



EIB' Approach to Natural Capital Financing

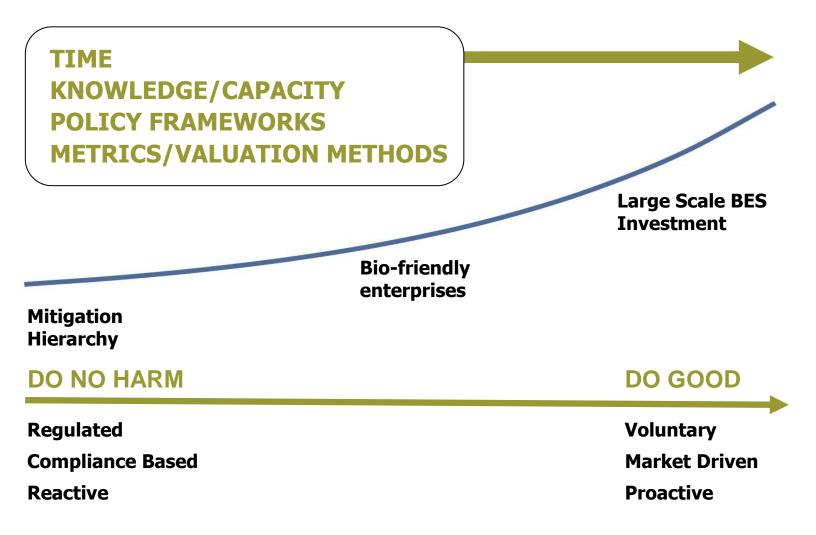
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- EIB is the EU's long-term lending bank set up in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome, headquartered in Luxembourg
- EIB shareholders are the 28 EU Member States
- Largest multilateral lender and borrower in the world
- Around 400 projects annually in more than 160 countries
- Around 10% of financing is for projects outside the EU
- Financing is in support for EU priority objectives: climate change, infrastructure, energy, SMEs, regional development...

- Project level investments and technical assistance
- Strengthening biodiversity standards/safeguards for investments
- Natural Capital valuation
- Partnership and financial resource mobilisation
- Regional cooperation for large-scale ecosystems.

FINANCING BES & NATURAL CAPITAL PROJECTS

Moving up the curve...



Natural Capital Asset Classes and Investments

GOODS

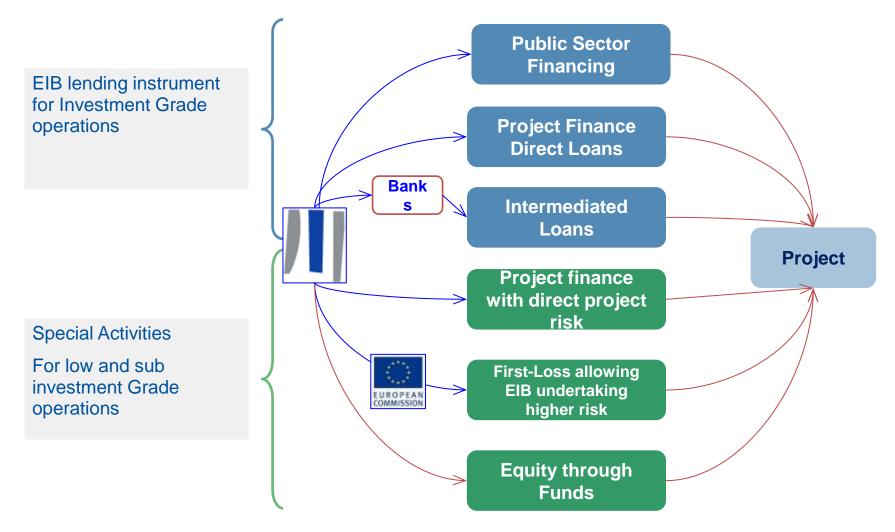
Private

Public

	Pro-Biodiversity Businesses (Ecotourism, Recreation, Research.) Forest Conservation (REDD+, bio-credits)	Other Ecosystem Services (Fire Prevention, Erosion Control, Air control, Noise regulation, Endangered species, Pollination, Water
AVAILABLE	FINANCING INSTRU	MENTS	
Equity Funds	Equity/Debt Funds	Equity/Debt Funds	Loans to Public Sector
Loans to Private or	Structured Debt	Structured Debt	Blending
		including activation of	Grants

EIB Financing Instruments

The EIB has, to its disposal, an extensive range of instruments to finance public and private sectors at investment and sub-investment grades of risk

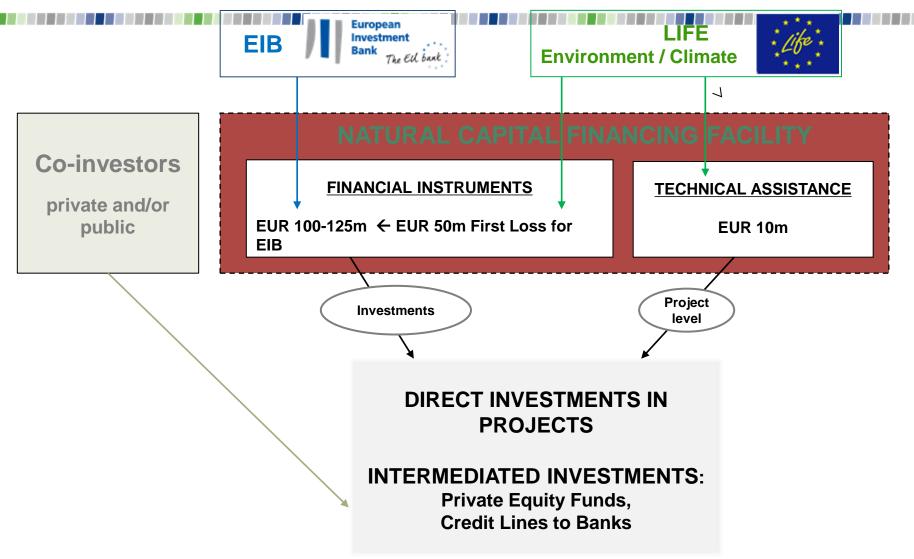






- > The NCFF is a new initiative to stimulate financing for conservation, restoration, management and enhancement of natural capital.
- The NCFF will focus on financing proof of concept / pilot projects for ecosystem services and climate adaptation benefits, especially challenges related to biodiversity, land use, forestry, soil, water, agriculture and waste.
- The facility will focus on market-based instruments (particularly to sustain upfront investment) in green infrastructure, biodiversity offsetting/no-net-loss initiatives, projects with payment for ecosystem services (PES) features, as well as pro-biodiversity businesses / corporates, or a combination these typologies while contributing to climate resilience.
- Final beneficiaries would include both private and public entities.

NCFF Structure



There is Still a Long Way to Go

- Opportunities to scale up
- Necessary enabling conditions
- Challenges
- Attracting new partners

Thank You

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