Clean Energy Finance Outlook: Opportunities for Green Banks and Green Bonds in Chile?



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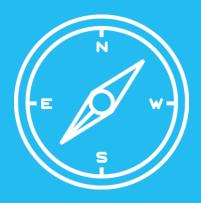












Current Situation in Chile: Clean Energy and Financing Needs

Current Situation: Clean Energy and Financing Needs (1)



Crosscutting
agreement on the
importance of
boosting clean
energy in Chile's
energy matrix



Various Initiatives
(Energía 2050,
Agenda de Energía
2014, etc.), highlight
the role NCRE and
EE will play in the
country's energy
future.



Various factors have contributed to a growing participation of clean energy in recent years



In March 2016,
NCRE installed
capacity
represented 12% of
total installed
capacity, compared
to 2.6% in 2007
(CIFES)

Current Situation: Clean Energy and Financing Needs (2)

Periods: growth (2007-2010), boom (2011-2014) and slow down(2015-to date)

The evolution of the clean energy market is strongly related to the evolution of the financing available for these projects. Until 2015: Chile was one of the most attractive places to invest in clean energy.

Today: Changes in market conditions, slow down in development.

Increase in perception of risks, financial institutions are reestablishing requirements and conditions.

Projections: Financing needs could amount to between US\$1 billion and US\$1.4 billion per year.



Barriers to Financing

Barriers to Financing

The clean energy market has grown significantly in recent years, **HOWEVER** there are still hurdles to further expansion of these technologies.

There are market subsectors where capital does not flow despite commercial potential.



Barriers to financing persist

Principal Barriers Identified



NCRE Projects
(Medium and Large)
Interconnected to
Electric Grids



NCRE Projects
(Small-scale)
Net-metering or SelfSupply



Energy Efficiency Projects

SME-sponsored projects:

Lack of ability to provide guarantees or equity, lack of track record, high cost of structuring financing

Innovative technologies:

Projects considered risky due to unfamiliarity with technology

Lack of interest from financial institutions due to small project size

Inability to provide guarantees, equity, etc. due to the size of the sponsor

High cost of structuring financing

Unfamiliarity with technical and operational profile of the technologies

Difficulty perceiving the economic benefits

Lack of specific financial instruments

Difficulty perceiving the economic benefits

Perception that payback periods are too long

Lack of specific financial instruments

Incipient level of development of ESCOs

Actions to Overcome Barriers

International Experience:

Green Banks and Green Bonds Mobilize capital toward sectors where traditional financing does not reach

Drive private investment in clean energy

Standardize clean energy financing practices

Reduce perceived risk associated with clean energy projects

Decentralize access to financing



What are Green Banks?

What are Green Banks? (1)

Public or semi-public financing institution with a mission to accelerate clean energy market development (financial innovation)

Facilitate access to financing (credit enhancement and direct financing)

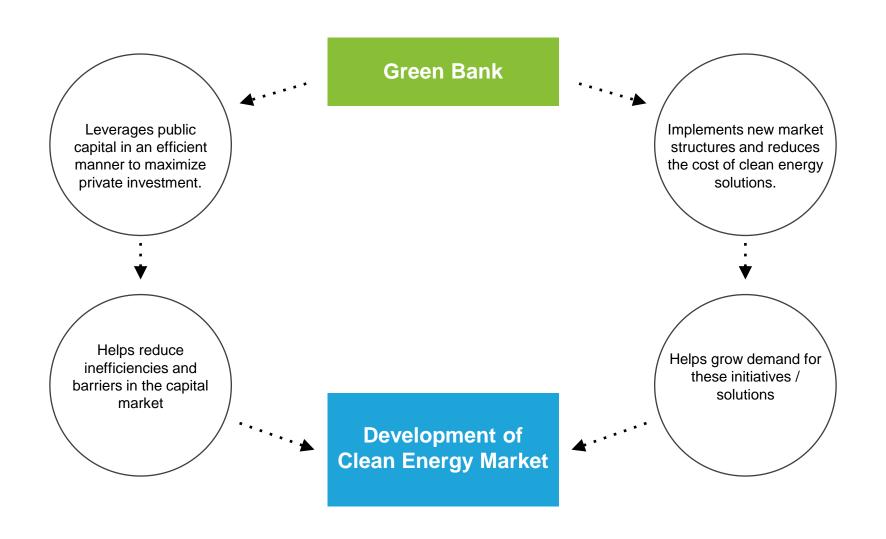
Contribute to the development of liquid financial markets for clean energy projects that are available but have limited development

Leverage public funds and use a wide range of financial products to attract private investment.

Have the ability to adjust as necessary to particular needs

Green Bank

What are Green Banks?(2)





International Experience: Green Banks

International Experience: Green Banks

Australia: Clean Energy Finance Corporation

Accelerate the transformation of Australia into a more competitive economy in a world with less carbon, by catalyzing greater investment in emission reductions.

Malaysia: GreenTech Malaysia

Develop sustainable and widespread green technology markets and strengthen local green technology industry.

Japan: Green Finance Organization

Support the development of local communities to address the impacts of slow economic growth.

United Kingdom: Green Investment Bank

Achieve ambitious emissions reduction targets.

Connecticut, United States: Connecticut Green Bank

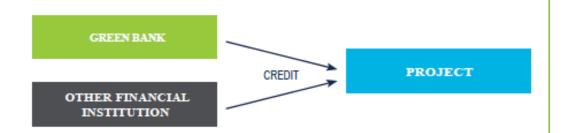
Prioritize reducing carbon emissions and reducing energy costs, while contributing to the creation of local jobs by investing in clean energy.

New York, United States: New York Green Bank

Transform and accelerate the deployment of clean energy in the State of New York through funding and collaboration with the private sector.

Potential Green Bank Offerings

Clean Energy Finance Corporation (Australia): Bioenergy Fund



US\$150 million fund

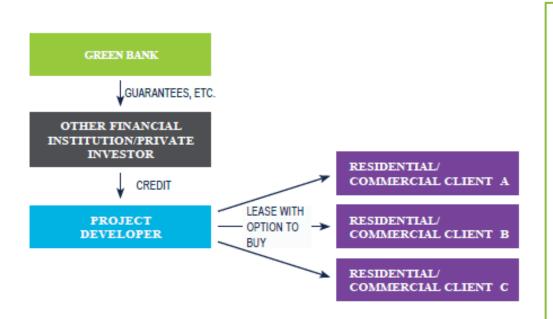
Bioenergy projects in forestry, agriculture, etc. sectors

CEFC provides US\$75 million

Credit enhancement techniques (co-financing)

Potential Green Bank Offerings

Connecticut Green Bank (United States): Residential Solar Lease



US\$60 million fund for small-scale solar (residential/commercial).

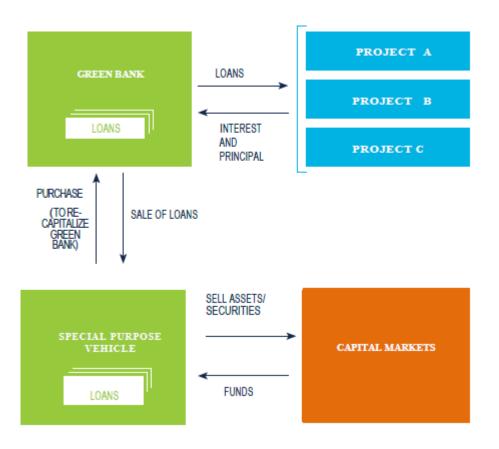
Lease contracts with option to buy

CTGB provided US\$10 million in subordinated debt and equity capital

Credit enhancement techniques

Potential Green Bank Offerings

Connecticut Green Bank (United States): Commercial Scale Energy Efficiency Program



Loans for energy efficiency in commercial properties.

Direct financing until market is established.

Warehousing of loans until commercially attractive scale is reached.

Sale of first set of loans to private investors for US\$20 million(bank recapitalization).

Green Bank Network

Green Banks

UK Green Investment Bank

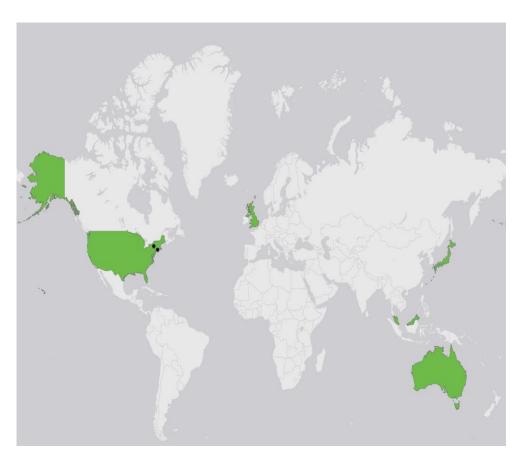
Connecticut Green Bank

NY Green Bank

Green Finance Organization (Japan)

Malaysian Green Technology Corp.

Clean Energy Finance Corp. (Australia)

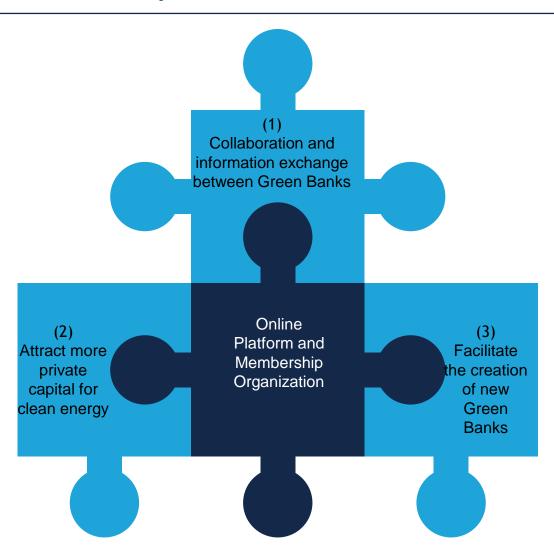


Project Managers





What are the objetives and structure of the network?





What are Green Bonds?

What is a green bond?

Debt instruments that operate like conventional bonds with the additional requirement that funding be used for green projects.

Offered fora fixed term, and usually at a fixed interest rate to raise capital to finance projects (larger scale NCRE and aggregated small projects).

Can be issued by multilateral organizations, development banks, government agencies, municipalities, financial institutions and private companies.

Provide a way to verify compliance of financed project with environmental standards: use of proceeds is specifically defined.

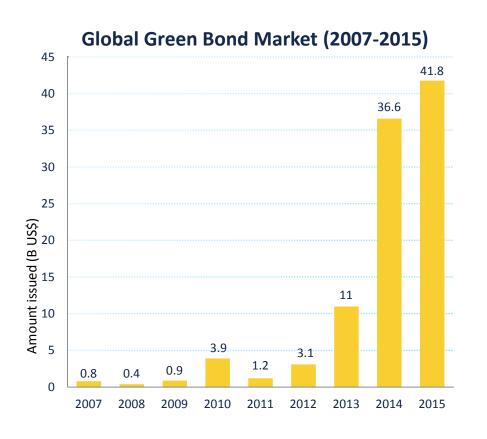
Key to making market work is ensuring transparency and accountability.

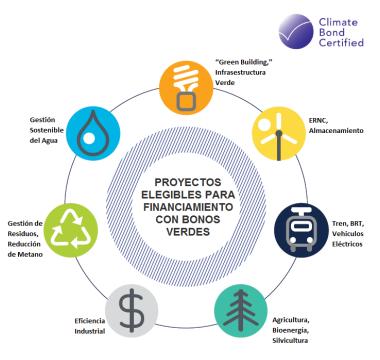
Green Bond



International Experience: Green Bonds

International Experience: Green Bonds





Source: The Climate Bonds Initiative

International Experience: Green Bonds



Mexico (NAFIN)

Development Bank

US\$ 500 million bond issuance. Registered demand of more than US\$ 2.5 billion

Diversified investor base

International certification by Climate Bonds Standard Board

Peru (Energía Eólica S.A.)

Private company

US\$ 204 million

Refinanced project at a lower cost



Potential Applications in Chile

Potential Applications in Chile: Grid connected NCRE



Potential Applications in Chile



Financing Barriers



Green Finance Solutions

First time solar/wind/biomass/minhidro project proposed by a small or medium enterprise

Inability to offer guarantees, equity and/or tack record

Capital investment, loans, risk mitigation instruments

Innovative technologies for energy storage or generation

Project considered risky due to lack of familiarity with the technology

Risk mitigation instrument (credit enhancement techniques)

Potential Applications in Chile: Self Supply Projects



Potential Applications in Chile

Small-scale residential or commercial projects

Industrial or agro industrial self supply



Financing Barriers

Lack of interest from traditional financial institutions

Lack of targeted instruments



Green Finance Solutions

Financing, credit enhancement, project standardization and aggregation, warehousing

Net metering projects

Difficulty in perceiving economic benefits of projects, perception that payback period is too long

Risk mitigation products, development and sharing of information

Potential Applications in Chile: Energy Eficciency



Potential Applications in Chile



Financing Barriers



Green Finance Solutions

EE projects or solutions for residential, commercial, industrial scales

Difficulty in perceiving economic benefits of projects (M-V-C)

Risk mitigation, standardization, (reduce individual costs), disseminate information

ESCO projects to retrofit equipment

Incipient level of ESCO development: Financial institutions not completely familiarized

Standardization, Warehousing, Securitization, etc.

Other Benefits of Green Banks and Green Bonds





Next Steps

Green Bank Implementation Phases (International Experience)









PHASE 1		
Scoping	and	Education

PHASE 2
Analysis and Investigation

PHASE 3
Establishment

PHASE 4
Operations

Exploratory Research

Outreach to stakeholders

Market Analysis

Legal Analysis

Capitalization Analysis

Stakeholder Consensus

Enabling Legal Actions

Product Development

Start of Operations

Recapitalization

Ongoing Operations

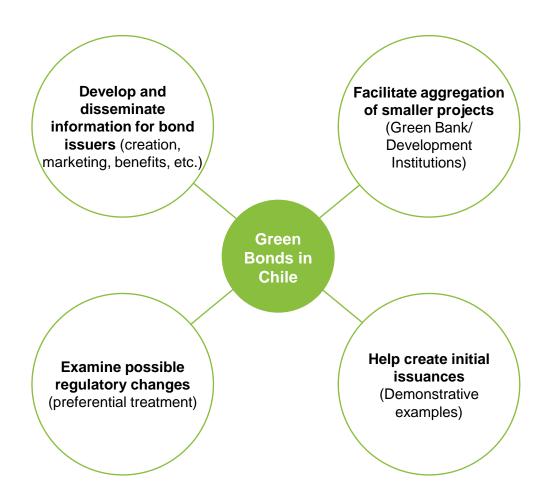
Principal Stakeholders Civil Society Groups Renewable Energy Trade Associations Energy Efficiency Trade Associations Consumer Protection Groups

Government Ministries (Energy, Environment, Finance) Government Financial Institutions Commercial Banks/ Private Investors

Green Banks: Next Steps in Chile?



Green Bonds: Next Steps?





Questions/ Discussion

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