CONFERENCES



Thanks to our speakers:

Don Kanak, Adviser and former Chair, WWF Forest and Climate Initiative

Mahesh Jaykumar, Portfolio Manager Global Fixed Income, State Street Global Advisors

Sean Kidney, Chairman, Climate Bonds Initiative

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CONFERENCES

Carbon



Environmental Bonds WEBINAR Climate action and the capital markets Online, 15 October

Forthcoming Environmental Finance Events:

Linking the EU ETS to emerging CO2 markets webinar, Online, 3 November

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Climate Finance 2011, London, 15 & 16 November

For more information visit www.environmental-finance.com

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Environmental Bonds WEBINAR Climate action and the capital markets **Online**, 15 October

Environmental Finance publications include:



www.environmental-finance.com



www.carbon-financeonline.com





Forest Bonds Financing for Forests and Climate

Don Kanak Adviser & Former Chair, WWF Forest & Climate Initiative Thursday 27th October 2011

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Forests are...

Important

- Vital to regulating our planet's climate and cycling of freshwater
- Home to a wealth of biodiversity
- A source of livelihoods providing food, fuel and fiber for over 1 billion of the world's poorest people

Yet disappearing

- We are losing forests at a rate of 120,00 sq km a year. This equates to 36 football fields a minute*- an area larger than Greece or more than 3 times the size of Switzerland
- Forest loss contributes roughly 15% of all greenhouse gas emissions and is the third largest source of carbon emissions after coal and oil

And expensive to save

 The world has pledged billions, yet we need tens of billions to save forests worth trillions**

^{*}Source: http://www.worldwildlife.org/what/globalmarkets/forests/item3577.html

^{**}Source: The Eliasch Review, 2008. Estimates commissioned for the review calculated the mean damage costs of the climate change impacts of forest emissions will have risen to \$1 trillion/yr by 2100. These are additional to those caused by emissions from other sectors.

Following traditional development paths, most countries lose most of their native forests



*Source: Adapted from: Angelsen, 2007- online at : <u>http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BAngelsen0801.pdf</u>, and Zarin, 2009, online at; <u>http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/FCPF_Intro_Early_Lessons_Guyana_Final%20_04-21-10.pdf</u>



Can REDD+ create a bridge?



*Source: Adapted from: Angelsen, 2007- online at : <u>http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BAngelsen0801.pdf</u>, and Zarin, 2009, online at; <u>http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/FCPF_Intro_Early_Lessons_Guyana_Final%20_04-21-10.pdf</u>



Cost of funding a 50% reduction by 2030





REDD+ Finance

We are currently a long way from these figures

- Only a fraction of pledged fast start funding has reached the forest countries
- Voluntary forest carbon markets remain small: Value of market in 2010 was USD 133 million* (30MtCO2e). This is roughly 1/1000th the size of the 2010 global carbon markets**

However

- Global bonds markets: over USD 90 trillion of outstanding issuance
- The private sector is investing if the conditions are right- 2010 Global investment into renewable energy increased 32% to USD 211 billion***

Could forest bonds be a solution?

*Ecosystem Marketplace, State of the Forest Carbon Market 2011

** Total value of 2010 global carbon market: \$142 billion. Source: State and Trends of the Carbon Market, World Bank, 2011 ***UNEP/Bloomberg New Energy Finance, 2011



Forest Bond Workshop- February, 2011



Workshop Report



- Bloomberg New Energy Finance
- BNP Paribas
- Canopy Capital
- Clifford Chance
- Climate Bonds Initiative
- Colombian Embassy to the UK
- DeRisk
- Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University
- E2 Group
- Earth Capital Partners
- EKO Asset Management
- EnviroMarket
- Global Canopy Programme
- GLOBE International
- Goldman Sachs
- Eco System Services Limited
- Harvard Law School Program on International Financial Systems
- Lombard Odier Investment Management
- London School of Economics
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- Norton Rose
- Norwegian Environment Ministry
- PwC
- SEB
- State Street Global Advisors
- Terrestrial Carbon Group
- UK Committee on Climate Change
- UK Department for International Development
- **UNEP** Finance Initiative
- Vivid Economics
- WWF Forest & Climate Initiative
- WWF-International
- WWF-UK



Reasons for Optimism

- Large institutional investors have expressed and demonstrated demand for green assets through various channels;
 - WWF/Brunswick 2009 Investor Survey*
 - IIGCC Global Investor Statement on Climate Change represents 285 large investors with \$20 trillion AUM**
 - Emergence of new green funds- e.g. State Street Global Advisor's Green Bond Investment Strategy***
 - Asset owners are issuing instructions to asset managers to consider environmental investment issues e.g. the CaISTRS programme with its external fund managers****
- Green Bonds issuance continues- around \$12 billion issued to date
- Increased focus on impact investors as an emerging asset class*****
- Forest Countries have articulated a desire for green fixed income******
- * Source: <u>http://wwf.panda.org/what we_do/footprint/climate_carbon_energy/forest_climate/publications/?185661/2009-Forest-Carbon-Investor-Survey</u> ** See <u>http://www.iigcc.org/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/15281/2011-Investor-Global-Statement-FINAL-NOT-EMBARGOED.pdf</u>

^{***} See19th Oct 2011 press release http://www.statestreet.com/wps/portal/internet/corporate/home/aboutstatestreet/newsmedia/pressrelease **** See http://www.calstrs.com/newsroom/2011/news060811.aspx

^{*****} See JP Morgan/Rockefeller Foundation report online at: <u>http://www.jpmorgan.com/pages/jpmorgan/investbk/research/impactinvestments</u> ****** See <u>http://wwf.panda.org/what we do/footprint/climate carbon energy/forest climate/publications/?201251/Unlocking-forest-bonds</u>



Two Basic Categories

| Full Faith & Credit Bonds | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| <u>lssuer</u> | <u>Year</u> | Туре | Amount (USD million) | Notes | | | | |
| IFC | 2011 | Environmental Sustainability Bond | 23 | Supporting climate friendly investments in developing countries. 3 year maturities | | | | |
| European Investment Bank | 2007- 2010 | Climate Awareness Bonds | 1,630 | For investment in renewable and efficient energy. 3-8 year maturities | | | | |
| Asian Development Bank | 2010 | Water Bond | 640 | For improving water quality, management and irrigation. 2-3 year terms. | | | | |
| World Bank | 2008- 2010 | Green Bonds | 1,897 | For climate change projects. 2-10 year maturities | | | | |
| Investment Dependent Bonds | | | | | | | | |
| <u>lssuer</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Туре</u> | Amount (USD million) | Notes | | | | |
| Breeze Finance SA | 2004- 2008 | Wind ABS | 1,604 | Mostly 20 year bonds issued against a combined portfolio of 206 wind farms in France & Germany | | | | |
| Destiny USA | 2007 | Green Property Bond | 228 | For the construction of a green retail complex. 30 year maturities | | | | |
| Sunpower/Andmeda Finance | 2010 | Solar Bond | 260 | Secured on a 44MW solar park- partially guaranteed by Italian Credit Export Agency. 18 year maturity | | | | |
| ??? | 2012 ??? | REDD+ Bond | ??? | ??? | | | | |

Source and further details: The Climate Bonds Initiative. Online at: <u>http://climatebonds.net/resources/bonds-issued/</u>



However, REDD+ Bonds Face Challenges

Challenges that need to be addressed include:

- Political risk
 - Some forest countries are perceived as risky by investors.
 Large pools of private sector capital will stay away unless these risks are reduced
- Carbon dependency
 - REDD+ (unlike many activities in the renewable or energy efficiency space) often relies on a single revenue stream-carbon finance
 - There is no large carbon market
 - There is no long term, large scale buyer
- Lack of 'symmetry'
 - There is no symmetrical, enforceable offer on the table providing for long term payments for verified emissions reductions to the forest country, community, or landowners
- The 'communications gap'



The Political Risk Map vs Carbon Stocks





Ingredients of a Forest Bond Solution





Large carbon buyers/market



Large carbon buyers/market



Proven by ability of REDD+ for permanent carbon abatement







Proven by ability of REDD+ for permanent carbon abatement

> [Climate community]

Large Scale REDD+ demos that work





Large carbon buyers/market



Large scale, long term financial commitments

Proven by ability of REDD+ for permanent carbon abatement

[Forest countries/ communities]



REDD+ Vicious Cycle?

[Investment/ financial community]



Large scale, long term financial commitments

Large carbon buyers/market



Proven by ability of REDD+ for permanent carbon abatement

[Forest countries/ communities]



1. Large scale, long term financial commitments

[The Forest Finance Facility]



- 1. Large scale, long term financial commitments
- [The Forest Finance Facility]





- 1. Large scale, long term financial commitments
- [The Forest Finance Facility]

 Proven by ability of REDD+ for permanent carbon abatement





REDD+ Virtuous Cycle?

[Forest

 countries/ communities]

4. Large carbon buyers/market

1. Large scale, long term financial commitments

[The Forest Finance Facility]

 Proven by ability of REDD+ for permanent carbon abatement





REDD+ Virtuous Cycle?

[Forest

countries/

communities]





1. Large scale, long term financial commitments

[The Forest Finance Facility]

4. Large carbon buyers/market





[Social, environmental & climate integrity]

2. Large Scale

REDD+ demos

that work



Thank You



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Green Bonds

Theme Bonds to address Renewable Energy and more

Mahesh Jayakumar

Global Fixed Income State Street Global Advisors

Oct 2011

- Bonds for financing renewable energy
 - Green bonds, where they fit in and how they support renewable energy
 - WB and IFC GB's, EIB CAB's etc.
- Who's buying; who's issuing?
 - Issuers
 - Multinationals, Governments, Corporate etc.
 - Buyers
 - Institutional (Pension Funds, Insurance, etc), Retail (Japan, EU & Others) etc.
- Examples of recent issues
 - Climate Bonds Initiative and BNEF List
- Risks and returns
 - Challenges for investors
 - Market Conditions
- What we will not be discussing....

Why is Green investing through Bonds important?

| Asset class | Type of vehicle | Description | Example | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Indices | | Screening | 1. FTSE4Good Environmental Leaders Europe 40 Index 2. S&P Global Eco Index |
| Equity | | Include only stocks of companies that have | Thematic | 3. WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index 4. S&P Global Water Index 5. FTSE KLD Global Climate Index |
| | Mutual funds | good environmental practices". | 1. Calvet Large Cap—screening large-cap stocks with good reputation for environmental consciousness 2. Winslow Green Growth –small- cap fund investing in eco-friendly companies 3. Guinness Atkinson Alternative Energy—investing in natural resources | |
| | ETFs | | 1. PowerShares WilderHill Clean Energy Portfolio (PBW) 2. Claymore/LGA Green ETF (GRN) | |
| Fixed-income | Bonds | Bonds are usually issued by federally qualified organisations to raise capital to solve environmental problems | European Investment Bank–Climate Awareness Bonds U.S. Treasury–"Green Bonds" SEB & Credit Suisse–World Bank green bonds to support low-carbon development in developing countries | |
| | Real estate | Real estate investment that is environmentally acceptable. | Micro: energy efficiency, recycling, etc. Macro: reducing greenhouse gases, carbon footprinting, less resource depletion, etc. | |
| Alternatives | Infrastructure/ private equity | Funds that invest in, e.g., environmental technology infrastructure | 1. Miaoli Wind Macquarie Int'l Infrastructure Fund 2. Carlyle Infrastructure Partners (CIP) | |

Source : EDHEC 2010



The information is not intended to provide investment advice. The views of the author do not reflect those of SSgA or its affiliates. Source – Climate Bonds Initiative, 2011

Green Bonds Issuance as of 2011 – OECD Analysis, BIS List



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| US Government and Government | \$800 Million of tax credit Clean Energy | The federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Backed | | established Clean Energy Renewable Bonds |
| –CREBs | 2006 and Dec 200. Additions in \$800 | (CREBs) as a financing mechanism for |
| –QECSs | million in 2008 and \$1.6 billion in 2009. | public sector renewable energy projects. |
| -BAB's | \$800 Million of Qualified Energy | |
| -PACE | Conservation Bonds (QECB's) in 2008 that was expanded to \$3.2 billion in 2009 due to ARRA. | |
| World Bank (IBRD) | Close to \$2.5 billion in Green bonds starting in 2007 (retail) and 2008 (institutional) and currently continuing as one of the largest issuers. | 5 |
| European Investment Bank (EIB) | | Projects include Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. |
| International Finance Corp (IFC) | 2010 and recently issued a \$135 million | Investments in Clean projects like Solar, Wind farms and fixing inefficient power plants. Targeting Japanese investors with Uridashi bonds. |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | Started with \$232 million Clean Energy Bond in 2010 and plans to grow it to \$2 billion annually by 2013. | Targeting Japanese investors as was as the case with Water Bonds issued in prior years |
| Other, Securitized etc | Other IFI 's (EBRD, AfDB, NIB, etc.), ABS (CRC Wind Breeze, FPL, Alte Leibe 1), Solar (SunPower) among a longer list | |

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- Depends on type of bond and investor interest
 - Institutional or Retail
 - Complex structures or straight bullets
 - Project backed (ABS through SPV) or main balance sheet
- Retail
 - Japanese investors in Uridashi bonds
 - World Bank (through Nikko Asset Management), BofA ML Private Wealth etc.
 - IFC and ADB issuance
- Institutional
 - Pension Funds
 - ATP, PGGM, CalSTRS, CalPERS, State of CA Treasurer, AP Funds etc.
 - Insurance Companies
 - Project finance, ABS, longer dated bonds
 - NGO's, Endowments, Foundations etc.
 - Stakeholder pressure and social goals
| Project/Issuer | Sector | Issue Date | Maturity Date | Rate | Amount (USD m) |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| Alta Wind Farm Portfolio - Phases II, III, IV, & V | Wind | 21/07/2010 | 30/06/2035 | 7 | \$ 579,863,000.00 |
| ReneSola Ltd manufacturing expansion | Manufacturing | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2018 | 4.125 | \$ 200,000,000.00 |
| McCommas Bluff Biomethane Plant - 2011 Expansion | Bio | 31/03/2011 | | 6.596 | \$ 40,200,000.00 |
| Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd portfolio financing | Diversified | 14/01/2010 | 14/01/2020 | 8.85 | \$ 32,876,712.33 |
| Wind points/Wind flats (1 of 18 tranches totaling 290m at 3-18 year terms) | Wind | 9/9/2010 | 1/7/2027 | 5 | \$ 33,765,000.00 |

Future issuance and pipeline

- Government National, Municipal, Sovereign bonds
- Green Investment Banks/Green Banks
- Corporate issuers that are funding internal greening projects or green product lines
- Real Estate Green MBS, Green CMBS, Green REITS
- Infrastructure Lot of potential for Green bonds to become a preferred vehicle
- Alternate renewable energy excluding Solar and Wind Tidal, Geothermal, Biomass, etc..

- To date, projects have not existed on the scale necessary to attract large investors
- Lack of resources and standards for bond investors to identify, screen and monitor individual green finance opportunities
- No "aggregator" has existed to either ring fence existing projects or create captive pools of capital earmarked to fund green projects
- Wide array of project types scope of "Green Projects" is very wide
 - Low carbon energy production
 - Renewable energy (e.g. wind, solar, geothermal, etc) systems
 - Clean non-renewable energy (e.g. natural gas, nuclear)
 - Reducing, avoiding or capturing Greenhouse Gases
 - Energy efficiency
 - Capture and storage technology
 - Enhancing carbon storage and retention in natural systems
 - Land and soil management
 - Avoiding deforestation and reforestation

• Pricing

- Pricing for green bonds are more in line with private placements due to their smaller sizes than benchmark issuances (\$1 billion+)
- "Green is expensive" myth which can deter certain institutional investors

• Spreads

 Bid-Ask spreads for non-benchmark or private placement issues are wider than comparable benchmark issues

Liquidity

- Limited secondary markets for these bonds due to buy-and-hold nature of existing client base
- Limited Buy-back provisions at issuer level
- Role of the sell-side in making markets for these bonds

Current Role of Asset Managers in Green Bonds

- Combination of Fixed income and Green investing still nascent
 - Market size
 - Liquidity of Green Bonds
 - Investor awareness and need for Green bonds
 - Screened investment opportunities are available as is the case with most Equity and Fixed Income ESG investing currently
- Limited number of managers involved in a fund at an institutional level even though this is poised to change in time
 - Nikko Asset Management first to offer green bonds in Feb 2010
 - SSgA is one of the largest institutional asset managers to offer a product
- Managers need to ensure conventional characteristics of fixed income investing while fulfilling green in offering
 - Vehicle
 - Risk/Return profile
 - Asset Allocation a suitable place for green bonds in client's portfolios

- Industry Groups
 - IIGCC, INCR, IGC, P8 etc..
- Green Funds
 - A variety of Climate Change funds backed by the UN, EU, Local governments etc (UNGCF, CP3)
- Renewable energy from Biomass, Geothermal, Tidal etc..
 - A variety of alternative energy sources outside Wind and Solar that are in the works
- Policy Support
 - Government policy and regulation that has helped renewables thus far and the effect of removing them
 - -US, EU, China and the rest of the world



Appendix

Green Bonds Issuance as of 2011 – Climate Bonds Initiative List

| | | | Amount | |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | (USD | |
| Issuer | Year | Туре | Million) | Use Of Proceeds |
| | | | | Mostly 20 year bonds issued against a combined portfolio |
| | | | | of 206 wind farms in Germany and France through 4 |
| Breeze Finance SA | 2004-2008 | Wind ABS | \$ 1,604.00 | |
| Georgetown Special Taxing District | 2006 | EE Green bond | | For the construction of a green multi-use complex |
| Alte Liebe 1 | 2006 | Wind ABS | \$ 129.00 | 19 year term. Issued against 6 wind farms in Germany |
| | | | | |
| Airtricity | 2006 | RE corporate bond | | 3 year bond to fund wind energy farms in Europe and US |
| World Bank | 2007-2008 | Eco 3+ Notes | | 6 year terms linked to environmental equity index. |
| European Investment Bank (EIB) | 2007-2010 | Climate Awareness bond | \$ 1,630.00 | For investment in RE and EE. 3-8 year term |
| | | | | For the construction of a green retail complex. 30 year |
| Destiny USA | 2007 | EE Green bond | \$ 228.00 | |
| World Bank | 2008 | CER linked 'Cool' Uridashi bond | | Linked to CERs issued by projects. 5 year term |
| World Bank | 2008-2010 | Green bond | \$ 1,896.70 | For climate change projects at 2-10 year terms |
| | | | | |
| REC Group | 2009 | RE corporate bond | \$ 212.50 | 5 year bond to fund activities of a solar energy company |
| | | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) | | To fund residential and commercial EE and RE |
| US municipal governments | 2009-2010 | bonds | | installations |
| US Government agencies and utilities | 2009-2010 | Clean Renewable Energy Bonds program | \$ 2,200.00 | |
| | | | | To fund the construction of a semi-commercial green |
| Novacem | 2010 | EE corporate bond | \$ 1.54 | cement plant |
| | | | | To fund expansion of RE generation capacity. 4 years |
| Ecotricity | 2010 | RE corporate bond | \$ 15.40 | |
| European Bank for Reconstruction and | | | | For a portfolio of green projects aimed at promoting |
| Development (EBRD) | 2010 | Environmental Sustainability bond | \$ 25.00 | sustainable development. 4 year term |
| | | | | 48.45MW wind farm in Greece developed by Acciona |
| Panachaiko Wind Farm | 2010 | Wind project bond | \$ 57.62 | Energie |
| Kanana ang Kanana Kanana Arpan | 0010 | | 1 150.00 | For climate gas emission reductions in Norwegian |
| Kommunalbanken Norway (KBN) | 2010 | Clean energy bond | \$ 153.00 | |
| International Finance Corporation (IFC) | 2010 | Green bond | \$ 200.00 | For RE and EE in developing countries. 4 year term |
| Neurolia Travantaria de Devela (NITO) | 2010 | | L 2000.000 | For financing its CLEERE lending facility on climate |
| Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) | 2010 | Environmental support bond | \$ 200.00 | change, EE and RE investments. 3 year maturity |
| A Science Development Barely (A SDB) | 0010 | | + | For investment in renewable energy sources and |
| African Development Bank (AfDB) | 2010 | Clean energy bond | \$ 220.00 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 2010 | Clean energy bond | \$ 232.20 | 4-7 year term tranches for RE and EE investment |
| | | | | Secured on a 44MW solar park, partially guaranteed by |
| Commence (to do not do Elemento | 0010 | | Lt 000 00 | Italian export credit agency SACE. 2 tranches at 18 year |
| Sunpower/ Andromeda Finance | 2010 | Solar project bond | \$ 260.00 | |
| Objects and a Flat Mind Farmer | 0010 | | + FOF 00 | 845MW wind farm in Oregon. 420million guaranteed by |
| Shepherds Flat Wind Farm | 2010 | Wind project bond | \$ 525.00 | |
| | 0010 | | L 500.00 | 25 year bond to fund the construction of 3GW of wind |
| Alta Wind Energy Center | 2010 | Wind project bond | \$ 580.00 | farms |
| A class Development Develo (ADD) | 0010 | | L | For improving water quality, management and irrigation. |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 2010 | Water bond | \$ 640.00 | |
| European Bank for Reconstruction and | 0011 | | | For a portfolio of green projects aimed at promoting |
| Development (EBRD) | 2011 | Environmental Sustainability Bond | \$ 23.00 | sustainable development. 4 year term. 6 year terms |
| | 0011 | | | Supporting climate-friendly investments in developing |
| International Finance Corporation (IFC) | 2011 | Green bond | \$ 135.00 | |
| Kanana albarahan Manana Araba | 0011 | | 1 100.00 | For climate change projects in Norwegian municipalities |
| Kommunalbanken Norway (KBN) | 2011 | Clean energy bond | \$ 193.00 | for Japanese retail investors |

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Green Bonds Issuance as of 2011 – OECD Analysis, BIS List

| Size Rank | Issuer | Year (s) | Туре | · | Amount (USD) Millions | Notes |
|--------------|--|-----------|--|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | US Government agencies and utilities | 2009-2012 | Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds (QECB) program | \$ | 3,200.0 | Originally tax credit enhanced bonds for EE, changed in 2010 to direct subsidy bonds |
| 2 | US Government agencies and utilities | 2009-2010 | Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREB) program | s | 2,400.0 | Tax credit enhanced bonds for RE |
| 3 | World Bank | 2008-2010 | Green Bond | \$ | 1,896.7 | For climate change projects at 2-10 year terms |
| 4 | European Investment Bank (EIB) | 2007-2010 | Climate Awareness bond | \$ | 1,630.0 | For investment in RE and EE. 3-8 year term |
| 5 | African Development Bank (AfDB) | 2010 | Clean energy bond | \$ | 705.0 | For investment in renewable energy sources and infrastructure. 3.5-7 year terms. |
| 6 | CRC Breeze Finance (Breeze II) | 2008 | Wind ABS | \$ | 676.0 | EUR 470m (\$876m EURUSD 1.44) 20 year bonds issued through SPV against a combined portfolio of wind farms in Germany and France, tranches rated BBB and BB+ (downgraded in 2010 to BB and B due to insufficient wind) |
| 7 | Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 2010 | Water bond | \$ | 645.0 | For improving water quality, management and irrigation. 2-3 year terms |
| 8 | Alta Wind Energy Center | 2010 | Wind project bond | \$ | 580.0 | 25 year bond to fund the construction of 3GW of wind farms. Rated Ba3 by Moodys |
| 9 | Shepherds Flat Wind Farm | 2010 | Wind project bond | \$ | 525.0 | 845MW wind farm in Oregon. 420million guaranteed by DOE. 22 year maturity |
| 10 | FPL Energy American Wind LLC | 2003 | Wind ABS | \$ | 370.0 | Bonds rated BBB- secured on the cashflow of 7 US wind projects |
| 11 | World Bank | 2007-2008 | Eco 3+ Notes | \$ | 360.0 | 6 year terms linked to environmental equity index. |
| 12 | Airtricity | 2006 | RE corporate bond | \$ | 300.8 | 3 year bond to fund wind energy farms in Europe and US |
| 13 | Sunpower / Andromeda Finance | 2010 | Solar project bond | \$ | 260.0 | Secured on a 44MW solar park, partially guaranteed by Italian export credit agency SACE. 2 tranches at 18 year terms |
| 14 | Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 2010 | Clean energy bond | \$ | 243.0 | 4-7 year term tranches for RE and EE investment |
| 15 | Destiny USA | 2007 | EE Green bond | \$ | 228.0 | For the construction of a green retail complex. 30 year term |
| 16 | REC Group | 2009 | RE corporate bond | \$ | 212.5 | 5 year bond to fund activities of a solar energy company |
| 17 | International Finance Corporation (IFC) | 2010 | Green bond | \$ | 200.0 | For RE and EE in developing countries. 4 year term |
| 18 | Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) | 2010 | Environmental support bond | s | 200.0 | For financing its CLEERE lending facility on climate change, EE and RE investments. 3 year maturity |
| 19 | Kommunalbanken Norway (KBN) | 2011 | Clean energy bond | s | 193.0 | For climate change projects in Norwegian municipalities for Japanese retail investors |
| 20 | Kommunalbanken Norway (KBN) | 2010 | Clean energy bond | \$ | 153.0 | For climate gas emission reductions in Norwegian municipalities for Japanese retail investors |
| 21 | Max Two Ltd (Breeze I) | 2004 | Wind ABS | s | 144.0 | EUR 100m (\$144m EURUSD 1.44) 20 year bonds issued through SPV against a combined portfolio of wind farms in Germany and Portugal rated BBB- then downgraded in 2010 to B- due to insufficient wind |
| 22 | Alte Liebe 1 (Breeze III) | 2006 | Wind ABS | s | 144.0 | EUR 100m EUR 470m (\$144m EURUSD 1.44) rated BBB- (downgraded in 2011 B- due to insufficient wind) 19 year term first to be monoline wrapped. Issued against 6 wind farms in Germany |
| 23 | International Finance Corporation (IFC) | 2011 | Green bond | \$ | 135.0 | Supporting climate-friendly investments in developing countries. 3 year terms |
| 24 | Panachaiko Wind Farm | 2010 | Wind project bond | \$ | 57.6 | 48.45MW wind farm in Greece developed by Acciona Energie |
| 25 | World Bank | 2008 | CER linked 'Cool' Uridashi bond | \$ | 31.5 | Linked to CERs issued by projects. 5 year term |
| | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | 2010 | Environmental Sustainability bond | \$ | 25.0 | For a portfolio of green projects aimed at promoting sustainable development. 4 year term |
| 21 | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | 2011 | Environmental Sustainability Bond | \$ | 23.0 | For a portfolio of green projects aimed at promoting sustainable development. 4 year term. 6 year terms |
| 28 | Ecotricity | 2010 | RE corporate bond | \$ | 15.4 | To fund expansion of RE generation capacity. 4 years maturity |
| 29 | Georgetown Special Taxing District | 2006 | EE Green bond | \$ | 14.5 | For the construction of a green multi-use complex |
| | US municipal governments | 2009-2010 | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) bonds | s | | To fund residential and commercial EE and RE installations |
| 31 | Novacem | 2010 | EE corporate bond | \$ | 1.5 | To fund the construction of a semi-commercial green cement plant |
| Total | | | | \$ | 15,579.2 | |

The information is not intended to provide investment advice. The views of the author do not reflect those of SSgA or its affiliates. The information contained above is for illustrative purposes only. Source – OECD analysis using Climate Bonds Initiative data, Daiwa Research and Energy Hedge Magazine from OECD Working Paper on Finance, Insurance and Pensions No.10

CONFERENCES



Thanks to our speakers:

Don Kanak, Adviser and former Chair, WWF Forest and Climate Initiative

Mahesh Jaykumar, Portfolio Manager Global Fixed Income, State Street Global Advisors

Sean Kidney, Chairman, Climate Bonds Initiative

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CONFERENCES

Carbon



Environmental Bonds WEBINAR Climate action and the capital markets Online, 15 October

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www.carbon-financeonline.com



Is it really green?

Introducing the International Standards and Certification Project

Investor-focused not-forprofit, promoting large-scale transition investment



CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT

Sean Kidney, Chair, Climate Bonds Initiative



Assurance





Why thematic?

Sales narrative

US Railway, WW1&2 Highway & Autostrada Bonds

US Civil War > Political engagement > Lean on institutions: US, GIB

Investor preferencing

CalSTRS and instruction to fund managers

Government preferencing

Tax credits Criteria for credit enhancement





Drivers

International Energy Authority says:

6-7 degrees ... vs ... Opportunity

Investment flow = \$1 trillion p.a. (energy, adaptation)

Clean energy build = high capex

Same EU GDP outcome over 40 yrs (ECF/McKinsey) OECD Green Growth

Speed / scale

Prize lower cost energy



Funds are in capital markets

Global bonds outstanding in 2010 = **\$95 trillion**+

Institutional investors = \$75 trillion+

Pension, insurance, sovereign wealth funds

Under-exposed to energy & Infrastructure

19 of world's top 20 pension funds are public sector

"Give me two products with the same risk/reward profile, one brown, one green - I'll pick the green"





The premise

1. Institutional investors are aware of the real macro risks around the impact of climate change, but these are hard to quantify for portfolio management.

2. But, if offered two investments with the same risk/reward profiles, one "brown", one "green", they will think of those macro risks and choose green.

3. Assessing enviro integrity is hard work. An authoritative standard will ease decision-making and support *liquidity*. The easier it is to use the faster the market will grow

Our advice was that "authoritative" means:

- Backed by asset owners and NGOs
- Endorsed by a groups like UN PRI, UNEP FI







Objectives

Aim: Allow investors & governments to prioritise 'low carbon' investments.

Objectives:

1. Avoid greenwashing / assure investors (+ NGOs) that investments are for climate change solutions

2.A simple preferencing tool

3.Standardization of credentials = liquidity Energy, transport, water, etc

It's an *environmental*, not a financial standard. Investors still have to do financial due-diligence.



Low-carbon economy assets

Eligibility criteria per wedge

Wind, solar + supply chains Energy efficiency Bio-energy Broadband Grid Shipping

Water for adaptation

Agriculture

Portfolio-based

- IFI standard
- Forest bonds
- Sovereign hypothecated (Barrier Reef bonds)

Science-based low-carbon economy framework



Benefits for issuers

New investors

Reputation enhancement

Exposing the market to underlying assets, in preparation for ABS post-Basel III

Need for improved capital ratios will further squeeze business lending

Re-financing allows focus on project development lending



Structure

Climate Bond Standards Board

Members

Asset owners plus NGOs from US, EU, China, India. First confirmed members: US Natural Resources Defence Council Carbon Disclosure Project

Endorse Standard for publication

Roles and Responsibilities

Task relevant working groups with developing



Oversee updates for the Standard







ce Public Consultation Contracting





Process for certification eligibility



Key provisions

General requirements applying to all Climate Bonds

Linked assets matching bond amount

Assurance around use of proceeds

Verification requirements

ESG compliance disclosures (non-verified)

Requirements specific to listed eligible low carbon physical assets Wind farms, manufacturing, related infrastructure

Requirements specific to certain bond types

Traceability

Settlement period

Cost centre provisions for corporate bonds



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The process





Structuring options





Timetable

- Launch 24 November 2011 wind energy
- 2012 Roll-out of eligibility criteria for solar, bio-energy, energy efficiency
- 2013 Roll-out of forest-related and adaptation investment eligibility criteria



Take-away

New Scheme is here

Backed by some major players

Join us in making it stronger

Consider certification for your issuance

Consider the Standard as a screening and preferencing tool



www.climatebonds.net



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