Global Climate Finance: An Updated View 2018

Webinar 27th November, 2018



Climate Policy Initiative

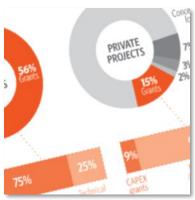
With deep expertise in policy and finance, CPI works to improve the most important energy and land use practices around the world.

Our mission is to help governments, businesses, and financial institutions drive growth while addressing climate risk.

TRACKING FINANCE



EFFECTIVE FINANCE



TRANSFORMATIVE FINANCE



Agenda

- What's new?
- Overview of updated 2015/2016 global climate finance flows
 - Public and private finance actors
 - Financial Instruments
 - Sectors and end-uses
 - Geographies
- What more needs to be done, progress on Article 2.1(c)
- O and A

We have updated 2015 and 2016 flows to inform the UNFCCC Biennial Assessment



2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

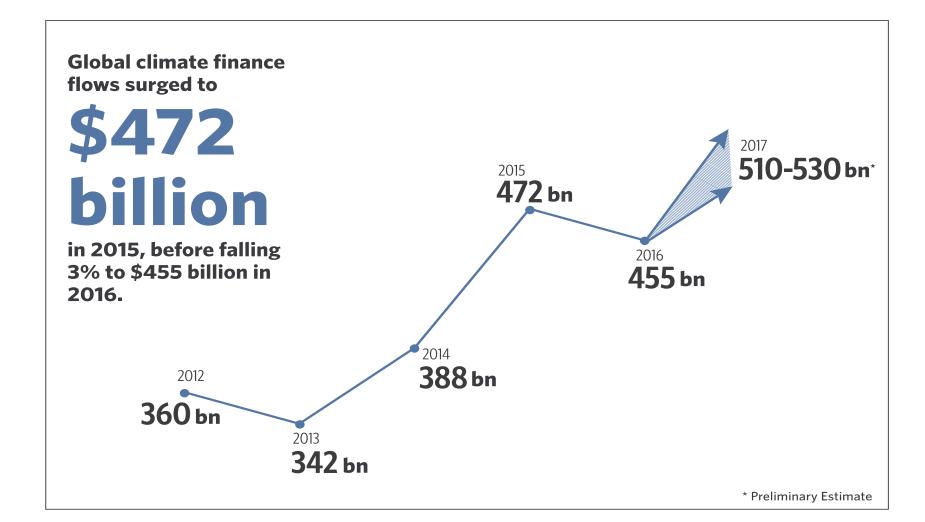
Summary and recommendations by the Standing Committee on Finance on the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

Improved Data Capture for 2015 and 2016 data

 International Development Finance Club reported an increase of climate-related finance commitments; USD 51 billion in 2015 and USD 24 billion in 2016 (IDFC 2017).

 OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) reported a USD 3.3 billion increase in bilateral climate-related development finance in 2016 (OECD 2018).

• International Energy Agency (IEA) data on electric vehicles; estimated at USD 11 billion in 2015 and USD 18 billion in 2016.

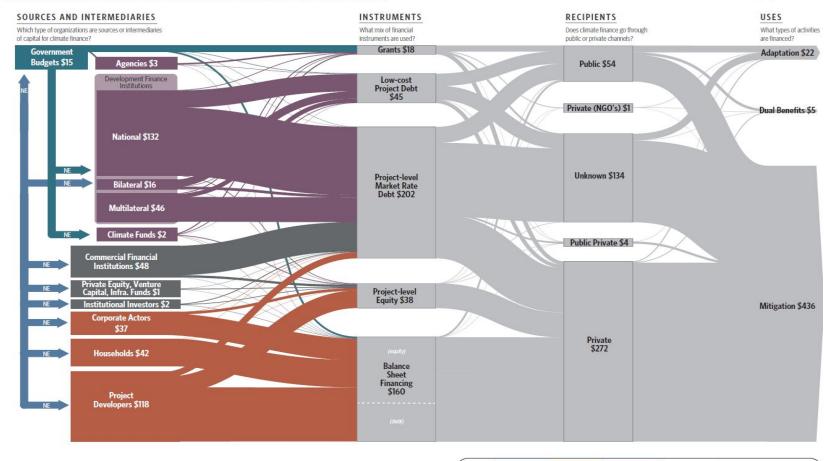


LANDSCAPE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2015/2016

Global climate finance flows along their life cycle in 2015 and 2016. Values are average of two years' data, in USD billions.



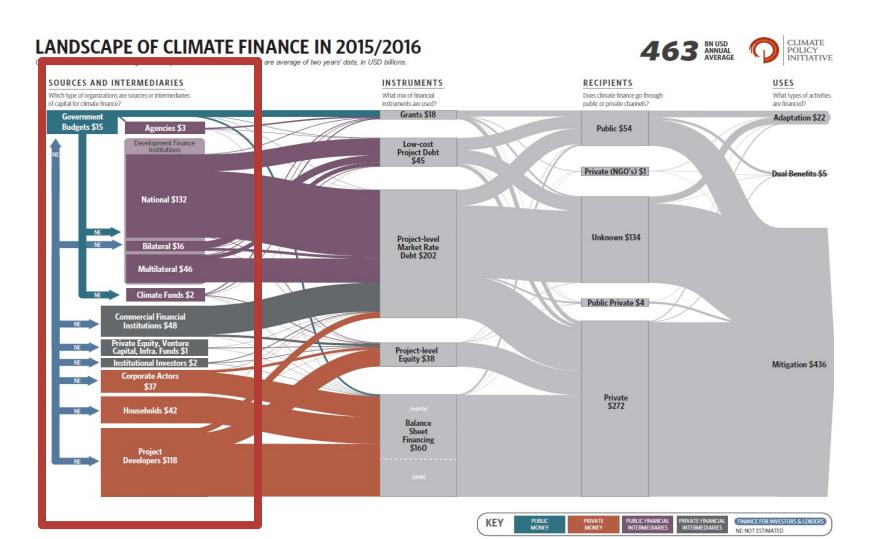




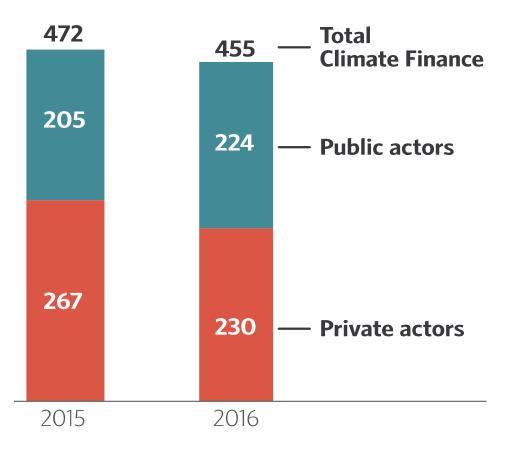




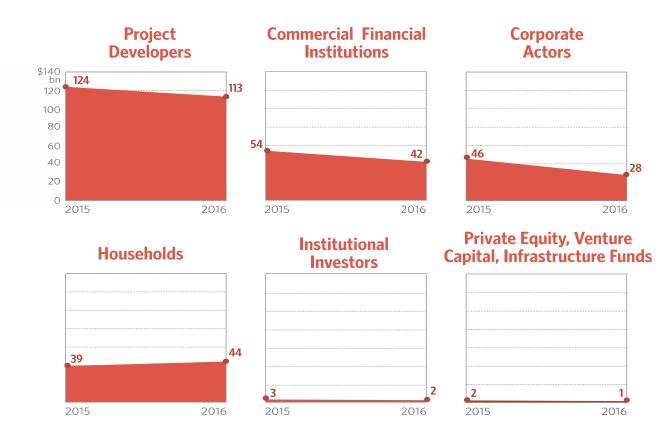




The private sector is doing more than ever, while the overall share of public investment remains steady



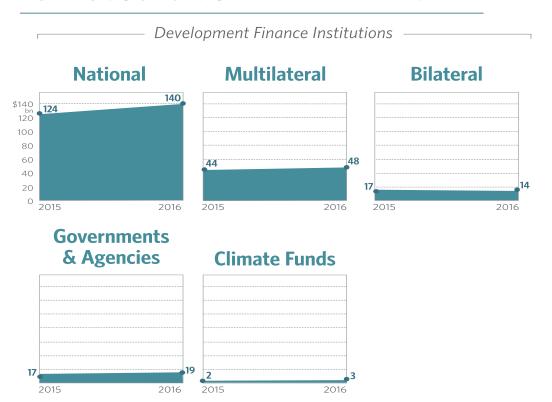
Project developers consistently drive the largest volume of private finance



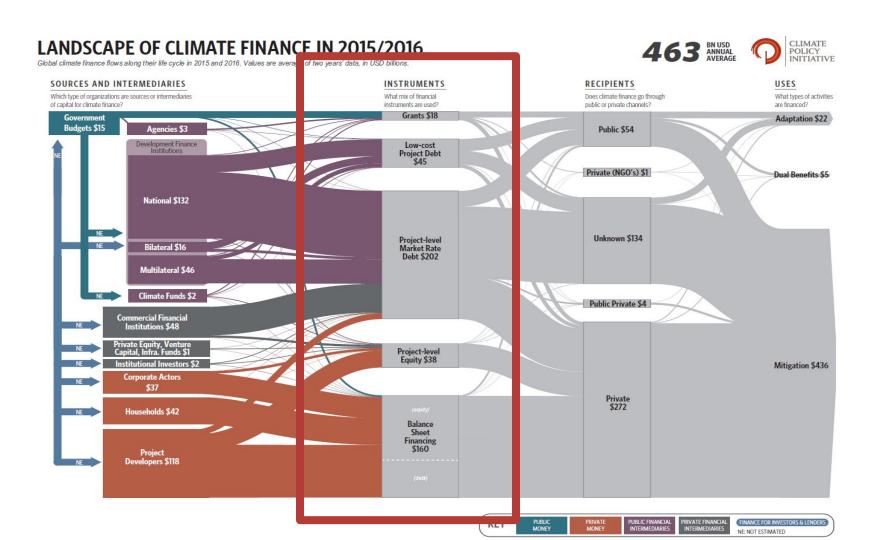
EV investment adds \$11 billion sourced from the household sector in the form of retail purchases of battery electric vehicles

On the public side, development finance institutions made up the majority of public flows, 90% of the total public finance.

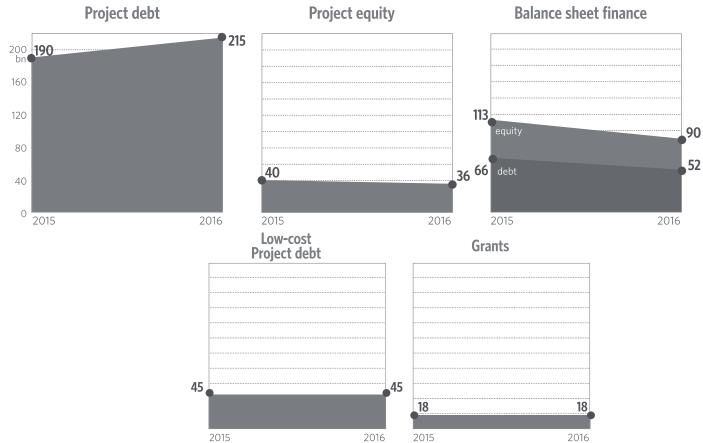
PUBLIC SOURCES & INTERMEDIARIES

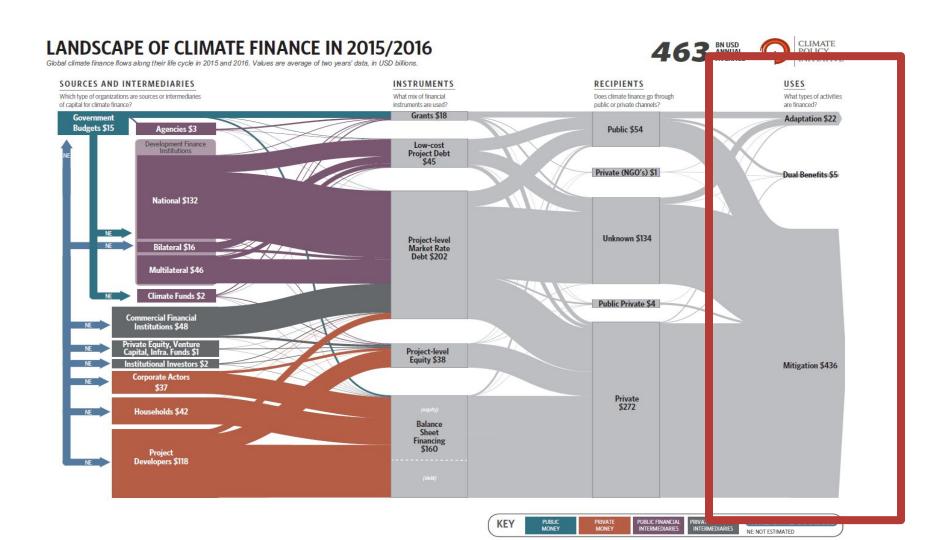


- National DFIs reported double climate finance commitments than in 2013 and 2014
- Direct grants and incentives for EVs add another USD 4 billion sourced from Governments.

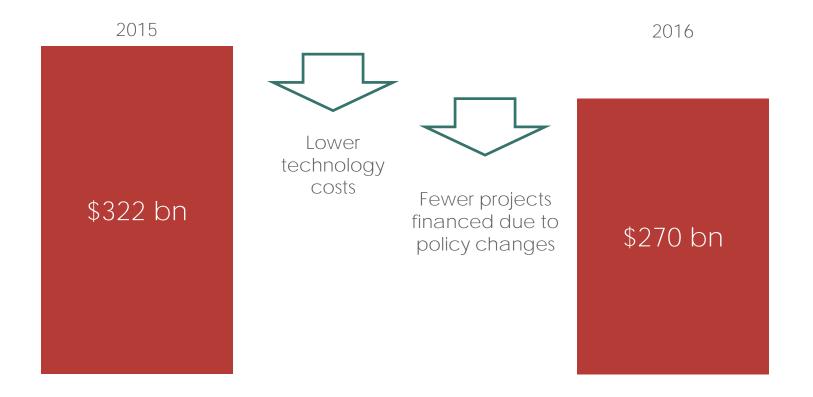


Market rate debt—project or corporate finance—was the largest financial instrument used to channel climate finance





Renewable energy investments, the largest segment, falls by 16% driven equally by two factors



Second edition of our analysis of finance for electricity and clean cooking access





Energizing Finance should be a wake-up call to policy makers and investors who are working to ensure universal and sustainable energy."

Dr. Barbara Buchner, Executive Director, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

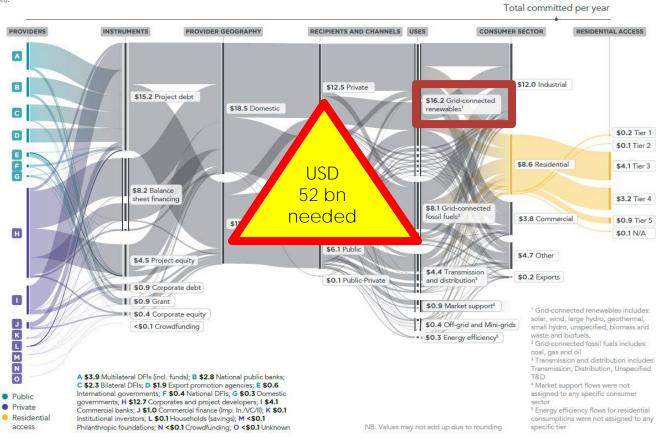
> UNDERSTANDING THE LANDSCAPE

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USD 30.2 billion per year was invested in electricity across the 20 high impact countries over 2015-2016, India a bright spot

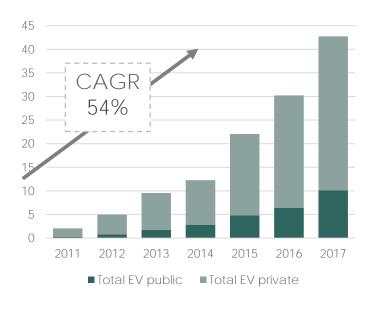
\$30.2BN

Finance for electricity in 2015-16
Average Annual Finance for Electricity Access Committed in 2015 and 2016 in High-Impact
Countries (S. Billion).



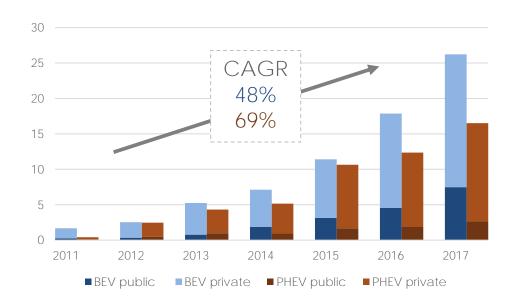


Investment in electric vehicles has grown exponentially

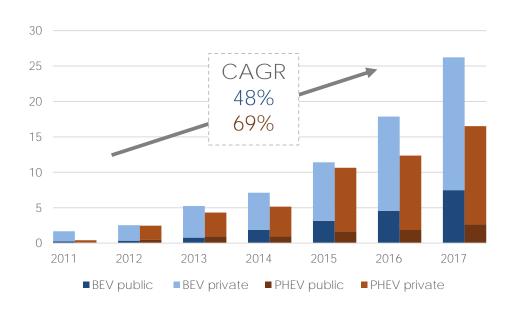


 Total investment in electric vehciles reached \$43 billion in 2017

Battery electric vehicles represent the largest segment and are integrated into the Landscape data

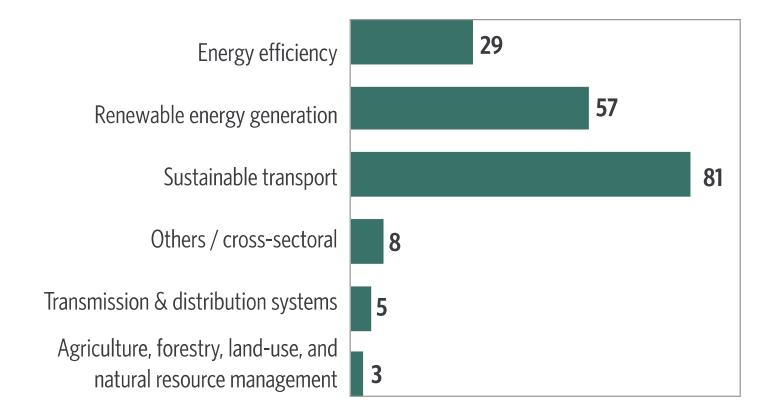


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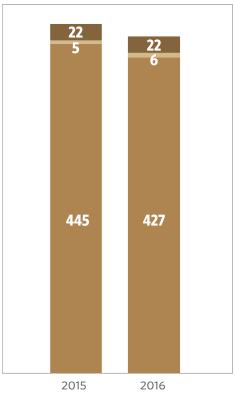




In public finance, sustainable transport is the largest segment driven by new data coverage in China



Adaptation finance, at \$22 billion, is a small part of overall flows due to a number of methodological reasons



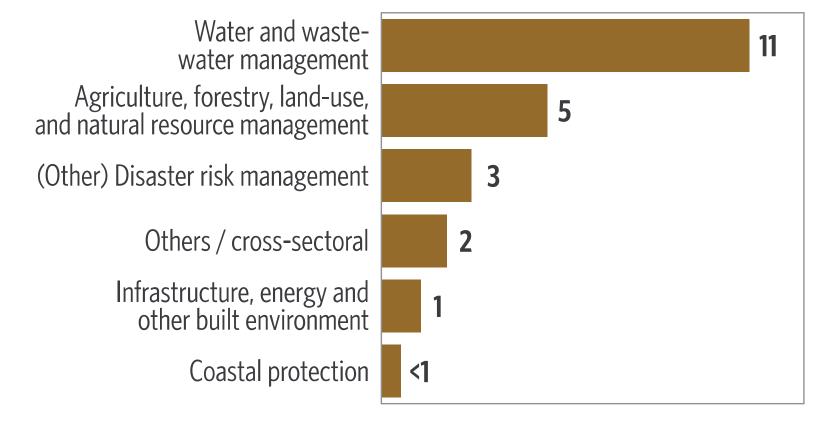
Two aspects make it difficult to compare to mitigation

- Only public finance data captured
- 2. Incremental investment vs whole cost

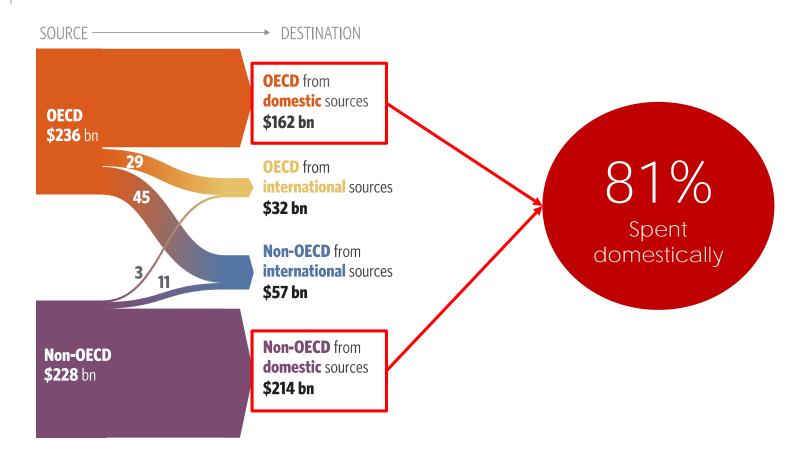
Reporting is patchy



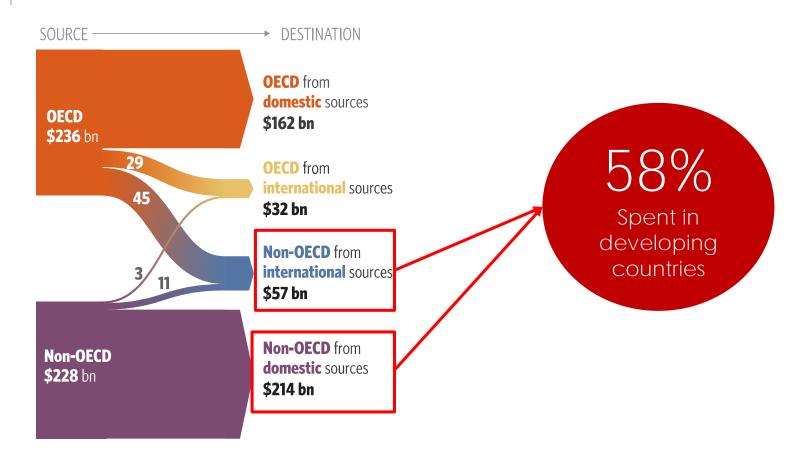
In adaptation, water and wastewater management captured 50% of public finance, on average, during 2015/2016



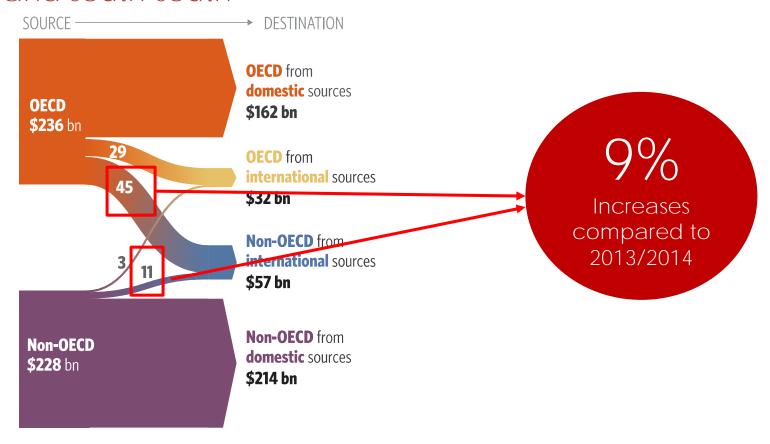
The vast majority of finance is spent domestically



Developing countries attract more investment



More finance is flows from developed to developing countries and south-south

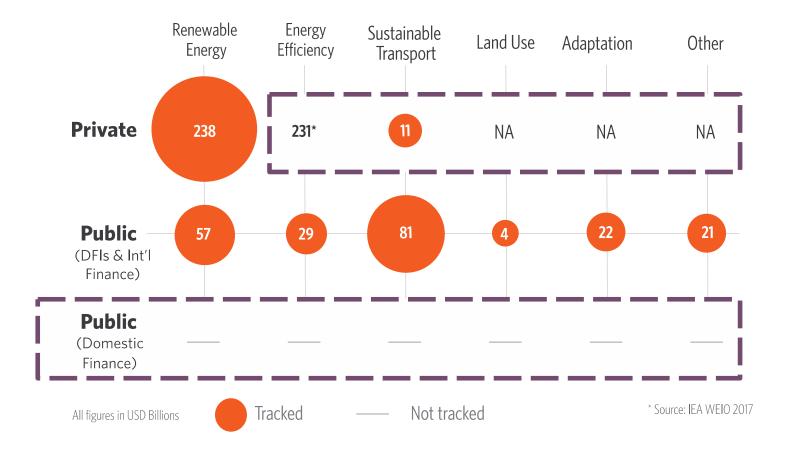


South Asia, and East Asia and Pacific see the largest increase in climate finance





More work needs to be done in tracking climate finance





Three open questions on climate finance tracking to watch for next year

1. Improvements to energy efficiency and adaptation tracking

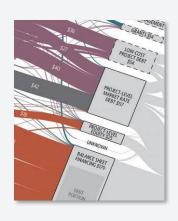
- 2. How to assess progress to meeting article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement on making 'finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development'
 - » What is consistent with which pathway?
 - » What is a finance flow?

3. More work on national climate finance landscapes
France, Morocco (I4CE); Germany, Latvia, Czech Republic (IKEM);
Indonesia, Kenya (CPI)

Summary Points

- Global climate finance is steadily increasing
- Despite bright spots in renewables and electric vehicles, most sectors still fall far short in meeting the required investment.
- Tracking adaptation finance requires better approaches, particularly in private sector
- Existing data gaps to be filled
 - disclosure on climate risk management by corporations and investors,
 - national finance tracking efforts.

Thanks for your attention!



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EXPLORE THE INTERACTIVE:

climatefinancelandscape.org





APPENDIX



What climate finance do we currently track?

Objective:

Comprehensive breakdown of annual climate finance flows into new low carbon, climate resilient interventions.

- Annual financial commitments in the latest available year into new projects/activities;
- Total primary financial transactions and investment costs or, where tracked, components of activities that directly contribute to adaptation and/or mitigation,
- No double counting

Not...

- Risk mitigation instruments
- Policy-induced revenue support mechanisms or other public subsidies
- Secondary market transactions
- Investments in manufacturing and sales

Responding to measuring progress on Article 2.1c

Broader interpretation to include investment decision-making

Flows only perspective to article 2.1c

	Financial flows	Integration of climate change into decision-making
Bank lending	Loans	Loan approvals; governance, strategy and risk management processes
Bond markets	Bond issuance	Bond disclosure and listings rules
Listed equity	Equity issuance, IPOs, retained earnings	Corporate disclosure and listings rules; governance, strategy and risk management processes
Private equity	Venture capital, private equity funds	Memorandums and risk management processes
Insurance and Reinsurance	Underwriting policies and premiums	Governance, strategy and risk management processes
Assets under Management	Asset allocation and divestment policies/mandates	
Financial services		Credit rating decisions; investment consultant advice