

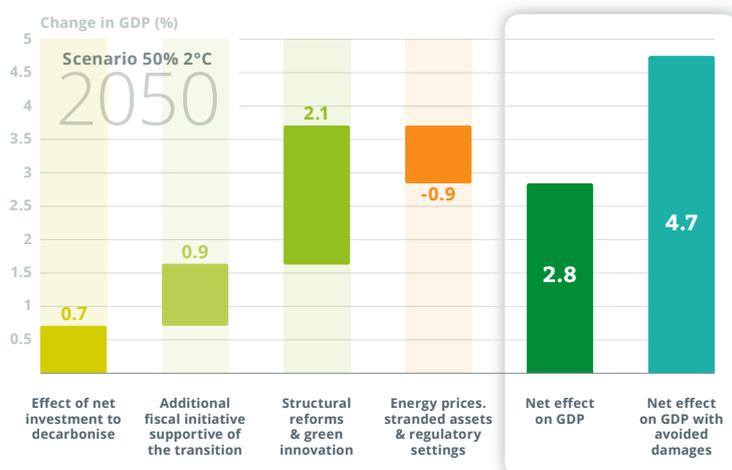
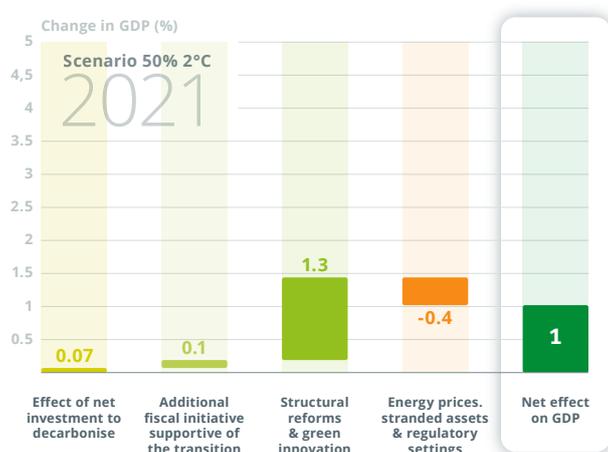


# Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth

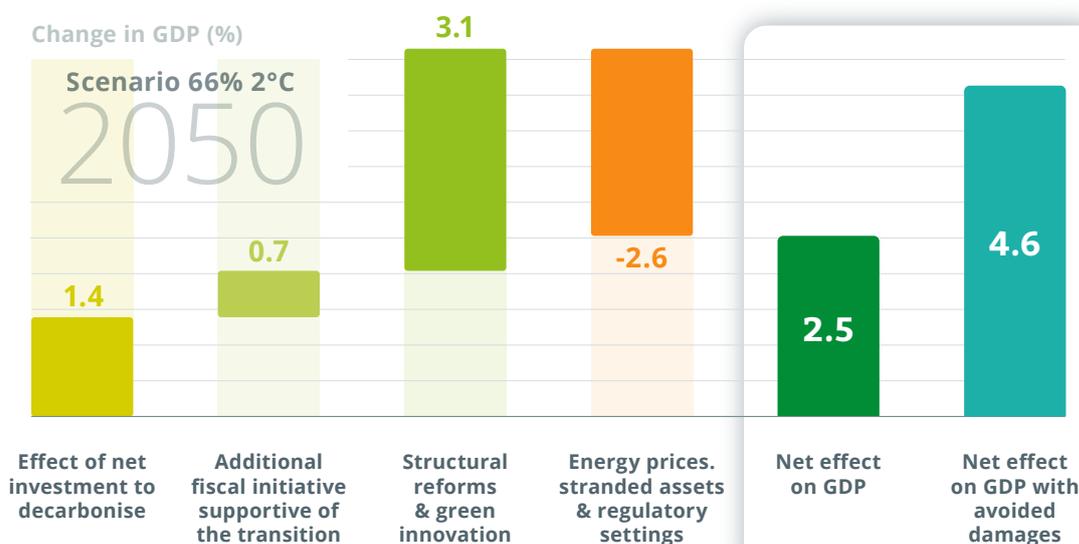
## Key findings

### Economic benefits of combined action for growth and climate

On average across the G20, the net positive impact on GDP output of a decisive transition is 1% in 2021, rising to 2.8% in 2050.<sup>1</sup> If the benefit of avoiding damages from climate change are included, the impact rises to 4.7% in 2050.



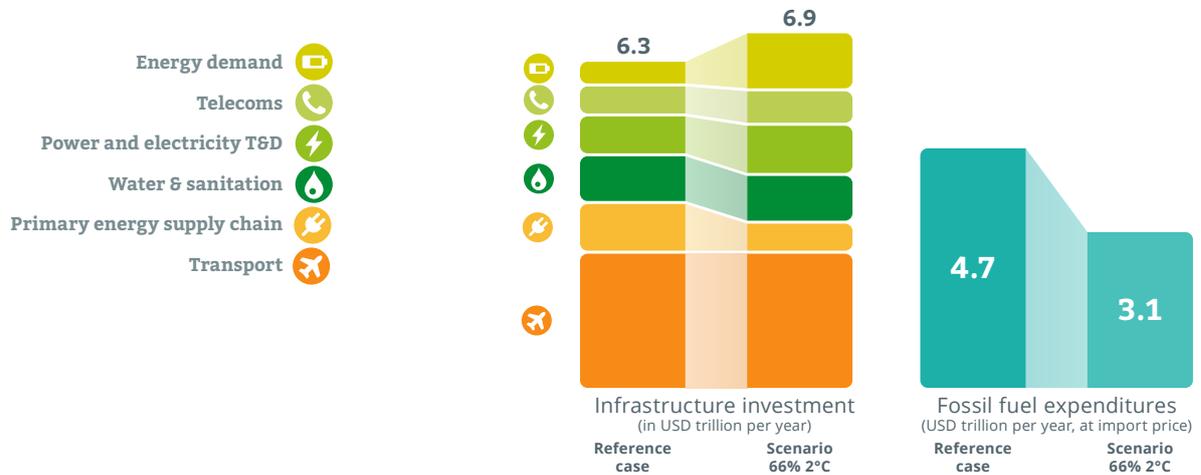
Under a more ambitious scenario, long-term growth prospects are also positive: a net positive impact on GDP of 2.5% across the G20, rising to 4.6% when avoided damages are included.<sup>2</sup>



1. Scenario with a 50% chance of holding global warming below 2°C  
 2. Scenario with a 66% chance of holding global warming below 2°C

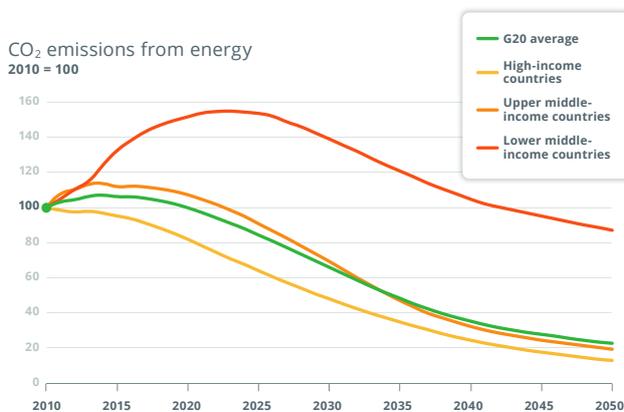
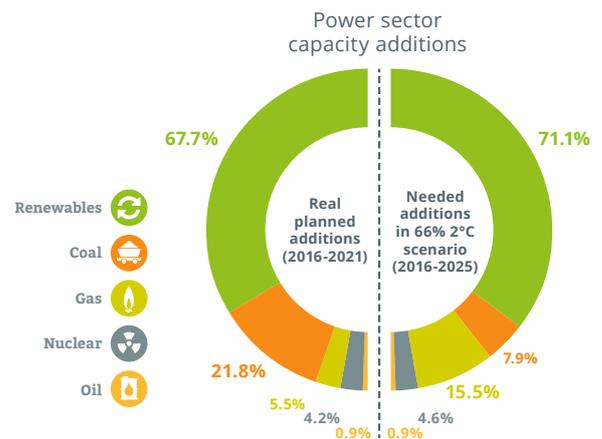
# Climate-compatible infrastructure investment needs are only 10% higher and can be offset with fuel savings

Around USD 6.3 trillion a year of investment in infrastructure is required on average between 2016 and 2030 to meet development needs globally. Making these investments climate compatible will cost an additional USD 0.6 trillion a year over the same period. Incremental costs could be offset by fuel savings of up to USD 1.6 trillion per year through 2030.



## Progress on renewables, but coal is still a problem

While renewable energy investment additions are close to the level required for a 66% chance of limiting warming to less than 2°C, far too much coal-based power generation capacity is still being built (21.8% of additions relative to 8% for 66%2°C).



## Low-emission pathways will be country specific

While all countries will need to substantially reduce emissions to achieve the Paris outcomes, pathways will depend on country factors including overall income level.