

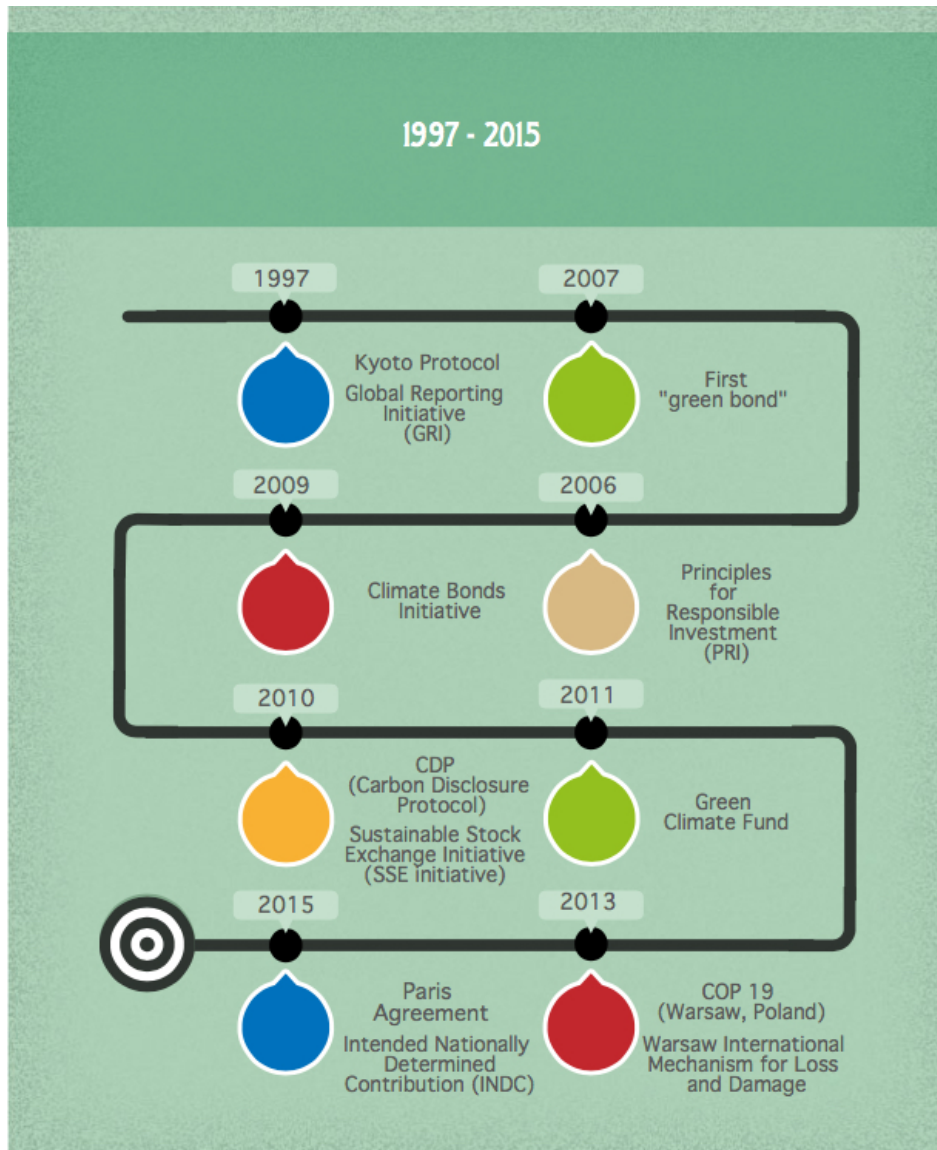


What are the implications of the Paris outcome for the public and private sectors investment and planning?

4.11.2016

Guess who?





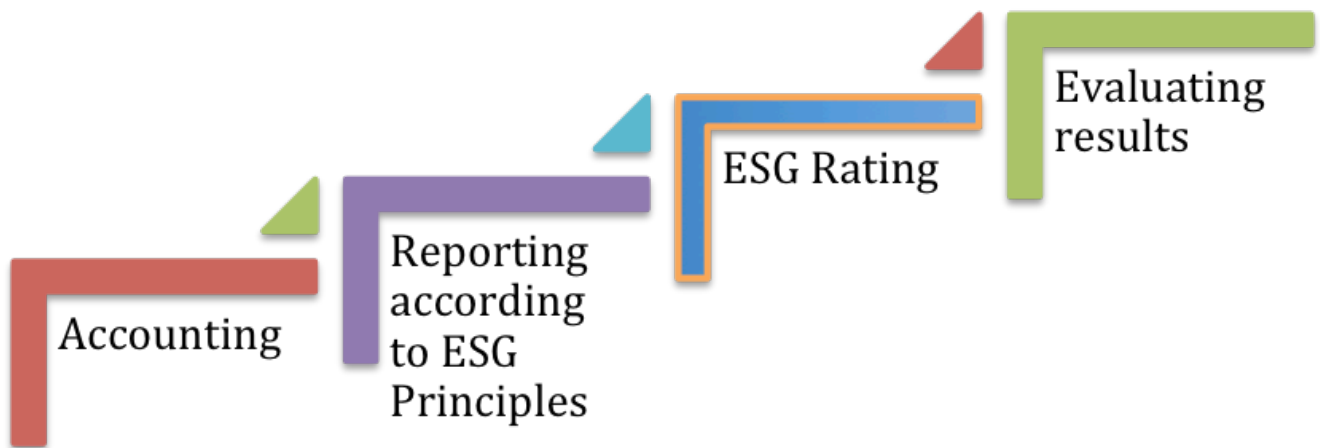
History - Responsibility



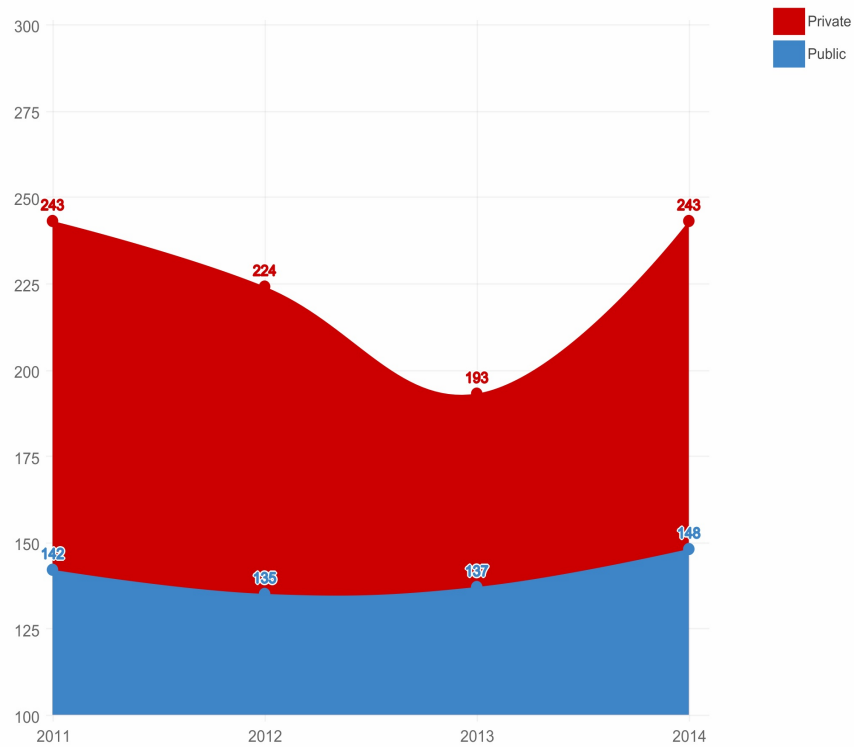
Reality – Corporate Sustainability BLENDED VALUE



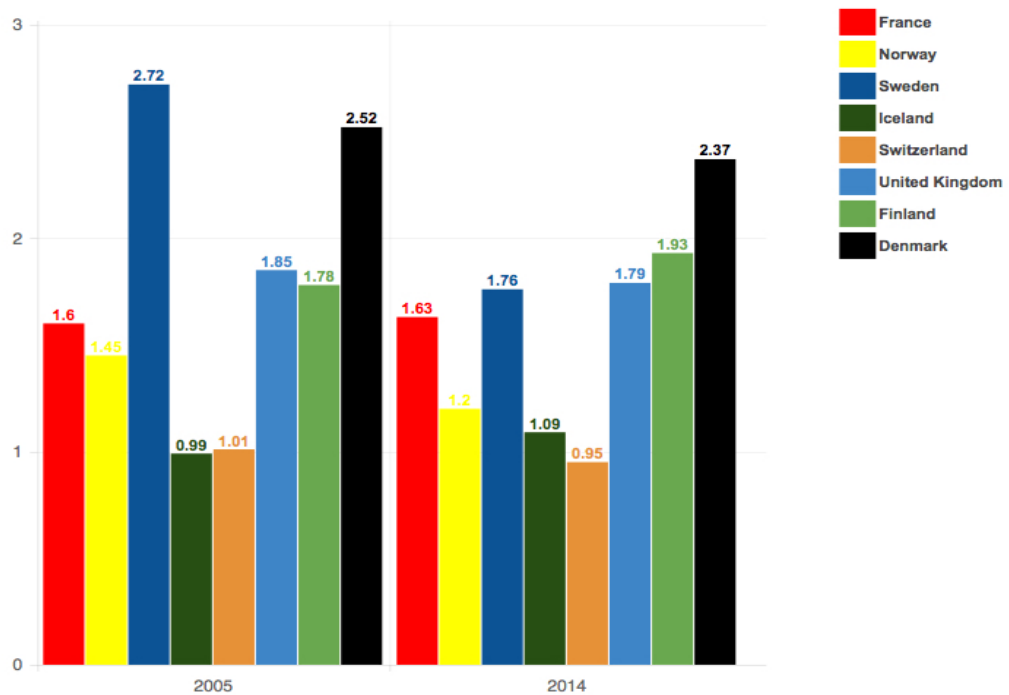
Consequences



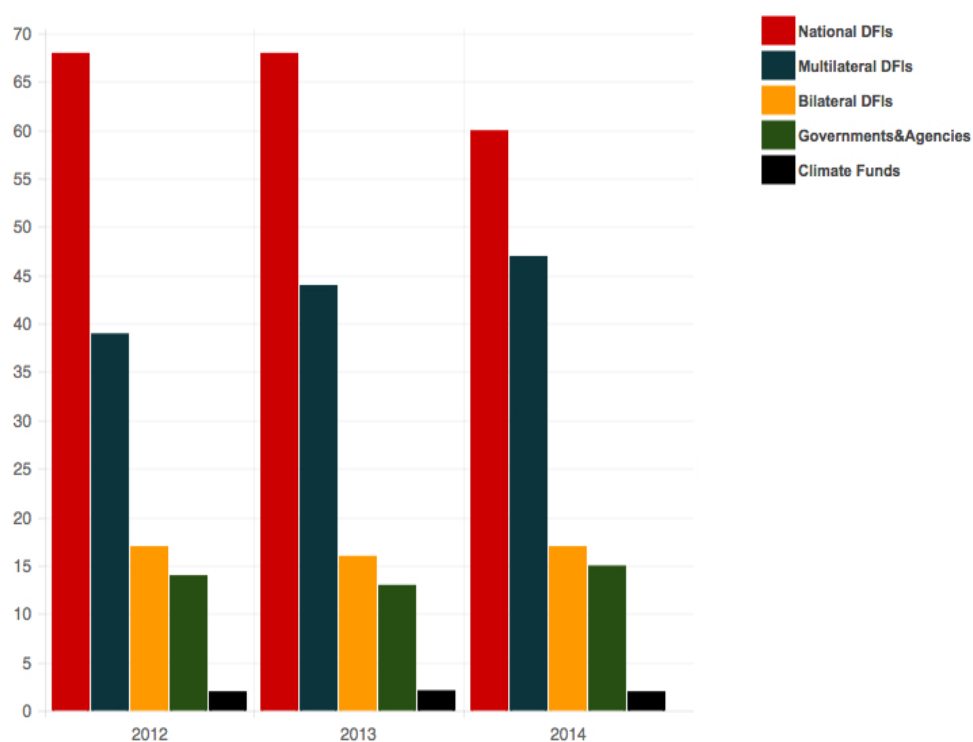
Global landscape of climate finance in 2011-2014, billion USD.



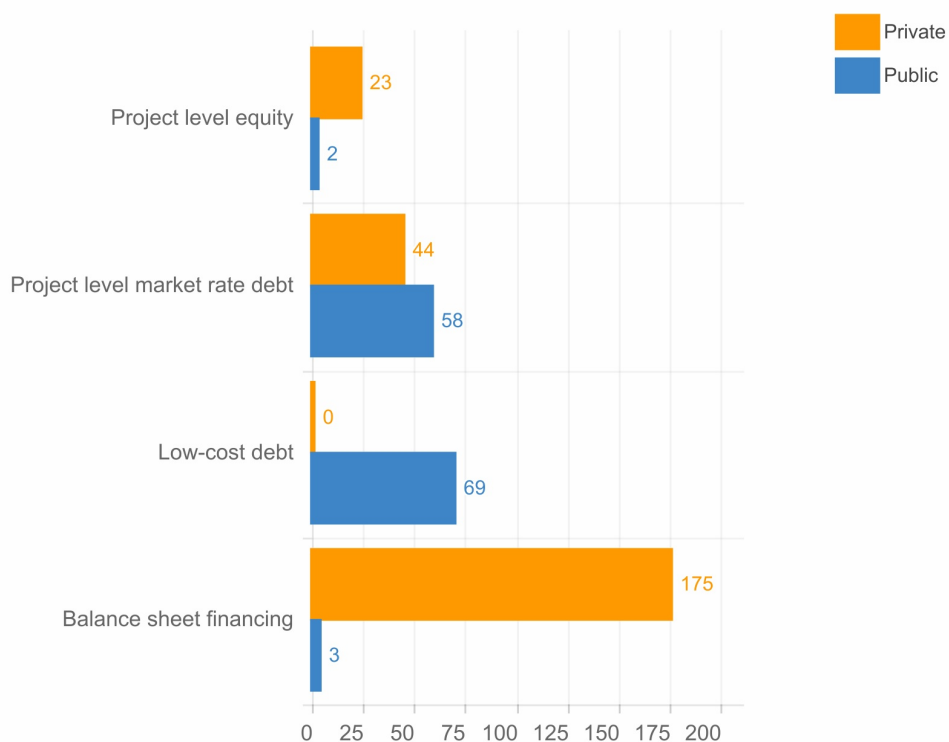
Energy taxes (including CO₂ taxes) as a share of the GDP, %.



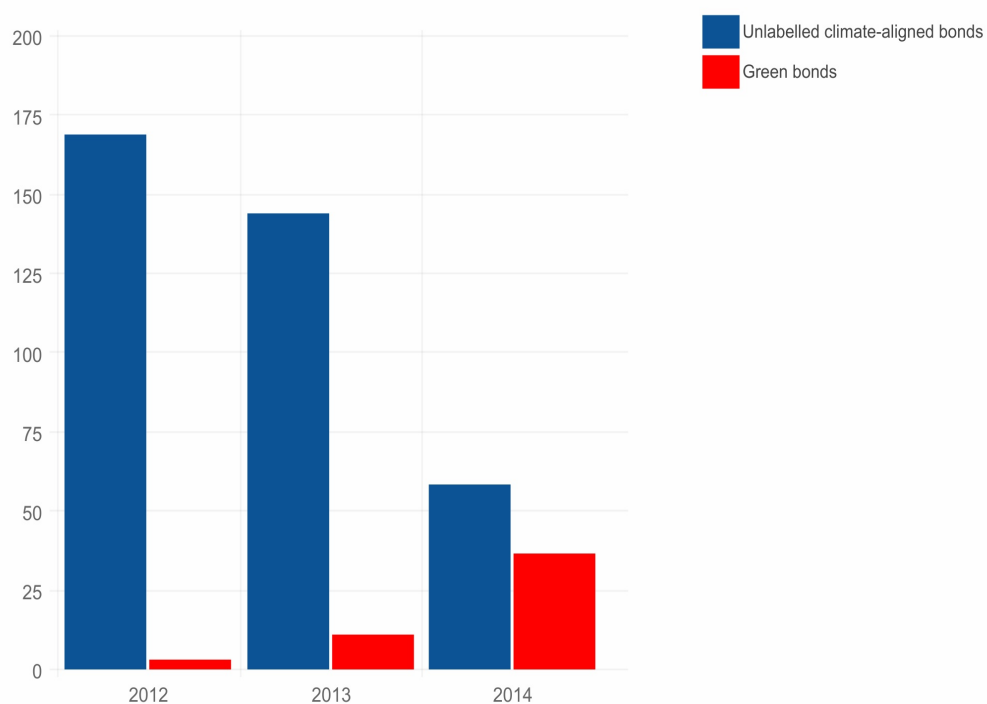
Total public finance by actor in 2012-2104, billion USD.



The role of market mechanisms in mobilizing climate finance by public and private agents in 2014, billion USD.



Climate-aligned and green bonds in 2012-2014, billion USD.





Benefits for issuer and investor from certifying the bond as “green”.

Issuers	Investors
More diverse investor base (more attractive for investors)	Proactively hedge against future climate risk
Easier-to-find on the market	Signal to the market about low risks
Enhanced reputation – contribution to the low-carbon economy	Signal to governments about the future investments in the low-carbon transition
Low cost than for a second opinion	

What should be done

- release of a clear guidance on emission allowances accounting standards;
- accounting not only environmental, but also related social and governance risks;
- implementation of the common and unified standards in sustainability reporting according to ESG Principles;
- mandatory nonfinancial risks disclosure by the companies;
- mandatory ESG-ratings;
- certification of “green” debt securities.