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Segunda, 10 setembro

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EQUATIONS FOLDING UP THE FUNDING GAP FOR ENERGY & CROSS BORDER INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Tuesday, 10 September 2019

Energy infrastructure projects are the lifeblood of economic growth and development, and are critical to the success of the sustainable development agenda. But financing remains the biggest challenge for developers. Development finance institutions (DFIs) are well placed to overcome the challenges of financing energy infrastructure projects, but they need to be more strategic and collaborative in their approach to ensure they are leveraging their resources to maximise impact and mobilise private sector investment.

Blended finance

Blended finance is a tool that DFIs can use to overcome the challenges of financing energy infrastructure projects. Blended finance is the use of concessional public sector funds to mobilise private sector investment. Blended finance can be used to reduce risk, increase returns, and provide technical assistance to projects. The World Bank Group has been a leader in blended finance, and has mobilised billions of dollars in private sector investment through its blended finance programs. The World Bank Group has also been a leader in the development of blended finance instruments, such as the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

Blended finance can be used to reduce risk by providing guarantees or insurance to private sector investors. This can be done by the World Bank Group or other DFIs. The World Bank Group has also been a leader in the development of guarantee instruments, such as the Partial Risk Guarantee (PRG) and the Partial Credit Guarantee (PCG). These instruments have been used to mobilise billions of dollars in private sector investment.

Blended finance can also be used to increase returns by providing concessional loans or equity investments. This can be done by the World Bank Group or other DFIs. The World Bank Group has also been a leader in the development of concessional loan instruments, such as the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). These instruments have been used to mobilise billions of dollars in private sector investment.

Blended finance can also be used to provide technical assistance to projects. This can be done by the World Bank Group or other DFIs. The World Bank Group has also been a leader in the development of technical assistance instruments, such as the Technical Assistance Trust Fund (TATF) and the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF). These instruments have been used to provide technical assistance to projects in order to increase their chances of success.

Equity investments

Equity investments are a key tool that DFIs can use to overcome the challenges of financing energy infrastructure projects. Equity investments are the use of private sector funds to provide capital to projects. The World Bank Group has been a leader in the development of equity investment instruments, such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). These instruments have been used to mobilise billions of dollars in private sector investment.

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Conclusion

Blended finance and equity investments are two tools that DFIs can use to overcome the challenges of financing energy infrastructure projects. Blended finance is the use of concessional public sector funds to mobilise private sector investment. Equity investments are the use of private sector funds to provide capital to projects. The World Bank Group has been a leader in the development of blended finance instruments and equity investment instruments. These instruments have been used to mobilise billions of dollars in private sector investment.

Blended finance can be used to reduce risk, increase returns, and provide technical assistance to projects. Equity investments can be used to reduce risk by providing guarantees or insurance to private sector investors, increase returns by providing concessional loans or equity investments, and provide technical assistance to projects. The World Bank Group has been a leader in the development of blended finance instruments and equity investment instruments. These instruments have been used to mobilise billions of dollars in private sector investment.

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PROJETOS PRIORITÁRIOS DO SETOR ENERGIA E DO CONGRESSO VÊM DA ESTATAL

Segunda, 09 setembro

Os projetos prioritários do setor de energia do governo federal, que chegam ao Congresso em forma de medidas provisórias e projetos de lei, vêm da estatal Empresa de Pesquisa Energética (EPE). Ao contrário do que ocorreu no governo Temer, quando a pasta de Minas e Energia se tornou um ninho de indicações políticas, a EPE tem conseguido manter seus quadros técnicos e cumprir seu papel de formular políticas para o setor.

Entre os projetos que chegam ao Congresso, estão a MP da Eletrobras, a MP do gás e o projeto de lei que cria o Programa Nacional de Desestatização (PND). Os três são considerados os mais importantes para o setor e têm sido acompanhados de perto pelo mercado e pela sociedade civil.

A MP da Eletrobras foi editada em junho e prevê a privatização da empresa, com a venda de ações no mercado e a criação de uma nova estatal, a Eletrobras Holding, que será responsável por gerir os ativos da empresa. A MP também prorroga por 30 anos os contratos de concessão das usinas hidrelétricas, mas exige que as empresas paguem por isso. A MP também prorroga por 30 anos os contratos de concessão das usinas hidrelétricas, mas exige que as empresas paguem por isso.

A MP do gás foi editada em setembro e prevê a abertura do mercado de gás natural, com a criação de um novo órgão regulador, a Agência Nacional de Gás (ANG). A MP também prorroga por 30 anos os contratos de concessão das usinas hidrelétricas, mas exige que as empresas paguem por isso.

O projeto de lei que cria o PND foi editado em setembro e prevê a criação de um novo órgão, a Agência Nacional de Desestatização (ANDE), que será responsável por gerir os ativos da empresa. O projeto de lei também prorroga por 30 anos os contratos de concessão das usinas hidrelétricas, mas exige que as empresas paguem por isso.

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ANA CONCEDE CONTRAPARTIDAS DE USINAS HIDRELÉTRICAS A ESTADOS E MUNICÍPIOS

Segunda, 09 setembro

A Agência Nacional de Águas (ANA) concedeu contrapartidas de usinas hidrelétricas a estados e municípios. A decisão foi tomada em reunião do Conselho Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (CNRH) e prevê que os estados e municípios que recebem as usinas hidrelétricas vão receber R$ 1,5 bilhão em contrapartidas ao longo dos próximos 30 anos.

A decisão foi tomada em reunião do CNRH que ocorreu na quinta-feira (5/9) e foi presidida pelo ministro do Meio Ambiente, Ricardo Salles. A reunião foi transmitida ao vivo pela internet e teve a participação de representantes de estados e municípios que recebem as usinas hidrelétricas