

UK support for energy overseas 2010–2018



Acknowledgements

Author:

Dr Sarah Wykes, Lead Analyst Climate and Energy, CAFOD

Research:

Andrew Scott, Senior Research Fellow & Sam Pickard, Climate and Sustainability Programme, ODI

September 2020

© CAFOD September 2020.

Cover photos: Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR), 2019. Implementation of CAFOD, IIED and IESR inclusive energy planning (Energy Delivery Models) project, Boafeo community, Flores Island, Indonesia.

Design: Alex Quero,

W. www.alex.quero@mac.com

E. alex.quero@mac.com

List of acronyms

CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
COP	Conference of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
DFID	Department for International Development
DRE	distributed renewable electricity
EAC	Environmental Audit Committee
HIC	high impact country
IDC	International Development Select Committee
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	least developed countries
LICs	low-income countries
MADCTs	more advanced developing countries and territories
ODA	official development assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OOF	other official flows
SDG	sustainable development goal
SEforALL	Sustainable Energy for All
UKEF	UK export finance
UMICs	upper-middle-income countries

Contents

Acknowledgments	1
List of acronyms	1
Introduction	3
Summary of findings	3
Recommendations for the UK government	4
Context - UK climate leadership towards COP26 and a green recovery	5
UK support for energy – aligned with our climate & development commitments?	6
Analysis of support for energy - 2010-18	7
How much UK support for energy was there?	7
Which were the most important financing channels?	8
Which countries by income type and which regions received most energy support?	9
Which countries received most energy support?	9
How much support was for renewables versus fossil fuels?	10
How much support is going to energy access for people living in poverty?	11
Conclusions	13
Endnotes	14

Introduction

CAFOD in collaboration with the Overseas Development Institute has previously undertaken analysis of UK support for energy overseas, including UK export finance (UKEF), from 2010 to 2017. The aim was to understand the extent to which UK support for energy overseas is aligned with the UK's climate change and sustainable development commitments, and to inform future policy so UK energy support is fully aligned with efforts to keep below the 1.5°C temperature limit for global warming and deliver Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 7) on universal energy access by 2030. This update analyses the most recent data on energy support via Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF)¹ - excluding UK export finance.²

Summary of findings - UK support for energy 2010–2018

- Current UK support for energy overseas is not fully aligned with the UK's climate change and development commitments. 27 per cent of support went to fossil fuels (nineteen per cent of ODA support), although more went to renewables (32 per cent). For 40 per cent, the energy source could not be identified.
- The total amount of UK support for energy via ODA and OOF in developing countries was £5.6 billion. Around two thirds of this was ODA (just over £3.55 billion) and a third (just over £2 billion) OOF.
- There is an upwards trend in energy support, particularly for ODA support. There is also an upwards trend in ODA for renewable energy, although for 45 per cent of ODA support, the energy source could not be identified.
- 35 per cent of support was bilateral, and 65 per cent provided via multilateral organisations. A third of the multilateral support (£2 billion) went via multilateral development banks (MDBs), most through the World Bank. Support via the World Bank accounted for 24 per cent of fossil fuel finance.
- CDC Group was a significant channel for bilateral energy support (40 per cent). A third (32 per cent) of all fossil fuel support was channelled via the CDC Group. The total figure is likely to be much higher as the analysis only covers CDC Group's direct investments, not its intermediated investments through managed funds.
- 63 per cent of support went to middle-income countries and 20 per cent to least developed countries (LDCs) and low-income countries (LICs).
- Only ten per cent went to energy access for people living in poverty. Only half of the top ten recipients for ODA support were countries with the highest levels of energy poverty.
- Although the amount of support for energy access increased, the rate of increase in total ODA energy support was considerably higher.
- It is not possible to identify how much energy access support went to DRE and clean cooking fuels and technologies, the least cost solutions for most people living in energy poverty.

1. See Box 1, p.7 for definitions.

2. For full research findings, source data and methodology, see: <https://cafod.org/About-us/Policy-and-research/Climate-change-and-energy/Sustainable-energy/Analysis-UKsupport-for-energy>

Recommendations for the UK government

- Ensure all UK public support for energy overseas, including as part of Covid-19 recovery packages, is fully aligned with supporting developing countries to transition or leapfrog to low carbon, climate-resilient development pathways, as per the UK's commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Place an immediate moratorium on all new UK support for fossil fuels overseas and review and phase out existing UK support for fossil fuel investments by the end of 2021 (by COP26). This includes investments in fossil fuels via managed funds (intermediated investments) and through financial intermediaries made by the CDC Group.
- The only exception should be investments in LPG or natural gas for clean cooking access for people living in poverty. An independent assessment of the energy poverty-reducing impacts and avoided emissions of such investments should be carried out, including consideration of transition pathways to cooking with clean electricity and renewables.
- If any exceptional case is made during the review for continued investment in gas power on grounds of poverty reduction and/or as part of transition pathway, an independent assessment of the investment should be carried out.¹ The assessment and its methodology should be disclosed publicly.
- Scale up significantly UK support for energy access, particularly for the distributed renewable electricity (DRE) and clean cooking solutions needed by most people living in energy poverty. Fifty per cent of UK ODA energy support should go to energy access until the global financing gap for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 is addressed.
- Develop more meaningful metrics for assessing the energy-access and poverty-reducing impacts of UK support.
- Ensure more transparent reporting and monitoring of UK energy investments so that it is clear which sources of energy are being supported. Specifically, ensure full data disclosure on CDC Group's energy investments via managed funds and through financial intermediaries.

Context - UK climate leadership towards COP26 and a green recovery

As host of the next Climate Summit (COP26) in November 2021, the UK will need to show strong leadership to ensure countries deliver ambitious emissions cuts globally. Under the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, countries pledged to make efforts to keep below an average global temperature limit of 1.5°C. Current emissions targets set the world on course for over 3°C of global warming, far beyond this threshold.ⁱⁱ

Countries also pledged to align global financial flows with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.ⁱⁱⁱ Without such urgent and ambitious climate action, the huge gains in poverty reduction over the last three decades and in turn delivery of the SDGs are at risk.^{iv}

Alignment of global energy finance with the 1.5°C limit for global warming is crucial given the central role played by fossil fuel emissions in climate change.^v The amount of greenhouse gases emitted needs to be at least halved by 2030 and be near zero by 2050, if the world is to have even a reasonable chance of keeping below 1.5°C.^{vi} To have a high chance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to near zero by 2050, the production and consumption of oil and gas need to be phased out urgently.^{vii}

The UK has also committed in 2015 to help deliver SDG 7 on access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. Given energy's role as an 'enabler' of different development areas, energy access could contribute to delivering a significant 'development dividend' for other areas such as health, education and livelihoods,^{viii} as well as for climate action and gender equality.

The need for a just, sustainable energy transition is brought more sharply into focus by the opportunities and risks associated with Covid-19 response and recovery packages. These could catalyse a sustainable, green recovery, including a just energy transition that builds community resilience to further shocks,^{ix} or lock developing countries further into high-carbon infrastructure.

Globally, 789 million people have no electricity and nearly 3 billion people use polluting fuels for cooking and heating.^x To reach universal electricity access, given that eighty seven per cent of those without access live in remote, rural areas,^{xi} it is estimated that over two-thirds of investment should be in "off-grid" distributed renewable electricity (eg solar home systems or mini-grids).^{xii} Development finance is particularly crucial to ensure services and products are affordable for the poorest, including through social protection approaches ('energy safety nets'),^{xiii} and changes to wider socio-cultural practices for greater uptake of clean cooking solutions.^{xiv}

However, there is currently a global financing gap for action on SDG 7, with only a tiny amount of global energy access finance going to DRE and an even smaller and decreasing amount to clean cooking solutions.^{xv} According to the SDG 7 Progress Report 2020, at current rates of progress, the goal will be missed.^{xvi}

Phasing out fossil fuels and scaling up support for a global transition to renewable and efficient energy systems also makes economic sense. Global demand for oil is expected to peak during the 2020s. Renewable electricity generation is now the least cost option for around two thirds of the global population, and transport is increasingly electrified.^{xvii} Reaching 100 per cent renewable energy systems globally is technically and economically feasible.^{xviii} This means recent and new investments in oil and gas that may require a long period to generate viable returns are at risk of being 'stranded'.

As part of its programme as host of the next Climate Summit (COP26), the government has reaffirmed its commitment to aligning all UK finance flows with the Paris Agreement including phasing out coal finance. The UK has also pledged to scale up universal electricity access and provide 'technical assistance, investment [and] policy support, so that clean power becomes the most attractive option for all countries, not just developed ones'.^{xix}

While the government's renewed commitment to support a just and sustainable energy transition globally is welcome, the first step is ensuring the UK's own house is in order, in terms of its energy support overseas.

To assess this, an accurate and comprehensive baseline of energy finance overseas is needed - which sources of energy are being supported, where, and through which financing channels. This can inform the direction of future lending policy and any reforms needed to ensure it is fully aligned with keeping below 1.5°C and delivering universal energy access by 2030.

UK support for energy – aligned with our climate & development commitments?

Previous research by ODI for CAFOD shows the UK's current energy support overseas is seriously misaligned with supporting a just, sustainable energy transition. Around 60 per cent (£4.6 billion) of total energy support overseas in the period 2010 to 2017 flowed to the fossil fuels driving climate change. Coal lending represented only one per cent of the UK's energy support overseas with the vast majority flowing to oil and gas projects.^{xx}

UK Export Finance (UKEF) support for energy in this period was completely misaligned: 97 per cent went to fossil fuel projects,^{xxi} including £2 billion in 2017–2018 alone (an 11-fold increase in fossil fuel support on the previous year).^{xxii} UKEF may have begun to address the misalignment of one third of its energy support in 2019–2020 shifted to renewable energies.^{xxiii}

While this is a positive step forward, it is undermined by UKEF's recent commitment of up to \$1.15 billion in support for a huge Liquefied Natural Gas Project in Mozambique^{xxiv} – almost equivalent to its total support for energy in 2019–2020.^{xxv} Following criticism of this decision, the government has announced a review of UKEF's oil and gas support.^{xxvi} While such a review is welcome, it must be timebound and apply to all UK support for energy, including ODA and OOF.

The previous research showed that ODA and OOF energy support – particularly ODA – was more “Paris-aligned” than UKEF support, with more support flowing to renewable energies (particularly ODA). However, the research found a considerable amount of aid money was still flowing to fossil fuels (just under a quarter or 22 per cent). This is concerning given the UK's climate and development commitments made in 2015. The current analysis looks at the trends in ODA & OOF energy support up to 2018 and what the direction of travel is for meeting the Government's pledges towards COP26.

Analysis of support for energy - 2010-18

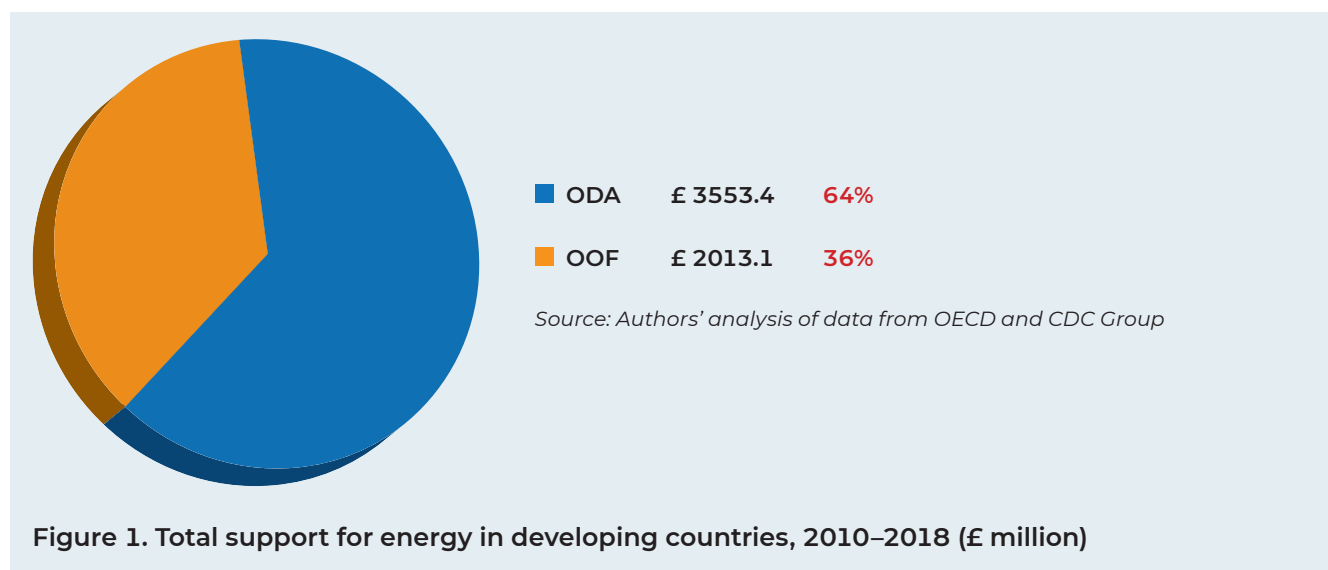
Box 1: ODA versus OOF

To classify as ODA, support must be provided via state agencies, be concessional and have the primary objective of supporting the economic development and welfare of the recipient country.* Prior to 2017, the latter was defined as a grant element of at least 25 per cent of its value. In 2018, this changed and the level of concessionality varies according to the income level of the recipient (45 per cent for least developed countries [LDCs] and LICs [lower-income countries], 15 per cent for lower-middle-income countries [LMICs], and ten per cent for upper-middle-income countries [UMICs] and multilateral institutions). Finance from government agencies that does not meet ODA criteria is classified as OOF. In practice, this means:

- OOF has a lower level of concessionality, ie the finance is more like a commercial loan.
- OOF does not primarily support economic development/welfare, eg loans to private sector entities, or to projects that primarily benefit the private sector (such as finance via CDC).

* See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/officialdevelopmentassistance/definitionandcoverage.htm>

How much UK support for energy overseas was there from 2010 to 2018?



The total amount of UK support for energy via ODA and OOF in developing countries was £5.6 billion in 2010–2018; 64 per cent (just over £3.55 billion) was ODA and 36 per cent (just over £2.01 billion) was OOF. Both total support and ODA support for energy show an upward trend over this period.

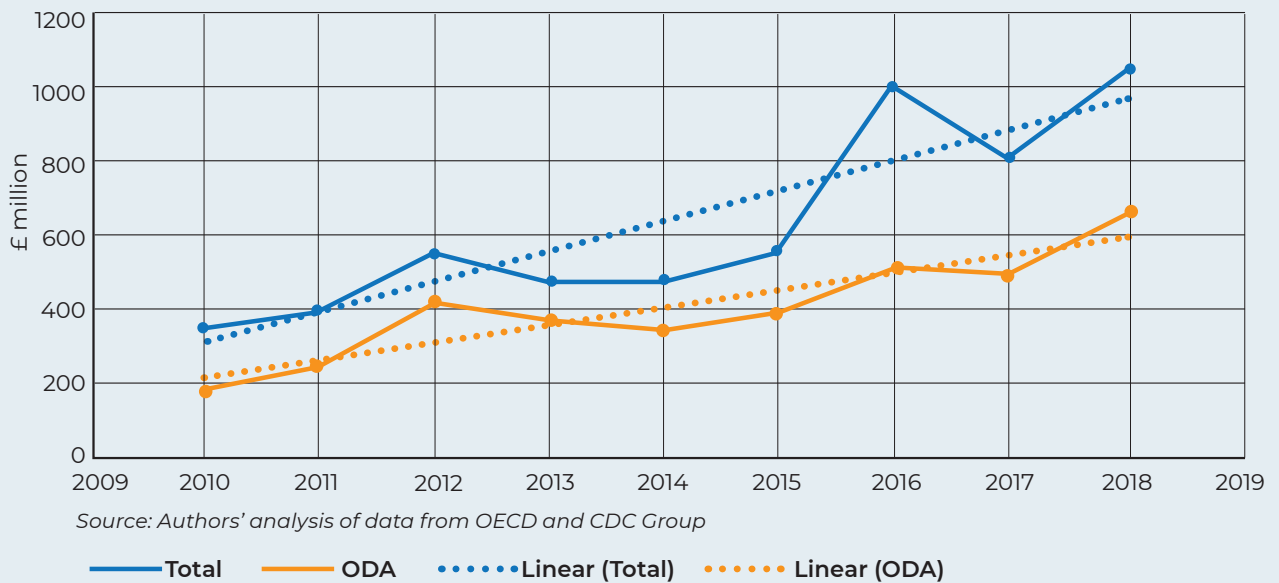


Figure 2. Trends for total support for energy and ODA, 2010–2018 (£ million)

Which were the most important financing channels for UK energy support overseas?

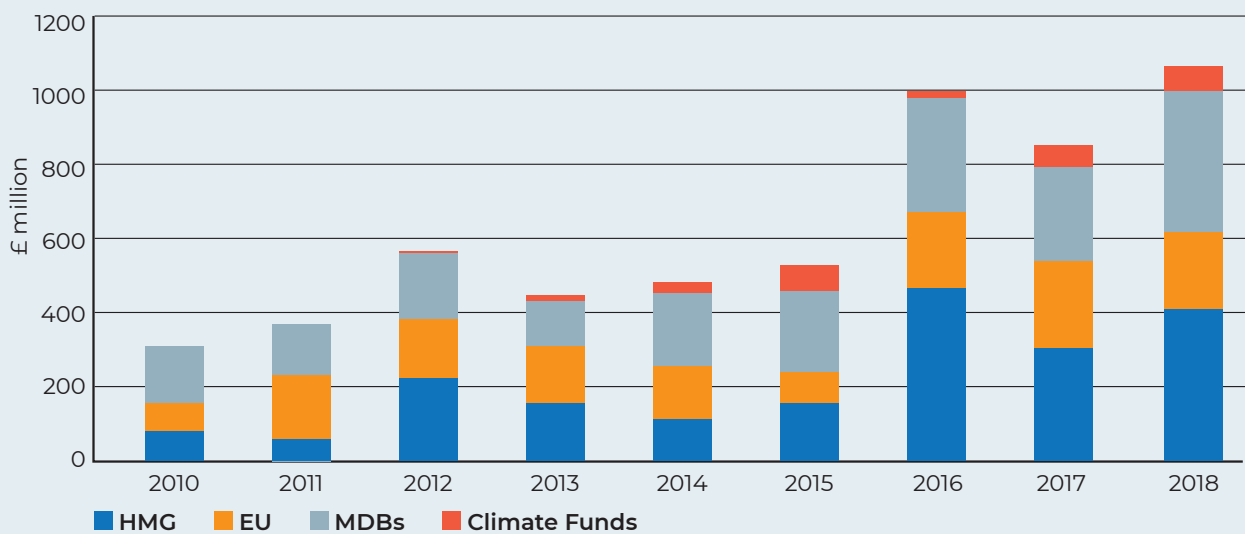


Figure 3. Annual support by main channel, 2010–2018 (£ million)

Most support (65 per cent) flowed through multilateral rather than bilateral channels (Figure 3). About £2 billion went through the MDBs (36 per cent of total UK support); 60 per cent of this was through the World Bank.

CDC Group (£791 million) and DFID bilateral programmes (£767 million) account for most bilateral support, 40 per cent each of the total. It should be noted that the analysis only includes CDC Group's direct investments in energy businesses or projects due to lack of data on CDC's 'intermediated' investments via managed funds and investments made by financial intermediaries receiving support from CDC Group.^{xxvii} As investments via managed funds account for around 40 per cent of CDC Group's portfolio, the amount of CDC Group energy support during the period analysed is likely to be much higher. CDC Group's energy investments are analysed in more detail in forthcoming research by CAFOD.^{xxviii}

Which countries by income type and which regions received most UK energy support?

As Figure 4 shows, around two-thirds of support (63 per cent) went to MICs, with 38 per cent going to LMICs where most people without modern energy live. Only 20 per cent of the UK's support for energy went to LDCs and LICs. In terms of regional support, a quarter went to sub-Saharan Africa (26 per cent) and 44 per cent for Africa overall. South and Central Asia received the next largest amount (19 per cent of support), followed by Europe with 13 per cent.

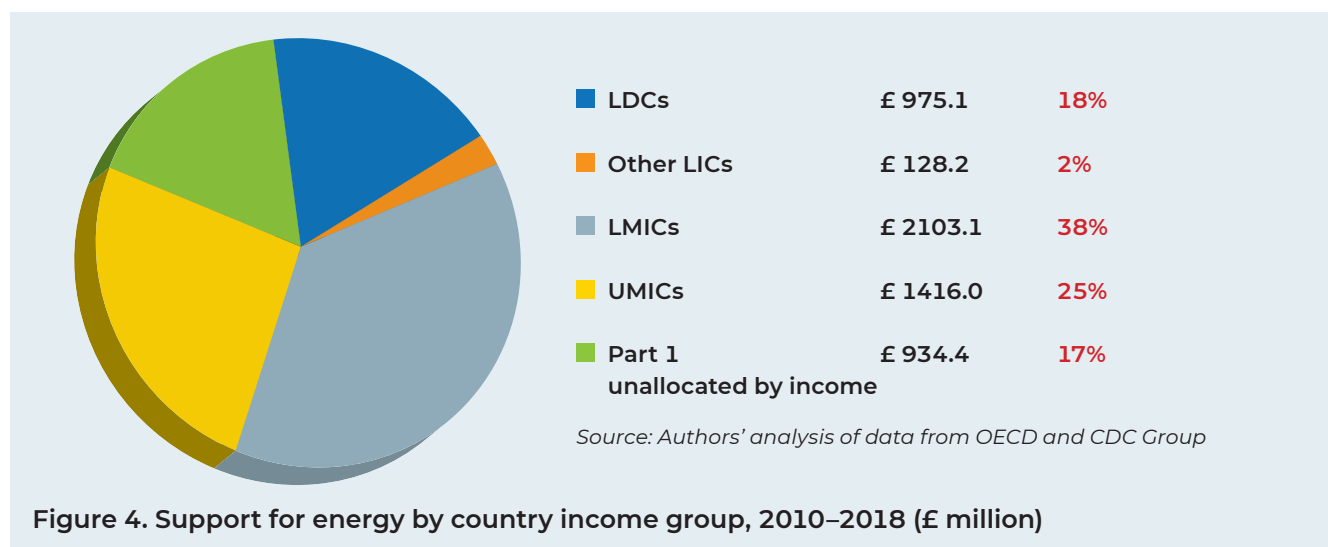


Figure 4. Support for energy by country income group, 2010–2018 (£ million)

Which countries received most UK energy support?

In terms of country recipients, Turkey, Egypt and India were the top recipients, each receiving about seven per cent of support, with Bangladesh, South Africa and Nigeria receiving about four per cent each (see Table 1).

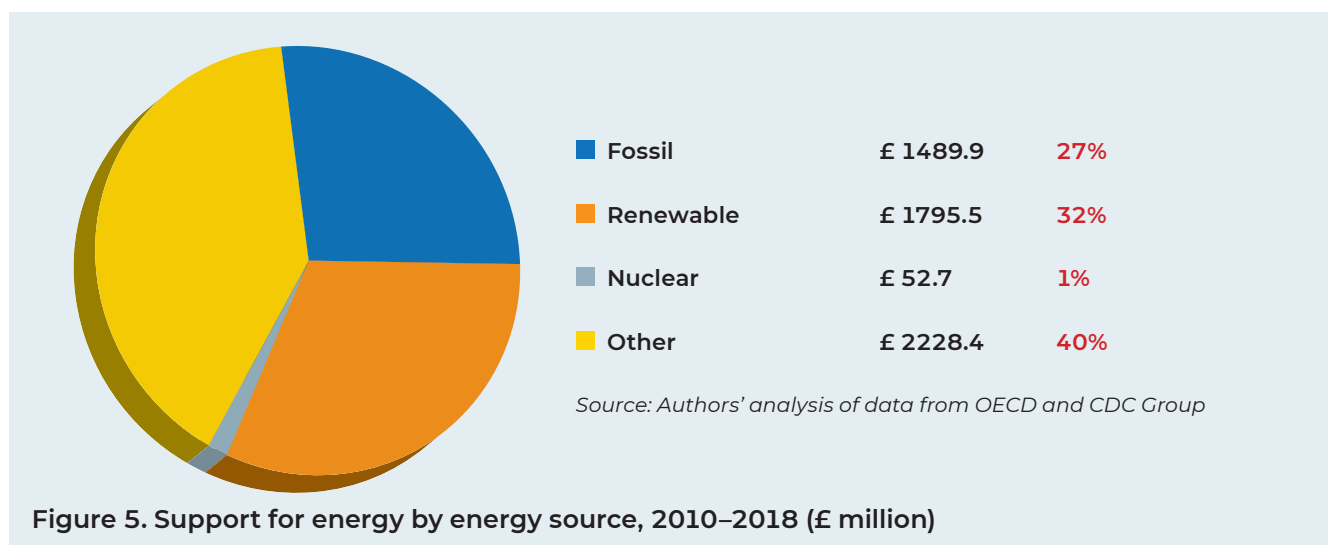
Rank	Top recipients – all energy support	Value of total support (£ million)	Top recipients – ODA	Value of ODA (£ million)	HIC Electricity	HIC Cooking
1	Turkey	393	India	230	✓	✓
2	Egypt	382	Turkey	203		
3	India	369	Nigeria	199	✓	✓
4	Bangladesh	221	Morocco	155		
5	South Africa	216	Egypt	101		
6	Nigeria	204	South Africa	97		
7	Morocco	189	Kenya	88	✓	✓
8	Ukraine	159	Ukraine	83		
9	Pakistan	144	Bangladesh	82	✓	✓
10	China	138	China	75		✓

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD and CDC Group

Table 1: Largest recipients of total support and ODA, 2010–2018 (£ million)

About half of these countries are 'high-impact countries' for energy access. These are the countries with the largest percentage of population living without access to clean cooking or electricity, where support will have the greatest impact on delivering SDG 7.^{xxix} Only four of the 'top ten' countries for ODA support are HICs for electricity access, and only five are HICs for cooking access.

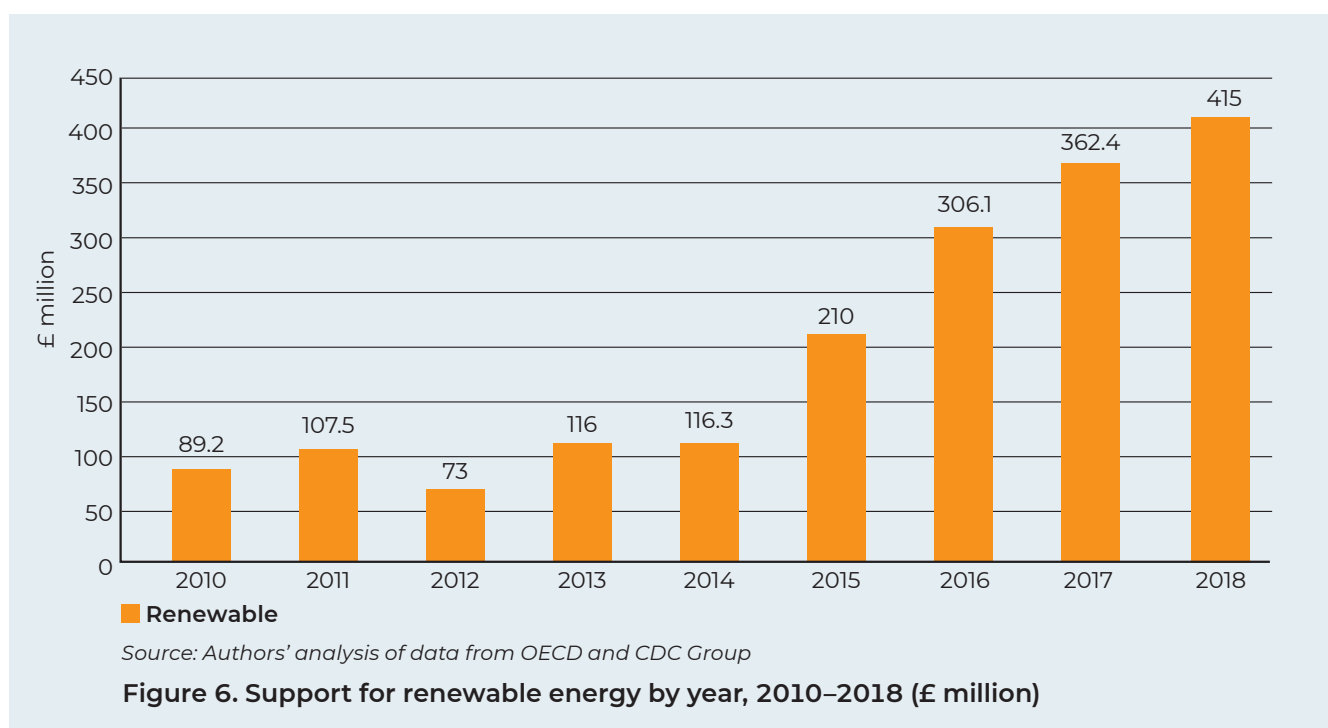
How much energy support was for renewables versus fossil fuels?



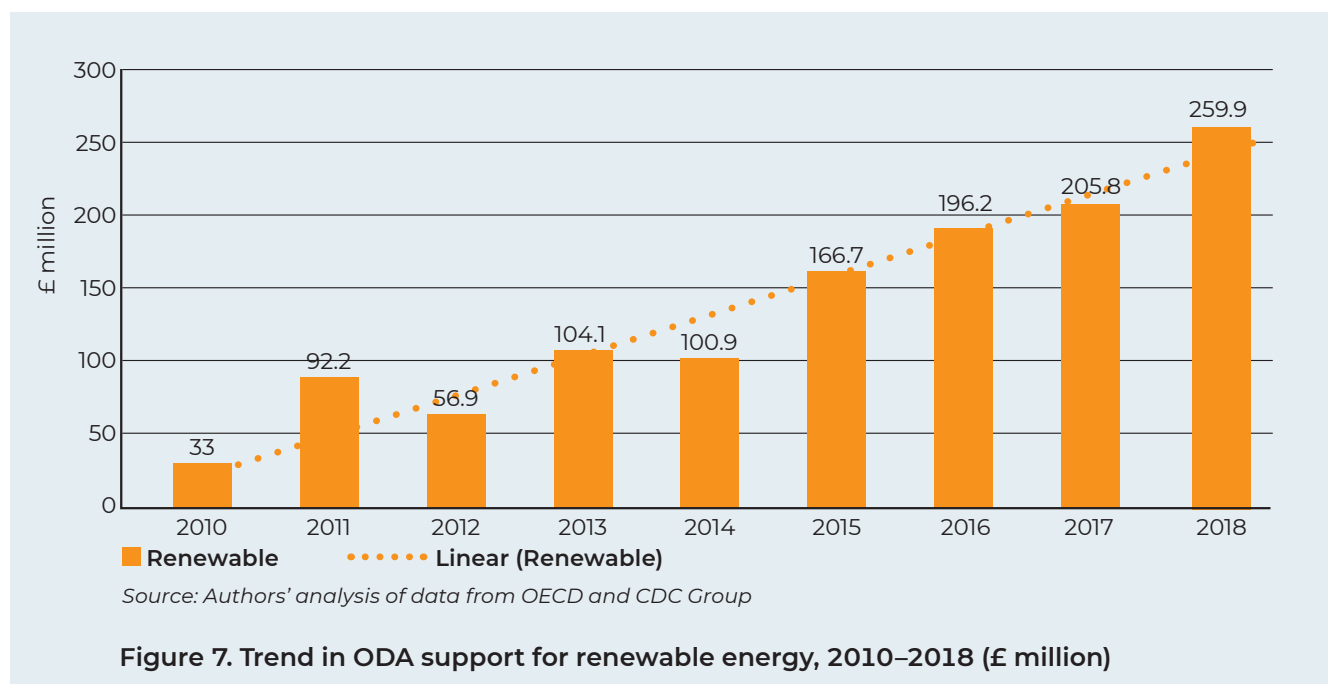
32 per cent of total support (just under £1.8 billion) went to renewables (see Figure 5) while 27 per cent was for fossil fuels (just under £1.5 billion). The largest proportion of support, 40 per cent (£2.23 billion), was for projects in which the energy source could not be identified; this mainly comprises general energy sector projects and fuel-independent projects such as electricity transmission and distribution.^{xxx}

Some channels provided more support for fossil fuels than others. CDC Group provided 32 per cent of the overall support for fossil fuels and the World Bank provided 24 per cent. A total of £105 million (about two per cent of all energy support) went through multilateral channels to coal-fired power generation and mining, which the UK government has now committed to phasing out.^{xxxi}

No clear trend in decreasing fossil fuel energy support could be determined, including after the UK signed the Paris Agreement and pledged to help deliver the SDGs in 2015. However, there has been increasing support for renewables year on year since 2014 (Figure 6).



For ODA support alone, a lower proportion of support went to fossil fuels (19 per cent or just over £690 million). Thirty-four per cent (about £1.2 billion) went to renewables, an average of £77 million per year over the period, and there is an upwards trend in the amount of ODA support going to renewable energy (Figure 7). For the largest category of support (45 per cent or £1.5 billion), however, this falls into the 'other' category (ie was for sector-wide projects or those with mixed or unknown energy sources).



How much support is going to energy access for people living in poverty

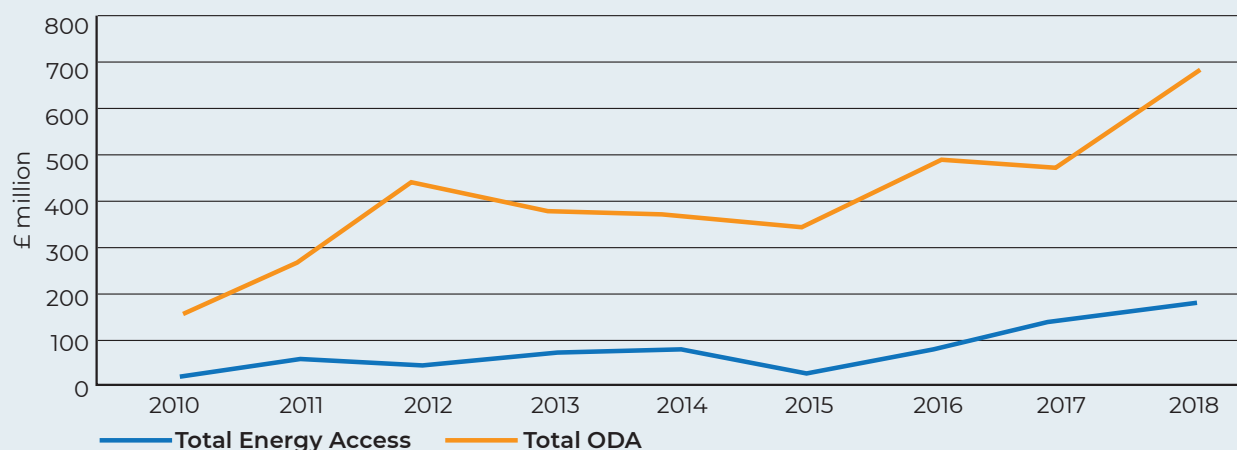
Assessing UK support for energy access is difficult, given the limitations of the OECD data used for this analysis,^{xxiii} and the lack of clarity on how figures for people afforded access under UK programmes are derived.^{xxiii} The methodology used to identify energy access support is explained further in the 'Note on the research methodology'.^{xxiv} Given the data limitations, without further project-by-project analysis, it is not possible to identify how much support goes to DRE (the least-cost solutions to provide electricity access for most people), and clean cooking solutions.

Between 2010 and 2018, an estimated £544 million was allocated to energy access or just under ten per cent (9.8) of total support. Almost a third (32 per cent) can be identified as support for renewable energy (£176 million) and 10 per cent (just under £56 million) for fossil fuels. For 58 per cent of the support (£312 million), it is not possible to identify energy sources from the data.

The share of energy access support varied between channels, ranging from 26 per cent for support via World Bank IDA to zero in the case of CDC Group and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.^{xxv}

Almost a third (32 per cent) of the UK's support for energy access can be identified as support for renewable energy (£176 million) and 10 per cent (just under £56 million) as support for fossil fuels. For 58 per cent of the support (£312 million), it is not possible to identify energy sources from the data.

While the annual support for energy access increased between 2010 and 2018, from £16 million to £169 million (at current prices), the rate of increase was considerably lower than for ODA energy support (Figure 8).



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD and CDC Group

Figure 8. Increase in ODA support for energy and support for energy access, 2010–2018 (£ million)

LDCs and LICs received the largest share of support for energy access, 48 per cent of the total, with MICs receiving 25 per cent. Regionally, sub-Saharan Africa received almost half of the access support (46 per cent), while South and Central Asia received 18 per cent. Table 2 shows the top ten recipients of support for energy access, headed by Bangladesh. Six countries are HICs for access to electricity and seven for clean cooking.

Rank	Country	£ million	HIC Electricity?	HIC clean cooking
1	Bangladesh	49	✓	✓
2	Kenya	32	✓	✓
3	Sierra Leone	31		
4	Ethiopia	26	✓	✓
5	Nigeria	23	✓	✓
6	Brazil	19		
7	Uganda	17	✓	✓
8	Tanzania	15	✓	✓
9	Rwanda	12		
10	Indonesia	11		✓

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD and CDC Group

Table 2: Ten largest recipients of support for energy access, 2010–2018 (£ million)

Conclusions

Current UK ODA and OOF support for energy overseas is not aligned with the UK's climate change and development commitments or with building a green and just recovery from Covid-19. Over a quarter of support went to fossil fuels over the period to 2018. Although there was less ODA than OOF support for energy, it amounted to almost £700 million. This is particularly concerning for ODA, which constitutes two thirds of the support and is intended explicitly to contribute to the economic development and welfare of the recipient country. The small amount of ODA finance going to energy access is also misaligned with delivering SDG 7, especially as it has not kept pace with increasing ODA support for energy over this period.

In terms of bilateral support, it is worth highlighting CDG Group's role as the largest single bilateral channel of support for fossil fuels, investing almost £800 million pounds, and with this amount likely to be a significant underestimate. In terms of multilateral support, the World Bank is a significant channel for fossil fuel finance.

Alignment of the UK's support for energy overseas requires an urgent recalibration. All UK support for fossil fuels should be phased out – except for LPG or natural gas for cooking access – and refocussed on helping developing countries shift or leapfrog to renewable and efficient energy systems with universal energy access. The realignment of UK energy support would build the UK's climate leadership credentials as host of COP26 and contribute to building an international coalition among public finance institutions to “power past oil and gas”.

Endnotes

- i. The assessment should include the investment's life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions and alignment with a low carbon transition pathways in the country concerned, its life-cycle financial costs and risks, its direct poverty-reducing impacts, its social and environmental impacts, and the comparable costs and viability of alternative renewable energy sources.
- ii. IPCC (2018) *Global warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty*. <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>.
- iii. United Nations (2015) *Paris Agreement*, Article 2:1c. <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>
- iv. UK Government (2018) *Guidance International Climate Finance*. Updated 19 August 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/international-climate-finance>.
- v. ODI, CAFOD, Christian Aid, & Tearfund (2020) *Faqs on Oil, Gas and Poverty*. <https://www.odi.org/projects/17203-faqs-oil-gas-and-poverty>. CAFOD, Christian Aid, & Tearfund (2020) *Powering past oil and gas: Energy choices for just and sustainable development*. <https://cafod.org.uk/About-us/Policy-and-research/Climate-change-and-energy/Sustainable-energy>.
- vi. IPCC (2018) Op.cit. In three out of four scenarios in the IPCC *Special Report*, fossil fuels provide less than 20 per cent of electricity in 2050 and no fossil fuel electricity at all in 2100.
- vii. The IPCC's P1 trajectory takes a precautionary approach to unproven negative emission technologies. It estimates that the use of coal, oil and gas needs to drop by 78%, 37% and 25% respectively by 2030 compared to 2010 levels to stay below the 1.5°C temperature limit. IPCC (2018) Op.cit. Oil Change International (OCI) argues that even the emissions from reserves in operational oil and gas fields, without further coal mining, would raise the average global temperature beyond the 1.5°C limit. OCI (2016) *The Sky's Limit: Why the Paris Climate Goals Require a Managed Decline of Fossil Fuel Production*. <http://priceofoil.org/2016/09/22/the-skys-limit-report/>
- viii. SEforALL & Power for All (2017) *Why wait? Seizing the energy access dividend*. <https://www.seforall.org/interventions/energy-access-dividend>
- ix. See: <https://www.seforall.org/news/energy-access-takes-center-stage-in-covid-19-fight>
- x. IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WBG & WHO (2020) *Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report 2020*. <https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/>
- xi. IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WBG & WHO (2019) *Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report 2019*.
- xii. Ibid.
- xiii. CAFOD, ODI & SEforAll (2020) *Energy safety nets: using social assistance mechanisms to close affordability gaps for the poor*. <https://www.seforall.org/data-and-evidence/energy-safety-nets-series>
- xiv. See, for instance; Nissanka, Ramani (2009) *Scale-up and commercialisation of improved cookstoves in Sri Lanka: The Anagi experience*. Working Paper. Prepared for PISCES by Practical Action Consulting <https://www.osti.gov/etdeweb/servlets/purl/21328684>
- xv. SEforALL (2019) *Energizing finance: understanding the landscape 2019*. An estimated annual investment of USD 51 billion is required to meet universal access by 2030. In 2017, USD 36 billion in total finance for electricity access. For clean cooking, an estimated annual investment of USD 4.4 billion is required to, yet less than one per cent (USD 32 million) in commitments were tracked. Only 3 percent of commitments for household electricity supported the lower tiers of access associated with basic energy connections, often off-grid or other decentralized solutions. <https://www.seforall.org/publications/energizing-finance-understanding-the-landscape-2019>
- xvi. IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WBG & WHO (2020). On current trajectories, 620 million people will remain without electricity and 2.3 billion will still cook with biomass, kerosene, or coal in 2030.
- xvii. ODI et al (2020) Op.cit.
- xviii. REN21 (2017) *Renewables Global Futures Report: Great debates towards 100% renewable energy*. For further discussion on this issue, see: ODI et al (2020) Op.cit.
- xix. UK government (2020) 'COP26 President remarks at first day of Petersberg Climate Dialogue'. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cop26-president-remarks-at-first-day-of-petersberg-climate-dialogue>

- xx. CAFOD (2019). Op.cit. The research looked at UK energy support via ODA, Other Official Flows/OOF and export finance (UKEF) and covers the period from 2010 to 2017 for all UK support, including UK export finance, and up to 2018 for Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) alone. See: <https://cafod.org.uk/About-us/Policy-and-research/Climate-change-and-energy/Sustainable-energy/Analysis-UK-support-for-energy>
- xxi. Ibid
- xxii. See: <https://www.desmog.co.uk/2019/06/27/ukef-fossil-fuel-support-2bn-2018-2019>
- xxiii. UKEF (2020) 'UK Export Finance publishes its 2019–20 results and new Business Plan', 25 June 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-export-finance-publishes-its-2019-20-results-and-new-business-plan> See also: <https://www.desmog.co.uk/2020/07/09/uk-offered-760m-support-overseas-fossil-fuel-projects-last-year>
- xxiv. Department for International Trade (2020) 'Response to Liquefied Natural Gas: Mozambique: Written question – 73782', 14 July 2020. <https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-07-14/73782/>
- xxv. See: <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2020/jul/20/uk-could-face-lawsuit-over-1bn-aid-to-mozambique-gas-project>
- xxvi. See: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/pm-cleans-up-reputation-by-defunding-foreign-oil-projects-vt68ldlk8>
- xxvii. CDC invests in two ways: it lends directly to energy businesses and projects (providing equity, project finance and debt) and to financial institutions such as banks (through debt and trade finance) that lend on to energy projects. CDC also makes equity investments via investment funds (intermediated investments). This research does not cover either energy investments via managed funds (intermediated funds) or investments via financial intermediaries (e.g. banks) in receipt of CDC Group funds.
- xxviii. CAFOD (2020). *CDC Group's energy investments*.
- xxix. IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO (2020) *Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report*, p27
- xxx. Over £1.1 billion was provided to support work in energy and environmental policy and administrative management, £109 million supported energy research, and £898 million was for transmission and distribution.
- xxxi. UK government (2020) '*PM Africa Investment Summit speech*', 20 January 2020
- xxxii. Under the OECD CRS, there is no code for 'energy access' unlike with the other energy sector-related CRS codes. For further explanation, see 'Note on the research methodology'.
- xxxiii. The government reported achieving improved access to clean energy for 26,000,000 people between 2011–2012 and 2018–2019, through International Climate Finance (ICF): see DFID, *2018 International Climate Finance results*, July 2018. However, the programmes are not specified in ICF reports. DFID reported annually on the cumulative number of people with improved access to clean energy (5,200,000 in 2015–2016) but since this date has reported against a new set of indicators which do not include energy access. The 5,200,000 figure is significantly different from the 6,600,000 reported in *2016 International Climate Finance results* covering the same period. The latter may include World Bank Climate Investment Funds programmes.
- xxxiv. CAFOD (2020) <https://cafod.org.uk/About-us/Policy-and-research/Climate-change-and-energy/Sustainable-energy/Analysis-UK-support-for-energy>
- xxxv. CDC Group states that it does support energy access but this flows through intermediated investments that are not analysed here.