

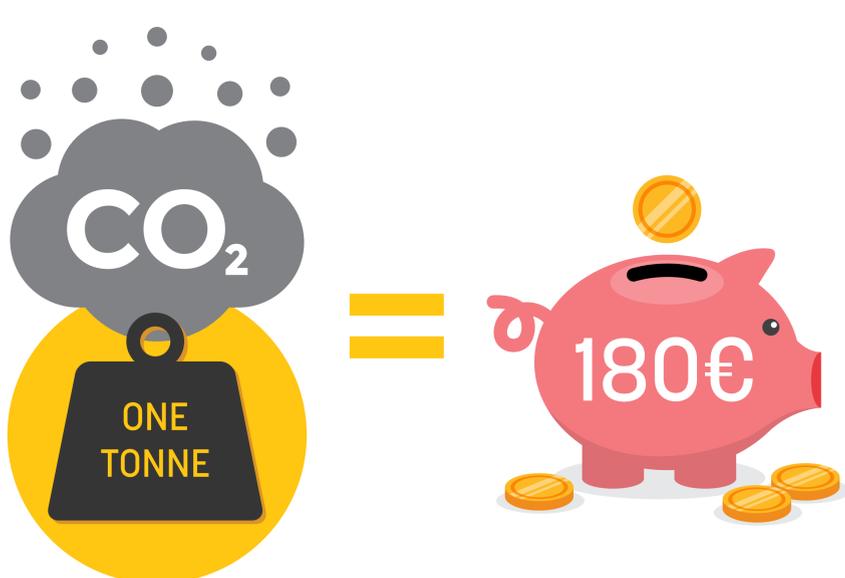
FINANCE FOR CLIMATE ACTION RISING, BUT STILL FAR-TO-GO

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR15), an additional 1.5% in global investment is needed to limit the global average temperature rise to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels.

Yet, if already under way, the shift from a brown to a green economy still falls short to meet the Paris Agreement's goals.

How to further and accelerate the decoupling of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions is what at stake at COP24.

COST



One tonne of CO₂ emissions causes damage worth 180 euros

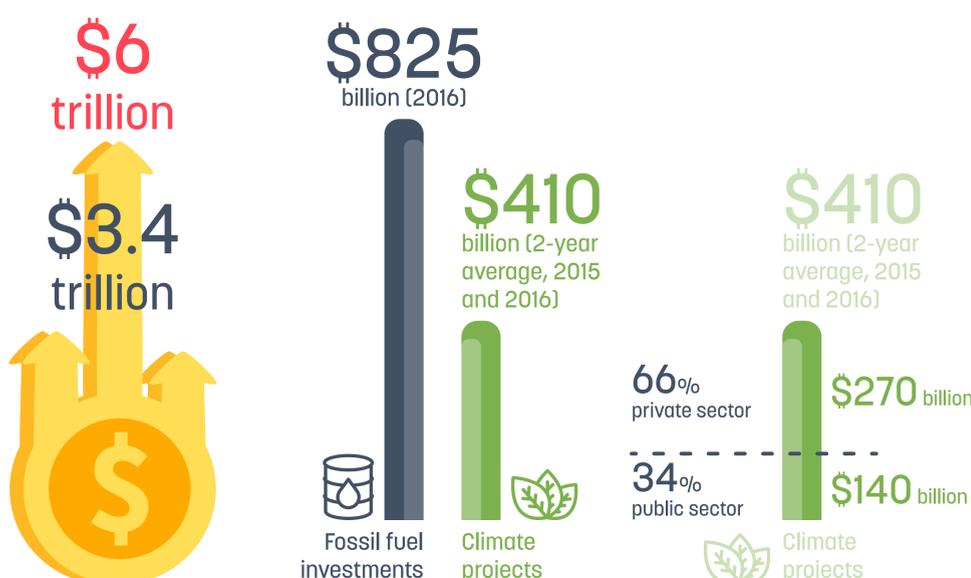
FINANCE GAP



13% of the world's 100 largest public pension funds have undergone formal assessment for exposure to climate-related risks. This leaves \$9.8 trillion of assets unprotected from climate risks.

90 trillion dollars will have to be invested over the next 15 years in order to lead the world toward a more-climate resilient future.

WHAT'S NEEDED



This means an increase from the estimated 3.4 trillion dollars per year currently invested in infrastructure to about 6 trillion dollars per year.

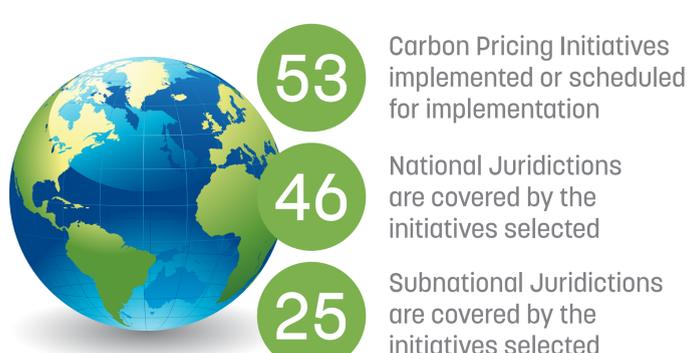
But currently, fossil fuel investments still account for 825 billion dollars (2016), compares to 410 billion dollars (2-year average, 2015 and 2016) currently invested for climate-related projects.

Of these 410 billion, the private sector accounts for 66% or \$270 billion, the public sector for 140 billion or 34%.

FINANCIAL TOOLS

PUTTING A PRICE ON CARBON

Worldwide, there are:



That means that in 2018, these initiatives represent **19,8%** of global GHG emissions

DIVESTING

\$7.18 trillion

The approx. value of institutions divesting

998

Institutions divesting

58,000+

Individuals divesting about \$5.2 billion