

Setting the Scene: Long-term Climate Finance

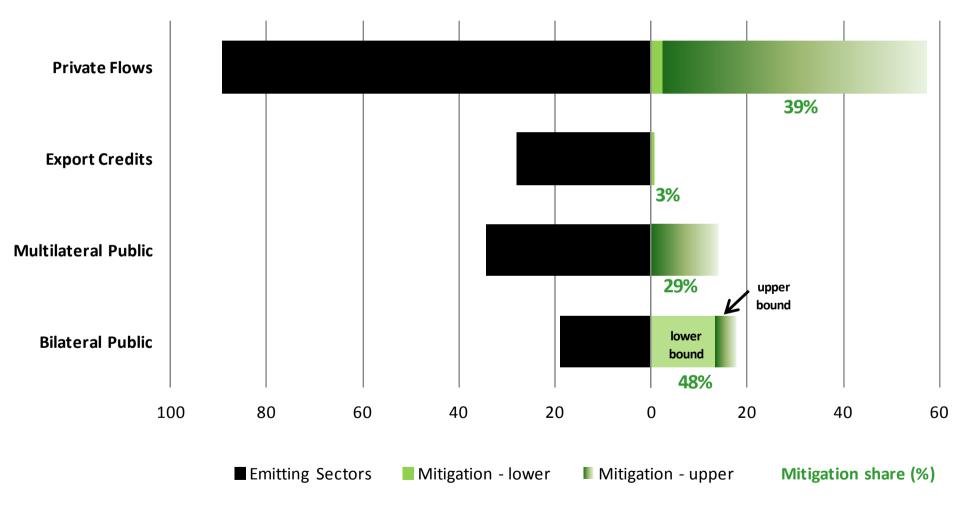
Helen Mountford, Deputy Director, OECD Environment

UNFCCC Workshop Bonn, 9 July 2012



CHALLENGE 1: SCALE UP and SHIFT INVESTMENT

(N-S flows for mitigation only, 2010 or latest year, billion USD)



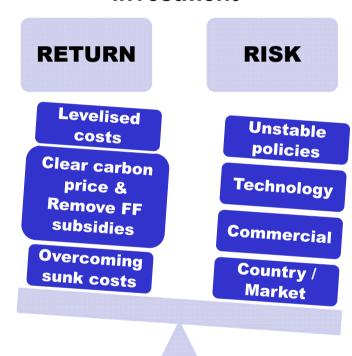
Source: OECD analysis 2011 - compiled from various sources UNCTAD, 2010; OECD DAC-CRS and export credit databases; World Bank, 2010; AGF, 2010; Buchner et al, 2011; Golub et al, 2011.



CHALLENGE 2: ENGAGE PRIVATE SECTOR

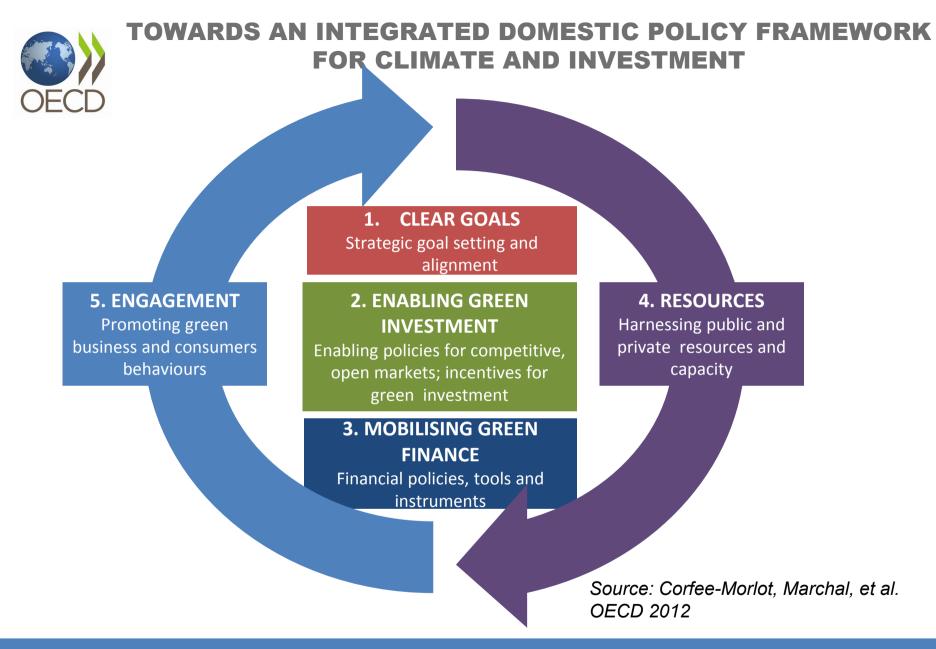
- Barriers linked to infrastructure
 - High upfront capital
 - Relatively low returns
 - Very long investment timelines
- Barriers linked to climate market failure
 - Less profitable than LCR alternatives
 - Lack of familiarity
 - Higher policy risk
- Contextual barriers
 - New financial regulations and deleveraging restrain availability of long term bank financing

Balancing the risk-return profile to attract private sector investment



Role of the public sector:

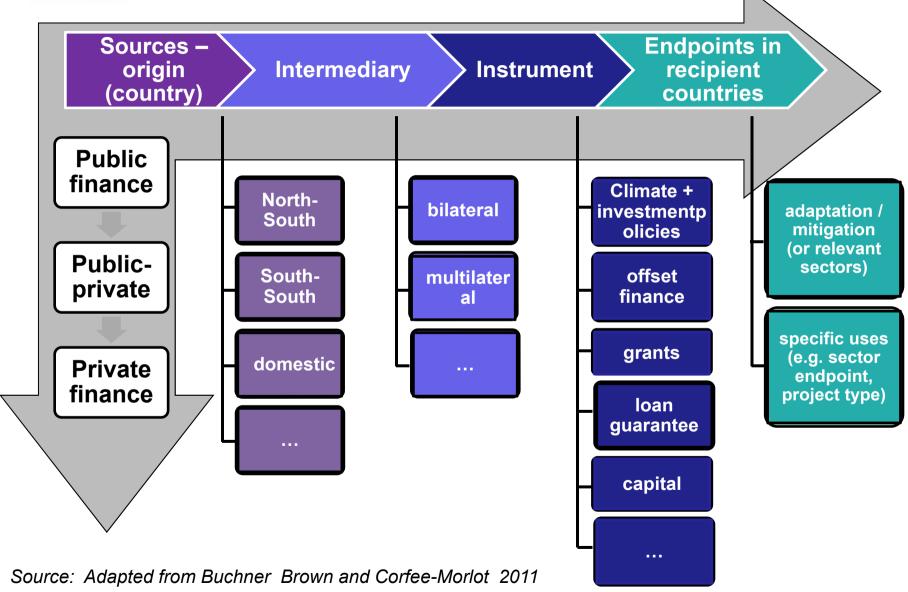
- 1. Policies to improve the risk-return profile of green infrastructure
- 2. Use limited public finance to leverage private sector investments



The mix of policies will need to be adapted to different country contexts, but the main elements are common



CHALLENGE 3: TRACKING FINANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

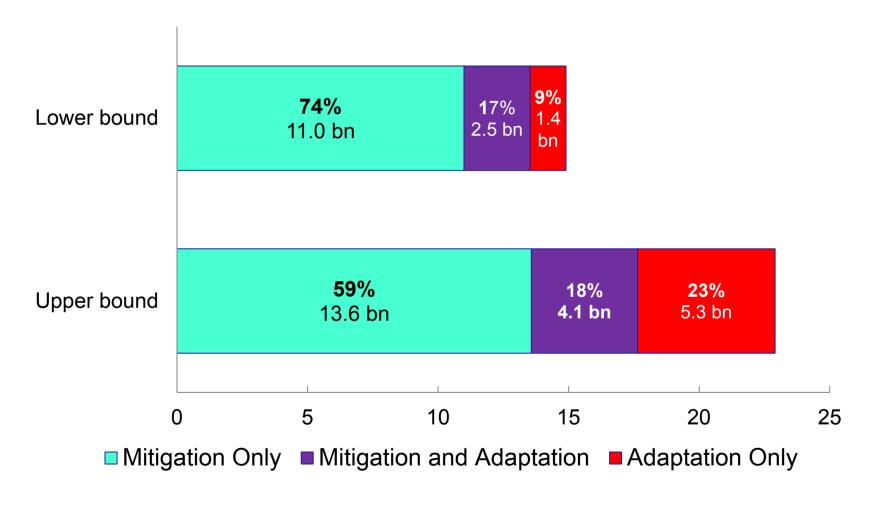




Total Bilateral Climate-Related Aid, 2010

Total upper to lower bound range: USD 14.9 - 22.9 billion

Bilateral commitments, constant 2009 prices



Source: OECD DAC-CRS 2012



For more information

OECD climate finance work www.oecd.org/env/cc/financing

Methods and data for climate change financing www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions

The Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) www.oecd.org/env/cc/ccxg

The Busan Building Block for Climate Finance and Development Effectiveness www.oecd.org/dac/climatefinance