

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) : Asia Region

Common Tabular Format (CRF) Tables for Support Needed and Received

25 October 2023

Why map support needed

For your own national planning and climate finance strategy, as it is the result of an assessment of available national resources and needed support to ensure implementation

To attract financial support, lowering the cost of financing, potentially enhancing ambition and cover the incremental cost of climate action

To identify existing barriers for investments and potentially unlock private and international financial flows towards low carbon development

You cannot communicate financial support needs without an overview of costs.

- Map costs / investment needs for the NDC, action by action
- Translate policies and programmes into activity data and assign costs to the activities (e.g., number of PV systems, type of early warning system, trees to be planted, number of rangers for forest protection etc.)
- Identify technology and capacity needs and estimate costs of technical assistance

Financial support – NDC costing (and benefits)

Efficient residential air conditioner (1000 units)			
Costs in US\$	Reduction Option	Reference Option	Increase (Red.-Ref.)
Total investment	130,000		
Project life	8		
Lev. investment	21,771	0	
Annual O&M	0	0	
Annual electricity cost	315,000	471,910	-156,910
Total annual cost	336,771	471,910	-135,139
Annual emissions (tons)	Tons	Tons	Reduction
Fuel CO2-eq. emission	2,580	3,865	1,285
Other			
Total CO2-eq. emission	2,580	3,865	1,285
US\$/ton CO2-eq.			-105

General inputs:		
Discount rate	7%	
Average electricity price	0.12	US\$/kWh
CO2-eq. emission coefficient	0.80	ton CO2-eq./MWh
Grid loss	18.6%	
Reduction option: Efficient air conditioner		
O&M	0%	US\$
Activity	1,000	Air conditioner
Lifetime	5	yrs
Extra cost for eff. air conditioner	130.0	US\$
Cooling capacity	2.50	kW
COP	4.00	
Input power	0.63	kW
Annual usage	4,200	hrs
Annual electricity used	2625	MWh
Reference option: Conventional air conditioner		
O&M	-	US\$
Activity	1000	Air conditioner
Cooling capacity	2.50	kW
COP	2.67	
Input power	0.94	kW
Daily usage	14	Hours/day
Days used	300	Days/year
Annual usage	4,200	hrs
Annual electricity used	3933	MWh
Electricity saved 1 unit	1308	MWh
Electricity saved compared to reference	0	Saving

Notes:
 COP=Coefficient Of Performance = cooling capacity divided by input power Most airconditioner have input power of 9000 Btu/hr (995W) or 12000 Btu/hr (1120 W) Conventional COP from PWC Energy Audit Efficient COP from most used efficient air conditioner

Identify appropriate financial instruments

Instruments	Description
Grant	Transfers made in cash, goods, or services for which no repayment is required.
Concessional loan	These are loans that are extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. The concessionality is achieved either through interest rates below those available on the market or by grace periods, or a combination of these. Concessional loans typically have long grace periods.
Market loan	A marketing loan is a variation of the non-recourse loan whereby, for specified commodities, a producer may repay a loan at a lower rate than the loan rate, equivalent to the prevailing world market price.
Lines of credit	Credit is an amount for which there is a specific obligation of repayment. Credits include loans, trade credits, bonds, bills, etc., and other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay over a period of time usually, but not always, with interest.
Risk or credit guarantee	Commitment by an export credit agency to reimburse a lender if the borrower fails to repay a loan. The lender pays a guarantee fee.
Equity	Equity refers to the value of the interest of an owner or partial owner in an asset.

Why map support received

- Comply with the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC
- Follow up on and report support by source and identify potential underutilized vehicles
- Verify and evaluate the information about support provided by sources of climate finance
- Lessons from various experiences of the financial instruments used

- Improve confidence, transparency and accountability
- Improve understanding of how support is utilized
- Analyse whether the support is effective
- Facilitate the development of policies to enhance climate finance through the provision of more complete data

Aid Atlas Interactive Flows Detailed Profiles About

FROM: All Donors TO: Thailand FOR SECTOR / OBJECTIVE: All sectors & objectives YEAR/S: 2017-2018 AMOUNTS (IN USD): Committed Disbursed

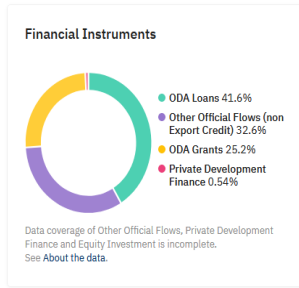
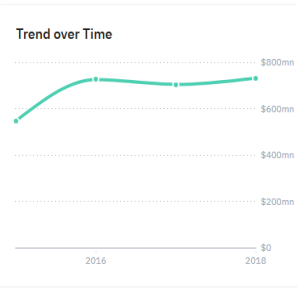
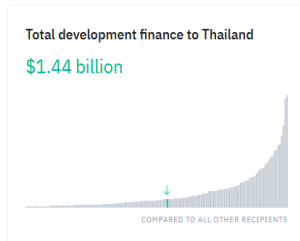
DETAILED PROFILE FOR

All Donors to Thailand for All sectors & objectives during 2017-2018

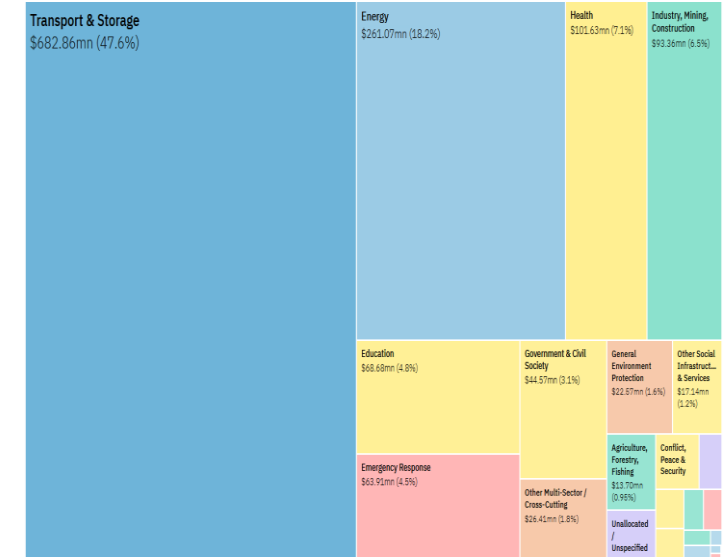
What finance has been disbursed?

From 2017 to 2018, all funders worldwide disbursed \$1.44 billion in development finance to Thailand. Of this amount, \$362mn (25.2%) was provided as ODA grants, while \$597mn (41.6%) was provided in the form of ODA loans.

The disbursement ratio for all development finance to Thailand over this period was 138.1%. By comparison, the disbursement ratio for all development finance worldwide over the same period was 84.2%. The 'disbursement ratio' refers to the amount of finance disbursed as a percentage of the total amount committed or approved in the same period. Low disbursement ratios could indicate that there are challenges implementing projects or that funding was subsequently re-directed after approval.



Environment	\$34.4mn
Climate Change (total)	\$12.1mn
Climate Mitigation	\$8.73mn
Climate Adaptation	\$5.55mn
Gender equality	\$5.16mn
Trade	\$3.68mn
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	\$2.22mn
Biodiversity	\$1.4mn
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (R...)	\$0.54mn
Nutrition	\$0.36mn
Disability	\$0.06mn
Participatory Development and Good Governance	\$0mn
Desertification	\$0mn



Aid Atlas: <https://aid-atlas.org>

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Climate
Transparency
Platform

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Thank you for your attention !

Please reach out to us for any question, comments or suggestions!



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