

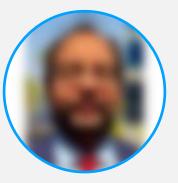
Session 2A: Access to Finance – Set Industrial Park Transformation in Motion



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PRESENTATION

ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Innovation and Competitiveness

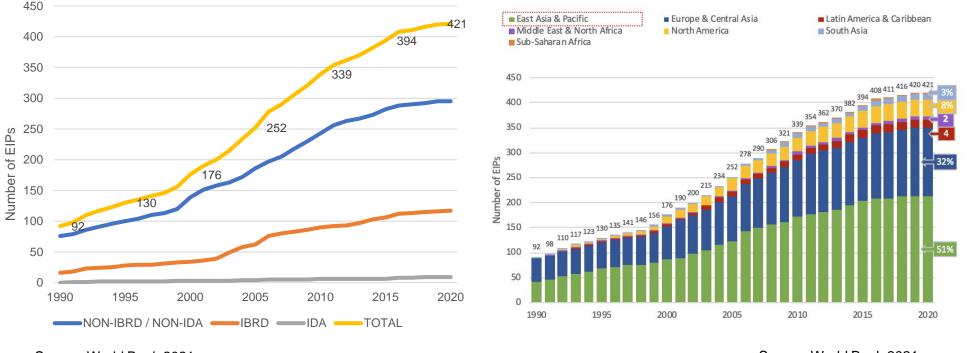
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Industrial parks that have leveraged EIP activities have grown across the world and help investors address ESG requirements

The number of EIPs is growing rapidly, especially in non-OECD countries and in the EAP region.



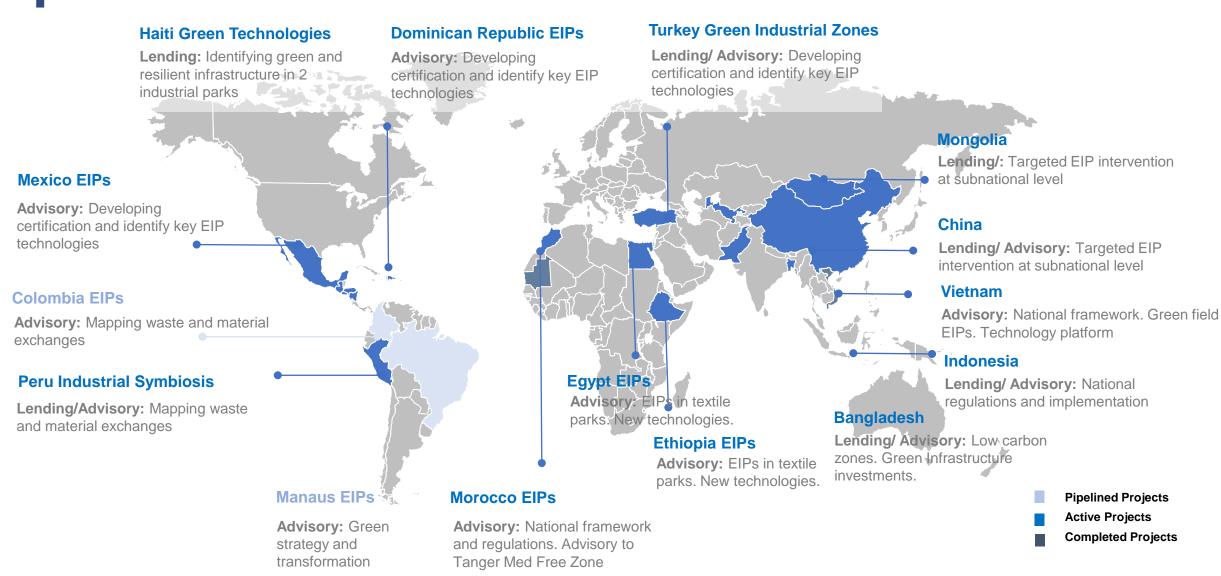
EIPs grew at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.8 percent in non-OECD countries and 4 percent in OECD countries between 2000 and 2020.

Note: Seventeen EIPs in the World Bank's database did not include information on their starting year of operations, and were therefore not included in this analysis. EIP = eco-industrial park; IBRD = International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; IDA= International Development Association.

Source: World Bank 2021.

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We bring World Bank Group & International expertise



A cross section of policies influence the EIP agenda

Compliance verification at national level – Review of potential framework regulations that clarify EIP criteria

- Turkey recent publication of EIP standards (May 2023) and definition in main OIZ law via amendment (WB ASA)
- Vietnam recent adoption Decree 2018 (No.82/2018/ND-CP) et mis à jour en 2022 (No. 35/2022/ND-CP) that outlines method of certification, incentives, institutional structure and MVE.

Park management	Environment			
National regulations on park ownership (private); reporting requirements; E&S management at industrial park level	Allowance of waste exchanges (industrial symbiosis); green building standards; energy management standards; captive generation of renewable energy; adaptation and business recovery standards			
Social Regulations related to grievance mechanisms, gender, and social infrastructure.	 Economic Regulations that allow for linkages with local companies; regulations and actions that encourage local job creation Special regimes may limit linkages with domestic economy 			

Financing Example - Turkey: Green Organized Industrial Zones

Objective. IPF to increase the efficiency and sustainability of select organized industrial zones (OIZs) and enhance the competitiveness of firms in beneficiary OIZs in Turkey.

Program overview:

The project has been originated by a collaboration between IFC and IBRD, working on both technical and policy level. The technical diagnostics have identified \$1.1 billion investments in resource efficiency, industrial symbiosis and green infrastructure across the 18 OIZs. The results from diagnostics scaled the IBRD loan at an amount of \$325M to be provided to Ministry of Treasury and Finance. Treasury will channel the IBRD loan to Ministry of Industry and Technology's available credit line. The loan will be disbursed to OIZs for their green industrial zone investments through a public bank where the bank acts as a conduit for budget resources rather than a commercial lender.

Expected Results: 42,874 MWh/year in energy saving, 14,160 metric tons GHG reduction annually. Regulatory amendments and Green OIZ certification system is underway. Climate Co-Benefits US\$ 133.76 million (44.58% of project financing).



Eskisehir Organized Industrial Park is one of the main counterparts looking to adopt the EIP approach

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New Eco-Industrial Park standard designed in order to guide lending operation.

In Bangladesh, EIPs will help foster a new phase of sustainable industrial development

Objective:

 Support Bangladesh to reach the next level of economic transformation by promoting and attracting direct private investments in selected public and private economic zones and software technology parks through a \$550m IPF (with DLIs)

Key activities:

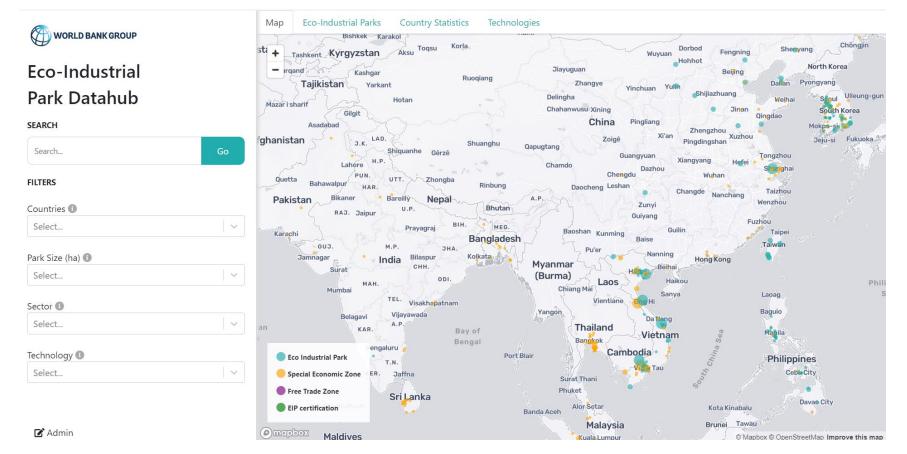
- Component 1: Creating an enabling environment for private investment and sustainability. Develop a national policy framework for green and resilient economic zones, structuring PPPs, etc.)
- Component 2: Developing an economic zone as the nation's flagship example of stateof-the-art green and resilient economic zones This will be in line with the master plan and the national policy framework for Green and Resilient EZs.
- **Component 3: Creating a private market for serviced industrial land** through i) regulatory reforms licensing private economic zones, and ii) grant programs to encourage private investment in skills and green production

Expected Results: Investments with potential Co-benefits are 47% of the total budget, expected GHG reductions > 30,000 ton/yr from 2026 onward.



New portal for EIP forthcoming

Collecting Eco-industrial Park data world wide and allowing zones to share knowledge and experiences



Global EIP Data Hub

THANK YOU

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