



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Investing in a Low-Carbon Economy

A survey of investment promotion agencies*

Occasional note

Abstract

Drawing on an UNCTAD survey of Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs), this note shows that climate change is already on the agenda of many agencies around the world and will become even more important in the coming years. Most IPAs seek to attract foreign investment into renewable energy, but other sectors are also well represented. Low-carbon investment is a relatively new area and many countries lack a facilitating regulatory framework and supporting policy or strategy documents. IPAs are in a unique position to raise awareness with policymakers on the one hand and build networks between low-carbon investors and local entrepreneurs, innovators and researchers on the other.

* This survey was conducted for the *World Investment Report 2010*. Joachim Karl was the overall coordinator of the project. For further information please contact Thomas van Giffen (thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org).

Executive summary

This note presents the findings of the UNCTAD survey on the role of investment promotion agencies (IPAs) in attracting foreign low-carbon investment. The results are used as input to the *World Investment Report 2010: Investing in a Low-Carbon Economy*.

Overall, the survey shows that attracting low-carbon foreign investment is already on the agenda of many IPAs around the world and will become even more important in the coming years. The main findings of the survey can be summarized as follows:

- For more than half of the IPAs, climate change adaptation and mitigation has an important impact on their policies and has resulted in concrete actions to attract low-carbon investments.
- Despite a strong interest and the importance of cooperation with other government agencies, only a small number of agencies have supporting policy or strategy documents.
- Most agencies seek to attract foreign investment into the power sector; however other sectors of emission (industry, transport, buildings, waste management, agriculture and forestry) are also well represented among their targets for low-carbon investments.
- For many IPAs, market creation policies for renewable energy are the most important supporting policy for attracting low-carbon foreign investment.
- Regarding their own role, most promotion agencies focus on mapping investment opportunities for transnational corporations (TNCs) in their countries.
- Although barriers to foreign investment differ between regions, the lack of a facilitating regulatory framework poses the main obstacle for foreign investors.

Introduction

The global policy debate on tackling climate change is no longer about whether to take action. It is now about how much and which actions are needed – and by whom. Transnational corporations (TNCs) are major carbon emitters, and among the largest low-carbon investors. They are therefore part of both the problem and the solution to climate change. TNCs can contribute to global efforts for combating climate change by improving production processes in their operations at home and abroad, by supplying cleaner goods and services and by providing much-needed capital and cutting-edge technology.

Developing countries are confronted with two major challenges in responding to climate change and the move to a low-carbon economy: (a) financing and implementing investment in appropriate activities and (b) the generation, diffusion and dissemination of relevant technology. For host developing countries, TNCs and their low-carbon foreign investment can facilitate the expansion and upgrading of their productive capacities and export competitiveness, while helping reduce carbon emissions.¹

At the national level, investment promotion agencies (IPAs) are central players in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). To find out more about their activities in the area of low-carbon investment, UNCTAD conducted a web-based survey (see box 1). This note presents the findings of the survey on the role of investment promotion agencies in attracting foreign low-carbon investment. It seeks to identify the level of IPA involvement and the main policy instruments to attract TNCs in this area and provide insights on potential barriers to investment. Some of the results are also used as input to the *World Investment Report 2010: Investing in a Low-Carbon Economy*.

¹ Low-carbon foreign investment can be defined as the transfer of technologies, practices or products by TNCs to host countries – through equity (FDI) and non-equity forms of participation – such that their own and related operations, as well as use of their products and services, generate significantly lower GHG emissions than would otherwise prevail in the industry under business-as-usual (BAU) circumstances (UNCTAD, 2010).

Box 1. UNCTAD survey of IPAs 2010

From December 2009 to February 2010, UNCTAD conducted a survey of 238 IPAs on their role in attracting low-carbon FDI. A total of 116 questionnaires were completed, representing an overall response rate of 49 per cent. Respondents included 102 national and 14 sub-national agencies. A geographical breakdown of the responses shows a relatively high response from agencies from developed countries, economies in transition (South-East Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (box table 1).

Box table 1. Response rates, by region

	UNCTAD IPA database		Respondents		Response rate
Total	238	100%	116	100%	49%
Developed	53	22%	34	29%	64%
Developing	166	70%	69	59%	42%
Africa	55	23%	21	18%	38%
Asia	65	27%	21	18%	32%
LAC	46	19%	27	23%	59%
Economies in transition	19	8%	13	11%	68%

Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

I. Increasing importance of low-carbon investments for IPAs

Physical impacts from climate change and mitigation concerns play an important role in IPA policymaking, as indicated by respectively more than half and more than 60 per cent of the respondents. This is in particular the case for agencies in Asia. Furthermore, for 55 per cent of all IPAs this has translated into concrete actions to attract low-carbon investments (table 1), which is the focus of this note. Although agencies from all regions are active in this area, this is in particular the case for those from the developed countries and Africa, while those from Latin America and the Caribbean and transition economies seem to be less involved.

Table 1. IPAs that specifically target low-carbon foreign investment, by region
(Percentage of respondents)

	Yes	No	No answer
Total	55	28	16
Developed	65	26	9
Developing	52	32	16
Africa	62	24	14
Asia	57	29	14
LAC	41	41	19
Economies in transition	46	15	38

Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

Two reasons for IPAs to target low-carbon investments are concerns about the physical impact of climate change, and the effect this has on vulnerable industries such as agriculture and tourism. For some respondents these investments are part of broader efforts in the area of sustainable development and environmental protection. Furthermore, a number of agencies seek to catch up with global economic and technological developments and focus on attracting new and “clean” technologies, for instance, to develop or support value added production or create a green energy sector.² Reducing dependency on fossil fuels and benefiting from natural endowments also play a role in IPA strategies, for instance regarding biofuel production and wind or solar power.

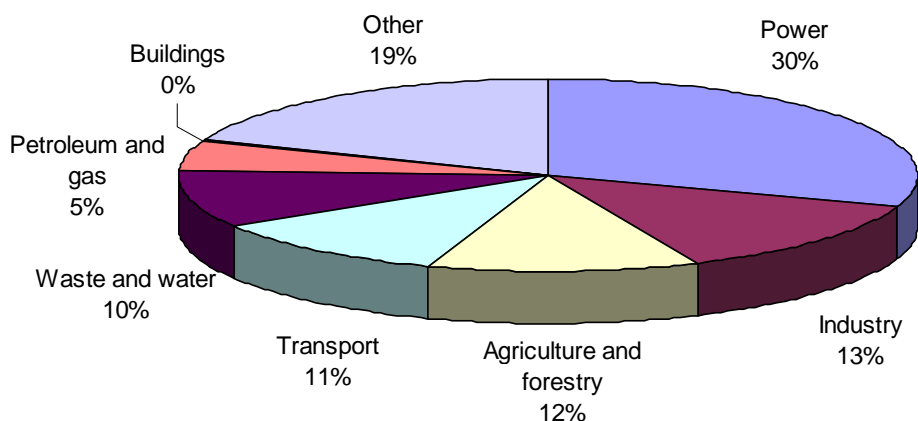
Many agencies from countries that do not expect any, or only limited, impacts from climate change consequently indicated not to target low-carbon investments. Some respondents refer to having a more general focus on sustainable investments, including but not specifically considering greenhouse gas emissions. Other agencies give priority to other industries and development concerns, in particular regarding the promotion of employment through FDI. Finally for a number of IPAs the lack of a national supporting framework, such as institutions, legislation or strategy documents prevents agencies from focusing on low-carbon investments.

Of the main sectors of emission identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007), IPAs mainly seek to attract FDI into power generation (e.g.

² In particular, IPAs from developed countries and some Asian countries mention the importance of attracting clean technologies, while this is much less mentioned by respondents from other developing regions or transition economies.

renewable energy such as wind and solar power), although most other sectors are also well represented (figure 1). Furthermore, some agencies also report naturally low-carbon sectors such as services, tourism, ICT services and energy efficiency investments as areas of their attention. In all of these sectors technology transfer forms an important driver for targeting foreign investors.

Figure 1. IPA target sectors for attracting low-carbon FDI
(Percentage of responses)

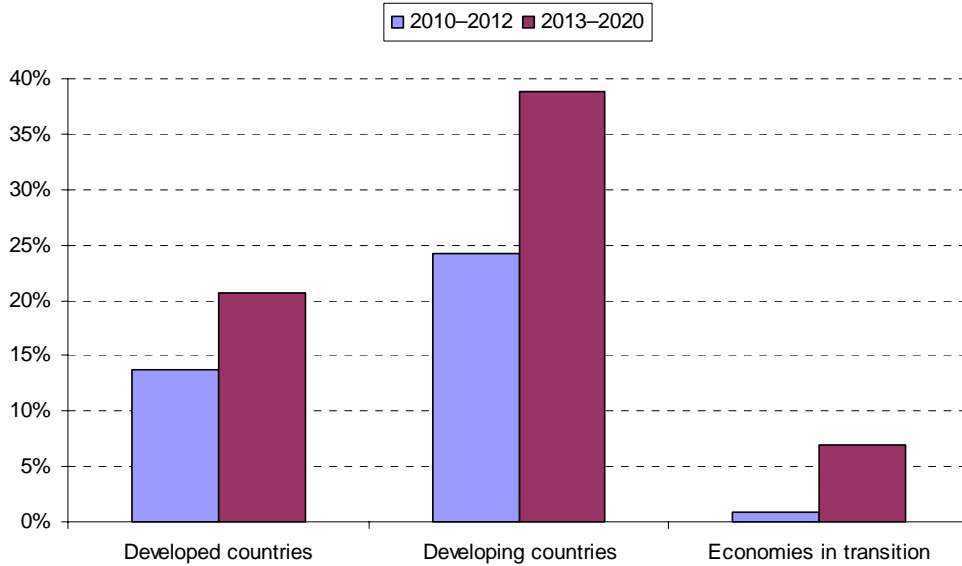


Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

The outlook for IPA involvement in low-carbon FDI shows that it will play an increasingly important role in their policies in the short and medium term in both developed and developing countries. Half of the agencies expect to place high or very high emphasis on this issue in the next two years and around 75 per cent expect to do so in the period 2013–2020 (figure 2). Agencies from transition economies are expected to catch up with this development in the medium term.

Figure 2. Emphasis of IPAs on attracting low-carbon FDI in the short and medium term

(Percentage of respondents indicating high/very high emphasis)

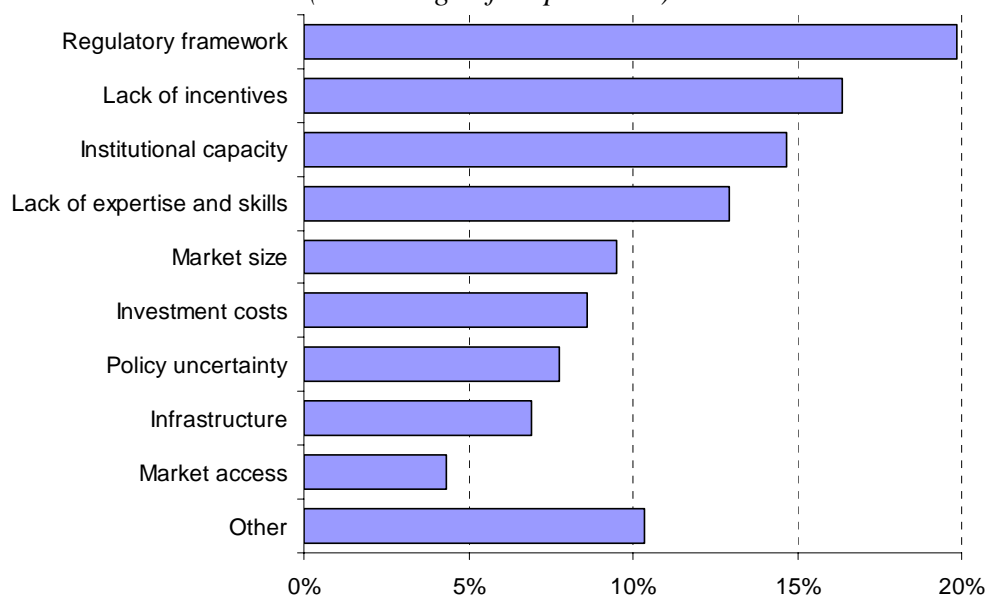


Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

II. National coordination essential to overcome barriers

IPAs encounter many different barriers when seeking to attract low-carbon FDI (figure 3); however, their significance differs by region. For almost all respondents, the lack of a facilitating regulatory framework is an important obstacle. This includes, for instance, the absence of sector-specific regulation, inadequate legal protection for investors (including intellectual property rights) and the lack of transparency. In particular, agencies from Latin America and the Caribbean refer to these issues. For IPAs from developed countries, the lack of investment incentives is the main barrier, while many respondents from economies in transition express concerns about institutional capacities. Agencies from Africa indicate that the two main barriers are investment costs and the lack of local expertise and skills. This last issue is also most mentioned by IPAs from Asia.

Figure 3. Barriers to efforts to attract low-carbon FDI
(Percentage of respondents)



Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

Despite the fact that more than half of respondents target low-carbon FDI and that almost 40 per cent cooperate with other government agencies on this issue, only 17 per cent of the IPAs indicate that they have a supporting policy or strategy document available, either prepared by the IPA itself or referring to a broader national strategy. More or less in line with regional involvement in low-carbon FDI (table 1), this percentage is the highest for IPAs from Africa (24 per cent), while none of the agencies from transition economies make reference to such a document (table 2). An explanation could be that this is still a relatively new area for national policymakers. For instance, renewable energy has only recently gained ground in national energy policies and only now countries start filing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.³

³ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) refers to a set of policies and actions countries undertake as part of a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 2. Share of IPAs with a specific policy document available and/or cooperate with other government agencies, by region
(Percentage of respondents)

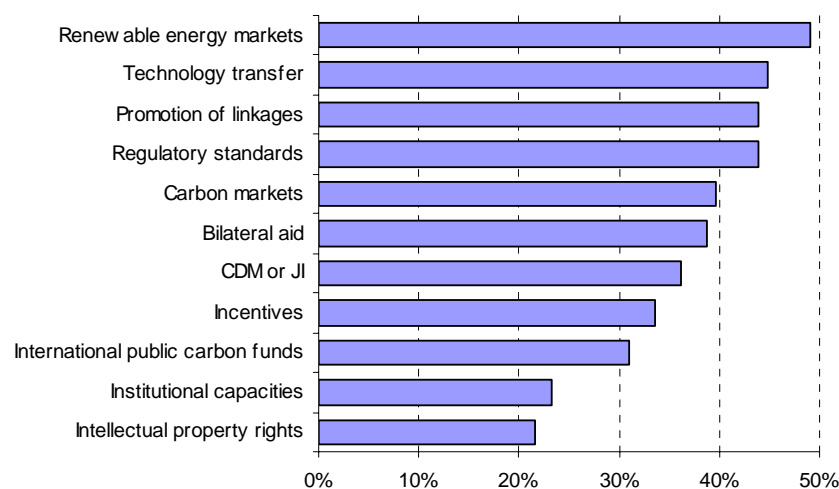
	Policy document			Government cooperation		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
Total	17	40	43	40	17	43
Developed countries	18	47	35	44	21	35
Developing countries	20	33	46	41	13	46
Africa	24	38	38	52	10	38
Asia	19	43	38	43	14	43
LAC	19	22	59	30	15	56
Economies in transition	0	54	46	23	31	46

Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

III. Attracting low-carbon investment

There are different national and international policies that can support countries in attracting low-carbon foreign investments.⁴ The most important supporting policy is the creation of a market for renewable energy (figure 4). Relevant market creation policies in this area are for instance tax incentives, tariff feed-in programs or the opening up of electricity networks to new players. Other policy areas that play an important role are the promotion of technology transfer and creation of linkages with domestic investors. This is in particular so for agencies from developing regions.

Figure 4. Important policy areas for attracting low-carbon FDI
(Percentage of respondents indicating high/very importance)

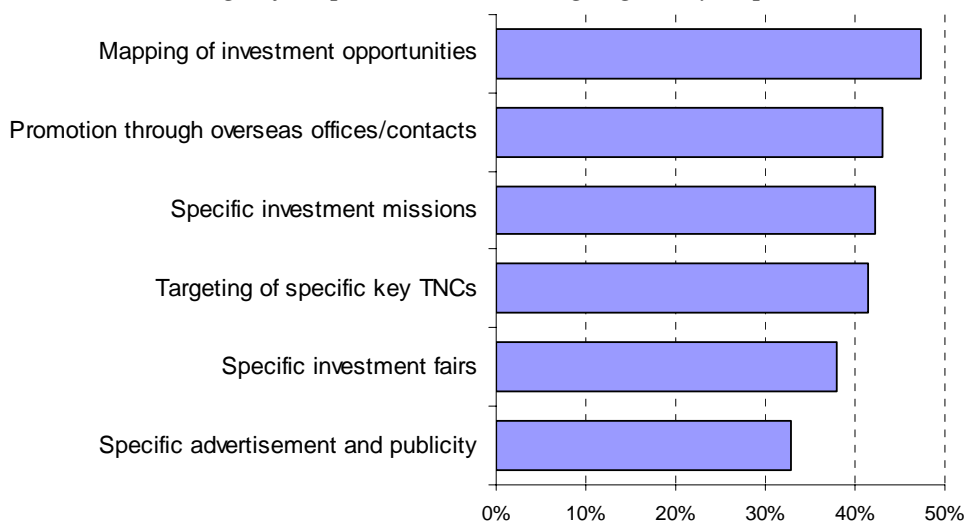


Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

⁴ For more information on different policy options, see UNCTAD (2010).

Mapping of the investment opportunities is the main policy instrument for IPAs to attract low-carbon FDI (figure 5), for instance, by preparing studies of suitable geographical sites for wind or solar farms. Other instruments that play an important role include promotion through overseas offices and contacts, organizing specific investment missions, and targeting of specific TNCs.

Figure 5. Important policy instruments for attracting low-carbon FDI
(Percentage of respondents indicating high/very importance)



Source: UNCTAD Survey of IPAs, December 2009–February 2010.

Conclusions

More and more countries are seeking to make the transition to a low-carbon economy. TNCs can play an important role in this process by providing much-needed capital and cutting-edge technology in particular for developing countries. Through their promotion and facilitation activities IPAs play a central role in countries' efforts to attract foreign investors. This survey shows that attracting low-carbon FDI is already on the agenda of many IPAs around the world, and will become even more important in the coming years. The survey results provide some useful insights in policies and barriers to foreign investment in this area.

Current national strategies and policies for low-carbon FDI differ significantly, ranging from comprehensive approaches to the practical absence of such policies. In many instances, investment promotion strategies are only beginning to target new opportunities in low-carbon investment. Given the early stage of low-carbon investments, coordination of national policies and integration of IPA policies into wider industry, energy and wider development strategies is essential to reducing policy uncertainty and attracting foreign investors. As only a relatively small number of developing countries have adopted well documented and explicit low-carbon development strategies so far, this would be one of the first steps for agencies to undertake. Furthermore, IPAs are in a key position to make policy makers aware of regulatory needs to promote low-carbon FDI, for instance in the area of market-creation mechanisms, foreign investment entry and treatment and incentives for such investment.

Based on their national strategies and development goals, IPAs should carefully identify and review specific areas in which to promote low-carbon FDI. This process includes, for instance, a selection of priority industries and the mapping of specific investment opportunities for foreign investors. A next step would be to actively target (specific) TNCs, design investment promotion packages and position the country for low-carbon investments (e.g. through the establishment of CleanTech parks).

IPAs can help build networks and connect low-carbon investors with local entrepreneurs, innovators and researchers. Furthermore, promotion agencies can

encourage partnerships between foreign investors, governments, and research institutions for the development of low-carbon technologies and products. They can facilitate investor access to test and demonstration facilities for new low-carbon products. Monitoring and assessments of investments by IPAs can provide valuable information for both investor and national partners, and are in particular important in an area that is still so much in development as the area of low-carbon investment.

References

IPCC (2007). *Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York: Cambridge University Press.

UNCTAD (2010). *World Investment Report 2010: Investing in a Low-carbon Economy*. United Nations publication. Sales No. E.10.II.D.2. New York and Geneva.

Annex I List of respondents

Economy	Investment Promotion Agency
Afghanistan	Afghan Investment Support Agency (AISA)
Albania	Albanian Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (ANIH)
Algeria	Agence Nationale de Développement de Investissement (ANDI)
Andorra	Andorra Development and Investment
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua & Barbuda Investment Authority
Armenia	Armenian Development Agency (ADA)
Australia	Pacific Islands Trade Investment Commission
Australia	Invest Victoria
Austria	Invest in Austria-Austrian Business Agency (ABA)
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan Export and Investments Promotion Foundation (AzPromo)
Bahrain	Economic Development Board of Bahrain
Bangladesh	Board of Investment (BOI)
Belarus	National Investment Agency
Bolivia	Bolivian Agency for the Promotion of Exports and Investment (PROMUEVE)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Foreign Investment Promotion Agency of Bosnia-Herzegovina (FIPA)
Brazil	Pernambuco Economic Development Agency (AD Diper)
Brazil	Banco Do Nordeste
Brazil	Agencia de Promocao de Exportacoes e Investimentos (APEX Brasil)
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam Economic Development Board
Bulgaria	Invest Bulgaria Agency (BFIA)
Canada	Invest in Canada Bureau (DFAIT)
Chile	Foreign Investment Committee (FIC)
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Investment Promotion Agency (CINDE)
Côte d'Ivoire	Centre de Promotion des Investissements en Côte d'Ivoire (CEPICI)
Croatia	Trade and Investment Promotion Agency
Cyprus	Cyprus Investment Promotion Agency
Denmark	Invest in Denmark

Dominica	Invest Dominica Authority
Ecuador	Corporación de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones (CORPEI)
Ecuador	Invest Ecuador
Egypt	General Authority for Investment (GAFI)
El Salvador	Comision Nacional de Promocion de Inversiones (PROESA)
Fiji	Fiji Islands Trade & Investment Board (FITIB)
Finland	Invest in Finland
France	Aderly- Invest in Lyon
Georgia	Georgia National Investment Agency
Greece	Hellenic Centre for Investment S.A. (ELKE S.A.)
Grenada	Grenada Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC)
Guadeloupe	Invest in Guatemala
Guyana	Guyana Office for Investment (GO-Invest)
Haiti	Centre facilitation des Investissements Haiti
Hong Kong, China	InvestHK
Hungary	Hungarian Investment and Trade Development Agency (ITD Hungary)
Iceland	Invest in Iceland Agency
Iraq	National investment commission
Ireland	Industrial Development Agency of Ireland (IDA Ireland)
Israel	Investment Promotion Centre
Italy	National Agency for Inward Investment Promotion and Enterprise Development (INVITALIA)
Jamaica	Jamaica Trade and Invest (JAMPRO)
Japan	Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz Invest
Latvia	Investment and Development Agency of Latvia (LIAA)
Lebanon	Investment Development Authority of Lebanon (IDAL)
Lesotho	Lesotho National Development Corporation
Lithuania	Lithuanian Development Agency (LDA)
Macao, China	Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute
Madagascar	Economic Development Board of Madagascar
Maldives	Foreign Investment Services Bureau (FISB)

Malta	Malta Enterprise Corporation
Mauritania	Commission for Investment Promotion
Mauritius	Board of Investment of Mauritius
Mexico	ProMexico
Mexico	Southeast Coahuila Economic Development (FESEC)
Moldova, Republic of	Moldovan Export Promotion Organization (MEPO)
Mongolia	Foreign Investment and Foreign Trade Agency (FIFTA)
Morocco	Invest in Morocco
Morocco	Regional Center for Investment in Greater Casablanca
Mozambique	Centro de promocao des investimentos (CPI)
Netherlands	Westholland Foreign Investment Agency
Netherlands	Netherlands Foreign Investment Agency
Netherlands Antilles	Curaçao Industrial & International Trade Development Co. N.V.
New Zealand	Investment New Zealand (NZTE)
Nicaragua	ProNicaragua
Nigeria	Cross River State Investment Promotion Bureau
Oman	Omani Centre for Investment Promotion & Export Development (OCIPED)
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Investment Promotion Authority
Paraguay	Red de Inversiones y Exportaciones (REDIEX)
Peru	ProInversión
Philippines	Philippines Board of Investment
Poland	Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency, Invest in Poland (PAIZ)
Portugal	Invest in Azores Agency (APIA)
Portugal	Invest in Portugal
Romania	Romanian Agency for Foreign Investments (ARIS)
Rwanda	Rwanda Investment and Export Promoting Agency
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Nevis Investment Promotion Agency
Saint Kitts and Nevis	National Development Corporation
Samoa	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Labour.
Serbia	Vojvodina Investment Promotion (VIP)
Serbia	Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SIEPA)

Seychelles	Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB)
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Investment & Export Promotion Agency (SLIEPA)
Slovakia	Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency (SARIO)
Slovenia	Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investments (JAPTI)
Solomon Islands	Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, Foreign Investment Division
South Africa	Trade and Investment South Africa (TISA)
Spain	Catalonia Investment Agency (CIDEM)
Spain	Agencia de Innovación y Desarrollo de Andalucía (Agencia IDEA)
Sweden	Invest in Sweden Agency (ISA)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Agency for Foreign Investments (MacInvest)
Togo	Invest in Togo (SAZOF)
Tonga	Tonga Chamber of Commerce and Industry (TCCI)
Tunisia	Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (FIPA)
Turkey	Izmir Development Agency
Turkey	Invest in Turkey
Turks and Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands Investment Agency (TCInvest)
Uganda	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)
Ukraine	Ukrainian Center for Foreign Investments Promotion (InvestUkraine)
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)
United States	Invest in America
Uruguay	Uruguay XXI
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority (VIPA)
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Consejo Nacional de Promoción de Inversiones (CONAPRI)
Yemen	General Investment Authority (GIA)
Zambia	Zambia Development Agency (ZDA)
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Investment Authority (Zimtrade)

Annex II Online questionnaire



A survey of Investment Promotion Agencies

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is undertaking a survey of investment promotion agencies (IPAs) to:

- 1) obtain a better understanding of the economic and regulatory framework in which agencies seek to attract foreign direct investments (FDI), and
- 2) obtain a better understanding of the role of IPAs in attracting low-carbon investments by transnational corporations (TNCs).

We would like to request your cooperation in completing this brief questionnaire. The survey results will be used as an input to the World Investment Report 2010, a flagship publication of UNCTAD regarding FDI trends and issues, and we will share with you in due course the overall key findings of the survey.

For your convenience, a PDF version of the survey can be downloaded [here](#) for you to review before proceeding.

You can login in below with the username and code that was sent to you. For your convenience you can log in as many times as you wish to finish the survey, your progress will always be saved. We ask that you respond to as many questions as you can, but if for some reason you are unable to answer a question please skip it and proceed through the rest of the survey.

The deadline for this year's survey is 31 January 2010.

Thank you for your time and help in this important UNCTAD research effort!

For further information or questions on this survey, please contact Thomas van Giffen at thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org or call +41 22 917 5499.

0%

Please state here your contact details

Agency

Please note, the name of your agency is the only mandatory item on this survey.

Country

Please indicate whether your agency primarily operates at the national or at the sub-national level.

- National
 Sub-national

Contact details

Contact person	<input type="text"/>
Title	<input type="text"/>
E-mail	<input type="text"/>
Telephone	<input type="text"/>

Can we contact you for additional info if necessary?

- Yes
 No

– Part I –

General economic and regulatory framework



1. Please indicate your overall level of optimism/pessimism with regard to the short to medium term outlook for FDI, globally and for your country.

	Globally	For your country
In 2010	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
In 2011	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
In 2012	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. Please select your country's three most promising industries for inward FDI during the 2010–2012 period.

Industry 1	<input type="text"/>
Industry 2	<input type="text"/>
Industry 3	<input type="text"/>

3. Please select the three countries that are the most promising sources of FDI for your country during the 2010–1012 period.

Country 1

Country 2

Country 3



4. Please indicate any new legislation or regulation (as from January 2009, general and sector/industry specific) relevant to inward or outward foreign direct investment for your country.

	Title of law or measure and/or other publication details	Short description and/or weblink	Date of adoption and entry into force
1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

*Please add here any additional measures, comments, reference texts or weblinks.
(You can also send these to Thomas van Giffen at thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org.)*

5. Please indicate whether your country has signed or renegotiated any new International Investment Agreement (IIA) in 2009.

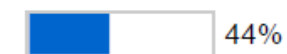
	Type of agreement	Title and country(ies) or region(s)	New/renegotiated	Date of signature and entry into force
1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

*Please add here any additional agreements, comments, reference texts or weblinks.
(You can also send these to Thomas van Giffen at thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org.)*



– Part II –

IPAs and low-carbon investments



6. Please indicate the importance of potential physical climate change impacts on your country for your policy to attract foreign direct investments?

Not at all important Slightly important Somewhat important Very important Extremely important



Please explain

7. Please indicate the importance of the issue of climate change mitigation (i.e. the reduction of greenhouse gases through increased efficiency or clean technologies) for your policy to attract foreign direct investments?

Not at all important Slightly important Somewhat important Very important Extremely important



The following questions in this survey focus on climate change mitigation related foreign investments, and will be hereafter referred to as low-carbon investments.

8. Please indicate if your agency actively seeks to attract low-carbon foreign investments by TNCs.

Yes, please indicate why

No, please indicate why

If **no**: go to last question (Q16)



9. Has your agency prepared a specific policy document concerning low-carbon foreign investments?

Yes, please copy relevant text or weblink, or send relevant policy documents to thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org

No

10. Is your agency working together with any other government organization(s) on the issue of low-carbon foreign investments?

Yes, please indicate which one(s)

No

11. Please indicate the five most important industries your agency specifically targets with respect to low-carbon foreign investments and the importance of technology transfer for these industries.

	Target industries	Importance of technology transfer
1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

12. If possible, please indicate the 5 most important low-carbon foreign investment deals in your country since 2005.

	Investor(s)	Year	Short description and/or comments
1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



13. Please indicate the importance of the following national and international policy areas/instruments in attracting low-carbon foreign investments by TNCs into your country.

	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important
Incentives (e.g. fiscal and financial)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of linkages (e.g. public private partnerships)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of technology transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Intellectual property rights (e.g. strengthening of IPRs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Regulatory standards (e.g. introducing emission or product standards)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of renewable energy markets (e.g. feed-in tariffs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Creation of a carbon market (national or international)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Strengthening of institutional capacities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CDM or JI ¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
International public carbon funds (e.g. the WB ² Carbon Finance, EBRD/EIB ³ Multilateral Carbon Credit Fund)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bilateral aid (e.g. Official Development Assistance)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other <input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¹ CDM: Clean Development Mechanism; JI: Joint Implementation.

² WB: World Bank.

³ EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EIB: European Investment Bank.

Please explain and/or add additional information, comments, reference texts or weblinks.
 (You can also send these to Thomas van Giffen at thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org.)

14. Please indicate the importance of the following policy instruments for your agency to attract low-carbon foreign investments by TNCs.

	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important
Specific advertisement and publicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specific investment fairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specific investment missions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion through overseas offices/contacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Targeting of specific key TNCs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mapping of investment opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please explain and/or add additional information, comments, reference texts or weblinks.
 (You can also send these to Thomas van Giffen at thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org.)

15. Please indicate the three most important barriers¹ to attracting low-carbon foreign investments into your country.

Barrier(s), please explain

1.

2.

3.

¹ Relevant barriers are for instance: policy uncertainty, investment restrictions (e.g. energy sector), lack of incentives, institutional capacities, insufficient legal protection (IPRs), high transaction costs, lack of skills, trade restrictions.

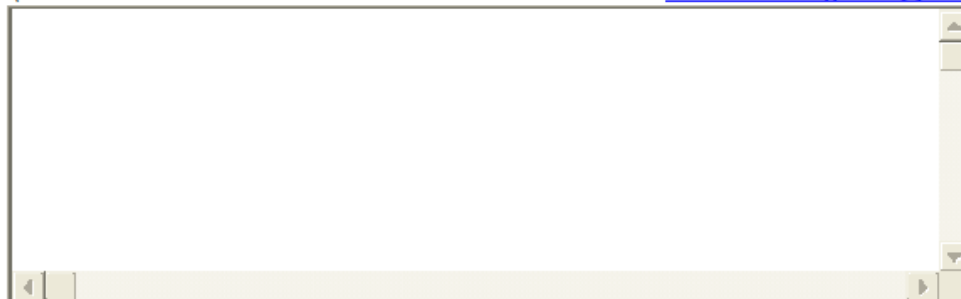


16. Please indicate the emphasis your agency will place on attracting low-carbon foreign investments in the short and medium term, as compared to other sectors.

	No emphasis	Some emphasis	Average emphasis	High emphasis	Very high emphasis
Short term (2010–2012)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medium term (2013–2020)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



*Please add here any additional information, comments, reference texts or weblinks.
(You can also send these to Thomas van Giffen at thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org.)*



Thank you very much for participating!

For further information or questions on this survey, please contact Thomas van Giffen at thomas.van.giffen@unctad.org or call +41 22 917 5499.