



Scaling up: Rising to the Investment Challenge

European Energy Forum

Paris, March 13th 2015



The European Investment Bank (EIB)

Long-term finance promoting European objectives

- European Union's long-term lending bank set up in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome
- Shareholders: 28 EU Member States
- Policy driven bank not profit driven
- Funds its operations by borrowing on the capital markets

Art. 11 of TFEU / Treaty of Lisbon

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU

International best practice

EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards (2009)

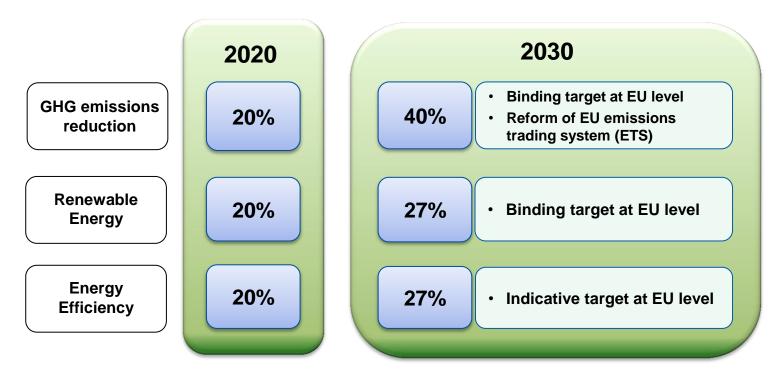
Highest-level framework of the EIB articulating commitment to environmental and social sustainability





Climate Change Mitigation

- 2007: Energy Action Plan ambitious 20-20-20 targets to be attained by 2020
- 2011: Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy by 2050
- 2014: 2030 framework for climate and energy policies adopted by EU Council on 24th October



Climate Change Adaptation

2013: EU Adaptation Strategy



EIB Statement on Climate Action (2013)



Statement on Climate Action

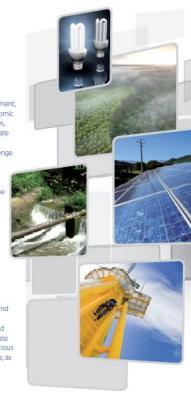
Climate is a key element of sustainable development, alongside other environmental, social and economic issues which together impact upon communities, vital ecosystems and international stability. Climate change and the associated increase in extreme weather variability is a major international challenge of the 21st century.

Dealing with climate change is one of the keys to achieving environmental sustainability and the overarching goal of sustainable development.

The European Union (EU) is a leader on climate action. As the EU bank owned by the Member States, the European Investment Bank (EIB) considers climate action to be of strategic importance and its activities, both within and outside Europe, support the climate policy set by the EU.

The consequences of climate change will have serious social and economic impacts in the EU and globally in the coming decades. Growth and development gains made in both developed and developing countries may be put at risk by climate change. To counter this, the EIB applies an ambitious and comprehensive approach to climate change, as part of its overall sustainability framework.

This "Statement on Climate Action" presents the EIB's objectives and approaches in support of EU leadership on climate issues. The Statement guides EIB activities today and will continue doing so in the future.



www.eib.org/climate

To integrate climate considerations effectively into all EIB activities and oractices

To catalyse private sector financial flows using EIB financial leverage and capacity to innovate.

To provide a range of climate finance solutions, for both mitigation and adaptation purposes, as part of the EU response to the climate challenge.

To engage constructively with a wide range of external stakeholders



Mainstreaming Climate Action

Ranking EIB portfolio by GHG emissions

Low carbon

Carbon intensive



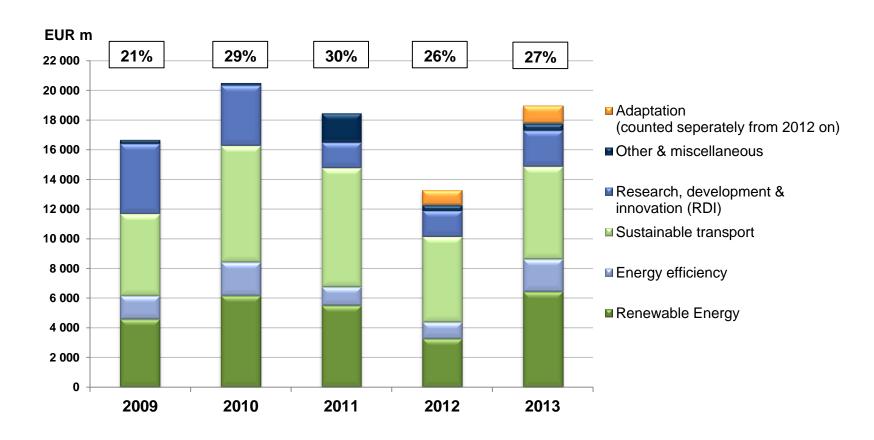
Support to climate action projects

Integration of climate aspects into all Investment Projects (environmental due diligence, carbon foot-printing, economic assessment incl. shadow price of carbon, climate resilience)

Additional safeguards for carbon intensive projects

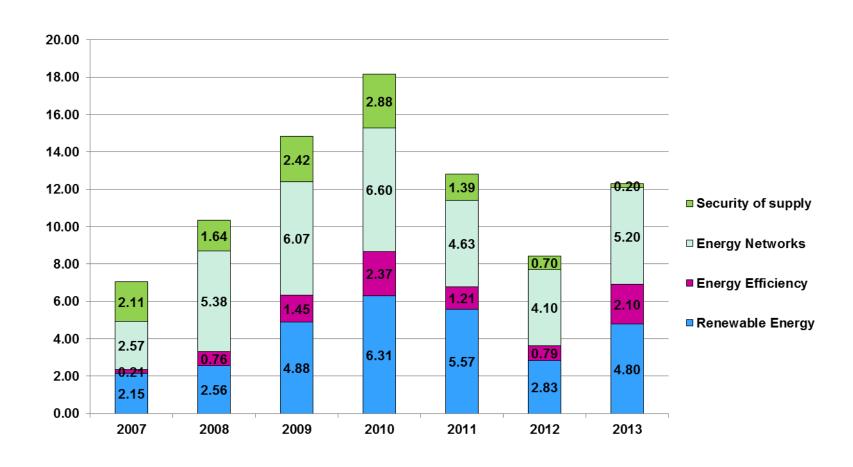
EIB Climate Action

EIB climate action loan signatures (in EUR m and percentage of total annual loan signatures)

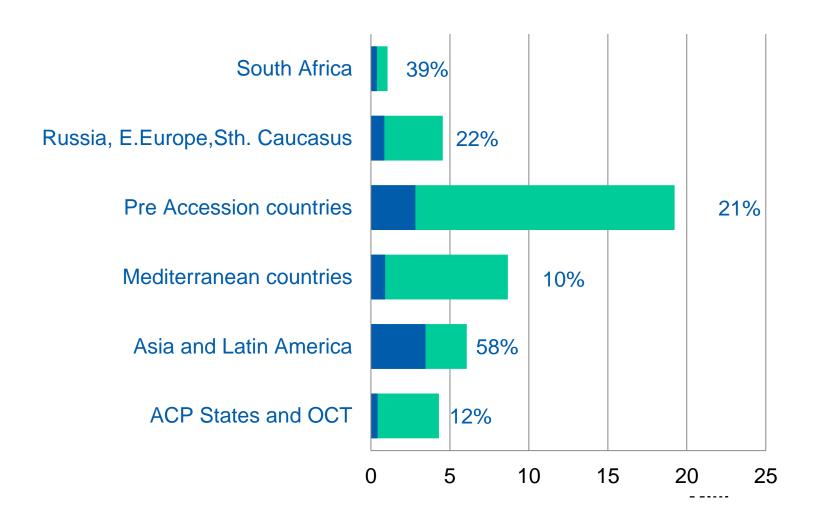


Total signed for climate action in 2009-2013: EUR 88bn

EIB Energy Lending



EIB Climate Action Lending 2009-2013 outside EU (bn EUR)



Mainstreaming climate action at EIB: 3 levels

1. Portfolio level

- Climate Action lending target in EIB's Corporate Operational Plan (> 25% of overall annual lending for 2014-2016)
- Definition of climate action policies and project types

2. Sector level

Sector lending policies (Energy, Water, Transport, Solid Waste, etc.)

3. Project level

- Screening for and managing of climate risk
- Carbon footprint calculation [absolute annual emissions > 100, 000 tCO2-e or relative annual emissions (either positive or negative) > 20,000 tCO2-e]
- Economic price of carbon

+ Cross cutting issues:

- Screening for and managing project climate risks (adaptation)
- Identify energy efficiency opportunities
- Awareness raising

EIB Instruments for Climate Action

EIB's traditional loan products

New financial instruments for higher value added

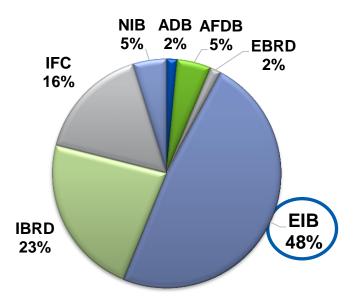
TA/Advisory

- Direct and Intermediated
- Senior and subordinated
- Corporate loans and project finance
- Fund products
 - Equity funds
 - Layered debt funds (e.g. EEEF, GGF)
 - Fund of funds (e.g. GEREEF)
 - Carbon funds
- Risk-sharing debt products (e.g. RSFF/Innovfin, Project Bonds, PF4EE)
- Fixed income products (e.g. CAB)
- Other tailor-made (e.g. NER 300)
- Technical Advisory (e.g. ELENA, Jaspers)
- Financial Advisory (e.g. EPEC, Jessica)

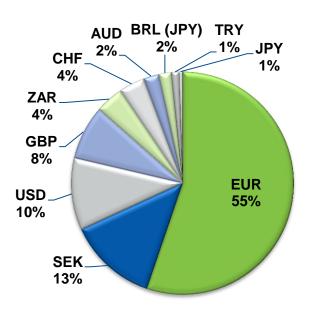
Climate Awareness Bond issuance

- EIB one of the largest issuers of green bonds with EUR 7.6bn equiv. raised to date
- 2014: first EIB CAB in USD (USD 1bn), GBP (GBP 500m), CHF and JPY
- EUR CAB due 11/2019 largest outstanding green bond in the market (at EUR 3bn)
- Building the Green Bond curve in EUR new point reference at the long end (EUR 1bn due 2026)

Outstanding environmental bonds issued by MDBs (size > USD 100m)^



EIB CAB issuance by currency*





EIB Initiatives for SE4AII

Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP) Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)

Africa Energy Guarantee Fund (AEGF)



Africa Sustainable Energy Facility (ASEF)

Microfinance and Impact Investment Equity Funds Global Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)

Example 1: Ouarzazate solar project (Morocco)



Ouarzazate I & II (Parabolic trough) and Ouarzazate III (tower)



Example 2: Morocco Sustainable Energy Finance Facility

(Mor-SEFF)



Projects FEMIP SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FACILITY Regions Priorities TRelease date: 26 June 2013 Project Cycle Promoter - Financial Intermediary Projects to be ACCEPTABLE BANK(S) Financed Location Explanatory notes ▶ Morocco Breakdown by region ▶ Jordan ▶ Jordan: Morocco Breakdown by sector Projects Financed The FEMIP Sustainable Energy facility aims at providing credit lines to local Operations Evaluation participating financial institutions in Jordan and Morocco to finance energy efficiency and small renewable energy investments in the industrial, SMEs, agribusiness, commercial services and residential sectors. This project will contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the enhancement of security of supply Objectives Improving access to term finance at favourable conditions. Comments Credit lines Proposed EIB finance (Approximate amount EUR 30 million Total cost (Approximate amount Not applicable

The operation will focus on small-size projects with, in principle, limited environmental impacts. Depending on their technical characteristics the

Environmental aspects



Mediterranean Neighbourhood

General enquiries and comments

The EIB is committed to open communication and encourages constructive stakeholder input regarding its activities. Enquiries and comments concerning the EIB's involvement in a project or the financing facilities, activities, organisation and objectives of the EIB, can be sent to the EIB Infodesk

Alternatively, the EIB can be contacted through its external

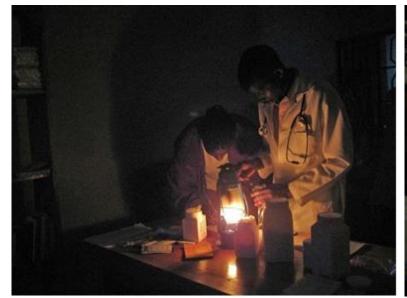
Queries regarding details of a specific project, in particular when it is under appraisal by the EIB, should preferably be addressed directly to project promoters.

Media enquiries

Media-related enquiries can be addressed to the EIB Press Office. Please also visit our Press Corner.

http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2012/20120684.htm

Example 3: Energy Access Fund

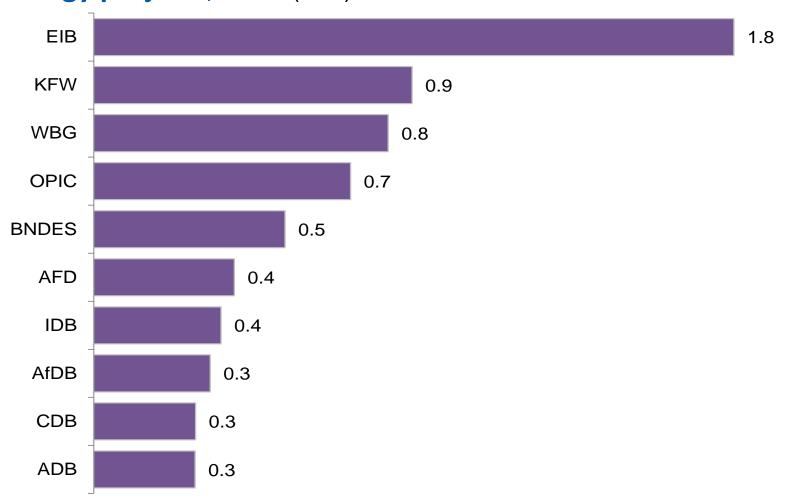








Development bank Top lenders for new build renewable energy projects, 2013 (\$bn)



Focus on Renewables

At global and EU level renewable energy (RE) is established as an essential part of power production. This is expected to continue with renewables becoming the world's second largest source of power generation by 2015 and accounting for a third of production by 2030. The key challenges for the EU over the coming years will be to:

- •improve the affordability of RE for Governments and final consumers by reducing the cost of RE production;
- •fully integrate RE into energy markets; and
- •maintain investments at levels consistent with the 2030 EU climate objectives

