

Summary of Climate Finance Pledges Put Forward by Developed Countries

Party	Fast Start (2010-2012)	Fast Start Funding for Mitigation	Fast Start Funding for Adaptation	Long Term (2020+)	New and Additional ¹	Proposed Institution
EU Member States	\$3.36 billion/year (€2.4 billion/year)			\$2.8-21.0 billion/year (€2-15 billion/year)	Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt stated that pledges were "a combination of new and old resources."	- Fast Start Launch Fund - UN "War Chest" for Long Term commitments
France	\$560 million/year (€400 million/year)	20% to REDD = \$112 million/year				Climate Justice Fund
Germany	\$588 million/year (€420 million/year)				It is unclear how much of this will be new. This funding is not additional to ODA--all will be counted towards Germany's 0.7% ODA commitment.	
Ireland	\$47 million/year (up to €100 million total)					
Netherlands	\$140 million/year (€100 million/year)				Funds are in addition to the Netherlands' structural commitment of spending 0.7% of GDP on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and another 0.1% on non-ODA development cooperation.	
United Kingdom	\$800 million/year (£500 million/year)				Up to 10% of the public finance can come from ODA. The Environmental Transformation Fund, which will be used as a "back stop" contribution, is all counted as ODA by the UK. \$430 million, over half of the amount posted here, was first pledged by Brown in 2007 and has already been disbursed to the World Bank.	Copenhagen Launch Fund, however the majority of UK funding is channelled through the World Bank
<i>Subtotal of EU commitments</i>	<i>\$2.13 billion/year</i>					
Japan	\$5.00 billion/year				Only \$1 billion of the \$10 billion of public money is new and additional to previous pledges; \$10 billion was previously pledged to developing countries as the Cool Earth Partnership from 2008-2010, only \$2.2 billion of which has been delivered.	
USA	\$776 million in 2010, \$1,045 million in 2011 (n.a. for 2012)	\$531 million for clean energy in 2010; \$711 million in 2011	\$245 million in FY2010, \$334 million in FY2011		FY2010 showed a \$692 million increase over FY2009, and the FY2011 request projects an additional \$384 million increase.	In FY2010, 40% will be channeled through bilateral sources, 8% to GEF, 38% to the World Bank; in FY2011, 37% will be bilateral, 10% to GEF, and 47% to the World Bank.
Total Commitments	\$7.91 billion in 2010, \$8.13 billion in 2011, \$7.13 billion in 2012					
OTHER PROPOSALS						
USA (+ other developed countries)	\$50 million in FY2011	\$50 million in FY2011				World Bank
USA, Australia, France, Japan, Norway, UK	\$3.5 billion for 2010-2012. USA is likely to provide \$1 billion, and allocated \$232 million in FY2010 (estimate) and \$347 in FY2011 (request). Norway's share is estimated to be \$1 billion.	US: \$232 million in 2010, \$347 million in 2011			The US FY2010 estimate nearly doubled its FY2009 estimate (\$232 million vs. \$123 million) and the FY2011 request will add an additional increase of \$115 million for a total of \$347 million.	The US channels the majority of its funds through bilateral sources, 74% in FY2010 and 56% in FY2011. Multilaterally, it channels funds through the World Bank, 13% in FY2010 and 32% in FY2011, and 9% through the GEF just in FY2011.

¹The "new and additional" column includes information on the additionality of countries' financial pledges. However, the information provided by contributing countries thus far is of varying nature and insufficient to determine additionality. While it is important to use a common baseline to assess additionality, there is currently no agreement among countries on what this baseline should be and the pledges listed in this table reflect this diversity. (1) Some countries chose to characterize their pledge as an increase in relation to previous levels of climate finance (2) Others explain how the finance provided relates to development assistance and ODA levels or pledges. See <http://www.wri.org/publication/counting-the-cash> for proposed methods.

Conversions as of Feb 1, 2010

€1.0 = \$1.4

£1.0 = \$1.6

	Notes	Sources
EU Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU estimated its contribution to the Long Term financing based on its 'fair share' according to burden sharing principles established by COP, toward a goal of €100 billion/year. - Domestic private and public finance could deliver between 20-40%, with the carbon market contributing up to around 40% (double counting concerns will need to be considered), and international public finance could contribute to cover the remainder (€22-50 billion/year). - Carbon tariffs are being considered as a source. - EU Leaders support a Tobin Tax. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tobin Tax Could Fund Climate Aid Under Proposals from UK and France</i>, The Guardian, December 11, 2009. Online at: http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/11/eu-double-climate-aid-2bn - <i>EU Agrees Climate Pledge That May Boost Copenhagen</i>, BBC News, December 11, 2009. Online at: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8407112.stm - <i>EU Proposes UN War Chest for Climate Funds</i>, Reuters, September 7, 2009. Online at: http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE58636M20090907 - <i>Facts Behind the Climate Finance Figures</i>, World Development Movement Climate Justice News, December 18, 2009. Online at: http://www.wdm.org.uk/facts-behind-climate-finance-figures
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - France stated that 20% of the \$10bn/yr should go to REDD. - The "Climate Justice Fund" was proposed by French Minister for Sustainable Development, Jean-Louis Borloo 	<i>UK and France to Announce up to £1.5bn in Fast-Track Finance</i> , Act on Copenhagen, December 11, 2009. Online at: F3http://www.actoncopenhagen.decc.gov.uk/en/ambition/achievements/december/11-dec-uk-and-france-finance
Germany	<p>It is currently unclear how much of this will be additional to already planned increases and not committed elsewhere before. For 2010 that decision will be made on 4th March by the budgetary committee in the German Bundestag.</p> <p>The following amounts are under discussion to be re-packaged to help meet the €420m pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - €110m revenues from emissions trading (not additional: allocated as climate finance to developing countries prior to Bali) - €30m Forest Carbon Partnership (World Bank) - €75m CIFs (300m over five years, 250m for CTF, 50m for PPRC) - €20-30m bilateral aid money spent on climate purposes 	<i>Email confirmation from members of government.</i>
Ireland		<i>Taoiseach Pledges up to €100m to EU Aid Fund</i> , Irish Times, December 12, 2009. Online at: http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2009/1212/1224260596196.html
Netherlands		<i>Speech: Adaptation to Climate Change in Developing Countries</i> , November 26, 2009. Online at: http://www.minbuza.nl/nl/Actueel/Toespraken_bewindslieden/2009/11/Adaptation_to_Climate_Change_in_Developing_Countries Confirmed by Ministry of the Environment Contact

	Notes	Sources
United Kingdom	<p>Proposal by Gordon Brown stated that funds should be divided equally between adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>This money is pre-existing aid. Over half was pledged in 2007 and has already been provided to the World Bank CIFs, and 80% is being spent through the World Bank.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>UK and France to Announce up to £1.5bn in Fast-Track Finance</i>, Act on Copenhagen, December 11, 2009. Online at: http://www.actoncopenhagen.decc.gov.uk/en/ambition/achievements/december/11-dec-uk-and-france-finance - <i>Brown Proposes 10-Billion-Dollar Copenhagen Launch Fund</i>, Earth Times, November 27, 2009. Online at: http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296685,brown-proposes-10-billion-dollar-copenhagen-launch-fund.html - <i>Facts Behind the Climate Finance Figures</i>, World Development Movement Climate Justice News, December 18, 2009. Online at: http://www.wdm.org.uk/facts-behind-climate-finance-figures
Japan	<p>Japan pledged ¥1,750 billion (approximately \$15 billion) over three years, ¥1,300 billion (about \$11 billion) of which will be public money, "on the condition that [a] successful political accord is achieved at COP 15 that is a fair and effective framework with participation of all major emitting countries and agreement of their ambitious targets."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Support for Developing Countries under the "Hatoyama Initiative,"</i> Government of Japan Press Release, December 16, 2009. Online at: http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf - <i>Breakthrough Hoped for at Climate Talks</i>, the Japan Times, December 7, 2009. Online at: http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20091207a1.html
USA	<p>The United States pledged a total of \$1.008 billion in FY2010 to international climate finance. However, to account for the \$1 billion over three years pledged to REDD+ (below), the figure for fast start is \$674 million. The FY2011 request is \$1.392 billion; adjusted for the REDD+ and SREP funding (below), this comes to \$1.008 billion. The US pledge amounts are based on FY2010 estimate and FY2011 request for international climate change financing. The majority of multilateral funding will go to the World Bank. About 1/4 will go to adaptation, 1/2 to clean energy, and 1/4 to forests/sustainable landscapes.</p>	<p>United States FY2011 Budget for International Climate Change Financing</p>
USA (+other developed countries)	<p>The goal is to contribute a total of \$350 million over 5 years for clean technology in developing countries, separate from Fast Start funding. The US proposed \$50 million go to the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (World Bank), which is allocated in the FY2011 budget request and will operationalize this fund.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>US Unveils Plan to Rev Up Clean Technology in Poor Nations</i>, Washington Post, December 14, 2009. Online at: http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/14/AR2009121400043.html?referrer=emailarticle - United States FY2011 Budget for International Climate Change Financing

Notes	Sources
<p>\$3.5 billion for 2010-2012 for REDD+ that is separate from Fast-Track and separate from the \$100bn announced by Hillary Clinton (according to a CAN listserv email). US will reportedly provide \$1bn of this. However, the FY2011 budget allocates \$232 million in 2010 and \$347 in 2011 to forests/sustainable landscapes, which is not additional to the funding listed above under Fast Start.</p> <p>Norway pledged an annual contribution to REDD of up to NOK 3 billion (\$500-600 million) at Bali. Norway's share of the \$3.5 billion pledged in Copenhagen for REDD is \$1 billion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>\$3.5 Billion Pledged for Forests</i>, Copenhagen Forest Updates, December 17, 2009. Online at: http://copenhagenforestupdates.blogspot.com/2009/12/35-billion-pledged-for-forests.html - <i>U.S. Pledges \$1 B Towards Rainforest Conservation</i>, Mongabay, December 17, 2009.. Online at: http://news.mongabay.com/2009/1216-vilsack.html - Climate Finance: Proposals on Governance, A non-paper by the Governments of the UK, Mexico, Norway and Australia. Online at: http://centralcontent.fco.gov.uk/central-content/campaigns/act-on-copenhagen/resources/en/pdf/climate-finance-governance - United States FY2011 Budget for International Climate Change Financing - Norway's pledge confirmed by Hans Olav.