# INSIGHTS FOR « FUTURE WISE » INVESTORS FROM A LONG-STANDING OBSERVER OF THE CLIMATE AFFAIR

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# Estimated annualised mitigation investment needed to stay below 2°C (2015-2035 in trillion 2010 US\$ at Market Exchange Rates)

	Energy investments	Of which demand side	Transport	Other infra- structures	Total	Ratio to MER GDP
IAM Baseline (mean)	1.96	0.24			1.96	1.8%
IAM NDC (mean)	2.04	0.28			2.04	1.9%
IAM 2°C(mean)	2.19	0.38			2.19	2.1%
IAM 1.5°C (mean)	2.32	0.45			2.32	2.2%
IEA NDC	2.40	0.72	0.35		2.40	2.3%
IEA 1.5°C	2.76	1.13	0.55		2.76	2.7%
Min IAM-IEA, 1.5°C	1.38	0.38			1.38	1.6%
Mean IAM-IEA, 1.5°C	2.38	0.54			<u>2.38</u>	<b>2.3%</b>
Max IAM-IEA, 1.5°C	3.25	1.13			3.25	4.0%
OECD Baseline	1.91	0.36	2.46	1.37	5.74	5.4%
OECD 2°C	2.13	0.40	2.73	1.52	<u>6.38</u>	<u>6.0%</u>

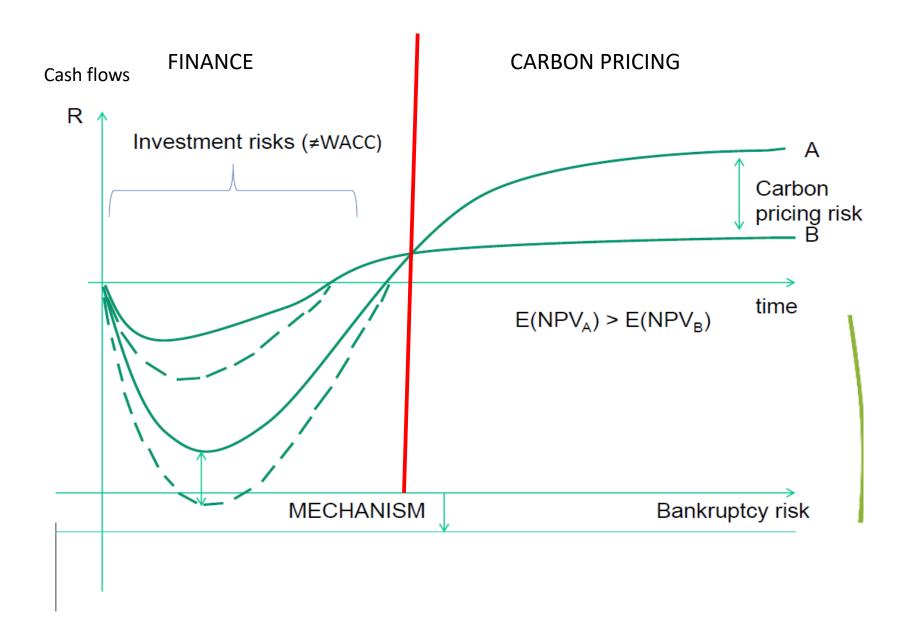
# Macro-financial implications (trillion 2010 US\$ at MER)

- Incremental investments/year: 0.42 (-0.30% / +38%) for energy, 0,86 (all sectors)
- 1.53% of the GCF in MER and 1,04% in PPP
- Core issue: a drain on consumption of 0.68% and 0.45% or a redirection of savings towards long term assets?
- Can the financial system do the job? Yes if we look at these orders of magnitude
  - Redirected savings: 0.42/0.86 between towards infrastructures, 1.26/2.58 within the infrastructure sectors
  - Covered by targeting to LCI [3.3% 5.3%] or [5.6% 8.3%] of [ US\$ 16.8 US\$ 25.4] annual capital revenues: World capital stock = USD 386 trillions, average capital growth equal to the GDP growth, rate of return [3,4% 5%], 25% of public investments
- And if the 38% losses in stranded assets are compensated in due time by low carbon assets

## Arguments to involve the climate agnostics

- Climate action, a fulcrum to reduce the 'fault lines' of the world economy? (R. Rajan)
  - The gap between propensity to save and propensity to invest (L.Summers)
  - A large funding gap on infrastructures (IMF)
  - The fragility of the financial intermediation system (the 'tragedy of the horizons')
  - Too export dependent development strategy in developing countries after the Asian Crisis
- A lever compatible with the constraints on public budgets and avoiding the traps of quantitative easing and of 'growth austerity'?

#### Triggering investments in an uncertain context: carbon prices vs cuts in capital costs



### A fulcrum to change the possibility spaces

- The 'risk' component is critical to do so
  - to increase the number of economically viable LCIs, a matter of WACC including 'transaction costs'
  - to de-risk the 'decarbonisation' movement of institutional investors
  - attracts 'savers' thanks to financial products based on a new class of assets ...
- Progress to be made on disclosure rules and on reputationnal effects
- The commitment of States needed under three conditions
  - Avoiding the 'regulatory uncertainty' (pricing policies, subsidies, standards)
  - Maximising the efficiency of the use of public funds
  - Facilitating the emergence of a new class of liquid low carbon assets
- Towards new forms of public guarantees backed on a SVMAs (article 108 of the decision of the Paris agreement and of Multisovereign Guarantee Mechanisms

# Putting the 'right value' on long term infrastructures (World SVAM)

	Technological pessimism path		Technological optimism path		
Discount rate	5%	2%	5%	2%	
T=10	73,50	87,25	36,66	43,24	
T=20	75,76	104,71	36,54	50,20	
T=30	72,26	115,34	35,56	56,96	
T=40	68,82	127,50	34,34	64,22	

### To sum up ... between economics and political economy

- Lowering risk-weighed capital costs -> more projects for a given explicit carbon price > Treasuries of all countries are interested in raising carbon prices to enhance the
   value of 'Climate Remediation Assets'
- A new approach to bi and multilateral development financing: a new form of 'where flexibility' (SVMA + creditworthiness)
- A common language to be found between the financial community, the enterprises (including the SMEs) and the project developers to generate the business model of the low carbon transition (Platforms to lower the transaction costs to LCP, increase the credibility of (cheapest) MRV systems and grouping small scale projects to interests institutional investors