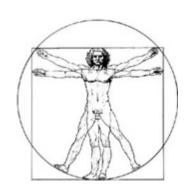
ecbi



The Past, Present and Future of the Collective Quantified Goal for Climate Finance

ART. 9.3, §53 I/CP.21, AND

Innovative Sources for Multilateral Climate Finance

Presentation given at the 2019 ecbi Bonn Seminar,

Benito Müller

Director ecbi

for sustained capacity building in support of international climate change negotiations pour un renforcement durable des capacités en appui aux négociations internationales sur les changements climatiques

ARTICLE 9.3 PARIS AGREEMENT



As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance *from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds*, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.

PARAGRAPH 53 OF DECISION I/CP.21

Also decides that, in accordance with Article 9.3, developed countries intend to continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation; prior to 2025 the CMA shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;



Genesis of the \$ 100 Billion

Clinton's \$100-billion Copenhagen bombshell leaves China in role of spoiler

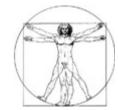
Good COP: Hillary breathes new life into a global deal that the Chinese had been saying can't be done

JOE ROMM DEC 17, 2009, 1:21 PM

And today I'd like to announce that, in the context of a strong accord in which all major economies stand behind meaningful mitigation actions and provide full transparency as to their implementation, the United States is prepared to work with other countries toward a goal of jointly mobilizing \$100 billion a year by 2020 to address the climate

We expect this funding will come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance.

significant focus on forestry and adaptation, particularly, again I repeat, for the poorest and most vulnerable among us.

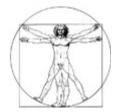


17 December 2009

Lifestyle More >

Culture





Environment ► Climate change Wildlife Energy Pollution

Climate change

26 June 2009

Gordon Brown puts \$100bn price tag on climate adaptation

Prime minister attempts to move stalling political talks on global warming away from targets and towards the cost of mitigation

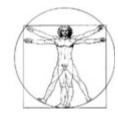




▲ Flooding in Bangladesh: The annual \$100bn falls well short of what developing nations have demanded in climate funding. Photograph: Hassan Bipul/DFID

Gordon Brown today attempted to seize the political initiative on climate change by calling for rich countries to hand over \$100bn (£60bn) each year to help the developing world cope with the effects of global warming.

In a speech at London zoo, the prime minister said the cash offer was intended to break the political stalemate over a new global deal on greenhouse gas emissions. He said the "security of our planet and our humanity" rested on such a treaty being agreed at key UN negotiations in Copenhagen in December.



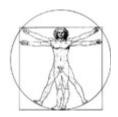


Friday 26 June, London Zoo

Today I want to make a proposal which I hope may advance the discussion among both developed and developing countries and help us move forward towards agreement in Copenhagen.

The private sector has a crucial role to play ... But public finance will also be needed. So I want to propose a new international partnership on public finance for climate change ... governed by four principles:

- **Equity** of contribution and allocation.
- > Additionality.
- **Predictability**. Norwegian proposal, aviation & maritime sectors
- > Shared governance.



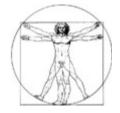
The Proposal

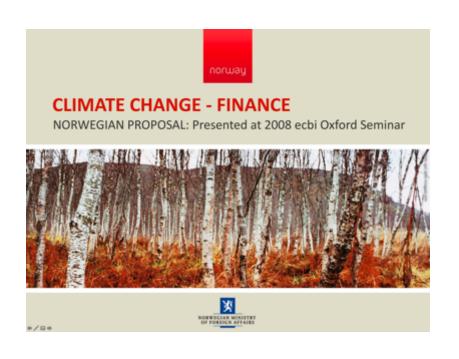
- So today I propose we take a working figure for this purpose of around \$100 billion per annum by 2020. I believe the mechanisms I have set out are capable of raising at least this sum and it is a credible number against which countries can develop their plans.
- It would come, as I have set out, from a combination of the carbon market, new and additional sources of predictable finance and a limited amount of development aid.

capacity building initiative

Gordon Brown's Roadmap to Copenhagen Speech

Analysis: 1. The Carbon Market (Norwegian Proposal)





Withhold and auction at the international level a (small) portion from national quota allocation (AAUs)

- 2 % of 1990 Annex I emissions, current (2008) carbon price = **USD 14 billion**
- 2% of 2020 Annex I 30%, carbon price
 USD 100/ton = USD 23,2 billion

Analysis: 2. "New and additional sources of predictable finance"



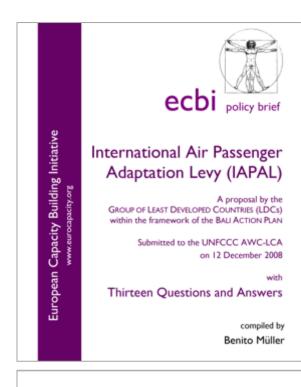
International Air Passenger Adaptation Levy (IAPAL):

- An average levy of €/\$5 per ticket would generate around €/\$10 billion p.a.
- A 2 percent levy assuming an average ticket price of €/\$ 200/500 would generate €/\$ 7.6/19 billion annually.

International Maritime Emission Reduction Scheme (IMERS)



US\$ 4 billion p.a.



Bunker Fuel Emissions and Adaptation Funding

Differentiated mitigation of bunker fuel emissions and innovative financing for adaptation UNFCCC COP 13 Side Event, Bali 05 December 2007

Dr Benito Müller Director (Energy & Environment) OIES, Oxford, UK benito.muller@oxfordenergy.org Dr Andre Stochniol Founder & Director IMERS, London, UK

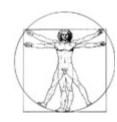
andre@imers.org

Analysis: 3. "Limited amount of development aid"

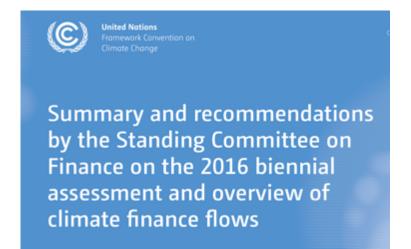
❖ 2009 DAC (OECD) = US\$114 billion; 10% = US\$ 11 billion

Analysis: Summary

Source	USD billion
50% of IATAL	4
50% of IMERS	2
Norwegian Proposal (average)	19
10% ODA	11
Total	36
Reminder (diff. to USD 100 billion)	64

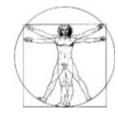


Public Sector Climate Finance: Status Quo

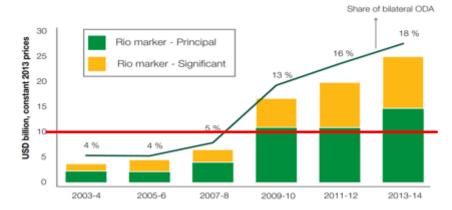


2013-14 average	USD billion
Bilateral ODA (18%)	25
Other	16
Total	41

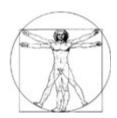


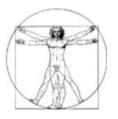


Bilateral climate-related commitments reached USD 25 billion on average per year in 2013-14, representing 18% of total bilateral Official Dev. Assistance (ODA).



Public Sector Climate Finance: 2020 \$81 bn Public finance estimates from OECD (2015) 50% IAPAL + Country pledges in 2020 14.0 **IMERS** Multi-year pledge or pledge to an earlier year than 2020 No pledge, climate finance in 2020 assumed equal to average 28.0 Multilateral Development Banks' pledges in 2020 Climate funds' expected outflows in 2020 1.4 43.5 32.7 37.9 0.9 2014 2013 2020





Innovative Finance: Some Options

Sub-national Contributions: Quebec in Paris

In Paris it became 'chic' for sub-nationals to provide multilateral support for climate change finance.

Oxford Climate Policy - the blog





"Paris, 5 December: Today the *Chair of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group welcomed a pledge from the Quebec government of \$ CAD 6 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)*. The historic and innovative pledge, made by Philippe Couillard, Premier of Quebec, in the presence of Michaëlle Jean, Secretary General of the Francophonie and Vice President Al Gore, has set a new tone for cooperation and innovative climate financing."[LDC Group Press Release]







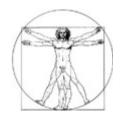
• Pledges by the city of Paris (\$1.3m) and three Belgian sub-nationals (\$17.1m) to the GCF

european capacity building initiative ecbi

Shares of Sub-national Proceeds: The North American Potential

... Now it must become 'de rigueur'!

Oxford Climate Policy - the blog



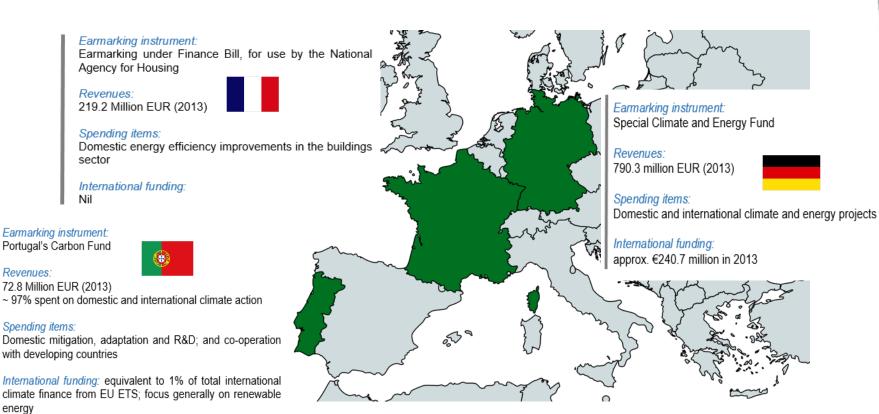


2	percent	share	of	proceeds
_	P			P

•	Quebec	\$10 million/yr

• California \$ 125 million/yr

Shares of National Proceeds: European Potential



14.3% (€240.7) of earmarked revenue, goes to international climate and energy purposes

Earmarking instrument:

219.2 Million EUR (2013)

Agency for Housing

Revenues:

sector

Nil

Earmarking instrument:

Portugal's Carbon Fund

72.8 Million EUR (2013)

with developing countries

Revenues:

energy

Spending items:

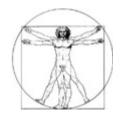
Spending items:

International funding:

EU ETS auctioning revenues amounted to €3.6 billion in 2013 and €3.2 billion in 2014, much lower than expectations due to a dwindling carbon price. It is estimated that in phase III and phase IV auctioning revenue will on average be between € 13.5 and € 18.8 billion per annum

2% = €270 to €376 million

CORPORATE AIR PASSENGER SOLIDARITY PROGRAMME



A socially responsible air travel initiative to attract private sector support for climate change adaptation in developing countries

The international community and the airline sector have created the *Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation* (CORSIA) as a tool to reduce the negative global social impacts of air travel in line with the Paris Agreement. The CAPS Programme offers a complementary tool for corporations to increase the global sustainability of their air travel activities also in line with the *UN Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Both are essential for the sustainability of air travel:

"Sustainable Air Travel = CORSIA (Paris) + CAPS (SDGs)".

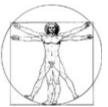
Business Rationale

The business rationale is to demonstrate SDG & Paris alignment in line with the *Call to Responsible Corporate Adaptation* of the **UN Compact's Caring4Climate** initiative:

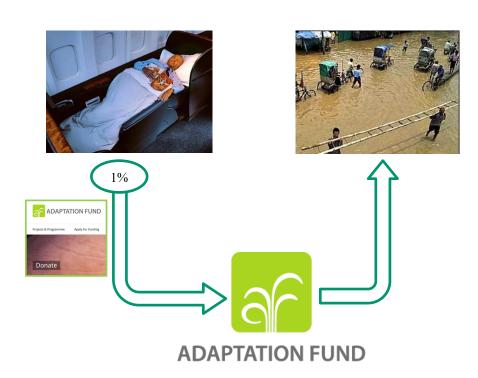
"The importance of strengthening the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of societies is prominently recognized in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Companies can play a key role in advancing these UN agreements in ways that help meet their corporate goals and benefit the communities where they operate (i.e. 'responsible corporate adaptation')."

The CAPS Programme allows companies, to play such a key role by aligning their air travel activities as part of their efforts to increase their global positive social impact.

CORPORATE AIR PASSENGER SOLIDARITY PROGRAMME



We are proposing a "fair share" contribution from each company, with donations to the UN Adaptation Fund in proportion to a small share of the corporate air travel budget (in the region of 1%). The income is expected to be mainly derived from CSR budgets.



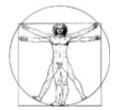






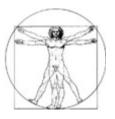


What Scale?





- 1 percent of corporate passengers donating (on average) 1 per cent of their ticket price would yield \$125 million annually.
- 10 percent of corporates that offset air travel adopt CAPS: \$100 million annually



Thank You!