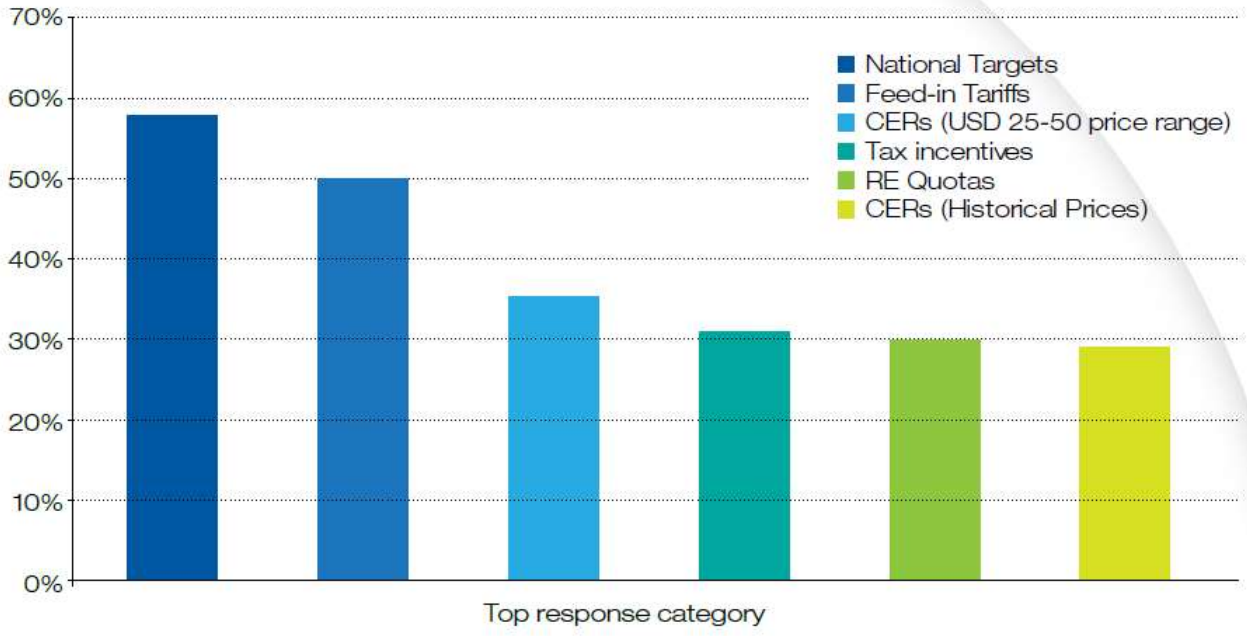
1. SOLUTION: Create a level playing field

in terms of profitability, between innovative and promising low-carbon technologies and conventional, but cheaper high-carbon options.

The most powerful incentive mechanisms for renewable energy deployment in developing countries, according to private finance practitioners

Which types of incentive mechanisms are "most powerful" in mobilizing private finance for renewable energy deployment in developing countries?



Source: UNEP Finance Initiative

1. SOLUTION: Create a level playing field

in terms of profitability, between innovative and promising low-carbon technologies and conventional, but cheaper high-carbon options.

- Formulate national energy visions with clear renewable energy and energy efficiency targets -------- **ZERO COST.**
- Put in place credible and stable (not overly generous!) incentive mechanisms for renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and infrastructure ------- **SOME COST.**
- Phase out fossil fuel subsidies to fund the required incentive mechanisms for sustainable energy -------- **ZERO COST.**

1. SOLUTION? Create a level playing field – the CDM

- Problem with Option 1: 'public interventions at national level' hinge on national institutions, readiness and willingness, on a country by country basis
- The CDM is different: a global mechanism accessible to all developing countries; legal, regulatory and institutional requirements are reasonable
- Main benefit of the CDM: it exists, in fully operational form, already! Existing systems, governance, process and institutional infrastructure (DNAs, DOEs, EB, etc.) in place! Existing industry in place (financiers, project developers, certifiers etc.)
- The CDM covers the incremental cost of low-carbon investment options from polluters in developed countries, rather than from tax-payers.

3. BARRIER: Political and regulatory investment risks, particularly…

I. Country and political risk
II. Low-carbon policy risk
III. Currency risk

3. SOLUTION: Mitigate political and regulatory investment risk

which continue to be detrimental, particularly for sustainable technologies, even in situations where a level playing field and easy market access have been established.

I. Country and political risk → 'CLIMATE MIGA'
II. Low-carbon policy risk → 'CLIMATE MIGA'
III. Currency risk → 'CLIMATE CURRENCY FUND'

Changing finance.

Changing the DNA of financial markets.

- Reaching the situation where in all decisions appropriate space and weight is given to relevant environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

- Critical: availability, accessibility and systematic integration of ESG information.

- Two categories of information: **(i)** greenhouse gas emissions, **(ii)** resilience to physical impacts

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Carbon integration and disclosure.

Improving the availability and accessibility of greenhouse gas information, as well as its systematic integration by finance institutions

–2/3 of Fortune 500 FIs now report on Scope 1 and 2 emissions

–Real challenge: Scope 3 that includes emissions associated with loans and investments

–3-year project in partnership with the GHG Protocol to develop guidance for FIs on the recent Scope 3 Standard of the GHGP

Thank you.

Remco Fischer, UNEP Finance Initiative ***Remco.Fischer@unep.org***

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