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

4.11.2016
Guess who?
History - Responsibility

- **Our Economic Responsibility**: Financing the economy in an ethical manner
- **Our Social Responsibility**: Pursuing a committed and fair human resources policy
- **Our Civic Responsibility**: Combating exclusion, promoting education and culture
- **Our Environmental Responsibility**: Combating climate change
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 2012-2014, 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”.

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