



The missing wrinkle

Climate finance ... in a 2nd best world

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What the economics of a 1st best world say

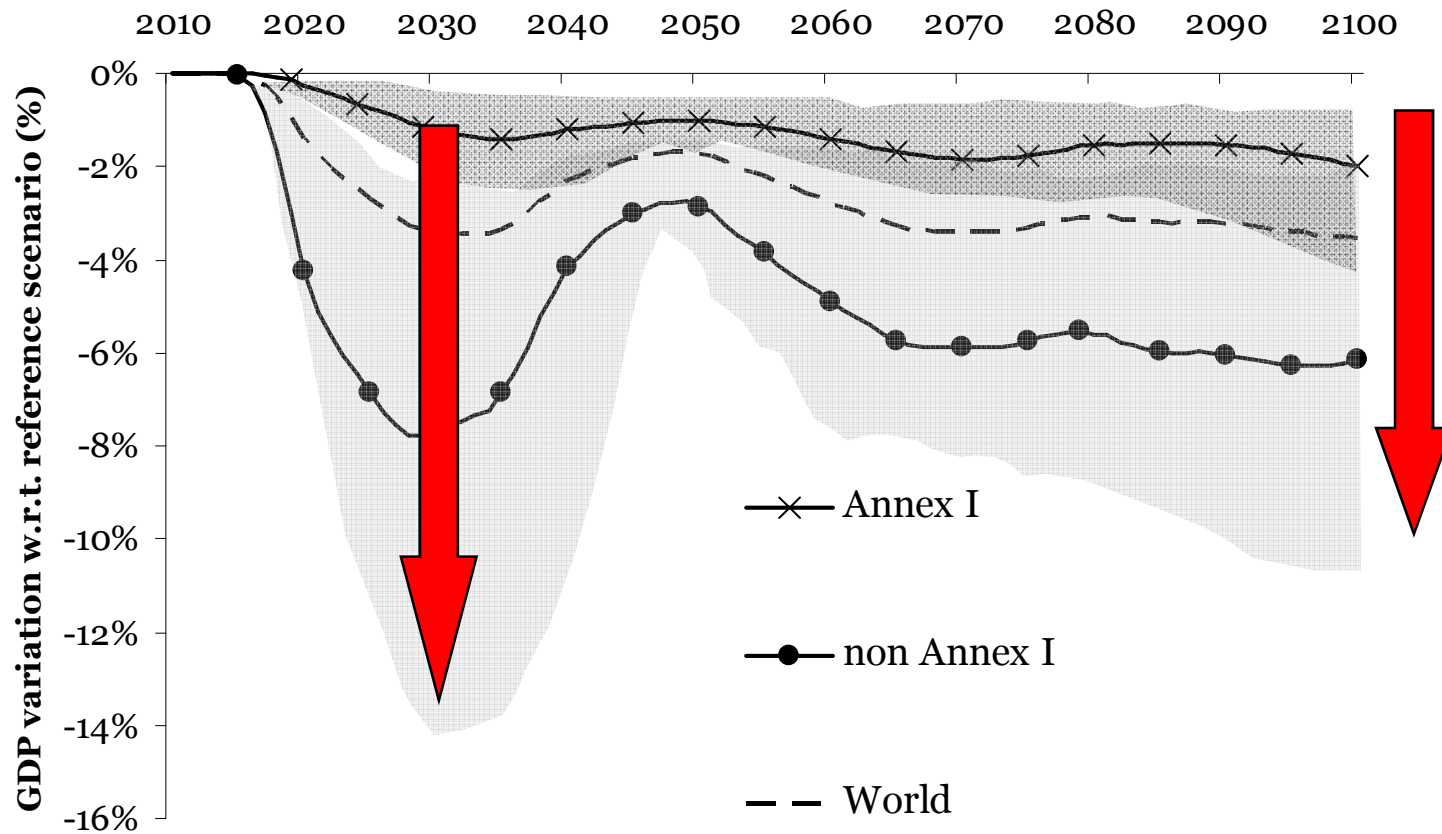
- Put a **price** on carbon to internalize its **social cost** and trigger **investments** in low carbon technologies
- **Equalize marginal costs** across countries and sectors
- **No distortions** in international industrial competition
- In case of adverse effects for the “poors”, give them generous targets

Do these precepts hold in a 2nd best world?

- **Inertia** in changing **technical equipments** and **behaviors**
- **Propagation** of higher energy prices to **production costs** in a context of **heterogeneity of industrial structures**
- **Adverse income effects** on the major part of the population
- **Carbon prices swamped by other signals: necessity to yell**

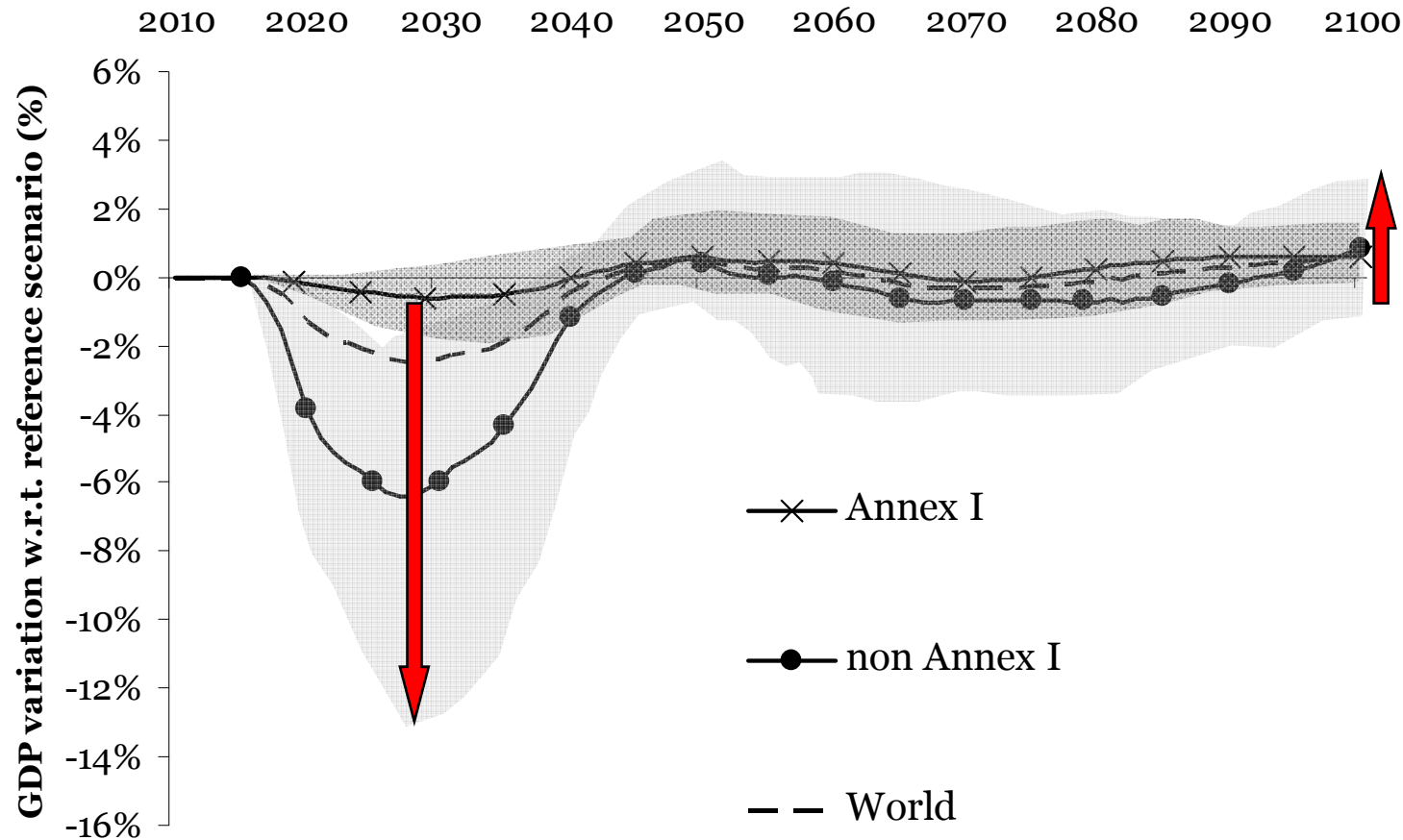


A carbon price only scenario: mind the transition ... and the end point



(450ppm CO₂ stabilisation scenarios)

Early Action on Infrastructures: reassuring end-points ... and still transition problems



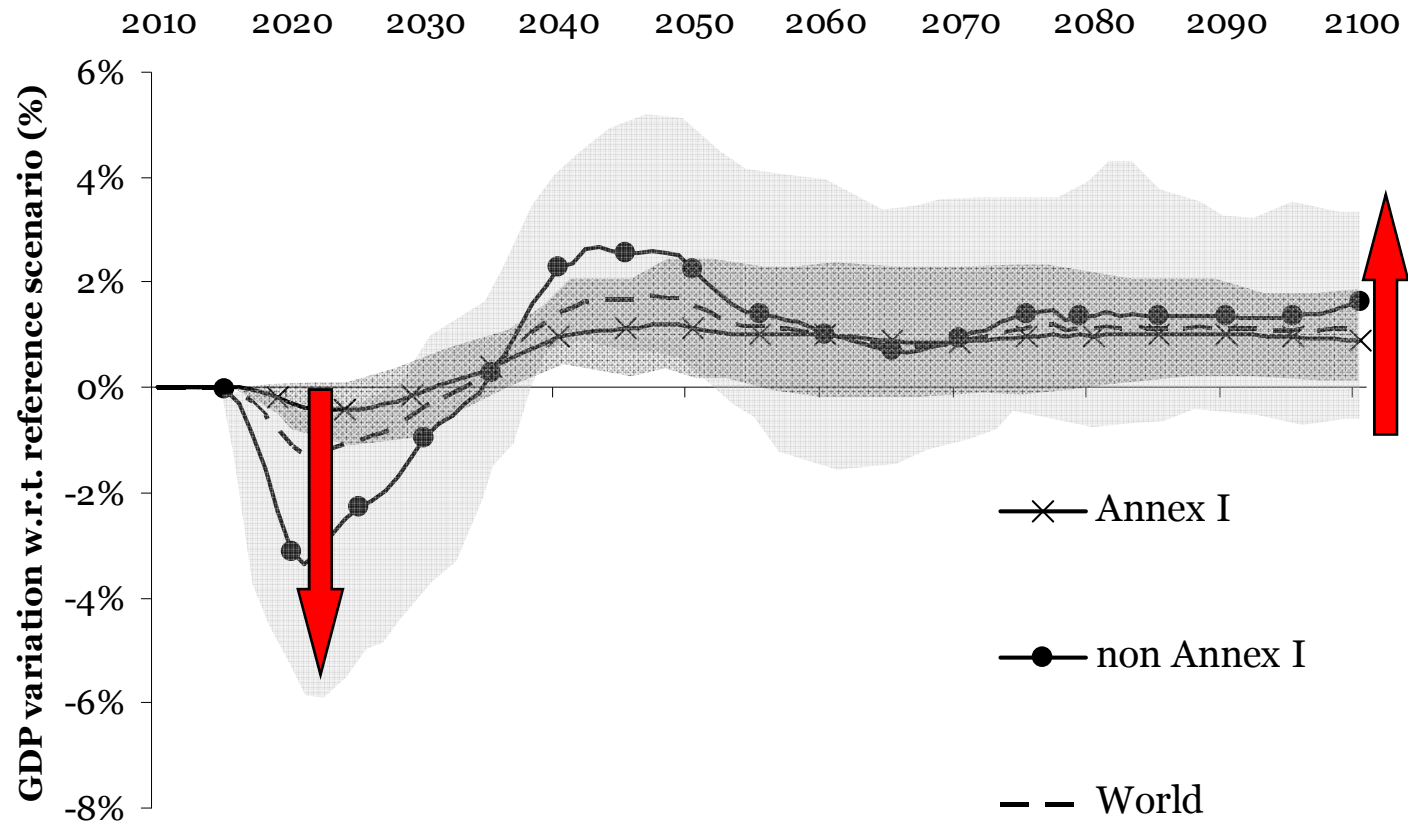
(450ppm CO₂ stabilisation scenarios)

Re-frame the conventional wisdom

- Climate policies **are beneficial over the long run**, but uniform carbon prices (only) policies are **squeezed**:
 - **They hurt emerging economies over the short run**
(when the carbon prices are low, relatively low!!!)
 - Without preventing **risks of lock-in** in carbon intensive development pathways
- **Non negotiable « equity »**:
 - Unrealistic amounts: Europe (1.2% of GDP, USA 1.7% of GDP in 2030)
 - Untimely timing
 - Risks of misuses of a form of **manna from heaven**
- **Articulating financial support to infrastructure projects and Namas in the absence of fully fledged carbon market**



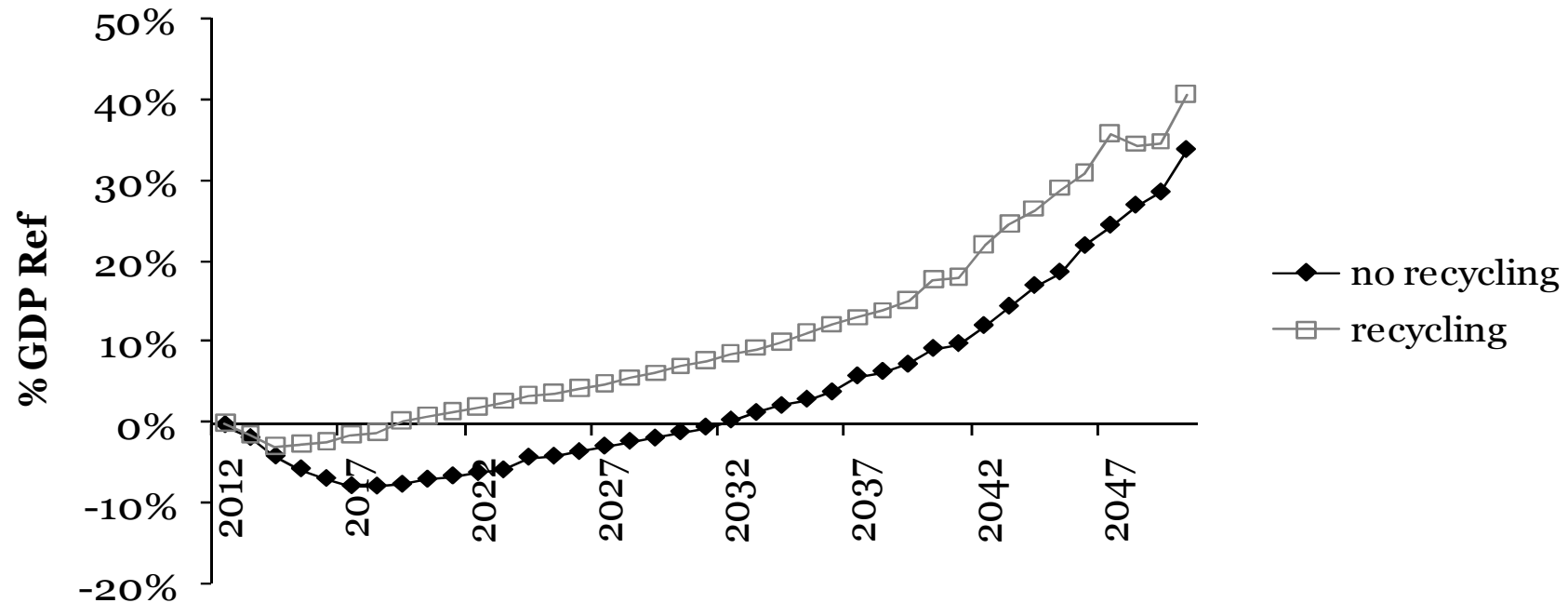
Early action on infrastructures and fiscal reform



(450ppm CO2 stabilisation scenarios)

Where compensatory transfers become affordable....!!!

non-OECD countries GDP variation *Stabilisation 450ppm vs Reference* (quotas Contraction Convergence 2050)



Aid or Innovative financial tools?

- **Changing context for overseas aid** and funding
 - Decreasing amounts
 - Emerging countries = **capital exporters**
- This is **not** a problem of **capital shortage** but a problem of savings' direction (sovereign funds, pension funds ...)
- **Risk mitigation instruments** and public-private initiatives (from exchange rate risks to project risks)
- Upgraded monitoring and «**good quality money**» to support **Namas**

'Financial' crisis: a moment of opportunity?

- Climate regime and the reform of the international financial system
 - Socialisation of bad debtsin exchange of what?
 - « **Social value of carbon** » as a way out the risks of the «**commerce of promises**»
 - A way of **re-directing world savings**
- Towards a climate friendly recovery of the world economy
 - Less export oriented policies in emerging economies
 - An global spill-over effect through infrastructure markets
 - Less erratic capital flows