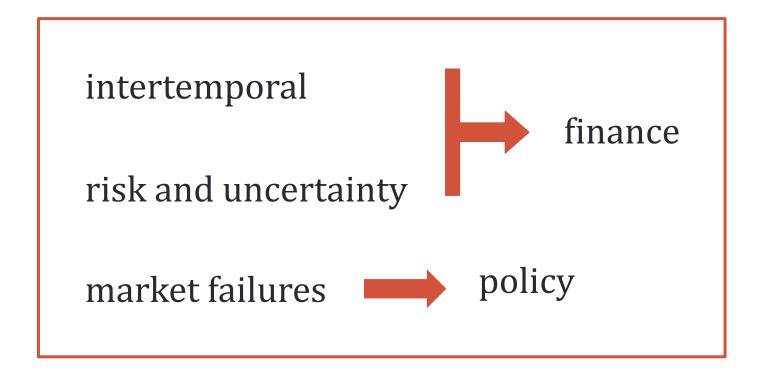


Panel: Greening a national (development) bank

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San Giorgio Group

Key aspectseon then the teleproblem banks?





Is it relevant worldwide?

La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes and Shleifer (2002):

in an average country, government ownership accounts for ...

59% of the equity of the 10 largest banks - 1970

42% of the equity of the 10 largest banks - 1995



established in June 20th, 1952

main provider of long-term financing in Brazil

100% state-owned company

2635 employees



US\$ billion

	Assets	Equity	Disbursement
World Bank	283	37.6	28.8
BNDES	329.5	39.6	96.3
IDB	87.2	21.0	10.3
China DB	665.2	55.5	93.0

Source: BNDES (Dec/10), World Bankl (Jun/10), IDB (Dec/10) and China DB (Dec/09).



Instruments

direct operation
indirect operation
project finance
equity investments
non-refundable credit lines
special funds



Greening in two directions:

credit policy (key sectors, directed subsidies, requirements, etc.)

special funds: Carbon Efficient Index, Amazonia Fund, Climate Fund







ICO2 is a joint initiative of BM&FBovespa and BNDES

began in Sept 2010







portfolio based on the Brazilian IBrX-50 stock index

companies' participation is voluntary

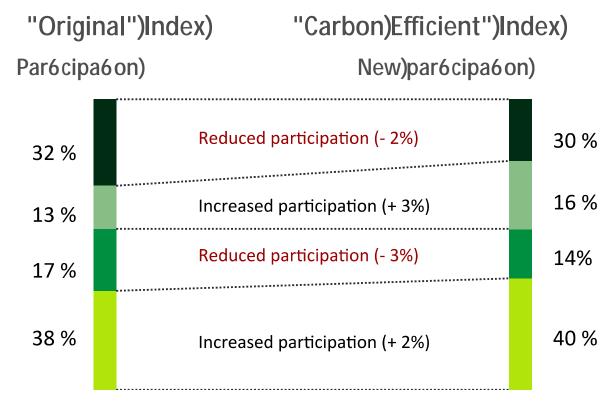
weights are adjusted according to a relative coefficient of carbon intensity [tCO2e emission/R\$MM of revenue]







Example(









Expected impacts

encourage the dissemination and adoption of policies to reduce emissions in companies

bring transparency to the market regarding company emissions

anticipate the competitive environment in a low carbon economy

create investment opportunities for investors sensitive to environmental issues





Key aspects of implementation

participation – payoffs were not clearly perceived by firms

carbon inventories



created in August 2008

aims at raising donations for non-reimbursable investments in Amazon

managed by the BNDES



Main donations

Norway: > US\$200MM

German: €21MM



Scope

management of public forests and protected areas environmental control, monitoring and inspection sustainable forest management economic activities created with sustainable use of forests ecological and economic zoning, territorial arrangement and agricultural regulation preservation and sustainable use of bio-diversity recovery of deforested areas

Current status

16 projects were contracted – US\$ 109MM

4 approved projects – US\$ 17.9MM

disbursement – app. US\$ 12MM





created in Dec 2009, regulated in Oct 2010

to ensure support for projects and studies aiming climate change adaptation and mitigation





Funding

government budget

donations

oil production (royalty-related revenues)





Management

non-reimbursable funds (Ministry of Environment)

reimbursable funds (BNDES)





Management Costs

560.000,00

Total

233.727.463,00





Current status

non-reimbursable funds – 2 calls for proposals in 2011 (Jan and Feb)

reimbursable funds – have not been used yet



Discussion

On the one hand ...

BNDES is an interesting lab for climate finance

it is relevant (big)

and moving in different directions



Discussion

On the other hand ...

climate issues are not yet in the 'core business' of the bank

available funds seem to flow at a slow pace



Discussion

Why?

is it too early?

institutional arrangement?

political economy?

is the problem intrinsically hard? (cash flows x emission flows)

