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Climate Change Impacts













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What is Climate Finance?



It generally refers to
finance for activities
aiming to mitigate or
adapt to the impacts of
climate change













Why Climate Finance?



To limit global warming

Reduce GHG Emissions • to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels

Paris Agreement Objectives requires clean energy and green infrastructure investments











US\$4
trillion
annually
by the
year
2030



Climate Financing Key Insights

Global energy production is the main emitter of green house gases today.



75%

of greenhouse gas emissions caused by energy sector



83%

of primary energy comes from fossil fuels

To reach net-zero, clean energy must be massively scaled up.



505 GW

of new wind power needed per year by 2030



455 GW

solar PV needed per year by 2030 Unprecedented investment is needed to enable this transformation.



USD 4 T

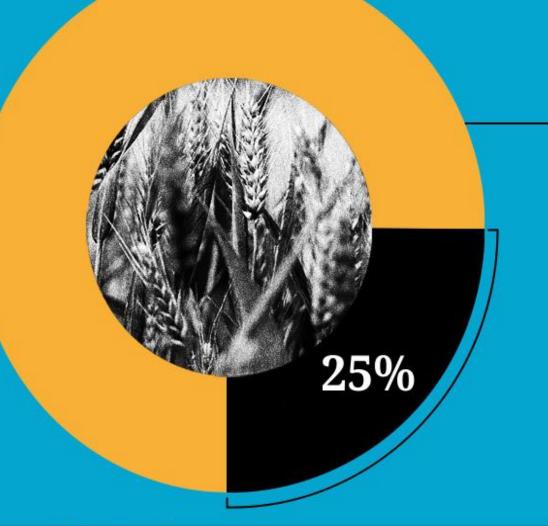
investments in clean energy needed annually by 2030



~70%

of clean energy investments need to come from the private sector

Sources: BNEF, IEA





ADAPTATION gets short-changed in climate finance





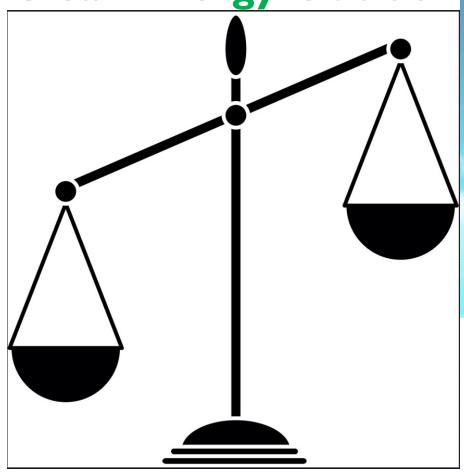








Clean Energy Outlook







Composition:

Carbon Hydrogen Nitrogen Sulfur Oxygen

Composition:

Carbon Hydrogen Nitrogen Sulfur Oxygen Minerals

Composition:

Carbon Hydrogen Nitrogen Sulfur Oxygen Minerals



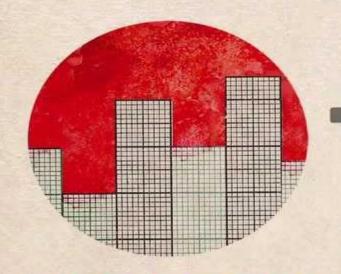




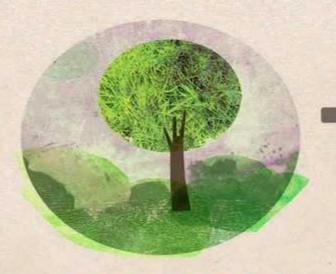




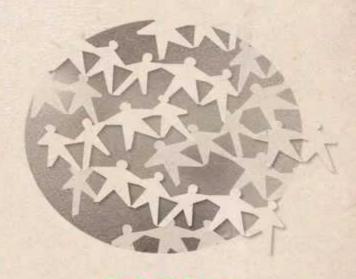
GREEN ECONOMY=



LOW CARBON GROWTH



RESOURCE



SOCIAL





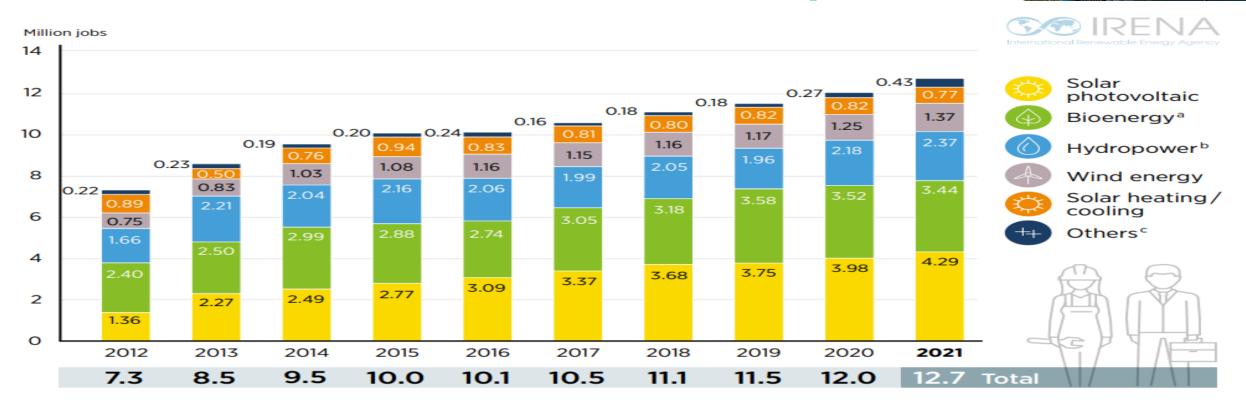








Benefits of Green Economy



- a Includes liquid biofuels, solid biomass and biogas.
- b Direct jobs only.
- c "Others" includes geothermal energy, concentrated solar power, heat pumps (ground based), municipal and industrial waste, and ocean energy.









Source: IRENA jobs database.



Financing the Green Economy





also known as climate bonds



fixed-income financial instruments



used to **fund projects**



provide positive environmental and/or climate benefits















GREEN BONDS

MAIN USES



Renewable energy



Energy efficiency



Clean transportation



Responsible waste management













Green Bond Market – First Issuers





2008



2010, 2013



Green bond market

hits **US\$1** trillion

EIB issued a €600 million bond with the focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency

2007

IBRD issued its first green bond for US\$440 million

IFC issuled an initial green bond in 2010 and a US\$1 billion bond in 2013

Green bond market hits **US\$1.5** trillion





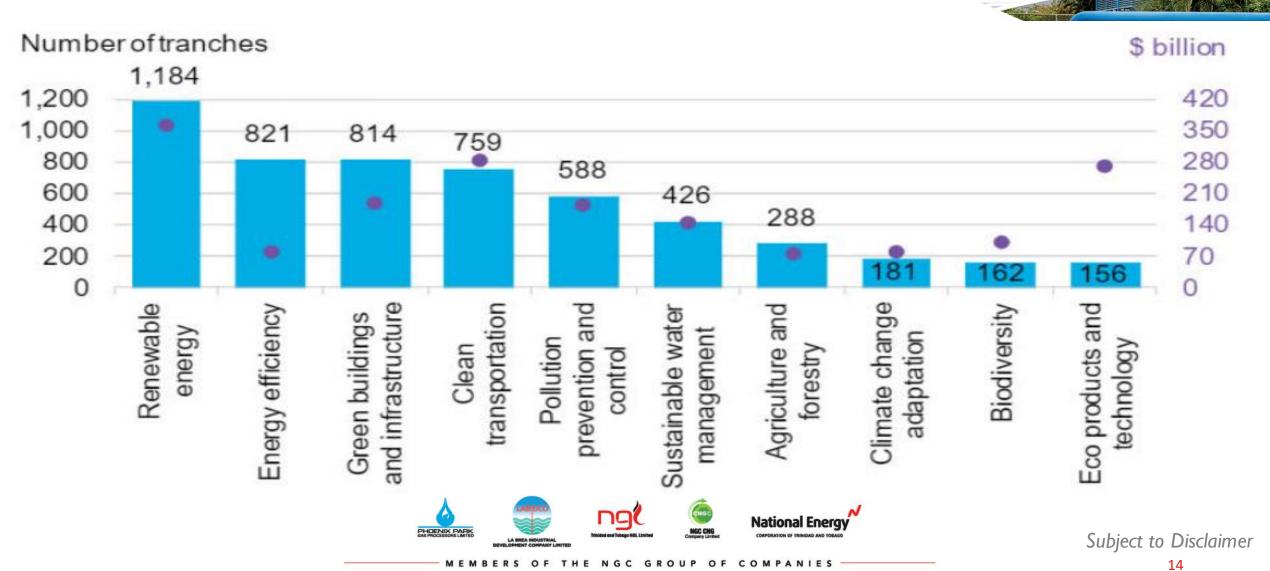








Green Bond Proceeds - 2022





Green Bond Market - 2022

Issuer	\$bn
People's Republic of China	57.0
Federal Republic of Germany	26.4
European Union	26.0
French Republic	18.4
European Investment Bank	14.3
Kingdom of the Netherlands	13.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.8
Fannie Mae	10.5
Republic of Italy	9.1
Republic of Korea	7.1

Bloomberg LP. By parent

issuer.

- issuers:
 - including **governments**
 - **u** supranational institutions, and
 - corporates such as institutional investors and financial institutions
- Among corporate issuers within the energy sector
- utility firms stand out as early adopters
- motivated by their investments in renewable infrastructure
- □ as part of their strategy to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions











Key Benefits of Issuing Green Bonds



Broader Investor
Base and Greater
Demand

Issuers can
diversify their
bondholder base
by attracting
investors focused
on being "green"



Enhanced Brand Image and Increased Visibility

Enhances
image and
brand
awareness in a
market



Reinforces Green
Commitment
and Increases
Drive to Achieve
Targets

Investors will require issuers to follow through on green goals









Possible Cost Savings

Given the high demand, these bonds are usually oversubscribed, which may result in better pricing





Encourages
Formalisation of
Green Goals and
Policies

Issuers will be required to formalise green goals and policies

Subject to Disclaimer







 namely the premium paid by investors in green bonds vis-à-vis comparable conventional bonds

is mostly driven by increased demand from institutional investors and

limited supply from green bond issuers

 based on the logic that investors are willing to pay extra or accept lower yields in exchange for a positive sustainable/environmental impact













Are your Bonds truly Green?

Source: International Capital Markets Association

Do projects

comply with
green definitions?
(e.g. as per the
IFC, World Bank,
CBI criteria)

Are they truly dedicated to green projects? (excluded if >5% of proceeds out of scope)

Juse of proceeds must be reported periodically

Is disclosure on use of proceeds transparent?

Do issuers pass annual reporting checks?















☐ Making false, misleading or unsubstantiated claims about the positive environmental impact of project













DID YOU KNOW?

Greenwashing techniques













Definition

Using colours and images to suggest that the product is eco-friendly, when in fact there are very little differencies

if it looks green, it's not necessarily green!





☐ Making false, misleading or unsubstantiated claims about the positive environmental impact of project













Social bonds fund projects which provide access to essential services, infrastructure and social programmes to underserved people and communities, for example:

- ☐ Access to essential services such as healthcare and education;
 - ☐ Basic infrastructure such as clean drinking water, sanitation and electricity;
 - ☐ Access to affordable housing; and
 - Job creation and employment generation of the second secon











Sustainability bonds used to finance projects which bring clear environmental and socioeconomic benefits













Sustainability-linked bonds provide financing to issuers who

commit to specific improvements in sustainability outcomes





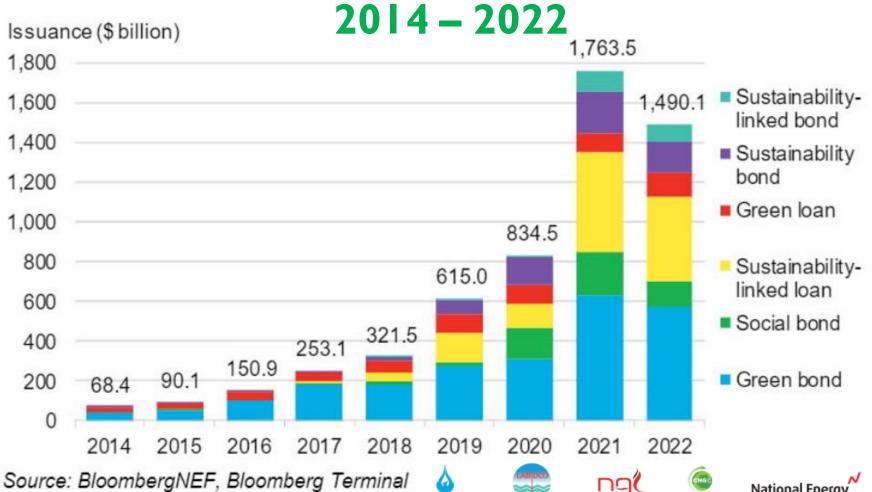






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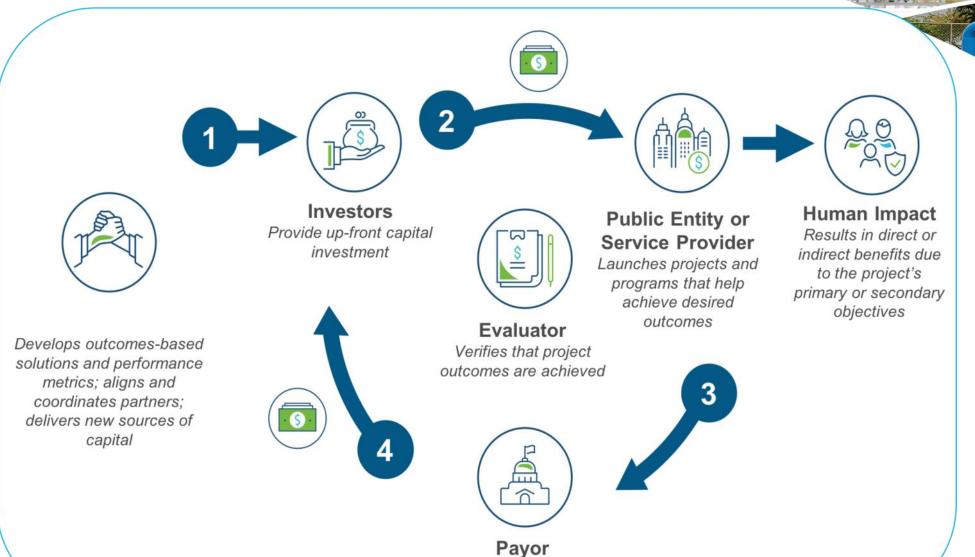
Annual Sustainable Debt Issuance



- The sustainable debt market has grown exponentially since 2014
- 2022 was the first year issuance declined year-on-year
- Green bonds continue to be the largest category, with US\$571.9 billion issued in 2022
- To-date, more than US\$2.4 trillion-worth of green bonds have been brought to market



"Pay for Success" Bond



Repays investors based on

achievement of outcomes

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Financing Commitments for Green Economy



US\$200 Million

by 2025 to support actions that would help achieve major climate finance goals



US\$280 Billion
by 2030 to lowcarbon, sustainable
business



US\$336 Billion
of sustainable
financing over the next
10 years



US\$400 Billion

in sustainable financing by 2025



to sustainable finance by 2030







JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

US\$2.5 Trillion

To address climate change and sustainable development by 2030





Goldman Sachs

US\$750 Billion
across investing,
financing and
advisory services
by 2030

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Green Financing Partnerships

Government

Regulatory Framework, Institutional Setup, Tariff Designing, Subsidies & Guarantees

Business

Financial Share, Technical Innovation, Managerial Role, Local Knowledge, Backward & Forward Linkages Green Financing

Citizens

Willingness to Pay, Awareness and Will, Environmental Friendly Life Styles



Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT











Where finance and green technologies meet

























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